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MONTREAL, CHICAGO and SPRINGFIELD MASS JAN 15 1900

50 Cents a Year

Dominion and Provincial Affairs.

A Healthy Condition.

The report of the Ont bureau of industries shows that agriculture in that province has advanced the past year by leaps and bounds. Apparently the long depression in land values is over, and the increase in this respect is of itself an indication that agriculture is prospering. A reference to the figures shows an increase of \$2,000,000 in round numbers. The increase in value of farm buildings is \$4,000,000 and in agricultural implements \$1,500,000. The total valuation of farm property all around is \$923,000,000, an increase in one year of \$18,000,000.

The advance in the cheese industry still continues and the increase is nearly \$500,000 over the previous year. Notwithstanding this the value of live stock killed and sold over the province shows an increase for the year of \$4,750,000. This indicates that the boom in dairying lines has not been at the expense of other cattle industries. The total increase in all live stock was about \$10,000,000. Probably more has been added to land values in the province by the fruit industry than from any other source. The increase in the last 6 yrs has been about 145.00% and land in the fruit sections has increased 20 per cent over other sections. A notable fact deduced from the report is that those counties which used the general purpose cow and produced cheese and beef have more dollars to their credit than counties which give either their whole attention to dairying or beef.

There is one feature the report does not discuss which must be taken into consideration when fixing the farmers net income for the year, and that is his outgo. In the beginning, articles required on the farm were cheap, but before the year had advanced far, the railroads, the monopolies and the combines, big and little, raised prices, doubled them on many articles, and when farmers had projected extensive improvements their increased income for the year went into the maw of those who were able and did squeeze them for the last dollar. It is safe to say that a large part of the total increase in farm crops, \$3,500,000, will not be placed to the credit of the farmers. If the values of what the farmer has had to buy had been governed by the alleged law of supply and demand, his wallet would present a more healthy appearance than it does at the present time.

New Methods in Teaching

are to be introduced in the schools of Ottawa by James Wallace, who has been induced to leave Scotland by Commissioner J. W. Robertson for this special work. Ultimately manual training teaching must be introduced in the other cities of the Dominion. Great strides are already being made in this direction in several of the more progressive cities of the states and such

schools are overcrowded with pupils. Training of the hand and mind must go hand in hand and the tendency of education for the professions diminished. One of the best books published on manual training for public schools and nature studies has very recently been placed on the market through the Orange Judd Co of New York. It is by Prof J. Liberty Tadd, director of the Philadelphia school of industrial art. It contains 456 pages and 478 pictures and sells for \$3.

The Dominion Parliament

has been summoned to meet. As it will be the last session of the present parliament and as the country is on the eve of a general election, it is expected to be a particularly lively and interesting one. The principal business will be the sanctioning of the expenditure in connection with the South African contingents and the estimates. There is likely to be a long discussion on the first subject. Many of the members of parliament are strongly opposed to the government having undertaken to put the country to enormous expense by sending soldiers to South Africa without having first consulted parliament.

There is no doubt that from a constitutional standpoint this view is the correct one, but in the present feeling of the country the constitutional aspect is likely to be overlooked and the government's action will no doubt be sustained. Any further steps, however, to saddle the country with a high military expenditure will meet with the most determined opposition. The government will no doubt endeavor to have the estimates passed as quickly as possible and as soon as the session is over parliament will likely be dissolved and an appeal made to the country.

Great Activity in Militia Circles

was manifest during the past month as the result of the government's decision to send a second contingent to South Africa. The various detachments which will compose the contingent have been completed and are now on their way to Halifax, whence they will sail about Feb 1 for the seat of war. The contingent, which will be composed of artillery and mounted men, will be a splendid body of men and will reflect the highest credit on the Dominion. Many of the Northwest mounted police will be among them. They are just the kind of men that are required in South Africa to successfully meet the Boer tactics, and they may be expected to give a good account of themselves.

A Gigantic Military Machine Not Wanted.

Of course while the present military fervor is at its height it is almost absurd to sound a note of warning. Canadians would be ingrates if they did not show in some tangible manner that they appreciate what Britain has done

for this country, which has had the fostering care and the protection of the British flag without giving anything in return. Canada has nobly done its duty in the present emergency, but there are certain interested parties who are prepared to take advantage of the prevailing feeling to foist gigantic military schemes on the country. This will mean additional burdens upon the taxpayers and the farming community will have to pay the greater part. The representatives of the farming interests in parliament should keep their eyes open to this danger.

Our Money Making Industry.

Reports of Canadian cheese factories for the cheese season, June 1 to Nov 1 of the past year, are now coming in. The price netted the patrons for milk averages for the season about 87c p 100 lbs. This is the highest average price received for milk at the cheese factories for 10 years. No doubt the number of cheese factories will greatly increase in the country next season. Events already point that way, for from all parts of the Dominion come the reports of movements on foot and about completed for the erection of new factories.

All Can Help.

Better paper on Farm and Home means big extra expense. The nominal subscription price will not be increased. You will all like the improvement so much that increased subscriptions should help toward making us whole. Prove that I am right in this by sending one or more new names with your renewal. Or send us a dollar for the Big Three!

Keep Farmers on the Upgrade.

Twenty-five years ago when the people met in large numbers to deliberate upon important questions, farmers generally sat around and waited for the professional men and merchants to tell them what to do. Farmers were not expected to know much, and as a matter of fact, a good many of them didn't. Time and circumstances have brought a great change. Let the people assemble now to discuss great questions affecting their interests and it can be jotted down for a certainty that there will be farmers present who can give as clear ideas of what should be done, and in as intelligent a manner as the professional classes. The intelligence of the farmers has gone up by leaps and bounds during the past 40 years, and, in the interests of human liberty it wants to be kept on the up grade. Farmers know their rights, now, and have the power to maintain them if they pull together. The first use they should make of their power in the new century is to batter down combines and monopolies and to keep all valuable franchises for the benefit of the common people. Power and intelligence are no benefit to a

farmer or anyone else, unless the men who possess them are alive.

Country merchants report holiday trade the best ever known. One feature of it was farmers bought a better class of goods than in former years. Cheap, shoddy and damaged goods of all descriptions, which are usually put in stock to supply the farmers' trade, didn't move off the shelves to any great extent this year. Many merchants had to duplicate their stocks of first-class goods to supply the demand. Then another feature was the fat condition of the farmer's wallet. He paid cash mostly for what he got and was therefore able to put in his voice when making a deal. The rising statistics in the butter and cheese trade show where the farmer got most of his ability to pay. The hog ring want him to believe that he got some of his money from hogs. Not many farmers will take the word of the hog ring on any question, much less on hogs.

Our Foreign Trade

as a whole is evenly balanced between the mother country and the states. While a preferential tariff of three-quarters rates has been in force the past year favorable to trading with England, yet it appears that legislation does not annihilate time and distance. Our merchants sending orders to England are obliged to wait weeks for their arrival, while orders placed in the states are filled in a few days. Of course equally as noticeable differences in transportation charges exist. Even under preferential rates, increase of imports from Great Britain were only \$5,000,000, while increased imports from the states mounted up to \$18,000,000. Including American produce (valued at about \$12,000,000) shipped from Canadian ports, the total import and export trade of Canada with Great Britain amounted to \$136,000,000 last year, while exports to and imports from the states amounted to about \$134,000,000. The statement below in millions of dollar, is of peculiar interest at the present time:

	Imports		Exports	
	U.S.	GB	U.S.	GB
1889	51	42	44	38
1890	52	43	41	48
1891	54	42	41	49
1892	53	41	39	65
1893	55	43	44	64
1894	53	39	36	69
1895	55	31	41	62
1896	59	33	44	67
1897	62	29	49	70
1898	77	32	46	100
1899	93	37	41	99

The average mechanic has less to show for the past ten years than the average farmer. 'Twill be so in future. Doubt it? Think it all over—you'll see that I'm right.

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Farm and Home.

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Farming That Pays.

TO PREVENT OAT SMUT.

Millions of dollars are lost annually in several states by the smutting or spoiling of part of the oats. Smut can be almost wholly prevented and at very small cost.

First, get three tubs. Fill each partly full of water, one cold, the other at 110 to 120 degrees and the third at 132 or 133 degrees. Then buy a good, reliable thermometer and make the arrangements to keep the water in the tubs at the degrees of heat specified above. Then make an iron band dipper, as portrayed. Some use an old perforated milk can.

If the seed oats are kept in water at 133 degrees 10 minutes, the smut germs will be killed and the future crop will be comparatively free of the disease. The chief thing to do is to bring every kernel of oats in contact with the water at 133 degrees. If the water gets too hot, add a little cold water of course the dipper of oats will cool it somewhat.

Fill a loose gunny sack, a wire mesh dipper or an old perforated milk can partly full of the seed. As the grain



TREATING OATS FOR SMUT.

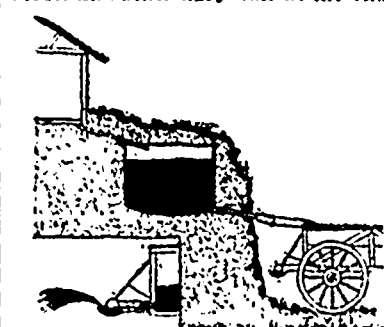
should be agitated in the water hang the handle by a rope. Cover the dipper with fine wire mesh and attach it to the lever edge by strap and buckle. Dip the partly filled sack, dipper or can into the 120-degree water, agitate the grain and keep it there until every kernel has taken the same temperature as the water. Then lift, drain a moment and immerse in the 133-degree water about 10 minutes. Then cool off by dipping in the cold water and then spread on a clean floor to dry or take to the field and broadcast at once. If seed is immersed in water above 133 degrees the germinating powers may be injured. If water is not up to at least 130 degrees, the smut will not be killed.

SAVING LIQUID FERTILIZERS.

Economy is wealth, in manure as in everything else. To note the change in public sentiment on the saving of liquid manure, which contains more than one-half of the valuable ingredients needed by the soil, is quite encouraging, especially when it is remembered that this progress has all been made in the past few years. How to handle this liquid has been a study with the best farmers, and has been solved generally by the use of large quantities of absorbents, like dried muck, straw or other bedding. But this is expensive economy because these absorbents are bulky, costly because hard to get in abundance, and the vehicle used to absorb the fertility increases the labor of application to the field. The plan of water-tight troughs and cisterns formerly adopted has been abandoned because requiring pumping and straining, or else difficult caused in distribution. But with the rolling land to be found on many farms it is entirely feasible to build a cistern or reservoir in a side hill to which the liquid may be conveyed by pipes or

troughs from the farm drops, and from which it may be let into a water-tight vehicle through a rudo flood-gate or large pipe and faucet by gravity, the wagon standing below the level of the reservoir.

This method will not be made less valuable by clogging in passing the fluid from the cistern to the wagon, because the need of pumps and power is dispensed with. The old-time sprinkler must be abandoned also to have the greatest satisfaction. In its place must be substituted the liquid spreader adopted on most city street sprinkling wagons. It is merely a saucer-shaped vessel and stationary ball at the end of



CISTERN AND SPREADER FOR LIQUID MANURE

a pipe, through which the water flows. On being freed from the pipe it is forced by the ball downward upon the saucer, from which it is spread in a thin sheet regularly over an even area. Straw, sawdust and other refuse pass through. Such a cart is also useful for watering crops in dry weather. The liquid distributor is shown by the lower corner left-hand figure.

HOW A WINDMILL PAYS.

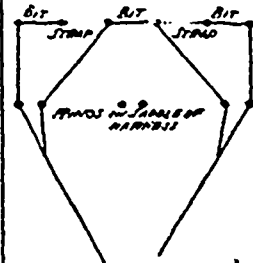
It is sometimes questioned whether the windmill is a practical power. I live on a hill farm three miles from town. Two years ago I bought a 36 ft geared windmill and placed it upon a 70-ft wooden tower strongly anchored. Since then father and I have saved our own wood and ground all of our grain and have been better satisfied with our own grinding than we used to be with that of the village miller. I often grind 1 or 2 bbls of grist while doing chores before breakfast, or while taking my nooning.

Last summer we bought a good second-hand and cleaner and threshed our oats and buckwheat in good shape. I also have a small bone mill which runs by wind power and grinds bones for the hens. The feed mill stands in the corn barn, the threshing and bone mill are upon a scaffold in one of the barns opposite with the windmill between the two buildings.

One advantage of wind power is, the machinery is always in position for work and you have only to oil up and clip on a belt and everything is ready. In the 2 yrs that I have had my windmill it has not cost a cent for repairs, the only expense has been for oil, which is but a trifle. From my own experience I am convinced that the windmill is the cheapest and one of the best of powers.—[Elmer T. Merritt, Windsor Co., Vt.]

THREE HORSES ABREAST.

I often use three horses abreast and fix the reins as sketched. I put the



The sketch herewith clearly portrays the plan of arranging the reins.—[R. C. Baylies]

Grading Up Seed Grain—The selection of the particular variety of each kind of seed to be sown is a matter of great consequence. One variety of oats may yield from 10 to 20 bu or even a greater quantity than that, more per acre than another variety. If every

farmer would select from the growing grain enough heads from the largest, most vigorous and earliest ripening plants in the crop to make 1 bu of seed, he would have the beginning of a very great improvement and increase in the crop of that kind which he could grow. Such selected bushel of grain might be grown on a particularly well prepared plot; and might thus become the seed grain plot on the farm for that kind of grain. A selection from the largest, most vigorous and early ripening plants should be made each year of every kind of grain. In the course of a few years the crop obtained in that way would be such as to augment the revenue of the farm from the same fields, probably from 25 to 30 per cent. Vigor of life in the plant as well as in the animal is indicated by power to overcome obstacles, power to take possession and power to hold. In the case of plants they take from the soil and atmosphere and hold in organized forms for the farmer.—[Prot J. W. Robertson, Ont.]

Inquiries for Good Seed—The object lessons at the Ont exper farm at Guclph, which have been visited by thousands of farmers each year, are telling this winter in the matter of inquiries for good seed. Farmers learned from the experimental plots that what a man sows so shall he reap, and also that nothing can be expected from poor seed but a poor crop. Fewer split peas, less shrunken wheat, oats and barley will be sown next spring. Farmers who have not first-class seed of their own are hustling among their neighbors to get the right quality, and there will be very little swapping of poor seed to get a change to increase the yield. It is now patent to the dullest intellect that there is nothing made by poor seed changing farms. Even the theory that split peas will produce a big crop if sown in the right phase of the moon, is getting shaky.—[Frank Hunt.]

If the Drain Outlet opens upon the surface of a stream or in such a way



that there is insufficient fall below the mouth, clogging may be prevented by sinking a large, vitrified sewer pipe immediately in front of the opening to act as a silt basin. Less trouble will be experienced in removing sand from this basin than in keeping the ordinary channel clear, the water will flow over the basin leaving its deposit in the bottom. Of course, stock must not be allowed access to the place since they might be injured by falling into the basin.—[M. G. Kains.]

Minchaha Co is enjoying free rural mail delivery for which its Patrons are indebted to F & H in putting us to work as to how to get it. We feel a thousand times thankful. Many do not realize this a government of the people and for the people, and there are many privileges they might enjoy more than they do if they would only ask and work for them, do less finding fault and go to work for what is wanted.—[James Hart, Minchaha Co, S D.]

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The Sugar Bush.

CHOICE MAPLE SYRUP.

HOW IT SHOULD BE MADE AND PLACED ON THE MARKET.

Bore a hole 3/4 inch in diameter and 1 1/2 in deep into the tree; use a metal spout which screws into the hole. This spout has many advantages over those which are driven into the tree, as a larger flow will be obtained, and the wound will heal quicker. Nothing but a tin bucket with a hole punched below the wire sufficiently large to slip over the spout should be used. This will allow of emptying the bucket by turning it either to the right or left, and a cover can be used without coming in contact with the spout. The spout and cover referred to are of a late invention and most practical for the purpose intended.

Gather the sap at short intervals. Do not wait until the buckets are full. Use an 18-qt gathering pail and empty the sap into a 3, 4 or 5-bbl gathering tank, well provided with strainers. From the gathering tank the sap must be strained through a cloth into a metal storage tank. The storage tank ought to be placed outside of the building and under no circumstances should it be placed in the evaporating room.

A modern sectional evaporator is by far the best. The outlet of the storage tank is connected with the automatic regulator by a 1-in rubber hose or 3/4-in gaspipe. Adjust the regulator so that the sap will cover the corrugations about 1/4 in, which will carry a depth of sap from 1/2 to 3/4 in in the finishing pans. The sap, being transferred from one pan to another by a portable siphon, will be clarified in its course. The bottom of the evaporator being covered with sap, evaporation should be begun with all possible speed, and if a champion evaporator is used, the syrup will appear in the last section of the finishing pan, next to the chimney.

A person with experience will know the density of the syrup as it aprons from the edge of a scoop or dipper; but to one inexperienced, I advise the use of a thoroughly tested thermometer. The proper density of syrup is 11 lbs p gal. At this stage it must be drawn from the evaporator into a pail of not more than 12 qts capacity, and when the pail is full of syrup, set it aside. When the syrup is cool, the malate of lime will have settled to the bottom. The syrup can be strained into a can as it passes from the evaporator, but if a woolen strainer is used, it must be thoroughly cleansed in boiling water, otherwise the odor from the wool will contaminate the maple flavor.

If the syrup is too thin, it will ferment and sour, making it unfit for use; hence the loss and disappointment of a good customer. If the syrup is too thick, it will crystallize, and if a customer is not familiar with the nature of maple syrup, he will think it adulterated, notwithstanding that honesty prevails, as the very best qualities of pure maple syrup will oftentimes crystallize at 11 lbs density. The most annoying feature of a pure maple syrup is the amalgamation of malate of lime or water with the syrup, and proper canning of maple syrup cannot begin until every particle of this objectionable feature is removed. If the syrup has a cloudy appearance when cold, it must be reheated to the boiling point, and placed in a can supplied with a faucet 2 in from the bottom. When the syrup is cool, all the malate of lime will have settled below the faucet, through which the syrup can be drawn clear as crystal, and no sediment, ordinarily called "dirt," will appear in the bottom of the package used for canning.

Syrup can be canned cold, if a square tin package is used, but if a round package is used, either tin or glass, the syrup must be canned while hot. In either case, the package must be filled full of syrup, as every particle of air will have to be excluded before the package is sealed. A square tin package will resist expansion, while a round package will not. Perfect sealing of the package with an ordinary screw cap cannot be accomplished without a pair of pliers suitable for that purpose, and unless the package is hermetically sealed, the syrup will sour.

The more attractive maple syrup is placed on the market, the more money can be realized from it. Every can or bottle should be scrupulously clean and labeled, bearing the maker's name

and his postoffice address. The boxes should be made of plain, well-seasoned lumber. Maple syrup should never be converted into maple sugar unless by a special order. Eleven pounds of syrup will make only 7 1/2 lbs of sugar, and as 1 gal of pure maple syrup is well worth \$1 to the consumer, maple sugar cannot be made and sold at a profit for less than 15c p lb.—[G. H. Grimm, Rutland Co., Vt]

Winter Farm Work.

HOW TO FILL AN ICE-HOUSE.

For packing ice, any insulating material or something that will prevent the passage of heat through itself is required. This should be placed on the floor, up the sides and between the cakes. Dry sawdust shavings may be used, they should never be wet. If ice is broken finely in cold, dry weather and packed tightly between the cakes, it will prevent them from thawing. A durable floor may be made of cobble or broken stone 12 in deep covered with coarse gravel or sand. The top should be covered with not less than 6 in of dry sawdust. If sawdust is not at hand, a layer of dry straw, chaff or hay 18 in thick before the ice is packed may be used. The floor should prevent any current of air inward or outward, yet permit ready drainage.

For the filling of the ice-house a slide of strong planks may be made, and a rope passing through a pulley inside the ice-house can be used for pulling up the blocks of ice. It is important that the ice should be packed as closely as possible. Any spaces between the blocks should be packed full of broken ice in order to prevent the presence or circulation of air around the several blocks.

Cut dry hay or straw, when packed fairly close between ice and walls, makes a good insulator. A thickness of not less than 18 in should be used. A layer of sawdust 12 in thick may be used, but if it becomes wet on the side next to be ice, the water or dampness is likely to permeate the whole of the sawdust and thus destroy its non-conducting properties. When hay or straw is used, care should be taken to have it thoroughly dry and cut fine. A serious risk in the use of hay and straw is that they may contain small particles of ice or snow. When hay or straw is used in such a way, the small particles of ice, hail or snow mix with it and make the whole of the insulating material damp. To that extent they destroy its efficiency.

For the covering of the top of the ice, a layer of sawdust 1 ft thick is sufficient, if it be put on dry and left undisturbed. When sawdust has to be moved frequently for the taking out of ice from time to time, the warmer portion of the sawdust lying near the surface becomes mixed with the other portions and may be put back close to the ice. That causes a slight melting of the ice; the dampness thus caused makes the layer of sawdust wet, and to that extent destroys its insulating properties. It is therefore desirable to use a layer of long dry straw or hay, 2 ft thick, as a covering on top of the ice. When the hay or straw is removed from a part of the surface, to permit ice being taken out, it may be put back again with little waste of ice and almost no loss of the non-conducting qualities of the covering.

When ice is covered with a layer of sawdust, or hay, or straw to preserve it from melting, provision should be made for ventilation over the top. The covering layer might become heated otherwise. If the rays of the sun beat on the roof of the ice-house and there is not sufficient ventilation in the gable ends or on the roof to allow the heated air to escape, that part becomes practically a mild tempered oven for melting the contents of the building.—[Prof J. W. Robertson.]

Farming Doesn't Pay because farmers do not work 10 hours a day as employees do in mills or shops. Another reason is, some say they cannot find anything to do stormy days. I have noticed the contrast between the prosperous farm and the run-down farm. The thrifty farmer has a lot of odd jobs laid by for a rainy day, repairing around the stable and barn. You can always tell a poor farm when the owner says he has nothing to do. Farming surely pays if rightly managed.—[G. A. Lovering.]

Helps for Farm and Home.

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.

Inquirers are informed that the concern which claims to have a motor that can be attached to any vehicle is not yet ready to take orders, but when it is, will advertise.—R. M. For information about homestead and vacant government lands, write to the commissioner of the general land office, Washington, D. C. for his annual report which is mailed free.—W. P. W. Soap molds are sold by G. J. Borgstrom, 84 Market St. and by Mooney & Hurte, 32-34 Market St. all of Chicago, Ill.—G. H. P.: The government collects a tax of 2c on money orders in addition to the regular charge.—H. J. A.: If you pay for a paper up to date and then refuse to take it from the postoffice, the publisher cannot collect from you.—H. J.: Estimates of acreage, yield, etc. of crops are made by the U S dept of agr, Washington, D C. The Orange Judd Farmer of Chicago is probably fully as reliable and makes its reports a few weeks or months earlier than the federal department.—Subscriber: Write to the secretary of the treasury, Washington, D C. for laws on import duties and internal revenue.

SOME DESIRABLE BOOKS—R. A.: Some good books on forcing vegetables under glass are the following: The Forcing Book, by Prof L. H. Bailey, price \$1, prepaid. Vegetables Under Glass, by H. A. Dreer, price 25c. Both are sold by the Orange Judd company of 52 Lafayette place, New York.—Wis Subscriber: F & H has not the space to print directions for the culture of all kinds of tobacco. Killebrew & Myrick's book, Tobacco Leaf, Its Culture and Cure, Marketing and Manufacture, is up-to-date and complete in every detail. It is sold by the Orange Judd company of 52 Lafayette place, New York, at 25c prepaid.—F. A. T.: Kain's book on Ginseng, price 35c, sold by the Orange Judd company of New York, is a new book just off the press.

FARM, GARDEN AND APIARY—C. C. C.: Yellow soy bean, Whippoorwill peas and Kaffir corn seed are all sold by the large seed houses that advertise in F & H. Kaffir corn will not thrive in Vt.—L. A. W.: Hickory, pecan and butternut for planting are sold by D. M. Ferry of Detroit, Mich. and James Vick's Sons of Rochester, N. Y.—Reader: C. S. Page of Hyde Park, Vt. deals in skins.—C. W. D.: Bees and apiary supplies are sold by the A. I. Root Co of Medina, O.—L. A. P.: It will certainly pay you to buy wood ashes for fertilizing at 13c p bu.

SUPPORT—Kam wife cannot force or compel her husband to pay the board and tuition at a high school of her children by a former husband. However, the second husband has no jurisdiction over said children unless he has been appointed their personal guardian. He would not be entitled to their services, nor would they to the stepfather's support.

TAXES—Wis Reader: A and B acquire, as tenants in common, 80 a of land by will from their father. The receipts for taxes paid upon said land should run to both A and B. They should be made in duplicate and one delivered to A and one to B, or A could pay the taxes on his undivided one-half and take a separate receipt therefor, and B could pay the taxes on his undivided one-half and take a separate receipt therefor.

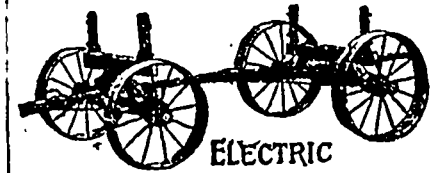
WEAKNESS—J. D. A. has a calf two weeks old which has no use of its legs; when lifted up it can move the legs, but cannot stand on them. Medicine would be of no use in such a young animal. The only treatment is to feed it well on new milk and rub the legs well three times a day.

R. A. Brigham writes enthusiastically of F & H as "the one agricultural paper that is really helping the farmer." In reply to his questions, he should first read the U S constitution, no one form of coin or currency is legal tender throughout the world, though a gold piece of one country circulates in another with much less discount than silver.

The Electric Sweep Feed Mill, made by the Electric Wheel Co of Quincy, Ill. Placed on the market this year for the first time, this mill is the result of repeated demands by the thousands of farmers using other electric machines. The Electric embodies in its plan and construction all the latest principles for the economical grinding of feed for stock. It is without gears of any kind and does not absorb or waste power by that method. It is equipped with a double set of brakes, which effectually break up and reduce the ear corn before passing on to the burrs. The burrs are made of specially hardened white metal, smooth and sharp, and capable of long continued service. The mill is easily adjusted to grind coarse or fine, and in addition to grinding ear corn will also grind all small grains singly or mixed. For very fine work an extra set of burrs are provided. Write the Electric Wheel Co for booklet on feed grinders.

BUY THE BEST.

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



The front and rear hounds are made from the best angle steel, which is neater, stronger and in every way better than wood. Well painted in red and varnished. Extra length of reach and extra long standards supplied without additional cost when requested. This wagon is guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs anywhere. Write the Electric Wheel Co, Box 66, Quincy, Illinois, for their new catalogue which fully describes this wagon, their famous Electric Wheels and Electric Feed Cookers.

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We have on hand 20,000 squares Brand New Steel Roofing. Sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. Price per square of 1000 feet of 30 square feet. \$1.75 No other tool than a hatchet or hammer is required to lay this roofing. We furnish with each order sufficient paint to cover, and nails to lay it, without additional charge. Write for our free catalogue No. 2 of general merchandise bought by us at Sheriff's and Receiver's Sales. "Our Prices are One-Half of Others."

Chicago House Wrecking Co., W. 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago.

GOOD CUTTERS, LOW PRICES.

This No. 11 Wolverine Feed Cutter meets unusual value at our price. Has extended knife shaft—pulley or fly wheel may be placed on either side. Like all our power cutters, it has hardened steel 4-edged cutting bar. When one edge gets dull, simply turn the bar and you have a new cutting edge. Makes 4 to 6 times as long as the ordinary shear plate. 1 1/2 in. steel knife shaft; 1 1/2 in. knives; feed rollers and wide throat—easy to feed; rollers 3, 4, 10, 12 or 14 in. as ordered; any length steel carrier when ordered, extra; delivers feed any height, any angle; weighs 22 lbs.; cuts with 2 knives, 1 1/2 and 2 inches. Price, \$20.25. Cuts with 4 knives 3/4, 1, X and 1 inch. Price, \$22.50. Capacity for ensilage, 1 to 4 tons per hour dry feed, 1 to 1 1/2 tons per hour. Trial given and satisfaction guaranteed on everything we sell, or goods returned at our expense and all money refunded. Send for free 32-page illustrated catalogue. We have 25 sizes hand and power cutters on 1 shredder. Marvin Smith Co., 55-57 N. Jefferson St., St. 41 Chicago.

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

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Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and more than the old way. Send for catalogue. K. KRAUSERS & SONS, MILWAUKEE, Wis.

All Around the Farm

SOME FARM FENCE STILES.

In Bermuda, nearly every field and garden patch is inclosed by a stone wall, there are almost no wooden or wire fences on the islands. Many of the inclosures have no gates, but are entered by means of stiles which differ from our American step-stiles over fences. Those of Bermuda are all without steps; they are on the ground. Since I believe similar patterns would be found useful in many parts of our own country, particularly where stone walls are used, I give drawings of some that struck me as good.

In each case at the end of a wall is placed a post and in the first four illustrations two or three bars reach from post to post like a fence. In all cases there is insufficient space for stock, even pigs, to squeeze between the bars, and the space between the wall and the posts and bars is barely enough to allow people to go through. fat people have to squeeze. The first four are made with posts and slats the last with three posts only.—[M. G. Kains.

ABOUT POTATOES.

Late potatoes are a fairly profitable crop. I plant early and late, so that if early are a failure, late may not be. With good cultivation one is reasonably sure of a crop. Planted early or late they are always in demand at some price. The best prices are always for early stock and it is well to run some risk of frost in order to get them earlier. If frost bites them it will only makes them a little later and if frost does no injury they can be marketed so much earlier. A dollar a bushel and better is easily obtained for extra early. Early Six Weeks is best for extra early. Early Michigan comes next, followed by Early Rose. For late, Hazard and White Giant are very good.

Potatoes should be planted at least 4 in deep in a very mellow soil, and soil should be stirred deeply once a week until potatoes are 2 in high, then cultivate shallow until vines are in bloom. Potatoes should not be dug until ripe, so that the skin will not slip. Where one plows them out, the assorting should be done as dug, picking up large, smooth and merchantable tubers first and small and unsalable later. This does away with the extra handling and is just as quickly and easily done at this time as at any other.—[A. N. Springer, Tipton Co., Ind.

Farm and Garden Implements for the cultivation and tillage of all kinds of crops have been perfected so that their use is really a happy pastime. One of the most enterprising manufacturers of these goods is the Bateman Mfg Co of Grenloch, N J, makers of the Iron Age tools. Horse and hand hoes and cultivators of all sizes and for all crops are their specialty. The riding cultivator is becoming quite popular, does good work and is low-priced. Potato, corn and seed planters are now everywhere in general use and plant in a most efficient manner. Two new implements offered this year are the combined double wheel hoe, hill and drill seeder and the wheel plow and cultivator. These two implements are real improvements in their line of work and will bear the closest investigation of all users of cultural implements. The many kinds of tools and implements made by the Bateman Co are of first-class material, all parts can be easily duplicated and satisfaction is assured by the manufacturer to purchasers. Every reader of F & H is urged to drop the Bateman Mfg Co a postal card for their beautiful, profusely illustrated catalog of 1900. It is free. Please mention F & H when writing.

The Poultry Yard.

ROUP, SIGNS AND CURE.

Symptoms of roup may be described thus: Fowls begin coughing, sneezing and sometimes their breathing is heavy, accompanied by a wheezing sound, eyes become inflamed, head swells, have a watery discharge from nostrils, which sometimes has an offensive odor; they are drinking almost continually if they have access to water, which is indicative of their being feverish.

As the disease advances, the head becomes inflamed, swelling on one or both sides, frequently obstructing the sight, the eye sometimes being entirely destroyed. It may be noticed that when fowls are affected with this disease they have splendid appetites and eat until the last, provided they are not internally affected, in which case they are stupid and a discoloration of their excrement may be noticeable, which is much the same as that of fowls affected with cholera.

When fowls are in the advanced stages of the disease, the best remedy is the hatcher, as they can seldom be cured, although in the early stages they may be cured by taking a small spring-bottom oil can, or syringe with bent point, as in illustration, and injecting in their nostrils and roof of their mouth a little kerosene oil; if heads are swollen anoint the parts swollen with sweet oil and alcohol, equal parts, each day. Add some good condition powder to their morning mash. Put about one-half teaspoonful of aconite to each quart of drinking water. Keep them in good, dry, comfortable quarters, with an abundance of sunshine in their room, and it should be well littered with straw or leaves which must be changed frequently. Their drinking vessels should be cleansed with boiling water. The utensils in which they are fed their morning mash should also be cleansed with boiling water, as this is absolutely necessary to accomplish a speedy cure not forgetting to remove all sick fowls from those not affected, to prevent spreading of the disease.—[C. C. Shoemaker, Ill.

WINTER WISDOM.

Keep your nesting and scratching material and your bathing dust perfectly dry. Supply fresh material as soon as needed. Have the dust box wide and deep enough.

Put all table scraps, vegetable parings, meat scraps, etc. in a kettle, place on the stove while cooking supper with enough water or broth to keep from burning. Leave on the stove until rather warm in the morning, thicken with wheat bran until it is crumbly, then feed in troughs. Give all they will eat up quickly, then set them to scratching for grain that has been raked into their litter.

Give milk or water to them warm. Pepper is a good thing for laying hens if fed judiciously; too much will result in harm.

If no other way presents itself, buy rabbits of your neighbor's boys and chop them fine with the ax, after removing skin and entrails. Feed all they will eat at one meal twice per week.—[Emma Charwaters, Ind.

Plumper Turkeys Wanted—The standard for turkeys is not less than 9 lbs. and although I had some young birds which ran up to 20 and some old ones which ran to 30, still my purchases for the Toronto market, says J. S. Marshall, who bought several carloads were under the limit, and I had to sell these as culls at the price which I paid for them outside. What is absolutely necessary is the production of larger birds and the better fattening of those which are produced. I do not think it costs anything more to raise a mammoth bronze than ordinary scrub, and people should arrange for the production of the larger variety. When I was buying I exchanged with farmers a lot of lumpy young bronze gobblers which had come into my hands for older ones of a smaller breed. These young, large turkeys are now distrib-

uted over the farms in the neighborhood, and I believe the result will be to materially improve the stock furnished from that section next season.

Sick Fowls P. W.'s hen twists her neck, looks wild, staggers, etc. This disease is apoplexy, caused by over-feeding. Give the afflicted bird six pellets of nux vomica twice a day.—L. L. M.'s chickens cannot walk, joints enlarge and bones seem weak. This is gout or rheumatism, caused by exposure to wet and cold, or sleeping in damp places and sometimes by overfeeding. Bathe the legs and feet with camphorated oil. Avoid the causes.—K. A. D.'s chickens have sores on head, spots growing dark and scabbing over.



Is absolutely pure. It costs only one-tenth cent a day per hen if you buy it in large cans. It will increase the profit from your poultry this winter. To be profitable your pullets should lay now. All your hens should be in condition to lay pretty white eggs are high. It assumes perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. If you can't get the Powder send to us. One pack, 25 cts.; five, \$1. Large two-lb. can, \$1.20. Six cts. exp. paid, 25. Sample copy best Poultry paper free. L. B. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Half the Grain

and a liberal supply of green cut bone prepared by a Welster & Hannum Green Bone Cutter, and your hens will lay double the quantity of eggs. Write for booklet "How to Make Hens Lay" and catalogue of bone cutters, clover cutters and grit crushers—free. E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 40, Syracuse, N.Y.

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GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE. of prize winning poultry for 1900. The finest poultry book ever published. A perfect guide to poultry raising. Gives priced eggs, stock from the very best strains. Includes the best chickens and describes them all. 60 different varieties. Every body wants this book. Send 6c in stamps to H. GREIDER, Florida, Fla.

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BEES! BEES! BEES! and how to MAKE MONEY with them as taught by BLEASING IN BEE CULTURE. The handsome illustrated magazine and we send free sample copy with Book on Bee Culture and Book on Bee Supplies to all who name this paper in writing. THE A. I. ROOT CO., MEDINA OHIO.

DOGS FOR SALE of all kinds. fancy pigeons, Laysan and other breeds, etc. Catalogue. LANDIS, Box 33, Hovars Station, Ia.

THE 20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK. Is undeniably the best and most instructive publication of the kind ever issued. It opens up with a review on the state and prospects of the poultry industry and follows with "Poultry Raising on the Farm," "Poultry and Incubation on the Farm," "Feeding Poultry," "Raising Turkeys for Market," "Successful Egg Farming," "Caring for Poultry," "The Poultry Doctor," etc., etc. It is both practically and scientifically the most reliable and complete work on the subject of poultry raising ever published. The success in which they have helped their users, is a fact which the poultry world knows. Send for a copy of this book. THE 20th CENTURY BOOK CO., 200 N. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

An Egg Maker means a money maker. Get a Cut Bone prepared by Mann's New Bone Cutter. doubles the egg production. Mann's Granite Crystal Orit, Mann's Clover Cutter and Mangle Feed Tray at about every poultry requirement. Catalogue FREE. P. W. MANN CO. Box 24, Milford, Mass.

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 can testify to its excellent merits. A trial will convince you. 1 lb. can 25c., by mail 40c. 5 cases, \$1.00 on board express N. Y. City. If you want fresh eggs, and plenty of them, use this food as directed, and your hens must lay. Our Immense Catalogue free. EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., 28 Vesey St., New York City. W. V. RUSS, Proprietor. When writing, kindly mention this paper.

Great Hatches MONITOR INCUBATORS are thoroughly successful, self-regulating, easily operated by unskilled persons. Guaranteed satisfactory. Circulars free. Our big catalogue tells it all. Mailed for a stamp. The Realizer Co., Box 27, Reading, Pa.

BIG MONEY IN POULTRY. BOUPLARGE POULTRY GUIDE explains all. Worth \$25 to anyone. The largest, finest and most complete book ever published in colors. Contains over 175 new illustrations, hundreds of valuable recipes and plans and HOW TO MAKE POULTRY PAY. Sent postpaid for 15 cents. JOHN BAUSCHER, JR., Box 28, Freeport, Ill.

The Globe Incubator will hatch all fertile eggs. It is easy to operate. An ordinary intelligent boy or girl can handle it. Our large catalogue tells it all. Free to any address. It tells all about the improved Globe Incubators, Improved Globe Brooders, Triumph Hot Water Heaters, etc. Write for catalogue. Address: G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 784, Freeport, Ill., U.S.A.

"Poultry for Profit" is a tale of our new book. It is a practical guide to poultry raising. It is drawn from actual experience. It tells you all about breeding, growing, feeding and marketing of all kinds. Tells particularly all about the famous Michigan Poultry Farm, the largest and best poultry establishment in the country. Fully illustrated with cuts from life. Mailed anywhere 10c. Send for a copy and be entertained and informed. THE J. W. MILLER CO., Box 161, Freeport, Ill.

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

I HAVE Some Nice, Sweet, GROUND BUFF SKRAPS at \$2.00 per 100 lbs. Also O.K. ANIMAL FOOD, OYSTER SHELLS, BONE MEAL, STEAMED MEAT, Etc. Send for catalogue. C. A. BARTLETT, Worcester, Mass.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES! Buy an incubator and pay for it before it is used. The one who will sell on trial has no faith in their machines. We sell the celebrated PREMIER INCUBATOR ON TRIAL. Also the makers of Minneapolis. Catalogue and Poultry Helpe, 5c. Columbia Incubator Co., 29 Adams St., Delaware City, Del.

DON'T SET HENS THE SAME OLD WAY. THE NAT'L HEN INCUBATOR beats old plan 2 to 1. Little in price but big money maker. Agents wanted. Send for full catalogue how to get one free. National Hen Incubator Co., 1125 Columbia, Neb. Rev. H. H. Hesse made a 100 Egg incubator cost \$1.00

OLENTANGY INCUBATOR. This Machine will hatch every fertile egg, so thousands testify. It is the best Self-Regulating machine made. Brooders \$5.00. Catalogue free. Address, GEO. S. SINGER, Cardington, O.

THE CROWN Bone Cutter for cutting green bones. For the poultryman. Best in the world. Lowest in price. Send for circular and testimonials. Wilson Bros., KASTON, Ia.

DEATH TO LICE on hens and chickens. 4-p. Book Free. D. J. LAMBERT, Dorsey, Pa.

We should call this disease chicken-pox. It is contagious and the sick should be separated from the well. The vaseline and olive oil are good, but do not use any coal oil. Give six pellets belladonna twice a day for a few days.

R. M. A.: To cure roup, keep in a warm place and if canker is present remove it lightly. Put tincture of iron on the raw place and a little on the roof of the mouth. Kerosene applied to the nostrils and rubbed on the throat is good.

E. B.: When chickens have gapes, put them into a barrel and throw in air-slaked lime. The dust will make them cough out the worms.

White Plymouth Rocks have the general qualities of the Barred variety.



WHITE CLOUD.
A prize-winning W P Rock.

but the different strains of White Rocks vary considerably in practical value. Some breeders have seriously weakened their stock by close breeding and confinement. At its best, the breed is a good general purpose sort, the white plumage giving it a certain advantage as a market fowl. Some of the broiler specialists keep no other breed. Standard weight and general character. They are the same as for the Barred and Buff varieties, but the plumage is pure white throughout.

A Hen Without Grit is like an old man without teeth,—she can eat and perhaps keep in fairly healthy condition, but that is all. To be put to profitable use, food must be well chewed and grit is the only teeth which a hen has.

See Them Scratch—By the use of straw one may manage successfully without a scratching shed. Spread the straw over ground and snow on the south side of the house, scatter grain through it and see the hens scratch and work, humming as happily as in summer time. On stormy days or when the cold is excessive they will do better, kept shut up, when the grain may be scattered over the straw inside so as not to deprive them of their daily exercise. But there are few days even in our climate when poultry will not be the better and harder for an outing through the middle of the day.—[Rachel True, Minn.]

In Cold Weather—Do not give fowls any ventilation in extremely cold weather. Look well to their drinking water, and if possible do not allow it to freeze in the pans. Give them lukewarm water to drink in cold weather, and should it become frozen at any time, do not fail to remove all the ice before putting in a fresh supply.—[John Bauscher, Jr., Ill.]

The Most Profitable Branch of poultry business is no doubt that of growing pure bred stock for the sale of eggs at high prices. To carry on this business it is not necessary to be located near a town, and it is not so difficult to get up a good trade as is sometimes supposed. Good stock and judicious advertising will do it.

Better stick to one breed or two breeds for crossing.

During two weeks of Dec. a Slaughter (Wis) Arm paid out \$2000 for turkeys. Over 6000 lbs dressed turkeys were shipped to Boston before Christmas.

Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

FEEDING FOR BACON.

At the annual London (Ont) fat stock show the interest in swine is paramount. Competition is close, both for premium awards of live hogs and the same dressed. The successful winner of the first premium on Bacon hogs last month was J. E. Brethour with Yorkshires, who gives his method of feeding as follows. Pigs are taken from the sow when about 2 mos old. I give a little milk and middlings for one month, and after that the young hogs have the run of the field until put up for the finishing period, which occupies one month. In finishing I use barley and middlings every night and morning with a small quantity of mangels or sugar beets at noon, the hogs being kept in fairly large pens. One danger to guard against is the overforcing of young hogs. That, I believe, is one of the principal causes of soft bacon. Another cause of inferiority in product is found in an attempt to thin down the hogs, which have been forced, by starving. Hogs while young should be given a liberal but moderate ration with plenty of exercise. In finishing, barley is one of the best grains, but it is still better to have a variety. My practice is not to bull, but scald, the feed. The object of producers should be to grow their hogs as cheaply as possible by a liberal use of pasture runs and vegetables, but when it comes to the finishing period grain must be used.

The Sort of Sheep Required a few years ago is not wanted at all at the present time. Feeders are having the same experience with mutton that has been experienced with pork. The fat is no longer wanted. We are to-day catering to a finer taste in both classes of meat, and this finer taste calls for something which is not overfat. You can find some first-class mutton in all sheep of all breeds, but if the carcass is made overfat we have got to trim off a lot before cutting chops for our customers. Even in the cheaper cuts of meat, fats are no longer wanted. What is required is a good leg and plenty of lean side cuts.—[Mr Foulds to Dominion Sheep Breeders' Ass'n.]

Topping the Market—Two carloads grade Aberdeen-Angus cattle were sold at Chicago last month at \$3.25 per 100 lbs. Two pure bred steers of the same breed brought \$50. Similar prices have not been equaled since Dec. '83, when the same price was paid for some Christmas Galloway cattle. The high water mark since the war was \$9 to \$30, paid in May and June of '82.

The Finest Fat Cattle shown at the Guelph (Ont) fat stock show fetched the highest price in many years, 10c being obtained for one or two extra fine animals. Prices ruled down to 6 to 7c for animals much in the same class.

The A B C of Bee Culture has just been revised and reprinted, being its 6th thousand. No book on apiculture matters speaks with the authority that does this standard and now up-to-date production of A. I. Root. It is sold by the Orange Judd company of 52 Lafayette place, New York, price, \$1.25 postpaid.

The Guelph (Ont) Fat Stock Show was a great exhibition of Shorthorns, with a sprinkling of other breeds. Not for years have so many or as satisfactory sales been made. The Guelph show is an annual affair and one of the oldest in the country.

A Rich Food—The relative value of Indian corn and Kafir corn is practically the same for beef production as for pork. Kafir corn, grain and alfalfa hay make the cheapest combination of feeds in Kan for milk production. Kafir corn meal is especially valuable to feed calves raised on skimmilk. Its constipating effect offsets the loosening tendency of the milk.

If Stock Peas have mildewed in past years, select seed of a variety of less rank growth in straw. Early Britain or White Wonder is worth trying. Egyptian Mummy is especially liable to mildew. The best results with peas

come from sowing 10 days after the land becomes warm and dry.

OUR FEEDER'S CORNER.

The difference between successful and unsuccessful men in all callings is not luck, but rather judgment and energy. Good judgment is an act of the mind, and one must have a mind well stored with sound knowledge and well trained to use it in order to exercise the best.

One of the first requisites in a feeding sheep is well sprung ribs, thus allowing room to put on the high-priced meat along the top. A good leg is also necessary.

Do pure-bred cattle pay? James Leask, an enterprising Ontario breeder, some years ago paid \$400 for a 5-yr-old Shorthorn heifer. The animal lived 19 yrs and raised 17 calves, 15 of which sold at \$100 to 200 each.

Nine-tenths of all the beef stock in Ontario are Shorthorns.

A lamb killed at 80 lbs will sometimes return more money than if kept until it weighs 100 or 120, the extra weight being made up of fat which has to be trimmed before cuts can be sold.

Alfalfa is a great pork maker. At the Kan exper sta, hogs made a gain of \$68 lbs per ton of alfalfa hay; on pasture, they made a gain of 776 lbs p a.

The national live stock association meets at Fort Worth, Tex. Jan 16-19. This is the largest and most influential organization of stockmen in the U S.

Plan to use the fields nearest the barn for ensilage corn. Sock on the manure heavy. This makes a short haul both ways.

With corn, mixed grain and clover, the farm can be made practically self-supporting.—[F. S. Adams, Me.]

Chickens When Moved to a new place should be transferred at night and kept shut up for a few days. They will then accept of their home and give no more trouble.

Don't Crowd—Whatever the size of the coop, never keep more than 25 hens together; then multiply the number by the time you can give to their care and the space you have for them, and 500 can be made as profitable in proportion as 20.—[Sarah A. Davis, R. I.]

The Best Preventive of egg eating is a dark nest. If a comb in nest is turned with the entrance toward the partition it will darken it somewhat and hens will seldom acquire the habit.

SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS Better Off.



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The kidneys, that make the human engine of life move as nature intended, are not working properly and should have prompt attention.

If you need a medicine for kidney, bladder or uric acid trouble, you should begin using the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It gives quick relief and cures the most distressing cases.

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If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on arising about two ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand 24 hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick dust settling or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is for sale everywhere in bottles of two sizes and two prices, fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

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A Wonderful Holstein-Friesian Cow--Aaltje Posch 4th.

This cow, it is claimed, made a new world's record at the great London (Ont) fat stock and dairy show last month. She gave 7 1/2 lbs milk the first and 72 lbs the second day. Six milkings contained from 4.3 to 4.8 per cent butter fat. This is equivalent to 4 1/4 lbs butter per day. She was fed about 15 lbs pea meal, shorts, bran and linseed meal daily and 1 1/2 lbs sugar beets, a little ensilage and all the clover hay she would eat up clean. She is a 9-yr-old, and while a young cow was owned by two farmers who never even surmised her great value and who sold her for less than \$100. Falling into the hands of James Rettle, he at once saw her great value and at once gave her the best of care. It would take several thousands of dollars to buy her now.

Dairy and Creamery.

BUTTER CAPACITY OF A COW.

The Babcock test, with the scales, gives us a far more correct method of estimating the butter capacity of a cow than the churn itself. This is true, because with these two instruments we can determine the total quantity of fat yielded by a cow in a given time, and when a cow has produced this fat she has done her part and is entitled to full credit. The churn is not a measure of a cow's butter productive capacity, because fat may be lost both in separation and churning, and the cow cannot be held accountable for either of these losses. Again, unless the butter is analyzed, it may not be a merchantable product, for which fault again the cow is not to blame, nor on the other hand should she have credit for water, casein, extra salt, or all of these, which the worker through his desire for a large production may leave in excess in the butter.

Of course the Babcock test can be wrongly used, or it can be misrepresented, but with the scales, it forms the simplest and most direct combination for measuring a cow's butter value. A man who will cheat with the churn will also cheat with the Babcock test, but the skimming device and the churn may both cheat the cow when the man is honest. This the Babcock test will not do. By means of properly conducted official tests, and the use of the Babcock test, the representatives of our various breeds of dairy cattle are in a position to establish records which are reliable, and in time will become immensely valuable, as data accumulate and the effects of breeding and selection are realized.—[Director W. A. Henry, Wis Exper Sta.]

MAKING UP A RATION.

H. C.'s Jersey cow had her fourth calf Nov 26. She is fed 5 qts corn meal and bran, mixed, each day, plenty of hay and twice a day oat straw. Has warmed water and is healthy and eats heartily. She gives only 8 qts milk per day. The statements regarding the feeding of the cow are not sufficiently definite to permit of an exact computation of the ration. Assuming, however, that the grain consists of equal bulk of corn meal and bran, weighing 1 1/2 lbs p qt, the grain ration would contain about 5 lbs corn and 2 1/2 lbs bran. Assuming further that 16 lbs hay and 4 lbs straw are eaten daily, the nutritive ratio of the total ration would be about 1 to 9. This is too wide a ratio for the best results in milk production. Some highly nitrogenous feed, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal, or a mixture of the two, gluten meal or the like, should

be substituted for part of the corn meal. If the corn meal of the above ration be thus replaced, the nutritive ratio becomes 1 to 6.5, which is far more suitable for a dairy cow. Oat straw in itself is not prejudicial to milk production, and, indeed, it would be good economy to use it as freely as possible when hay commands the present prices. It is, however, deficient in protein, and the more of it is used, the more freely should oil meal or other nitrogenous feed be used.—[Dr H. P. Armsby, Pa Exper Sta.]

FOR FILLING PAIL AND PURSE.

If milk is overripe, or whey is left on the curds too long, or if milling is left more than 1 1/2 hours after dipping, fat goes out with the whey. Cheese should be made in a temperature of 82 degrees.

It is cheaper to warm cows with lumber than with corn meal.

Cows go dry from mismanagement more than from any other cause. Irregularity of milking and failure to strip when milking will cause any cow to dry off.

The richest milk is the last drawn from the udder, and for that reason alone the cow should be stripped closely.

The quality and keeping properties of Danish butter are undoubtedly due largely to the use of such large quantities of sugar beets in the feeding of Danish dairy stock.—[Hon James Wilson.]

I usually plant 1/2 to 3/4 a to oats, cowpeas and barley, 10 to 15 days apart, thus providing green fodder the entire summer. I use ensilage during winter, put up in two round silos; give each cow 1 bu twice a day, morning and night, and 3 to 4 qts mixed feed of two parts bran and one of corn meal with the ensilage at each feeding. Hay is fed at noon. Cattle are turned out for two or three hours each day when weather is clear for exercise and water.—[F. P. Knowles, Worcester Co, Mass.]

A Milk and Butter Record—My cattle are ordinary grade Jerseys, 7 being 2 yrs old, 3 are 3 yrs, 2 are 4 yrs and 9 matured cows. They calved last winter and spring. I have figured returns for 10 days to see which paid the better making butter and selling at 25c p lb, or selling milk to a condensed milk factory at \$1.28 p 100 lbs. The record of the experiment is as follows: Pounds milk produced in 10 days, 2252; pounds cream, 368; pounds butter churned, 150; value of butter at 25c, 150 lbs, \$37.50; value of milk at 1.28 per 100 lbs, 22.82; difference in favor of butter, \$4.78; average churn test, 6.7 per cent; value 100 lbs, \$1.66. Skimmilk and buttermilk are left at home to feed and I do not have to go every day to the factory or station, as I would if I sold my milk.

Skim and buttermilk pay for the making of the butter.—[A. J. Richardson, Grafton Co, N H.]

Feeding Roots—Turnips, carrots and potatoes contain a large proportion of water and though such crops are bulky yet contain but little of solid matter. Containing so much water they are very succulent and are equal to ensilage for cattle, though ensilage is cheaper in cost. When cut, sliced or cooked, these crops can be fed in connection with ground grain with greater profit than in any other manner and they give a greater value to the grain by assisting the digestion and keeping the stock thrifty.

In Raising Millet, the average result of 5 yrs' testing at the Ont exper farm, from '92 to '96, shows a yield in green hay of 7 1/2 tons p a of Salzer's Dakota, Golden Wonder 6 1/2 and common millet 5. In 1898 and '99, two varieties of Japanese millet have been tested side by side with Hungarian grass in different parts of Ont. The average of 10 tests during that period, shows a yield of 6 1/2 tons p a of green hay from Japanese Panic, 6 tons Japanese Barnyard and nearly 4 1/4 of Hungarian grass. In feeding value, Panic is rated at 100, Barnyard 72 and Hungarian (Millets are a tiptop crop to plant in case of a failure of corn. If a late frost destroys the corn, sow a patch to millet. It can be pastured like rye and will grow again.

Wheat and oats should be sown just as soon as the seed can be got in.

Good herds of cattle are found here and there, but for the most part the animals are criss-crossed with every conceivable class. Stock associations should continue their efforts to remedy this. Breeding to a type should be encouraged.—[Hon Sydney Fisher.]

The result of testing 23 different combinations of fodder crops is that peas and oats form the best possible grain combination for the production of green fodder. Sow 1 1/2 bu oats and 1 of peas per acre.

Any country that will produce grass is a sheep country and the more abundant the growth of grass the better it is adapted to sheep.

A Dairyman's Profits.



There is more money in working your head than your hands. There is more butter in running a Little Giant Cream Separator than in skimming by hand—25 per cent more. The Little Giant costs no more than the pans will in the long run. It will pay you to adopt modern, up-to-date dairy methods. Send for Catalogue No. 56 It's free

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No. 1	2 to 7 Cows	No. 1	2 to 7 Cows
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No. 3	15 to 25 Cows	No. 3	15 to 25 Cows
No. 4	25 to 35 Cows	No. 4	25 to 35 Cows
No. 5	35 to 45 Cows	No. 5	35 to 45 Cows
No. 6	45 to 100 Cows	No. 6	45 to 100 Cows

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Get Your Money's Worth.

You will find this cooker by far the most satisfactory in every way. Absolutely full measure—(no gallon size not stamped "20 gallons"); one-half cheaper than any other; simplest; lasts for generations; quickest in heating; most economical of fuel; coal or wood's 7 times, 15 to 20 gallons. Send for circular. Always back of not satisfactory.

Direct from factory to farmer. 37 High St., Tecumseh, Mich.

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Espeka Steam Feed Cooker saves from 1-3 to 1-2 your corn and other feed. Tested to 100 pounds hydraulic pressure. Limited number for sale at a low price write now for special circular, also free Catalogue explaining how we are able to sell Vegetable Cutters, Harrows, Tank Mixers, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Horse Powers, Axi. Implements and other things at so much less than others ask. Catalogue may save you money. **CASH SUPPLY CO. INC.**, Box 2, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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Is an antiseptic, alternative, penetrating healing ointment. It produces a quick and complete cure. Is the most harmless but effective ointment on the market. Is endorsed by every veterinary surgeon, horseman, livestock man and farmer who has ever given it a fair trial. Once used it is found indispensable. Price 1/2 lb. \$1.00. Money refunded. At druggists and dealers, or mail postpaid on receipt of price. **TROY CHEMICAL CO., Troy, N.Y.**

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It is due to the daily savings made by

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that it is so popular with its users and that its sales are increasing so rapidly.

The following are some of the ways it saves:
It saves more cream because it leaves less in the skim milk.
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Your name or the name of your Creamery should be printed on every sheet. Send for Sample.

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Talks with Our Lawyer.

Questions for Our Legal Adviser are answered in turn, but on account of the large number of queries received it is often some weeks before replies can be printed. In case an immediate answer by mail is desired, \$1 should be inclosed. Subscribers to eastern edition should address the Springfield Office, western edition readers, Marquette Building, Chicago. Gardner & Harris, 916-918 Marquette building, Chicago, have charge of western edition legal inquiries; for the eastern edition Charles H. Beckwith, Esq. of Springfield, Mass.

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE.

If a man dies in Wis. leaving a widow and four children, one a minor, his real property (land and buildings thereon) descends to the children of the deceased, share and share alike, subject to the dower of the wife, being an interest in one-third of said lands, for her natural life. If said lands and buildings constituted the homestead of the deceased, it descends to the widow during her widowhood, and upon her marriage, or death, to the children of the deceased. However, marriage would not bar her dower interest in said homestead.

Personal property is distributed as follows: The widow shall be allowed all her articles of apparel and ornaments, and all the wearing apparel of her deceased husband, the household furniture of the deceased not exceeding in value \$250 and other personal property to be selected by her not exceeding the value of \$200. To the minor child, its articles of apparel and ornaments. In addition to the above allowances, the whole of the personal estate for the use and support of the widow and minor children of the deceased after the payment of funeral charges and expenses of administration of estate, if it shall appear that the value of the whole estate will not exceed \$150 in addition to the allowances mentioned above. If the personal estate is in excess of \$150, in addition to said allowances, the excess shall be applied to the payment of the debts of the deceased, and the residue of the personal estate shall be distributed to the widow and children of the deceased, share and share alike. Such of the household furniture as was purchased and paid for by the wife out of her separate estate is hers absolutely.

JUDGMENTS—LIMITATION—In N. D. judgments are outlawed in 10 yrs. In order to collect a judgment which has not outlawed, an execution should be taken out of the court in which judgment was rendered. Execution would run, first, against personal property, and second, against the real estate, and would be levied upon and sold by the officer of the court. The exemptions in favor of debtors in that state are very liberal: \$5000 worth of real estate and a very large amount of personal property are exempt from execution. Consult a local lawyer for details of exemptions.

FENCE PRIVILEGE—W. B. C., Ill: A sells 40 a of land to B; C, A's heir, under an agreement with B, erects a fence between B's land and the land of D, E and F, in consideration of the privilege of pasturage on B's land, the fence to be removed whenever either of them wish to do so. Eight years after erection of fence C sells to G; G having no use for B's pasturage, desires to remove part of this fence erected by C; B forbids him to do so. The only recourse of G is to sue B for the value of the fence. Whether he can recover will depend upon the original contract and the subsequent acts of the parties. From statements made, it is doubtful whether G succeeds to the rights of C, there being no privity or pact between B and G.

CITIZENSHIP—W. M. T., Canada: Under the laws of Canada, a married woman shall be deemed to be a subject of the state of which her husband is for the time being a subject; therefore if her husband is an American citizen, she will be a subject of the U. S. In Canada, an alien may acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property of every description, in the same manner and in all respects as a natural-born British subject, and title to real and personal property may be derived through, by or in succession to an alien, in the same manner and in all respects as though he or she were a natural-born British subject, but an alien cannot hold office or own British ships.

DAW OF DESCENT—Col Reader: Dower and curtesy have been abolished in Col. Intestate's estate descends as follows: 1. Deceased of husband or wife,

without children or descendants of deceased children, the whole of the real and personal property descends to the survivor. 2. No husband or wife, to the children and descendants of deceased children. 3. Husband or wife and children, one-half to the husband or wife and one-half to the children or descendants of deceased children. 4. No husband or wife and no children or descendants of deceased children, whole to the father; no father, then to the mother; no mother, then to brothers and sisters, and to the descendants of deceased brothers and sisters. 5. No husband or wife and no children and no heirs mentioned in No. 4, then to grandfather, grandmother, uncles, aunts and their descendants, the descendants taking the share of their immediate ancestors in equal parts. If no heirs mentioned in No. 5, then to nearest lineal ancestors and their descendants, descendants collectively taking the share of their immediate ancestors in equal parts.

HOTEL BILL—Gunderson, Mont: You can collect your board bill of the unmarried gentleman by attaching or garnishing his wages in the hands of his employer. A local lawyer would probably attend to this matter at small expense. If the debtor were a married man residing with his family in Mont, the earnings for his personal services, rendered at any time within 30 days next preceding levy of execution, would be exempt from attachment or garnishment, when it appears from the debtor's affidavit or otherwise that such earnings are necessary for the use of his family; but where the debt is incurred for the necessities of life, one-half of such earnings are subject to attachment, garnishment or execution.

FORECLOSURE—Red Lake, S. D. A buys a farm of B for \$1000 and pays 200 down and gives B three notes for the balance, payable at different times. If A has given a mortgage to secure the three notes, and the mortgage provides that foreclosure may be made upon default in the payment of any of said notes or of interest, B could foreclose upon the non-payment of the first note when it is due. If there is no such provision in the mortgage, B must wait until default is made upon all of the notes when due before he can foreclose.

CUSTOM—In Eng, it is the rule, by custom of the country, that in case of a tenant for years, the away-going tenant is entitled to compensation for manure made upon the farm during tenancy. In the U. S., the manure belongs to the realty and passes with the farm, if sold, and may not be removed by a tenant in the absence of any special contract to the contrary. In some states the circumstances under which the manure has been made may render it personalty.

OWNERSHIP—Iowa Subscriber: The putting of a person's initials upon trees containing swarms of bees does not establish ownership in the trees, nor to the honey of the bees. The owner of the land on which the trees stand would have the sole right to cut the trees.

WATER RIGHTS—H. H., Cal: If the spring is on the land of F. S.'s neighbor, F. S. has no right to pipe water therefrom or to use the spring without the consent of the owner. F. S. would have no right to fence the spring.

Our Veterina. Adviser.

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

SAVING THE YOUNG.

Dysentery, or scours occurs frequently in calves, pigs, lambs, foals, dogs and cats, attacking the young when 1 to 4 days old. No doubt the disease is infectious, hence excrements should be removed often. The symptoms in all kinds of animals are much the same, shown by loss of appetite, diarrhea, restlessness, tenesmus and cries of distress. Later, excrements become watery, mixed with mucus and coagulated milk and blood. If animals recover, they are weak and unthrifty for a long time.

Prevention consists in the isolation of the healthy and diseased animals, disinfection of the barns and the female genital organs before and after parturition. Calves and lambs already attacked should be given 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of castor oil, colts 1 to 3 grains calomel three times a day. The calomel, after being ground with a little sugar, may be added to a little milk and fed to the colt. The next day, or after the oil has had its effect, give the following: Powdered rhubarb root 1 dr, powdered magnesium carbonate 15 grains, powdered opium 30 grains, good brandy or whisky 2 oz. Mix, dilute with equal parts water, shake well, and give to calf at one dose, repeating a similar dose every 3 to 6 hours until the diarrhea is relieved. In the same manner colts may be given 1 to 2 1/2 dr tincture of opium, lambs 30 to 60 drops, repeating the dose, as above, every 3 to 5 hours until relieved.—[Prof Paul Fischer, Kan Exper Sta.

APHTHA—W. H. W. wants a remedy for sore mouth in dogs. This disease is difficult to cure in dogs, as it is not easy to get the medicine to all the affected parts. Bathe all the sores twice a day with a saturated solution of boracic acid. That is, put as much boracic acid in water as it will dissolve. Every third day wash the mouth with a mixture of 1 oz glycerin, 1 gr tannic acid and 1 oz water. Glycerin, 1 gr tannic acid and 1 oz water. Also give each day a teaspoonful of Scott's emulsion of cod liver oil three times a day after meals and continue it for three weeks.

SLOBBERS—E. B. F. has a 4-yr-old mare which slobbers when the bit is put into her mouth; she also swells in the legs and her hair is rough. Feed on good hay and oats and give her a bran mash once a day with one of the following powders in it. Sulphate of iron 4 oz, nitrate of potassium 4 oz, nux vomica 2 oz; mix and divide into 24 doses. Repeat this quantity. Also mix acetate of lead 1 oz with 1 qt water and bathe the legs with a little of it twice a day.

INJURED SHOULDERS—J. W. G. has a cow which is lame; her shoulders seem

to be dislocated at the points; she has been in this condition a month and does not improve. If the shoulders were dislocated, she could not stand, so such is not likely the case. It is more likely the muscles of the shoulderblade are strained. We would advise the muscles on the blade to be rubbed once a day with tincture of cantharides; if the skin becomes sore, wait for a few days and rub on again.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS—F. S. lost a fine sow; she was away from home three days; when she came home she lay down, would not eat, but would drink, and soon died; when opened her bowels were all black. The cause of death was inflammation of the bowels, but what caused it we cannot tell.

FUNGUS—A. B. has a colt 1 1/2 yrs old which has something like a wart on and near the inner corner of the eye. Apply a little terechloride of antimony once every second day with a feather, until it is lower than the surrounding skin; then mix 1/2 oz oxido of zinc with 1 oz vaseline; apply a little once a day to heal.

LYMPHATIC DERANGEMENT—O. O. has a horse which passes at times a few small white worms; his legs swell when he stands in barn and he is dull, but has a good appetite. Mix 4 oz sulphate of iron, 4 oz nitrate of potassium and 2 oz nux vomica, divide into 24 doses and give one at night in a bran mash until all are taken. Repeat this quantity if needed.

LAME HORSE—D. S. P. has a horse which has been lame for 8 mos; when he starts after standing or when he first comes out of the stable, the lameness passes off after he travels a short distance. From the symptoms I would consider the horse was developing a bone spavin. Examine the hock joint well and if one is found, blister it three times, allowing three weeks between each blister. The best blister is to mix 2 dr cantharides, 1 dr biniodide of mercury and 2 oz lard. If the lameness should be above the hoof (where you think it is) apply the same kind of a blister in the same way.

COUGH—J. W. W. has a cow which has a cough, which he thinks was caused by exposure. Give one tablespoonful each of ginger and common pine tar at a dose, either in a bran mash or a quart of oatmeal gruel, twice a day.

SKIN DISEASE—Subscriber has a cow which has a skin trouble; the hair drops out, leaving a smooth spot, and by degrees the spots grow larger. Give the cow a tablespoonful of sulphur at a dose in the morning and a teaspoonful of sulphate of iron at night, in bran mash. Continue this for two weeks, then skip a week and give again. Also mix 2 oz oxido of zinc with 4 oz vaseline; rub a little of this on the parts once a day.

SWOLLEN UDDER—L. B. A. has a cow which had a swollen udder; it was hard and after it had been treated for three weeks it broke in three places and discharged stuff like condensed milk. Mix 1 oz acetate of lead, 1/2 oz sulphate of zinc and 1/2 oz carbolic acid in 1 qt soft water. Wash out the parts well once a day with a little of this lotion. Continue the use of the iodine ointment to the hard parts of the udder until they become soft or all the swelling disappears. It will not be necessary to continue the use of the iodide of potassium any longer.

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crushes, cuts, lifts, pulverizes, turns, aerates and levels all soils, for all purposes under all conditions. Made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron, they are indestructible. They are the cheapest and best riding harrows and pulverizers on earth. Various sizes, for various uses, 3 to 13 1/2 feet. We mail catalogue and booklet, "An Ideal Harrow," free.

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The "Ship of the Desert"—"Planet Jr." Rudder.



We have not read anywhere that the "Ship of the Desert" required a rudder, but certainly we could suggest no more profitable or appropriate one than appears in this cut. This "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe is extensive y used in Egypt for the cultivation of cotton. In this country it is the standard machine for cultivating that crop and also corn, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage and all other crops which are cultivated with one horse. We were the original inventors of Horse Hoos nearly thirty years ago, and have steadily maintained our position as leaders among the makers of this class of goods.

We make also a complete line of Horse-hoes, Wheel-hoes, Pivot Wheel, Shovelers, Spring, Tooth Orchard Cultivators, Four-row Sugar Beet Cultivators, Car Beet Seeders, etc., each equipped with a variety of attachments for many purposes. Our new 1800 catalogue—of which we issue 300,000, is the handsomest, best and most instructive book ever issued on a similar subject. Give an extended trial on agriculture at home and in foreign lands. Full of true and handsome illustrations. We mail it free to any address on application. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1107 K. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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The Truck Garden.

STARTING CANTALOUPES.

Cantaloupes reach their highest development on a deep, mellow, sandy soil. It should be well prepared and the seed be planted as soon as danger of frost is over. In order to grow the crop early which is a very important consideration from a commercial standpoint, it is best to make two plantings, one very early and the other some 19 days later. Should the first planting be killed by frost or by insects, the second will usually make a stand. If neither planting be killed, the plants can be thinned out when the second pair of leaves have made some growth.

We have planted seed in 2 in rose pots which were placed in a hotbed till the plants reached the proper size, and when danger from frost was over put them out in the fields. Plants started in this way have produced ripe melons one week earlier than seed planted in the fields. Parts of old tin cans may be used instead of pots. The cans may be thrown into the fire and the soldering which holds the ends and seams be melted, and afterward the cans be rolled out so as to form a smooth cylinder. They do best if one be placed inside the other as at a and b, with the opening sides opposite, as illustrated. After the plants are set out, one of these tin cans may also be used for a plant protector against cut worms and cold winds until the plant starts to run. The can is simply slipped up above the plant, with an inch of it remaining in the soil to hold it.—[Prof R. S. Price, Tex. Exper. Sta.]

Edible Potted Peas Market gardeners, farmers and consumers pay too little attention to edible potted peas. These sorts deserve to be more generally grown. If used when young enough to be free from the membranous lining, from strings, and to be brittle and succulent, they are excellent, especially for family use. Several varieties may be bought of the seedsmen who advertise in F & H, of which the best sorts are Melting Sugar, Tall Sugar, Mammoth Sugar and Dwarf Sugar. The first three are much alike and of equal merit, the preference, if any, being for the Mammoth Sugar. Dwarf Sugar differs from the others in being a dwarf grower.

In Selecting Cucumbers, Siberian Westfield and Parisian Prolific are excellent pickling sorts. White Spine, Green Prolific, Long Green, Japanese Climbing and Albino are good table varieties. Turnip-rooted beets are in most demand in markets. The soil cannot be too rich or thoroughly pulverized for them. The best market peas for the canning trade are White Marrow, Alaska and Triumph. French Canner is a fine table pea. Information about the White Sword bean is desired by a S C reader. This variety is said to have come from Mexico, where it is used as a coffee berry and also cooked as a lima bean. Who has raised it and how satisfactory has it been? It is no difficult matter to curtail table expenses one-fourth by giving a garden of 1 a the care and attention it deserves. Favored as we are with soil and climatic conditions, fresh vegeta-

bles of a large variety can daily be gathered from a well-kept garden 9 mos of every year, frequently 10 mos, and occasionally throughout the entire year.—[Prof C. L. Newmann, Ark Exper Sta.]

Work in the Greenhouse will soon be coming on in earnest. Propagating and seed sowing will soon be the order of the day. Even in a small greenhouse a propagating box can be made by inclosing a few feet over the hot water pipes. A quantity of cuttings can be taken out every two weeks at the outside, and as every square foot will hold at least 50 plants of verbenas and the like and half that number of geranium slips, it can readily be seen that a box 3 by 6 ft kept constantly at work will turn out thousands of cuttings, hence people of limited means may readily prepare their own plants. Pansy seed sown in early Feb will make nice plants by spring. Verbenas, Phlox Drummondii, cinnas, ageratum, sweet alyssum, golden feverfew, stocks, candy tuft, petunia and pinks may be sown during this month. Chrysanthemums, the favorite autumn flower, may be propagated by cuttings from now until June those rooted early being for large plants, those late for single-stemmed flowers or those wanted in a dwarf state. The coolest part suits them best, as it also does sweet violets, pansies, galsies, etc.

Wonderful Fields of Onions are each year raised in Kosciusko Co, Ind. One of them is shown in the picture above. In 1899, average yields of several acres on single farms were 500 to 500 bu p a. One man raised 5000 bu on 6 a. Another 600 to 700 bu p a from 3/8 a. In the town of Milford, 1000 a were harvested. Onions are adapted to much land. For growing them the ground is first plowed, then harrowed and floated and sometimes hand raked. It is then ready to be drilled, which is done by hand drills. Rows are drilled 12 in apart and the drill drops the seed from 1/2 to 1 in apart. They are sowed as soon as frost leaves the ground, at the rate of 4 lbs seed p a. As soon as they can be seen across the field they are cultivated with wheel hoes. They ought to be cultivated once every week and weeded as often as needed. This is done by men, women and children. They are cultivated until the tops cover the ground, when they are let alone until the harvest. In harvesting, they are pulled, six rows thrown together in a windrow and left to cure 7 to 10 days. The tops are then clipped and onions put in crates as shown in the picture.

Corn Under Glass Pays—Green corn does not reach the Boston market until Sept; Prof Rane of N H says greenhouse gardeners, after clearing off crops in April, should find it profitable to plant sweet corn in rows 18 in apart and with such quick growing crops as radishes, lettuce, dwarf tomatoes, bush beans, etc. between the hills. Early sweet corn brings 60c p doz ears.

The Japanese Climbing Cucumber climbs readily if poles or a trellis are provided. The cucumbers are 5 to 7 in long, 2 in in diameter and very regular in form. The flavor of the fruit is quite distinct from the ordinary cucumber. It is quite productive and continues to produce new cucumbers until the vines are killed by frost.

Sweet Potato Slips or vines should not be set when the soil is very wet, for when it dries it will become very hard around the plants and check the early growth. The ground is moist enough when in good working condition. Have the soil well prepared, set on a cloudy day or late in afternoon and press the soil firmly around the roots.

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In the play of MACBETH, Shakespeare makes Banquo demand of the witches, "If you can look into the SEEDS OF TIME, And say which grain will grow, and which will not, Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear Your favors nor your hate." Had Banquo lived in the year 1900, he would need no witch to tell him which seeds will grow. He would just take down his Burpee Farm Annual and make out his list, and Banquo's garden in the spring would make the mouth of an anchorite water and turn his neighbors green with envy. Banquo is dead; but you are alive. Get the best. For the "Leading American Seed Catalogue," send your address to W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.

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Some Live Farm Problems.

A FARMER'S DAUGHTER'S WAY.

'Tis a pity the mortgage is there; how to pay it is the question. I am only a farmer's daughter, but was born and brought up on a farm so funny I know a little about farming. The son who receives a 100 acre farm from his father with a mortgage of \$500 or \$600, may think he cannot pay it because his father did not. Generally, father's ways are not the modern way to success. First, get a wife, a good, sensible girl who knows how to cook and to work, and is not ashamed to be seen working. Haul plenty of manure to enrich the fields, and push your work. Raise plenty of good stock, fatten cattle and have them ready for market when beef is high. Keep a herd of choice pigs.

You must be a good manager, and not be lazy. Rise early, plow deep and work your land well. Don't go away driving for pleasure in the busy season, leaving a hired man to do the work. Sow good seed the best you can get, for it always pays to sow the best. Don't let weeds grow among the potatoes. If your neighbor buys a new buggy and yours is getting a little shabby don't go in debt for a new one for fear people will think he is richer than you are. Always remember the saying "Out of debt, out of danger." It is better to try to do without things than go in debt for them. Don't use tobacco, drink intoxicating liquor or play cards, for card playing often leads to gambling. Don't worry. Don't let yourself be tempted to buy what you can do without. When the inevitable, smooth-tongued agent comes along and tells you he has something to sell that you can't possibly afford to do without, and wants to make you buy it, just give him a very emphatic no.

The reason so many do not pay their mortgage is because they are living beyond their means. They are poor, but they want to hide their poverty and appear rich, so they run in debt to keep up style. Young man, just starting in life, now is the time to try hard to pay off that mortgage. It will be easier for you to do now than after you have a family to support. If you have good health and are saving and industrious you ought to be able to pay it off in a few years.—(Mrs Ann Todd, P. E. I.)

The Fermentation of Manure is caused by its lying in heaps so loosely that the air is not driven out of it. This loss can be almost wholly overcome by compacting and leveling the heaps so as to exclude the air, or by filling with water, which serves the same purpose. The weathering and leaching may be prevented by proper covering, so inclosing the manure as not to allow a free access of air to it. A basement is best for this purpose, but it is not indispensable; any good covering will answer nearly as well. We would accept the usual loss from leaching more readily than we would that by fermentation, as it is not apt to be so heavy, and would urge all farmers who wish to husband this resource of the farm to look carefully after the manure piles, even if they are well covered in from the weather. It is not practicable for Maine farmers to build expensive cisterns in which to store liquid manure, neither do we think it a good practice, as the urine alone soon decomposes, while if it is mixed with the solids and retained there by liberal use of absorbents it will remain quite a long time without decomposing.—(See B. Walker McKean.)

The Peach Borer—In answer to several inquiries the peach borer may be easily controlled by the use of the knife and wire. The adult insect lays her eggs from June to October, at the base of the tree. These soon hatch and the young grubs bore through the bark and feed upon the bark and sapwood until the next spring when they emerge. The presence of the borer can usually be told by the appearance of gum over the hole where he went in. Dig away the earth for 2 in and cut away the dead bark and wood. With a fine wire, or better still a piece of whalebone, feel around in the channels and punch a hole in the borer which will kill him. Be sure and kill all the borers, for if one is left it will seriously injure the tree. Then pull the earth back and bank up around the trunk. A piece of

heavy paper wrapped tightly around the tree and extending 2 in below ground and 6 in above, if kept there from June to Sept will prevent the fly from laying her eggs on the bark.

No Lice—My coop has been free from lice for the last 10 or 12 years. A chicken louse is a disgrace for any poultry keeper to have in his coop when 1 pt of coal oil will destroy a million lice in one night when put on the perches. It will also act as a disinfectant and it will keep away flies or any other insects injurious to poultry. Mix 1 tablespoon carbolic acid with 1 pt coal oil (kerosene will do). A chicken coop should be cleaned at least once a week. I can clean my coop in 10 minutes. I have from 40 to 100 hens.—(F. C. Arnold, Allegheny Co, Pa.)

Awnless Bromo Grass is very productive, has a long season of growth and a most desirable root habit. It does not form a crown on the surface like timothy, but forms a thick spreading growth of roots 2 or 3 in below the surface, which is an advantage in pasturing.

Go a-Bugging—Grass, leaves, lanes and fence corners winter over hosts of destructive insects. Where such places can be burned over, many can be destroyed. It will also pay to go over the orchard and remove cocoon and dried leaves.

Plentiful Grain Supplies insure comparatively cheap feed everywhere. Higher rail freights will somewhat increase cost to farmers and dairymen in the middle and eastern states, but the latter are getting the best prices in years for milk and milk products.

In Milking, have the hands dry and clean and do not wet the cow's teats with milk. It is a filthy habit. If they need moistening, resort to the pail of water.

For Export Sheep the best London and Liverpool trade calls for animals that will dress 60 or 65 lbs. To produce these, Leicesters, Cotswolds or Lincoln should be crossed on Hampshires, Shropshires or Southdowns. Black faced sheep bring from 2 to 4 shillings per head more than white faces.

Experience has clearly demonstrated the truth of the statement that as the seed is so will the root be—the larger the seed the larger the mangel.—(Prof Lavitz, Ont Expt Farm.)

My family think there is no paper that equals F & H, although I take 11 others. We all grab F & H first thing when it comes. All its advertisers appear to be straight, honest people; I have done business with several.—(G. S. Cromwell, Oswego Co, N. Y.)

Fencing Material should be secured at once if lowest cash prices are to be obtained, for the great shortage in iron and steel has caused prices on all lines of iron goods to be considerably advanced. Indications are that values will go even higher on iron goods in general rather than be reduced. One of the lines of the iron trade affecting farmers by the rise is wire fencing material. Many fence concerns failed to contract for future supplies at favorable prices, hence those enterprising and far-sighted fence makers who did so can furnish a first-class fence comparatively cheap as prices now go. The Chandler Fence Co of Baltimore, Md, are making a fence which has been most successfully used by some of the best farmers and fence builders in this country. It has been thoroughly tested and has given satisfaction to all who have used it. It is built with heavy strand wire to which is attached at regular intervals a very heavy stiff and strong upright made of high carbon hard steel wire. It is shipped "knocked down," and there is therefore nothing paid to manufacturers for weaving or joining wires together, as is the case with the woven fencing so generally used to-day. It also avoids the great fault of all woven wire fencing of the soft, light upright sorts, which so quickly rust, bend and break. This fence is easily and quickly erected without the use of any very expensive tools and when completed makes a most durable fence. Should you need fencing of any kind write them about it and kindly mention Farm and Home,

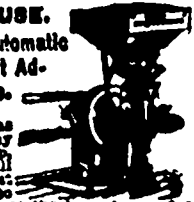
POTASH gives color, flavor and firmness to all fruits. No good fruit can be raised without Potash.

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

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Your Whole Family Would Be Satisfied with one of these surreys. They are handsome, strong, safe, light, easy riding and durable. Selling on our own terms is thoroughly before you are required to buy. WE HAVE NO AGENTS but sell all goods direct from our factory to the purchaser at wholesale prices. We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer directly. We have guaranteed this plan successfully for 25 years. You assume no risk as we ship our goods here for examination and guarantee this arrival. Length and width of harness. Catalogue free. Write in the evening as we make 100 styles of vehicles and harness. SULLIVAN CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., EXHIBIT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. As good as gold for \$25.

Canadian Farm Affairs.

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

THE APPLES TO PLANT.

The hope of the Quebec orchardist is the cultivation of such varieties as may be exported profitably. In this province we can grow the reddest and the handsomest apples in the whole world. If we cultivate our Fameuse, McIntosh Red, Canada Baldwin, Canada Red, Winter St Lawrence, Scott's Winter, and Blue Pearmain, etc., leaving out all early apples and those without color, we cannot go far astray in the field of profitable apples for the English market. It will pay those who have large orchards of Duchess trees to top-graft with Canada Red or McIntosh Red. These change rapidly and the orchardist must look well ahead of him and be prepared to combat the different phases of opposition in the trade, which this advanced age of "rapid transit" has developed in later years.

There is no doubt that the English palate is becoming more and more in love with the peculiarly delicious flavor of our queen of apples, "La Fameuse." Experience teaches us that the demand for that apple is rapidly increasing each season, and with few exceptions those who, like myself, have turned their attention to the exportation of the best grade of Fameuse, find that there is an unlimited demand in England for that particular apple.

It will pay the Quebec orchardist to give greater attention to the cultivation of "La Fameuse," and by thorough and systematic application of the spray pump, there is no difficulty in producing to-day as fine Fameuses as ever were grown in the early days on this island of Montreal. McIntosh Red is, in my own estimation, the second most profitable exportable apple to cultivate. Its quality is good, but not so deliciously delicious as Fameuse. In richness of coloring it surpasses all our Quebec apples and its size is larger than Fameuse, having almost the same texture and whiteness of flesh. This variety is also much inclined to be affected by fungi, and the spray pump must not be allowed to stand idle in the proper season if fine, clean fruit is desired.—[H. W. Shepard, Quebec]

ONTARIO FRUITGROWERS MEET.

The 31st annual meeting at Whitby, a little out of the fruit district, was fairly well attended. The dishonest packing of apples came in for extended discussion and some strong remarks in denunciation of the practice were made. This fruit growers' society is one of the largest and strongest on the continent. Holds enthusiastic meetings and is composed of bright, intelligent men and women who feel a pride in their occupation. Only the most able speakers are secured and the discussions which follow show a broad grasp of the subject. Such live matters as the San Jose scale, apple packing, the marketing of fruit, especially in relation to the export trade and a discussion on orchard fertilizers made the meeting of 1909 one of the most profitable ever held.

THE WAY TO BUY AND SELL.

Organization and co-operation have been the source of blessings wherever they have been tried, and I like Farm and Home for its advocacy of these grand principles, and how it presses them upon the attention of farmers. The co-operative societies of Great Britain have proved beneficial to the working classes of that country, and were the farmers here to organize and co-operate they would receive even more benefit than the working classes of Great Britain; they are benefited by their purchases, while farmers would be both by sales and purchases.

Cattle and grain can be sold here for cash, while butter, eggs and other produce can only be disposed of at the stores and goods have to be taken in trade, the merchant thereby making double profit of the farmer. By organization and co-operation this would be altered. It would not pay our

farmer to ship his own produce, but it would pay a company of farmers to ship together. By so doing they would get money for their produce instead of goods in trade, and they would also get full market value instead of paying to take whatever the merchant chose to give. Then in purchasing they would save both merchants' and middlemen's profits, as they could buy direct from manufacturers.

There is nothing else would raise the farmers' position so much as organization and co-operation. Farmers would soon be able to control the markets for their entire produce, instead of being at the mercy of merchants, cattle dealers and grain buyers. Mortgages would be lifted, money lenders dispensed with, and at death farmers would leave their families unincumbered farms.

Farming would then be a grand occupation. Farmers would cope with the highest in station. Through advantages gained by organization, and blessings obtained through co-operation.

[I. S. White, Manitoba.]

ONTARIO FARM AFFAIRS.

The canning factories around the bay of Quinte paid \$1,500,000 for fruit, corn, peas, tomatoes, etc., last year.

Wellington Co stockmen exported \$100,000 worth of cattle last Nov.

In Bruce Co, within a radius of 20 miles, J. S. Marshall picked up four cars of turkeys for \$2400, geese valued at 1200 and chickens and ducks 1000, for the Christmas trade.

The last season was a very unfavorable one for bee keepers and many were obliged to feed their bees to winter them safely.

Live Stock Interests show a marked development during 1899. The business both in the home and foreign markets has been exceptionally good. Better prices have been obtained for cattle, sheep and horses. Although hogs have not brought so much per pound, the aggregate business makes a greater total than ever before. Poultry and eggs have also been sold in greater quantity. The market in the mother land is constantly growing better and better. Dairy produce is winning high distinction abroad. Canadian cheese has obtained the first position and Canadian butter has commanded 2c per lb more than ever before in the English market.—[Hon Sydney Fisher.]

Manitoba's Crops for 1899 make a good showing. There was also 2,357,000 lbs butter made, valued at \$352,600 and \$48,500 lbs cheese worth \$57,000. There are 65,845 turkeys, 25,000 geese and 246,200 chickens in the province. About 12,000 head beef cattle were exported, 25,000 yearlings shipped to northwest ranches and 10,000 stockers to the states. Hogs are in short supply and 5000 were imported by Winnipeg packing houses for local demand. The total of horses is 102,625, cattle 220,000, sheep 33,000 and pigs 60,000. The acreage of crops was as follows.

Table with 4 columns: Crop, Acreage, Yield per Acre, Total Yield. Rows include Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Rye, Peas, Potatoes, and Roots.

Pork Producers Aroused—After all the efforts the Canadian swine raiser has made to conform to the demands of the packers in breeding and raising the ideal bacon hog, it is humiliating to find his neighbors across the line, who have not given any attention at all to the production of ideal bacon pigs, getting better prices. Much bad feeling, and rightly so, is felt by farmers against Canadian packers. Another season of such prices as have been paid the past 2 mos and the Canadian bacon hog will be but a memory of the past. [J. A. McDonald, P. E. I.]

1000 Bu Turnips Per Acre—Take a piece of land that is not growing a good crop of hay, that needs reworking. Plow it as soon as the hay is off and keep it harrowed down through the fall. I like to put almost 20 tons of manure to the

acre on in the fall and harrow it in. As soon as I can get on the land in the spring I put on the spring-tooth harrow and get the land thoroughly mellow. I then make drills 2 ft apart, about 2 in deep, with the hind feet of my cultivator. In these drills I put 250 lbs of some good fertilizer. Then sow 7 lbs turnip seed per acre. Then go over it with a spring-tooth harrow, turned upside down. When turnips are up, start the cultivator and run it three times a week, thin plants to 18 in and be through with the job before plants are 2 in high. Carter's Elephant seed does best on light, dry soils, and Carter's Kangaroo on heavy land. My turnips cost me 4c per bu put in the cellar.—[W. S. Tompkins, to New Brunswick Farmers' Institute.]

Corn for Ontario—Mammoth Cuban and Mastodon Dent are best adapted for southern Ont, Wisconsin Earliest white dent for southern and central Ont, and Salzer's North Dakota and King Philip for the central and northern districts. In 12 tests, Mammoth Cuban (yellow dent) gave an average yield of 14 tons per a. Mastodon (yellow dent) 13 1/2 tons, Wisconsin Earliest (white dent) 12, Salzer's N Dak (white flint) 11, King Philip (red flint) 10 and Stowell's Evergreen (sweet) 10 tons per a.

Southern Assiniboin and Alberta have 200,000 cattle on the range, the natural increase amounting to 50,000 per annum. Large numbers of males are secured from Ontario each year, but a recent shipment from the states contained 200 thoroughbred animals.—[C. W. Peterson.]

Canadian Cattle for Boston are going forward in unusual numbers. In '96 1719 head were shipped '97, 8141, '98, 12,470; '99, 15,778.

A single bushel added to each acre of the oat crop would add fully \$1,000,000 a year to the profits of the farmers of Canada similar increases with the other cereals would give a very large sum of increased profits.

Canadian breeders are benefiting by the shortage of stock in the states. At a recent Shorthorn sale by W. D. Platt of Hamilton, American breeders were present in considerable numbers and paid some fancy prices for some fancy stock. A roan calf, dropped Mar 13 last, brought \$510, a 2-year-old heifer fetched \$610 and a 6-month-old bull calf \$360.

Estimates of the Nova Scotia apple crop are that 250,000 bbls valued at \$250 per bbl or \$62,500 were sold for export and 120,000 bbls valued at \$1.60 or \$225,000 were used at home or shipped to the states. The total value of the crop was about \$82,500.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

For MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR. Has a corrugated pan over firebox, doubling boiling capacity and saving fuel, small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleaning and storing and a perfect automatic regulator, which insures rapid and uniform 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.

Windsor Salt

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

THE WINDSOR SALT COMPANY, Limited, Windsor, Ont.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN

Good business men in every locality, local or traveling, to introduce an advertisement for goods to big up stores and on farms, along public roads and in other convenient places. No experience needed. Salary \$500 per month and expenses \$2.00 per day. Write at once for full particulars. THE LITTLE WINDING CO., London, Ont.

Horse Powers, THRESHING MACHINES and WOOD-SAWING MACHINES



If you want the best power in the world for running cream separator, ensilage cutter, or wood saw, try our horse power. Fastest 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.

CALIFORNIA GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

LOW RATES ON OUR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS IN FULLY EQUIPPED TOURIST SLEEPERS. Scenic Route leaves Boston and New England points every Wednesday via Chicago, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake to California and Pacific Coast Ports. Southern Route leaves Chicago every Tuesday via Kansas City, Ft. Worth and El Paso to Los Angeles and San Francisco. These Tourist Cars of latest pattern are attached to Fast Passenger Trains, and their popularity is evidence that we offer the best. For full information and free literature address J. L. LOONIS, 200 Washington Street, Boston. JOHN SEBASTIAN, C. P. A., Chicago.

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Over 700 feet and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil. "Mosses" on wheels or on rails. With engine or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue. WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

IT COSTS LESS TO BUY NEW WHEELS

than to repair the old ones—you can get 4 Buggy Wheels, 17 1/2 in. Steel Tire for \$7.50 4 Carriage Wheels 18 in. Steel Tire for \$4.00 4 Buggy Wheels 18 in. Mill, Spring and Heavy Wagon equally low in price. Our reputation guarantees quality. Orders & Axes. Boxes not when wanted. Write us for free price list No. 28 with rules for measuring. WILMINGTON WHEEL CO., Wilmington, Del.

4 Buggy wheels with tire on, \$4.75. With Axles and Bonnet Set, \$6.75. I make all sizes and grades. Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description. And for complete price list on wheels 18 in. in. Send for free price list No. 28 with rules for measuring. W. M. BOON, Center Hall, Pa.

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To purchase Mill will sell few thousand shares stock at ten cents, payable in five monthly payments of 2c per share. Dividends within year. Don't miss chance. Address JAMES GAMBLER, Sec., Butler Creek, Cal.

OUR NEW... Premium List

Our Complete Premium List for 1899-1900 is now ready and will be sent free to any address in the United States or Canada, on application. It is handsomely illustrated and contains upwards of 200 useful and valuable premiums, and some of the greatest and most astonishing offers ever made by responsible publishers. Now is the time to get up clubs, and by doing a little work for Farm and Home you may secure one or more of the many good things offered, free of cost. Sample copies and everything necessary to a successful canvass, sent free on request. Address FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.

Business Side of Farming.

THE HIGHER TREND OF PRICES.

The general tendency of values during 1899 was upward. A few notable exceptions in farm produce may be named, these including most of the cereals and certain kinds of live stock.

Taking all commodities as a whole, the most important changes have been in iron and steel, these practically doubling. Lumber, building material, etc. show general advances.

A FEW PRICE CHANGES IN 1899.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Opening, Closing. Includes Beef cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wool, Cotton, Butter, Cheese, etc.

INTEREST IN THE GRAIN TRADE

has been somewhat listless, with the chief feature the higher rates of freight going into effect at New Year's.

The year's record of exports is a good one in wheat and corn, but less so in oats and the minor cereals.

HEALTHY LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Live stock marketings during the year just closed have been liberal, but not especially significant, beyond the fact of stimulated farmers' deliveries of cattle.

Early January prices show no important changes, hogs exhibiting a fair degree of firmness. There is some talk that supplies will prove short, and this into the packers in the west and also at the eastern sale centers as Buffalo and Pittsburg.

Great Year for Trusts—The magnitude of the movement toward industrial consolidations commonly known as trusts is almost incomprehensible.

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.

Large table with columns for various commodities (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and locations (Boston, New York, Chicago, etc.).

that the aggregate capitalization of these during the year exceeded 2000 million dollars. It would be interesting to note how much of this vast sum is "water and wind," but undoubtedly a very large proportion.

Fancy Apples Firm—Choice cooking and table varieties are selling at the best figures of the season and the market as a whole is in good shape.

Highest Flaxseed Prices last year were at the extreme close, when No 1 was \$1.49 1/2 p bu at Chicago.

Primary Wheat Receipts—The disposition on the part of farmers to market their stocks with conservatism is shown in the record of movement.

Yield of Rice in the southern states is approximately 800 lbs per acre. During the past year the acreage in La. has been very largely increased.

Good Demand for Raw Furs is noted at firm prices in practically all markets. This has been helped by the turn to colder weather.

A Feature of the Barley trade is the continued demand for low grades suitable for feed purposes and liberal quantities of these are sent abroad each month.

Farmers' Deliveries of Potatoes in such states as N Y, Me, Mich and the northwest have been checked by severe frost. Dealers are obliged to protect shipments and the receipts at leading trade centers have been somewhat uneven.

An Uneven Egg Market is the rule everywhere. Cold storage stocks are plentiful and holders show a disposition to unload as rapidly as possible.

Gold in the Treasury—This new approximates the enormous sum of \$600,000,000. More than half constitutes the

property of the govt as a general reserve to protect the legal tender notes, the remainder being held against gold certificates now in circulation.

The Movement of Hay is restricted by scarcity of cars. Dealers are asking that the proposed advance in freight rates be postponed until present contracts are fulfilled.

Arizona contains 4,679,000 a. of which 260,000 are under cultivation, giving homes to about 8000 people. There are 300 miles main canals and 800 of laterals and distributing ditches.

Come Quick to Spokane. We have the best of grain, fruit, poultry, stock and poultry. Fine land cheap. Write for literature and particulars.

Saw Your Wood advertisement with illustration of a man using a saw.

WHAT 10c WILL DO FREE HOME GAMES

Illustration of a family playing board games.

Let your wife know what you purchased from a... 1 set of Tricards, 1 checker board and men, 1 game of a... etc.

OUR CAT logo with text: ROGUE fully describing ROOT'S Cobblers' Outfits Blacksmiths' and...

CYCLONE SEED SOWER SAVES GRASS CLOVER AND SEED. Increase of crop pays for sower first 10 acres.

GOLDMETER in pocket case for buying the minerals, gold and silver, also real and needles.

FARMS SOLD For Cash, any State. Write Oatlander, Ired Bldg., Phila, Pa.

FARM FENCE, 18 to 24 cents per rod. Box 17, Buchanan Fence Co., Smithville, Ohio.

ICE PLOWS \$16.50. Circulars free. H. Pray, No. Clave, N.Y.

Farm and Home

Clubbing List

Read it and see how money can be saved.

We give herewith a list of some of the leading publications which we can furnish in connection with Farm and Home.

Table with 3 columns: Publication Name, Cost Separately, Our Price. Lists various magazines and journals.

Subscribers to the Year's Companion will receive the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's double numbers for two years and the beautiful Twelve-Month Companion Calendar for 1900, including Farm and Home one year, providing their subscription is not in arrears.

If two or more papers in the list are desired in connection with FARM AND HOME, write us for special quotations.

FARM AND HOME, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., or CHICAGO, ILL.

Wide Awake Farmers.

THE MILLER'S REMORSE.

This miller was at one time,
When he ran his old style mill,
A man that was respected,
Of whom no one thought ill.

He used his patrons all alike,
Which honest was and fair,
Each receiving his own grist
After deducting his share.

For produce bought he gave them
Its real, actual worth;
He did not try to few them down
To the lowest price on earth.

He bought everything taken him
That was needful in his line;
Upon this he made a profit,
Still belonged to no combine

At the end of several years,
Having money at his command,
He took it in his head to try
The roller process plan.

His intent was correct at first,
As he figured all the while
More business could be done,
But under the same old styl.

With bonus and a site quite free
He left the old one standing still
And started his new venture
By putting up a spacious mill.

When this one was set to work
He found he held the sway
To beat the honest farmer
In the slickest kind of way.

The temptation overcame him,
And he upheld the unwise plan,
Which is, to keep all you can get
And get all that you can.

The best grain the farmers took him,
There was always something wrong,
So if he purchased it at all
He could get it for a song.

It mattered not what grain they
brought
To be made up into feed,
They invariably took back a mixture
Of oat hulls and foul seed.

He used two different spouts
From which he took his flour,
One furnished a first-class grade
And the other very poor.

They all received this lowest grade,
Whether their wheat was good or
bad.

And then their flour fell short
Some fifteen pounds per bad.

He worked his scheme exceeding well,
Until they began to find
They did not receive the same grist
They had taken him to grind.

When told they didn't get their own,
As under the old style plan,
He gave them excuses as only
A roller process miller can.

"Why you do not receive your own,
I wish you to understand,
It takes one's grain to fill the rolls,
So you have that of another man.

"As to your amount of shortage,
That's easy to explain
There certainly goes to flyings
One-twentieth of your grain."

They noticed, too, when asked to be
given
Sack flour for their winter's store,
He would reply, "My friend, you see,
It will cost you all the more."

He imagined now the reason why,
When he shipped it by the ton,
The figures on each sack showing
That it was number one.

The farmers now were all convinced
That the new roller process plan
Had changed their honest miller
Into a different kind of man.

So every man of them resolved,
By his making dishonest gain,
They never again would haul him
One bagful of their grain.

When the miller knew the farmers'
view,
He before them did declare,
"It was better he keeps the old mill
And takes his honest share"

B. W. MADILL.

The Flower Garden and Window.

ONE OF THE CHOICE DAHLIAS.

The Georgina dahlia, Alba Imbricata, is of the purest white in color, very double and imbricated, and unusually free flowering. While it does not grow



A BEAUTIFUL GERMAN DAHLIA.

to exceed 3 ft in height. It is prolific, with choice flowers. It will soon be time to start dahlia bulbs, if early flowers are desired. To do this, place in a box of manure or rich soil in a warm cellar, removing to the light when the sprouts are found to be well started. Dahlia blossoms are more apt to blight before opening when too liberally manured than when on only moderately rich soil. The plants may be set in the open ground fairly early, but if there is the least danger of frost, should be covered. Prepare the bed with unusual care, making it deep and very rich with well-rotted manure.

SOME GOOD FLOWERS FOR 1900.

Among the roses, nothing leads off ahead of the new hybrids of Wychura-alana. The first rose of this class proved to be a single flower of decided beauty and profuse bloomer, almost a perpetual. But its glory consisted in the vigorous foliage, which is exceedingly rich and polished green. Nothing in the shrubbery or flower lawn can compare with it. Combining the habit of a creeper with rapid suckering, it spreads in a single season over a space of 6 or 8 square feet. The flowers are single and pure red, with a yellow disk. It has been adopted largely for cemetery, but is particularly useful for covering embankments, and slopes and story places, which we wish to cover with a rich verdure. It will grow in all kinds of soil, but of course prefers a fertile garden.

This year there are offered several hybrids which will probably be of very great value. There is the South Orange Perfection, with double flowers of a soft bluish color forming exceedingly pretty rosettes. There is also a Double White which received the title of Memorial rose. These appear in clusters of a dozen flowers or more, on side shoots, quite covering the plant. A companion rose gives us double flowers of a light pink color. The Gardenia is a new hybrid, with bright yellow flowers, which open into a rich cream color. The Evergreen Gem gives us double flowers, also yellow in the bud, but opening nearly white. This rose has a rich briar fragrance. The Jersey Beauty is another yellow with bright golden stamens, and is one of the most fragrant of the whole collection. I think we have in these roses something that will become peculiarly the property of farmers and farm wives. When once planted they have a power to hold their own against neglect and to run down weeds.

For cultivation in our country homes, without the aid of greenhouses, it is quite desirable to select chrysanthemums that are early flowering. Several of the bests have suggested such a list. Some of the best of these are Charles J. by, a beautiful violet rose and white with a yellow center; Chara Guard, a fine yellow overlaid with red; Toy Bandiera, a fine white with a golden center; Mrs. Charles W. Woolsey, a pure white. Another beautiful

white carrying a large globular flower is the Bergmann. M Henri Galice is a brilliant golden yellow. Most of these begin to flower in late September or early October, extending the season down to heavy frosts. In cannas, I do not know that we may expect to find anything superior to Austria, Italia, Alsace, Duke of Marlborough, Duchess of Marlborough, although the President Cleveland, James Wood, Augusta, and Rosemawr are highly spoken of. Add to this list Flamingo and Queen Charlotte, and you get a perfect collection. [E. P. Powell, N Y.

This Year's novelties in flowering plants are an interesting study. The catalogs contain some fine additions. Before buying seeds, bulbs or plants, it will pay to drop a postal to the advertisers of F & H, asking for catalogs. Then select sorts known to do well, standard varieties and supplement the order by including a few novelties. The novelties among the introductions of recent years of sweet peas are superb. This year we shall expect much from the dahlia experts. But such beautiful dahlias as the big yellow Clifford W. Burton or some of the Nymphaeas will be difficult to surpass. There is always something new among chrysanthemums, asters and other plants easy of culture and it is always a pleasure to try a few of these candidates for public favor. Beautifully illustrated catalogs are sent free for the asking.

Violets to be successful must be grown entirely from cuttings. Young offshoots taken early in the spring give the most satisfactory results. In some cases the old plants are allowed to remain year after year, but this is unsatisfactory, as each year's crop shows a decrease in the number and size of the flowers. The best results are obtained by replanting every year. A start should be made every spring with young offshoots, baby plants, planted in small boxes. As soon as they make good roots they should be transplanted directly to where they are to stand all summer. It is at this time that they should be carefully watched. Dead leaves and runners should be taken off and the plant made to contract, each forming a bushy crown. By Sept 15, if properly treated, these plants should cover the entire ground. By Oct 1, they begin to blossom. At first the flowers are very small and consequently of little or no value and are thrown away. By Oct 15 they are sufficiently large, however, to send to market.

Primroses are among the most satisfactory plants to grow in windows that get little or no sun. The Chinese primrose is the best for winter flowering. There are the single and double varieties, the latter being the favorite. The flowers, though small, are borne in clusters of considerable size, and the plant blooms profusely. Primula obconica is another excellent species, with pure white flowers which are sometimes flushed with lilac with a lemon-yellow eye. Primroses need potting in a light, porous soil with good drainage. The crown of the plant should be set well above the surface of the soil and the earth sloped toward the sides to allow water to run off quickly.

For Ornamental Planting in Ont. Sec'y Woolverton of the Ont fruit growers' ass'n recommends as hardy plants for the latitude of Hamilton, Viburnum opulus, syringa, mock orange, purple fringe, spiraea, Diercilla, flowering almond, Forsythia, hydrangea, purple-leaved plum, Tartarian honeysuckle, snowberry, Japan snowball, privet, dwarf holly evergreen, Japan flowering quince, Siberia pea tree, Of climbers, Virginia creeper, Japan ivy, Clematis Virginiana, coccinea and Jackmanii, Lonicera Halleana, Celastrus scandens.

Show Farm and Home to your friends and neighbors, tell them how good it is and ask them to subscribe. Now is the time to get up clubs, and those who sent us clubs last year should go to all of the subscribers without delay and ask them to subscribe for 1900. Sample copies and everything necessary to a successful canvass will be sent free to any address on application.

I have been a subscriber to F & H 10 yrs: it is the best farm paper in the U S, and gets better every year. I could not part with it as long as I live. [C. A. Strandberg, Cheyenne Co. Neb.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Always cheaper
in the end than any seeds
that only cost half as much.
Tested, true to name, fresh and
reliable. Always the best. Ask
for Ferry's—take no others.
Write for 1900 Seed Annual.
B. H. FERRY & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

MAULE'S Seeds

Lead all, as thousands of successful gardeners in all sections of the country can attest. If you want the finest garden you have ever had, you must plant Maule's Seeds.

Our Beautiful New Catalogue Free

to all who apply for it. It contains everything good, old or new, in vegetable, flower, and farm seeds, summer flowering bulbs, etc., etc. It has hundreds of illustrations, four colored plates, practical up-to-date cultural directions, and offers \$25,000 in cash prizes. Write for it to-day. Address: **Wm. Henry Maule, Philadelphia.**


BURPEE

Seeds

are sold in any quantity, but only under seal. They are always genuine as dated, and are fairly described in **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1900.** This is a bright new book full of practical information, which we are pleased to mail free to progressive planters, who desire to raise the choicest vegetables or most beautiful flowers. Write to-day. **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.**

DANCING ROSES

The best edition of our New Guide to Home Culture, the leading Root Catalogue of America, five in request. 128 pages, superbly illustrated. Describes nearly 200 entirely new roses and all old favorites. Includes notes with D. C. Rose cards. Describes all other desirable flowers. Also free sample of our magazine—"Flowers with Flowers." **THE DRING & COMPANY, West Grove, Pa.**



FOR A PLEASANT DAY'S OUTING TAKE ALONG A Stevens Favorite

It is an accurate rifle, gets every shot just where you hold it, is light weight, gracefully curved, a beauty to see in appearance and wonderful in striking cheap about its price.

Just the thing for an outing when you want a rifle which will not cost too much, but will do the work. Made in three calibers—22, 25 and 32 rim fire. Weight 10 lbs.

No. 17—The Open Right—\$2.00
No. 18—Target Right—\$2.00

IT IS A "TAKE DOWN"

Ask your dealer for the "Favosite." If he doesn't keep it, we will send you a sample of the gun.

Send stamp for our new 16-page catalogue containing descriptions of our catalogue and general information.

**J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., Box 100
Chicago Falls, Ill.**



This Little Pig Went to Market.

This little pig went to market.
Think you he went to buy?
Nestle, my wee one, closer,
Close where the heartbeats lie.
Think you he went for roast beef,
Or, think you he went for bread?
How do you think he journeyed
And what do you think he said?

Pink as the rose and sweeter
Than ever a rose that grew.
This little pig went to market
And only his mother knew.
This little pig went to market
And bought in the open mart,
For a nod and laugh and a kiss, sir,
The love of a mother's heart!
WALDO.

Young America.

FATHER'S ADVICE.

Back on the farm in the fifties.
How often I heard father say,
"Don't growl if you can't have it all,
boy,
Take what you can get—that's the
way!"
There were days in the spring during
planting.
When I couldn't go over the hill,
With my books and slate strapped on
my shoulder.
To the little red school by the mill.
"Never mind," father said at my pout-
ing.
"If you do have to stay home, my lad,
There are weeks of the term yet before
you.
Take what you can get and be glad!"
We often for birds went a-hunting—
There was game in the woods in his
day.
And wasn't it just jolly tramping—
I really wished no better play!
But oh! it was so disappointing.
When only one bird I would hit:
"Cheer up!" father's voice was so merry.
"And be glad of the one you did get!"
There are shrubs in the path by the
schoolhouse.
I stay now at home every day.
But not to "drop" corn for my father—
Long ago was his hoe hung away.
But I hear those wise words when I
grumble.
Just as sweet as of old and as mild:
"You can't have it all, so be thankful
With what you can get of it, child!"
ALBERT F. CALDWELL.

FROM OUR YOUNG AMERICANS

Teacher Was Surprised—I do not go
to school now, but I'm going to tell
you of a funny thing which happened
while I was there. One day while we
were all working, a boy happened to
look out of the window. He spied a
small pig of a neighbor's, which had
run out of its pen in some way. The boy
jumped and ran out, the rest of us
following him. Of all scrambling to
get out I never saw before. The teacher
was so surprised she could not say
nor of a thing to stop us. She got over
her surprise when we came back.
Though, well, we chased that pig and
chased him. Just imagine 25 or 30
young ones after a pig which was not

much larger than a good-sized cat. At
last we caught him by the tail and car-
ried him back to his home. We went
back to the schoolhouse, and you can
guess the rest. Not one of us cared
much for chasing a pig after that. I
think Water Lily should be ashamed of
herself for writing such a letter. I al-
so think we ought to let up on that
poor boy, who got a slap for kissing the
girl. He'll know better next time. I
hope. Don't you?—[Golden Star of New
Brunswick.

Mother's Chair—This is my second
letter to Young America. I think the
letters are getting very interesting,
especially those about poetry, books,
and authors. Have any of you read
Heartsease? I have, and think it very
very good. I like to read the works of
Mrs. Eva W. Malone, E. P. Roe, Hope
Darling, and others. Will T. Hale is my
favorite poet. His When the Quails
Called in the Wheat is the sweetest
poem of childhood that I have ever
read. I see some of the Young Amer-
icans are sending poems, and below will
be found one of mine:

In babyhood it was a retreat
To hear the lullabies so good and sweet
That waded us into dreamland's lair,
The blissful peace in mother's chair.

It seems to possess a soothing strain,
To drive away the schoolboy's pain:
When once the head is nestled there,
How blest the rest in mother's chair.
[Lester C. Farris.

Romola—Improve your letters? Of
course we can, but don't crowd the lit-
tle people and their pets quite out,
please. How many of you have read
Romola? I like it as well as any book
I ever read. I fell in love with Tito,
myself, at first and when we began to
disappoint me I threw the book one
side, and for a whole week I wouldn't
look at it. However, I finished it at last
with pleasure. I am very fond of Ten-
nyson and Scott. I have just finished
reading A Young Girl's Wooing, by E.
P. Roe, and like it the best of any of
that class of novels I have ever read.
We girls all have ideals, but how few
of us strive as Madge did to make our
own lives ideal. My favorite studies
are German and elocution. I hope to
go to some school of oratory when I
finish where I am. Girl's Favorite. I
agree with you that we should not criti-
cize too severely. Water Lily, think of

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

Dr. Slocum Cures Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh and all Pulmonary Troubles.



THE PROOF

Lungs and Throat Healed.

MAGGIE S. BOSWELL, Enterprise, Ga., says:
"No pen can describe what I suffered day
and night from weak lungs. Many, many
times, day and night, I nearly suffocated,
my throat being in a terrible condition
from inflammation and weakness.
"I despaired of a cure, as everything I
tried did me no good. Hearing so much
about Dr. Slocum's celebrated treatment
for consumption and pulmonary troubles, I
sent for the free course of "medicine" which
he so generously distributes, and now in
the name of humanity I write my grateful
thanks for the cure I obtained, hoping
others will take heart, and get well before
too late. I shall never cease to recommend
the Slocum system wherever I go."

Consumption Cured.

MR. THOMAS SAMPTON, Federal Point,
Fla., says:
"I had weak lungs which continued to
grow worse until consumption was devel-
oped. In vain I sought relief from almost
every source, until I procured the Dr. Slocum
treatment, and this speedily cured me.
To-day I am a well man, thanks to this
famous physician, and I earnestly hope
every consumptive and sufferer from pul-
monary troubles will consult him without
delay, for his discoveries will surely cure.
Every friend of mine shall know the truth."

These are but specimens of thousands of grateful letters pouring
into Dr. Slocum's offices and laboratories.

Every letter breathes of new life, new health, new ambitions—of
cures.

Dr. Slocum, the world-famed specialist, is to-day brightening the
illustrious pages of medical history with his cures of consumption,
coughs, lung weakness, tuberculosis, catarrh, la grippe and its after
effects, and pulmonary diseases.

His name will go down to future generations as the one conqueror
of the deadly consumptive bacilli which for years has devastated nations

The Slocum System is a triumph to the genius, skill and research
of Dr. T. A. Slocum, who has demonstrated that consumption and kind-
red diseases are curable; first by killing the deadly germs, second by
healing the raw, inflamed mucous surfaces, third by toning up the en-
tire general system, and fourth by building healthy flesh and fortifying
against future attacks. For these purposes Four distinct Preparations
are administered, each a wonderful cure in itself. They cannot fail.

FREE TRIAL.

To further demonstrate to the world the value of his discoveries,
Dr. Slocum has arranged to send out at once to every reader of Farm
and Home, a FREE full course, consisting of the Four Preparations, to
all who write for them.

Simply address Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine Street, New York,
N. Y., giving your express and postoffice address and stating that
you read the announcement in Farm and Home.

No matter how many discouragements you have met with, the Dr. Slocum
Remedies will cure you. It is important that you take advantage of this
generous offer at once, before the raw winds complicate the dangers.

something else besides boys for a while;
they are not worth all our thoughts.
Write us another letter, dear, and tell
us about your books.—[Seminary Girl.

An Oil Well—Thinking it might in-
terest those not living in oil fields to
know how oil is secured, I will attempt
to tell something about it. The first is
to haul the lumber, and when they get
the lumber they will put up the derrick.
First they put four corner pieces, then
they will board on the corner pieces,
and they keep on that way until they
get the derrick built. The height of

the derrick is about 75 or 80 feet, and
when they get the derrick up they put
a large wheel on the top of it. Next
they haul the tools, boiler, ropes and
drill. They go to spudding, and they
spud until they get down about 50 feet.
Then they quit spudding and begin to
drill, and when they get down about 1200
or 1300 feet, if there is not much oil
in the well, they may not shoot it. If
the drillers see any oil they will send
for the nitro-glycerine wagon. When it
comes they will shoot the well. The
nitro-glycerine comes in small cans and
is then placed in long cans holding 20
[To Page 15.]

Stories of Celebrated Men

Told by Readers of Farm and Home in
Our Prize Contest

Other Tales to Appear in Future Issues—Prizes to be Announced Feb. 1



MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE,

the dashing Frenchman, whose distinguished services to the American cause as a general in the Revolution, 1778-89, are well known, died in 1834

DANCED WITH LAFAYETTE

In the spring of 1825, Marquis de Lafayette, while making a tour of the southern and western states, stopped for a few days in the little town of Sparta, Ga., where he met with a cordial and joyful reception.

A ball was given in his honor, and all of the country "gentry" (as the "tony" people of that day were called) were invited to welcome this great and good man. I have often heard my mother speak of this grand occasion, as it was told to her by her mother. Two of my mother's aunts, Misses Harriet and Elizabeth Claiborne, were among the lucky number to be invited. The details of the ball are not known, but we suppose that these fashionable young ladies in their brocaded silk gowns and powdered hair danced the stately minuet with this noted general, who probably wore knee pants, long stockings and slippers with curled hair powdered white.—[Carrie Holloman.]

LINCOLN IN '65.

I had the pleasure when I was a youth in my teens of spending, together with my mother, the winter of 1864-5 in Washington. I saw of course many soldiers wearing the blue, and some deserters or prisoners wearing the gray. But the most notable person we saw was Abraham Lincoln. As we were residents of Illinois, he seemed the nearer to us. There were days set apart, called public reception days, in which all the people, and even the colored people were not excluded, might go to the executive mansion where the president of the United States lives (the White House) and pay their respects to the president. So many went that one could only, as a rule, shake hands and pass on. I went on several occasions during the winter. One, I think, was on New Year's day, 1865. We were in the city on a visit. One day my mother, a friend and I went to see our president. My mother shook hands with him and said to him, "My son" Mrs. Lincoln was by his side and gave us a bow, then we would pass into the east room, where the Marine band gave out some of the best music I ever heard.

One day Admiral Farragut was at the White House. An Ohio man, I think it was, went up to him and requested the pleasure of shaking hands with him. The lady that first went with us went one day when we were not there, and related to us that when she went in she thought the president would be tired of shaking hands with so many people, and that she would only bow and pass on, but the noble president did not allow her to do so, but took her by the hand.

Some have described the president as a homely man, but I would not call

him homely. He had large features, was full, and of good proportions, had a kindly expression, though sometimes pensive. Some of his pictures do not do him justice. We saw him for the first time the day of his second inauguration as president. He rode to the capitol in a carriage with Secretary Seward. The crowd was so great we could not get close enough to hear the inauguration speech. The morning was cloudy. We rode to the capitol in a street car on Pennsylvania avenue. About the time the president took his oath of office, the sun came out, and my mother remarked she hoped it was a good omen, and indeed the return of peace and the restoration of the Union soon followed, though the land was shadowed by the untimely death of the great western statesman, who was the people's choice. His is one of the great names that will live long in history. We returned to our western home in March. I almost daily attended the meetings of congress. I well remember Charles Sumner, John Sherman, Ben Wade, Henry Wilson, Lyman Trumbull, Morrill and others.—[Philander C. Chaney.]

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

About six miles from my Georgia home lies the "Turner plantation," where Joel Chandler Harris spent his boyhood days. It was here he worked in the printing office of the Countryman, which was a little country paper edited by Mr. Turner. Joel was then a remarkably bright boy, 13 or 14 years old. Mr. Turner possessed a large number of darkies, and like all other southern negroes, they were imaginative and superstitious. It was from these darkies that Joel learned his Plantation Fables which have made him famous. The house that was used for a printing office is still standing, and also the house where he boarded. I have seen these a number of times and was fortunate enough to see Mr. Harris himself once. He was a heavy built man, red-headed, red-faced and freckled. He seemed to care very little about conversation, but is said to be quite witty, even when a little child. I have heard a little anecdote of him that I am sure has never been in print. When Joel was a very small boy his mother was trying to persuade him to go to Sunday school. "Why, Joel, don't you want to be a good boy?" asked his mother. "No, ma'am," answered Joel. "Why not?" she asked in surprise. "Because," he answered, knowingly, "all the good boys die."

Two of Mr. Harris's sons visited our little town several years ago and they were called "Brer Rabbit" and "Brer Fox" by the bad boys of Eatonton.—[Carrie Holloman.]

LINCOLN'S FUNNY STORY.

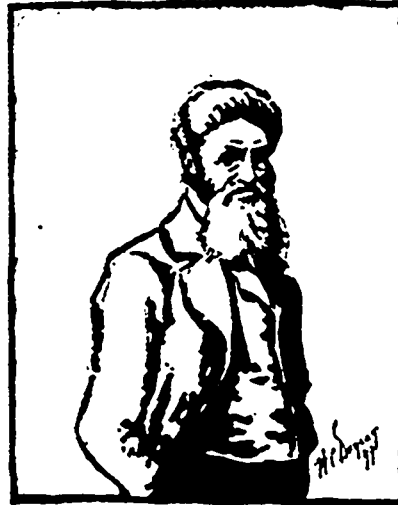
It was during the civil war, while wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam, I stood upon the front porch of the White House one afternoon when Lincoln, W. H. Seward and Secretary Stanton emerged, walked to the driveway and awaited a carriage. Mr. Lincoln was a man that even great men looked up to, not because of his unusual height alone, but because of the extreme impressiveness in his general makeup. Some might have called him homely; I never thought so. His eyes and features were visibly benevolent and kind. He was above the average size. I think that he must have been about six and one-half feet tall. He wore at this time a buttoned-up Prince Albert coat and a high silk hat, which added materially to his length. Some people have described him as lanky, but really he was fairly well proportioned.

W. H. Seward was just the reverse in form to Mr. Lincoln, as he was of light build, below the average in height, his head was ordinary, with a rather broad brow and face tapering toward the chin, very heavy eyebrows and nose verging on the Roman type, his lower lip slightly projecting, with an expression that might have been termed mild. His whole appearance gave one the impression of a little old man on the re-

tired list. But allow me to say that such impressions of him did not go, as he was an active statesman, an interesting, illustrative and reasoning speaker, and like James G. Blaine, came just short of the presidency. As I said before the three great men stood in a triangle.

Seward reminded me of a schoolboy looking up in his teacher's face as he listened to what Mr. Lincoln said. After a few commonplace remarks, Mr. Lincoln was reminded of a story, which he at once began to relate. It was very short, and at its finish he put both hands to his thighs, leaned forward until his head was nearly at a level with Mr. Seward's and the trio laughed heartily. I smiled. It was catching, not the story, but the laugh. I distinctly heard every word of it, but it seemed so devoid of knob or point that I did not deem it worth remembering. Yet it proved two things, that great men will laugh at a poor joke told by a great man and that a great man will sometimes tell a poor joke. However, many a good yarn is placed to the credit of Mr. Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln has more than once grasped my hand with a fatherly pressure and inquired as to my health. This was on reception days. While he extended one hand to the civilian and officer, he invariably grasped with both hands the hand of the private soldier. One morning while in the vicinity of the presidential mansion I saw Gen. Grant. People seemed to come from all directions to shake hands with him. I hurried up to avail myself of the same honor, but after several futile attempts to grasp his hand, and finding that in every instance he avoided me and gave preference to the citizen every time, I turned away in disgust and never regretted not having been the recipient of the coveted honor. After this I did not estimate Grant at the figure others did.—[Adam Getman.]



JOHN BROWN.

GRANT AND HIS SOLDIERS.

One of my near Oregon neighbors, J. A. Ward, is an ex-soldier of the civil war, belonged to the 13th O V and has related to me his remembrance of Grant. It was at Missionary Ridge, on that ever-to-be-remembered 25th of November, 1863, when our Union men, in the face of a terrible but ineffective fire, stormed and took the works on the hill, where Gen. Bragg considered himself unapproachable. After they had gained the top, Mr. Ward with several comrades were gathered around their colors trying to tie the staff together, which had been shot in two in that fearful race up the ridge.

Presently they saw a lone rider on a magnificent sorrel horse approaching, and Gen. Grant, in the usual plain uniform and overcoat which have become historical, stood before them. Addressing the group, the famous general said: "Boys, was that shot in two?" meaning the flagstaff. On receiving an answer in the affirmative he was turning away when his observant eye fell on one of the captured cannons. He asked, "Is that loaded?" and received the answer, "Yes, general." He then commanded it to be fired after the fleeing enemy. The boys found that the priming wire was gone, and one of them took the wire ball from his coffee bucket, which he had carried strapped on his back, and shot and shell he had faced in that wild charge. The

gun was soon primed, while Gen. Grant looked on approvingly, and remarked: "That's right! What a soldier cannot think of no one else need try," and rode on.

After awhile when the exhausted soldiers were rested and re-formed, Gen. Grant came riding back, and holding his hat in his hand said, as he passed. "Boys, I ordered you to take the foot of the ridge, and you have taken the top. Well done, well done!" So Gen. Grant passed on out of their sight with words of praise on his lips, which I have no doubt gladdened the hearts of as brave and as loyal men as ever shouldered a gun and faced death for love of country and their down-trodden fellow man. [Mrs. Fannie Bain.]

JOHN BROWN'S SHEEP.

I venture to hope that some of your readers may be interested in the following concerning John Brown, "the great emancipator," known to fame. My informant, now an old man almost 57 years old, was acquainted with different members of the Brown family, of whom Owen Brown was the father. The Browns were considered somewhat peculiar or eccentric.

John Brown is remembered as a large, dark man, plain and unassuming in appearance, yet with a dignified manner that was impressive. He lived for some years near the town of Hudson, O., where he owned a farm and ran a tannery, he being a tanner by trade. Mr. Brown was not particularly successful financially. He turned his attention to different things. He had at one time an extra fine lot of sheep, in company with a man named Hubbard, and as their flock had increased they wished to dispose of some of the lambs. Accordingly Mr. Hubbard took a friend to see the lambs as a prospective buyer, and it was upon a Sunday. The two friends called at the Brown house, and having made known the object of their visit, Mr. Brown with quiet dignity replied, "Gentlemen, I never do business on the Sabbath," and thereupon he stepped into another room and the conference was ended. In the capacity of surveyor he helped to lay out one of the towns of Summit county. My informant's acquaintance with the Browns was previous to 1845, at which time he removed to this state (Indiana) and all personal knowledge ended. Though in later years John Brown was denounced and opprobrious names were applied to him, yet to his family and friends he was known "to be a pure man and earnest Christian."—[Margaret McClelland.]

"TEETERING" WITH GRANT.

I live on a farm four miles from Georgetown, O., where Grant spent part of his boyhood days. My father was a schoolmate of Grant's, and many anecdotes have I heard him tell of the boy who was destined to become one of the greatest generals of the age. During the winter of 1856 the school was taught by William Murrel and attended by Grant, Jacob Ammen, Daniel Ammen, William Buckner and Gen. A. V. Kautz, all of whom have figured largely in the history of our country. On Saturdays and after school hours Grant spent his time grinding tanbark. The scholars often went with him to ride the horse, which Grant always allowed, provided Mr. Grant was not around, as he did not want to be bothered by them.

Grant was quite fond of a joke and sometimes was rather hard on some of the younger boys who would "teeter" with him, as he would jump off the board when they least expected it. Father said he had been his victim and did not relish being "kaplunked" as Grant called it. Now I will say that a few weeks ago the man whose flouring mill stands on the site of the old tannery, while making some improvements, dug down upon a vat of hides, which for some reason had been abandoned. He also found a lead pipe that was used to convey water from a cistern to the tan vats. The old Grant residence in Georgetown is owned by a wealthy Californian and from its front floats a beautiful flag on all holidays. The old wagon, or part of it, which Grant used when a boy to haul bark or wood with is still standing in the mill shed. Gen. Thomas Lyon Hamer, one of the heroes of the Mexican war, secured Grant the appointment to West Point, and lies in an unmarked grave in the old graveyard at Georgetown. [Emma Lyon.]

FROM OUR YOUNG AMERICANS.

[From Page 13.]

qts. The drill is placed at the well and a pulley fastened on the drill. They have a little rope that lets the cans down in the well. When they get the cans down in the well they will take the rope off the drill and set it back. They have a large piece of steel that they call the "go devil." When this is dropped they will run away so the rock will not hit them. The rock that comes out of the well is called Trent rock. It is white and very hard. After they shoot the well the derrick looks black. And when the oil comes out of the well it flows sometimes above the derrick. When everything is settled down, the men will go up and run the drill to see if there are any rock in the bottom of the well, and if there are, they will drill until they get it cleaned out. When they get it cleaned out, they will put the tubing down. Then they put the pumping jack up and begin to pump. Then they will tear down the derrick and haul the stuff away. Three poles 40 ft. long are raised to pull the pump- rods. And long rods of iron that are fastened to the posts with ropes run from the oil well to the power house.—[Frank Risk (14), Ohio.

Chums—By the way, Councilors, have you read the latest, that flirting is gone completely out of style and young men and women are just "good chums" now?—[Hibbon.

Will some of the readers please write and tell me which they think the best and safest plan: To stay at home and always be just a plain country girl, or go to some city and get some position? Have any of the readers ever been a clerk? I always imagined I would like to clerk in some nice store, but of late I have almost changed my mind.—[Fretful Midget.

I have a girl friend that lives in Laramie City, Wyo. who is between 15 and 16. I got a letter from her the other day, and she said that about 200 soldiers passed through town and she got addresses of about 25, and their photos, and she says she is going to write to some. Now I think she is like Water Lily, "too fast."—[Lena Webster.

I think in my other letter I said I believed in marrying for love, and that is what I have done. I don't mind taking care of the house for my boy, because I love him and he is so good to me. Wishing you all as happy a life as mine is, right now.—[Aggie Nigels.

As soon as I got home from school I go horseback riding, unless I go out driving. I am a great lover of literature. Some of my favorite authors are E. P. Roe and Rider Haggard, and my favorite authoresses are The Duchess and Mrs. Alexander. I think that if Water Lily thinks the boys like her because she allows them to kiss her she is mistaken.—[Nelle Olinstead, Ontario.

I enjoy town life. I am boarding and working in a large lumber yard and like my job very well. I like to be with girls and have a big time. I have a violin and can play it very well. How many F. and H. readers can play?—[Sam Maples (16), Texas.

On a Ranch—It interests me to read the letters of pets, kissing and love. I agree with Lester W. Cash that the girl was wrong for slapping that fellow for kissing her, as I don't think it would have hurt her to get a kiss if she liked him. I live on a ranch with my father, so I have to do a good deal of work in the summer time, but not so much in the winter. I have a saddle horse and call him Cyclone.—[Backwood Chuck (17).

No Saddle—Water Lily, there are plenty of girls around here younger than you with "beaux." But you should take Kit's advice. I have sympathy for her. I do not mind going out in society with boys and girls together, yes, I like to. But as to going with the fellows alone, I do not think it essential so young. I am not quite "sweet 16" yet. I want to graduate from district school in the spring and attend the state Normal next year. I live about 20 miles from Emporia, where the normal is. Little 11. I think the boys are just as good as the girls. Why shouldn't they be? I am a friend to both sexes, for what would one be without the other? I agree with you Dorothy about boys kissing girls. As to Fred Swanson, I guess I must take the girl's part, for I

did the same thing once. I guess the fellow thinks just as much of me though. He has since asked for my company. Let us hear from you again, Fred. How many of the Y. A. girls play the banjo? I do. I raised chickens on shares with my mother and bought me a nice new one. It cost \$11. My sister plays the guitar and my father and brother the violin. I have worked outdoors quite a good deal. I planted about 70 acres of corn last spring, tended garden, etc., also milk two cows. I love to ride horseback. I do not need a saddle, either. I can jump on a horse and ride sideways at heart's content.—[Sunbeam.

"Nonsense"—We have quite a poet in L. Levere. I wish Grace Miller would write all about the Band of Mercy, as I would like to know about it. Well, Aradne, here goes about books I am very fond of reading. I think E. P. Roe's and M. J. Holmes' works are fine; also the German translations of W. Heilmann and E. Marlitt. I cannot say I care for B. M. Clay's works, as I think they are mostly nonsense, unfit for young girls to read. I am also very fond of poetry and think Longfellow's and Bryant's poems are beyond comparison. Aradne, I admire your style very much, and if you do not mind I wish you would tell your age in your next letter. I am a girl of nineteen.—[Chestnut Burr.

Reverted Order—I wish we Young Americans could know each other. I believe we could have pleasant times as personal friends. I would like especially to know Kit, to whom Aug. 1 is a sad date, for to me that very day is clustered around with sweet flowers of memory. I wonder if Coddie would appear to us as we imagine. I think he is tall and handsome, and a good brother. If I knew he belonged to the letter circle, I would join immediately, that I might become acquainted with him. Now, what do my sister Americans think of me? What do you think of me, Coddie? Do you think I am "fast"? Ah! no, I am not. But it has been scarcely two months since I saw my own dear brother lying cold and silent in the death room, and I do so long for companionship of the opposite sex. Where in Iowa do you live, Vernon Mangun? Maybe we are neighbors. If so, I would like to have you bring in all your poetry some evening, and we will exchange poems, for I also am a poet. The girls in our "Junior Aux." had a party and we reverted the order and asked the young men to be our partners, and the young men here think as much of us as before.—[Doris Vedon (16), Iowa.

H S Pupil—Reba, I too, am a high school pupil and like to read. I am also a C. E. member. Why not write again and describe your Louisiana home? Sour Seventeen, I have read Ben Hur and enjoyed it very much. Have you ever read Barrabas and Quo Vadis? Also The First Violin? Coddie, I think you gave Coddie's Sister good advice, for I judge from her letter that she is proud and stiff.—[Hoosier.

Dickens All Right—Yes, Marie W. Water Lily is all right, and as you say young people have as much right to be in love as older people. What would this world be if we young folks did not love? I think, a world of trouble and sorrow. Poor Frederick, I am so sorry for you. I bet that girl did not care at all if you did kiss her; she just wanted to make people think she did. Talking about chronic diseases in school, ours is whispering and laughing. If any little thing happens they all burst out laughing. Our examinations are just over, but I did not have to take any of them. If we have a perfect mark in department application, punctuality and attendance, and average 90 for the term in each study, we are excused from taking them. Sweetness, can't you find better books than novels and love stories to read? Some novels are all right, such as Dickens' and some others, but I did not take from your letter that that was the kind you read. That's right, Water Lily, talk right up to them. If you are called "fast" there are others. Perhaps some of the ones that are saying so much about you are just as fast as you are.—[Awkward Albert.

AN ALPHABETICAL JOURNEY.

Sit in a circle, lettering the company A, B, C, etc. A says, "I'm going to Africa" (or America, Annapolis, Australia, or any other place beginning with A). "I'll take apples" (or apricots, almonds, or any other article, from fruit to ancestors, as long as its initial letter be A). B continues the trip with, "I'll take bluebirds" (or he might have chosen bonfires, bells, bears, buckets, buds).

C declares she will take callas; D, dumplings; E, earrings; F, frogs; G, girls; H, hairs; I, ice cream; J, juniper-berries, and so on till all the letters are utilized. If the company be small, when the letters are exhausted on the second round (if they be so fortunate as to get around the second time), the same ones will have to receive more than one letter.

After reaching the end of the alphabet, A begins again, "I'm going to take apples to Africa." B announces, "I'll take apples and bluebirds to Africa." C tells them, "I'll take apples, bluebirds, callas, to Africa; D, "I'll take apples, bluebirds, callas, dumplings"; E, "Apples, bluebirds, callas, dumplings, earrings"; F, "Apples, bluebirds, callas, dumplings, earrings, frogs." Before penetrating very far into this labyrinth someone is apt to forget—to omit some letter's contribution. Then he has to make a return journey by collecting the articles backward, from Z to A, instead of from A to Z.—[L. L. Trott.

OUR PUZZLE CONTEST.

SECOND INSTALLMENT FOR JANUARY.

6. NUMERICAL ENIGMA—I am composed of 53 letters, and am a familiar farm quotation. Pick it out of the following paragraph and give all the words used as well as the quotation:

I stood in the old 14, 36, 10, 44, 35, 40, 13, 17, 28, 2 which did duty as a tool house, while just 15, 51, 32, 21, 13, 27, 8 the door my friend was discussing the merits of 42, 23, 18, 38, 10, 20, while his pretty daughter was wedding a bed of 8, 33, 7, 26, 25, in which she took great

pride. A young lad with a fine 9, 47, 35, 28, 53 was trying to 39, 31, 52, 41, 49, 44 a lot of 43, 4, 10, 34, 11 from a 1, 30, 22, 19 of cattle. Onelarge 6, 17, 45, 12 gave him lots of trouble and 49, 22, 13, 24, 53 the 46, 5, 3, 35 in every direction, much to the disgust of a big 48, 16, 37, 43, 29, 2, 50, who was inclined to show fight.

GUESSES.

What sort of a day would be good for running for a cup? A muggy day.

What have you to expect at an hotel? Inn-attention.

When may a man be said to break-fast before he gets up? When he takes a roll in bed.

If a church be on fire, why has the organ the smallest chance of escape? Because the engine cannot play upon it.

What is worse than "raining cats and dogs?" Hailing omnibuses.

What is even better than presence of mind in a railway accident? Absence of body.

What word contains all the vowels in due order? Facetiously.

Why has a man more hair than woman? Because he's naturally her suitor (hirsuter).

What tree is most suggestive of kissing? Yew.

When may a man be said to have four hands? When he doubles his fists.

Why are sailors bad horsemen? Because they ride on the main (mane).

What letter is the pleasantest to a deaf woman? A, because it makes her hear.

When does a pig become land property? When he is turned into a meadow.

Why are fowls the most profitable of livestock? Because for every grain they give a peck.

Why does a duck put his head under water? For divers reasons.

Why does he take it out again? For sundry reasons.

What vegetable products are the most important in history? Dates.

What is higher and handsomer when the head is off? Your pillow.

What is the keynote to good breeding? B natural.

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HAPPY HOMES.

This significant motto is on the wall of a college for young men and women in a Western town:

"The ornament of a house is cleanliness;

The honor of a house is hospitality; The blessing of a house is piety; The happiness of a house is contentedness."

The students of that college who go out into the world to found homes of their own will be wise and fortunate if they found them on the principles of this motto.

"The ornament of a house is cleanliness." Lacking this it will not be the abode of health or comfort. No man likes his wife to be slatternly in her personal habits and in her system of housekeeping. Nor is there anything harder for a wife to endure than a husband who becomes careless in regard to his personal appearance after marriage, and who in time thoughtlessly descends to the low estate of being actually dirty. If the ornament of a house is cleanliness, the shame of a house is actual dirt. It is a far cry from the man who wants simple cleanliness and order in his home to the man who is an "old betty" to whom a speck of dust or a misplaced book is an unpardonable sin.

Hospitality must have a place in every well ordered home. The question then arises, What is hospitality? My dictionary says that it is "the spirit, practice or act of receiving and entertaining strangers and guests without reward and with kindness and consideration." Hospitality, like all the other cardinal virtues must emanate from the heart. It counts for little, and is not the honor of a house if it is the result of any other motive. Some cynic has said that hospitality was "regarded as a sacred duty by the savages of America until the invasion of European manners. Still practiced by Sciochumen in comic operas." It is certain that modern idea of hospitality sometimes lacks the motive on which all true hospitality should be based. It is not prompted by a sincere desire to give pleasure. This is particularly true of many private social entertainments at which the chief desire seems to be the getting together of a crowd that one may have the unenviable reputation of having given a "crush affair." It is not true hospitality to entertain beyond one's means or to invite more guests than one can make comfortable. The law of loving kindness is the law on which all hospitality should be founded.

And surely no greater blessing can come to a house than the blessing of genuine piety. Most of the great men of the world have given testimony to the power and the value of piety in the home. And how shall it come to pass that happiness shall abide in a home in which there is an all-prevailing spirit of discontent? It cannot be. A spirit of discontent caused by a multitude of trifles is at the bottom of the unhappiness so appallingly prevalent in many American homes. There is a "screw loose" somewhere in our social system when this spirit of discontent is so prevalent. It is surprising to know how much of it is the result of a longing for the things that would not bring happiness if they were vouchsafed to those who want them. The secret of repose is in our own keeping. We must find repose within ourselves or we will not find it at all. It will never be found in a constant struggle to imitate others in our style of living, nor in a continual longing for the things beyond our powers of achievement. There is a wise old Arabian proverb, the teaching of which is that if we cannot have what we want, it is best to be satisfied with what we can get. There is a deal of philosophy and good sense in this, and it would contribute much to the happiness of the world if we had the moral force to carry it into effect in our lives. It is certain that the best elements of human happiness are the simplest and most frugal. Jeremy Taylor says that "to secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortune, and not your fortune by your desires."

They have attained a very high degree of moral and spiritual perfection,

and have solved the problem of happy home life, who can say out of the fullness of their hearts, "I have learned, in whatever state I am, therewith to be content."—[J. L. Harbour.

A CHEAP PARCELS POST.

The government expends nearly \$14,000,000 a year and employs over 14,000 postmen in the collection and delivery of mail matter for the 30,000,000 people inhabiting the 735 cities having a population of over 10,000 people and doing a postal business of \$10,000 a year and upward. Never in the history of governments was there a service established at once so beneficial and so profitable. Last year the gross revenue from this business was nearly \$70,000,000, leaving nearly \$54,000,000 to be used in the rest of the postal business.

Now it is time that this system of free collection and delivery of the mails was extended to the country. But what the country wants especially is a system of dispatch on the one hand for farm products and on the other hand for bringing to the farm the produce of the city. What the country needs to-day above all other things is a parcels post and a house-to-house parcels post. I have drawn up a bill intended to cover this crying want and it is altogether practicable. If it falls anywhere it is because the rates are too high and it does not go far enough. But it will carry a half-bushel from the home of the farmer to that of his customer for 15 cents, and the charge for the carriage of a bushel will be but 20 cents.

This bill can be put through congress this winter if the farmers say so, for this congress was elected by the farmers' votes and it is bound to carry out their will.

It is a bill for the consolidation of third and fourth-class mail matter and for the establishment of a parcels post, with free collection and delivery, country and city, with indemnity in case of loss or damage. The rates in this third or consolidated class are placed as follows: On parcels up to one pound, 3c; from one to five pounds, 5c; over 5 pounds to 10, 10c; over 10 pounds to 30 pounds, 15c; 30 pounds up to 60, 20c. These rates must be prepaid. If not prepaid, the rates will be doubled. The bulk of five-cent parcels shall not be over one cubic foot. The rates shall include the collection and delivery, house to house, of all parcels transported by the postoffice wherever a wagon or car collection and delivery service is now or shall be hereafter established. Wherever there may be only a foot service, the postman shall not be required to carry any parcel of a greater weight than five pounds.

On unregistered prepaid parcels, without declared value, an indemnity up to \$10 shall be paid by the postoffice department, without extra charge, for such actual loss or damage as may occur through the fault of the postal service. On parcels of declared value, duly registered and on which the fees and rates have been prepaid, the postoffice department shall pay the full amount of any loss or damage occurring through the fault of the postal service up to \$500. The fee for insurance up to \$50 to be 5c; for each additional \$50 up to \$500, 3c.

The appropriation of five million dollars is called for by this bill, for carrying out the purposes of this act during the year beginning July 1, 1900.

Let it be known that there are from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 of people in this country, all the population outside the 735 cities now enjoying free mail delivery, behind this bill, and it will have to go through. And the beauty of this bill is that the 30,000,000 of people now enjoying the free delivery of letters and newspapers will be as much benefited by it as the rest of us.—[James L. Cowles.

Now is the Time to get up a club for Farm and Home. You can make a good many extra dollars, or secure some very useful articles from among the many sensible premiums contained in our new list, by simply doing a little work for us among your friends and neighbors. If you prefer a cash commission instead of premiums, write us at once for our new cash terms.

"There are times when a man has to lie to his wife."
"And that isn't the worst of it."
"What is?"
"There are times when he has to tell the truth."

Sunshine and Shadow.

TRUE ARE THE HEARTS.

True are the hearts of those who toll That loved ones may not lack for bread! Their sturdy arms break up the soil, Their feet o'er furrowed acres tread. Their hands sow well the seeds of gold That soon shall rise the earth above, The rich increase a thousandfold, To grace the shrine of faithful love. RUTH RAYMOND.

FRIENDS.

Where'er I go, by land or sea, In language that I ken All nature's children speak to me, From forest, glade and glen. And knowing these, I need not fear My learning incomplete.— A thousand tongues for me to hear, A thousand friends to greet. L. MITCHELL.

READING THE BIBLE.

Many young people and children do not like the Bible because it is presented to them in a wrong way—and they have erroneous views in regard to it. I knew of children who were told to read two chapters every week day and five on Sunday, so as to get through it in one year! Some were paid \$1 for doing it! Think of trying to "get through" such a book! Why, if treated as it ought to be young people would love it, and never wish to be through with it. A distinguished clergyman of Boston said that he had many of his people say to him that they "did not like the Bible," and he always found they were those who were trained in that way—and felt that it was a duty and a task to read it. Now the Bible is a record by human hands in which he who seeks truly and reads wisely will find the word of God.

The Bible does not offer all it tells in the Old Testament for imitation. Rather it shows how a barbarous nation advanced because it was reverently led—from age to age—till it came out a nation well advanced in morals and religion. "If ye seek me ye shall find me, if ye seek for me with all your heart."

This wonderful Hebrew literature, which has come down to us, is our greatest blessing if rightly understood. The boy or girl who has been taught to separate part from part, who knows where is history, and where is poetry, and where is sympathy and where to look for simply fact, that is the boy or girl who loves the book, and when the leaves are starting from the binding who cannot bear to give up the dear old book, but has a cord tied round it to keep the parts together. Give me that kind of tenderness and reverence.

The book unfolds itself from age to age. More and more does it lift the people above the world. The throne of Solomon falls, Israel is trampled by Alexander's chariot, Ptolemy, by Pompey. But although men these quaint records gleam with this divine life, which never lighted Egyptian sculpture, nor spoke in the decrees of Roman law. Then for a hundred years or more the oracle is dumb. A blank page is between. You turn it and an eager world is looking for some one to come who will save it from its trials.

At last there is born, then grows through youth to manhood, then walks through Galilee, then dies in Jerusalem, then rises again to life, the divine man of men, the Savior of the world, Son of Man? Yes! Son of God is he? Yes, the leader of mankind! [Edward Everett Hale.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the only one. It never fails to cure the pain from any cause or in either sex, or any of the disorders, such as, leucorrhoea, dysmenstruation, irregularity, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. 44 Grand St., C. S. MILLER, Box 113, Boston, Mass.

G. C. S. A. MONEY LEND CO., New York City.

WANTED: men, good money, good work. You to handle my goods. For more particulars call A. T. Davis, Hartford. Illustrated catalogue on request.

SEE'S Emma Co., 111 Broadway, New York City.

CRAZY WORK

WALL PAPER advertisement with illustration of a man and woman.

Rheumatism advertisement with illustration of a man.

1427 advertisement with illustration of a man.

Valentines advertisement with illustration of a man.

90 advertisement with illustration of a man.

PILES advertisement with illustration of a man.

OPUM advertisement with illustration of a man.

RUPTURE advertisement with illustration of a man.

PILES advertisement with illustration of a man.

PLAYS advertisement with illustration of a man.

FREE CURE FOR ASTHMA advertisement with illustration of a man.

YOUR FUTURE LIFE advertisement with illustration of a man.

CARDS advertisement with illustration of a man.

700 advertisement with illustration of a man.

WATCHES, Jewelry, Spectacles and Novelties advertisement with illustration of a man.

SPECTACLES advertisement with illustration of a man.

Personally Conducted California Excursions advertisement with illustration of a man.



PRIZE BABY SHOWS.

[Concluded from Jan 1 issue.]

Much of the interest centers in the voting contest, which is for the most popular baby. It costs five cents for a vote, and nearly every spectator in the hall is beguiled into casting one or more ballots. The prize is the most valuable of all, and, as the time draws to a close, there is as much excitement over the probable result as if it were a presidential election. Usually there are several favorites, and their respective adherents scurry about canvassing for votes, while those most interested think nothing of casting five or ten votes at a time for their especial candidates. In this connection, a story is told of a well-known physician who acted as one of the judges several years since. One of his patients and an intimate friend of his family was the mother of one of the rival contestants for this coveted prize, and, by keeping careful tally, he was aware that his favorite was about fifteen votes behind the leader. Waiting till just one minute before the time limit was up, the wily doctor dropped in twenty votes at a cost of a dollar from his own pocket, and then closed the polls before the friends of the other leader could rally to the occasion. Of course his candidate drew the prize, but the storm that burst over the head of the perfidious judge ought to have been sufficient to convince any man of the error of his ways. This, however, happened three years ago, and, as the same physician has been called upon each year, ever since, to serve in a like capacity, it is probable that this single lapse from rectitude has been condoned.

Outside of the one, or, at most, two voting contests, the awarding of all the other prizes is left entirely with the judges, and unless a man be wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove, with a winning presence and persuasive tongue, it were better for his future popularity that he decline the honor. To the outsider, whose interest centers in no particular baby, perhaps the most enjoyable feature is the closing act. This takes place after all the prizes have been awarded, and a photographic view taken of the pretty scene. The three judges are then called to the platform, where they listen meekly to the laudatory remarks of the president of the society, who thanks them for all their efforts and pains, and finishes by presenting each with a box of cut flowers in token of appreciation. The fact that the eyes of many of the mothers present are fixed on the offending trio with a strong glare, as these same parents reflect on the blindness displayed toward the charms of their own carlings detracts in nowise from the enjoyment of the spectators. With subdued mien, the three culprits accept their floral tributes, and then make good their escape before they can be called upon for embarrassing explanations. Each declares

emphatically in the privacy of the home circle that he will never be caught in such a scrape again, but, year after year, the same parties are urged to accept the office, and it is very seldom that the compliment is declined.

The society referred to has cleared anywhere from sixty to a hundred dollars at each of its annual baby shows, and it is unanimously conceded, not only by the managers thereof, but the public generally, that they will attract more patronage and enthusiasm than almost any other form of money-raising entertainment. It is not absolutely necessary to hire a hall for the purpose, as the church parlors could be used, thus entailing no expense whatever, but the former plan assures a much better financial issue. When held by a society in its own church, it is only the members of the congregation concerned who can be expected to respond to the solicitations for prizes, besides which the attendance will naturally be much smaller. As a means of raising funds for some worthy charity, like a day nursery or children's home, which has no connection with any single religious denomination, it is quite possible that a widely advertised baby show might be fully as profitable as the regulation sale of fancy articles and homemade candies. [Adeline.]

BABIES.

If you desire to drain to the dogs the fullest cup of scorn and hatred that a fellow human creature can pour out for you, let a young mother hear you call the dear baby "it." Your best plan is to address the articles as "little angel." The noun "angel," being of common gender, suits the case admirably, and the epithet is sure of being favorably received. "Pet" or "beauty" are useful for variety's sake, but "angel" is a term that brings you the greatest credit for sense and good feeling. The word should be preceded by a short giggle and accompanied by as much smile as possible. And, whatever you do, don't forget to say that the child has got its father's nose. This "fetches" the parents (if I may be allowed a vulgarism) more than anything. They will pretend to laugh at first, and will say, "Oh, nonsense!" You must then get excited, and insist that it is a fact. You need have no conscientious scruples on the subject, because the thing's nose really does resemble its father's—at all events, quite as much as it does anything else in nature—being, as it is, a mere smudge.

In the tones of a high priestess, directing some religious mystery, the nurse says, holding the bundle toward you, "Take her in your arms, sir." You are too crushed to offer any resistance, and so meekly accept the burden. "Put your arm more down her middle, sir," says the high priestess, and then all step back and watch you intently as though you were going to do a trick with it.

The child itself, who has hitherto been regarding you with an expression of mingled horror and disgust, puts an end to the nonsense by beginning to yell at the top of its voice, at which the priestess rushes forward and snatches it from you with, "There, there, there! What did ums do to ums?" "How very extraordinary!" you say, pleasantly. "Whatever made it go off like that?" "Oh, why, you must have done something to her!" says the mother, indignantly, "the child wouldn't scream like that for nothing." It is evident they think you have been running pins into it.

Babies, though, with all their crimes and errors, are not without their use—not without use, surely, when they fill an empty heart; not without use when, at their call, sunbeams of love break through care-clouded faces; not without use when their little fingers press wrinkles into smiles.—[Jerome K. Jerome.]

Cakes for the Children—One cup thick cream, 2 cups of good syrup, 1 cup brown sugar, 1-cup boiling hot water, 1 egg, 1 small teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon allspice, lemon peel shredded very fine, 2 dessertspoons butter. Put all in pan except soda, flour and baking powder. Now put 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 qt flour and 1 teaspoon salt in pan, stir all together with a large

spoon, then turn all into one pan. Stir with large spoon, add flour as for soft cookies, roll them with a light touch quarter of an inch thick, sprinkle white sugar over top, push one raisin down in center of each cookie, bake quickly a light brown. Heat small top jar, set the cookies in on edge, cover tight and set in cellar. — [Subscriber.]

HUSL WHILE YER WAIT.

Sum fokes sez dat dey's unfornit, Dat dey's allus in tuf luck; Dat no matter how dey strugg, In de mud dey's r llus stuck. Dem's de fokes dats allus idle, Allus waitin', allus late. Ef dey want to have sum good luck, Let 'em hust while dey wait.

Allus waitin' fer sumpin ter tu'n up? Layin' yo tools up on de she'f? Go ter wuk and quit yo lofin, Tu'n up sumpin' fer yosef. Allus axin God ter help yer, Tho' yer never mendis yo kalf! He yo jint and grese yo must, Git up'n hust while yer wait. [H E Jones.]

Teacher If one man can perform a piece of work in six days, how long will it take six men to do it? Willie: About six weeks. "How do you get that?" "Six men would get up a strike."

TEN WEEKS FOR 10 CENTS.

That big family paper, *The Illustrated Weekly*, of Denver, Colo. (founded 1880) will be sent ten weeks on trial for five clubs of \$, 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.

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To place our best \$10.00 **TOLEDO BATH CABINET** in every home we send it complete for 30 days with best alcohol stove, directions, formulae to any address upon receipt of \$4.50. Free Rusher No. 20. Order today. Date best of all cabinets, has real door, steel frame, top curtains, rubber lined, folds flat in space. Money refunded after 30 days use if not as represented. It's a home necessity. Turb and vapor baths to each prevent disease, cure without drugs, colds, influenza, rheumatism, female ill, all blood, skin, kidney, nervous troubles. **WRITE FOR CATALOGUE FREE.** We make Cabinets from \$3.50 up. Agents Wanted. Exclusive territory. **TOLEDO BATH CABINET CO., 614 Cherry St., TOLEDO, OHIO.**

\$3 a Day Sure

Send to your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. **ROYAL MAIL STICRING CO. Box 130, DETROIT, MICH.**

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,

102 Fulton St., New York, sell all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and prices. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first class. Dealers supplied. 32-page illus. cat. free.

PAYS

To write for our 200-page free book. Talk to your boss with small capital and make money with a single lantern or stereopticon. **W. H. LITTLE, Exp. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.**

Take Watch this

Read this advertisement and learn how to make money.

or either of the articles mentioned below.

PRINTING PRESS CAMERA TELEPHONE TELESCOPE VIOLIN BRASS CORNET SAZOR TYPEWRITER STEAM ENGINE RIFLE DIAMOND RINGS CASH

Our Watch is a good one. It is fitted with an American movement, and keeps correct time. We have it in two styles, gold plated or Silverine. We give this beautiful watch or either of the above mentioned articles, for selling only 15 packages of our perfume, at 10 cents per package.

Our perfume is something that does sell, and you can sell it quickly, as we give a fine gold plated ring to every person who buys perfume from you. Order the perfume at once and earn one of our costly premiums. We send the perfume postpaid, also our Grand Premium List.

Don't send us a cent. We trust you. When the perfume is sold, send us the money and we will send you the premium that you select.

Cash Commission. If you do not want a premium, we will let you keep part of the money. We mean business, and we will treat you right.

Postman Trading Co. 102 Plymouth Place, dept. J 45, Chicago.

The New York World.

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

156 papers a year for \$1.00.

It has all the merits of a great \$6 daily at the price of a dollar weekly. It prints the news of all the world, having special correspondence from all important news points on the globe. It has brilliant illustrations, stories by great authors, a capital humor page, complete markets, departments for the household and woman's work, and other special departments of unusual interest.

With our interests still extending throughout the world, with our troops operating in the Philippines, and the great Presidential campaign too, at hand, its value is further increased.

A GREAT OFFER

By special arrangement with the publishers, we are enabled to offer the

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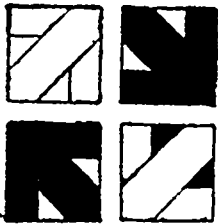
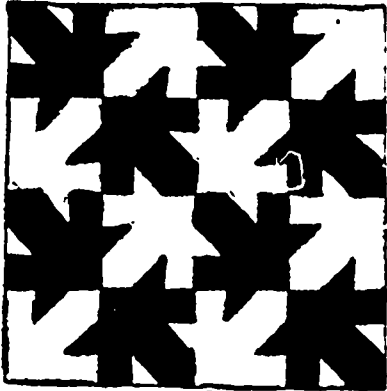
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. F. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25c. (Adv.)

STITCHES

MAPLE LEAF DESIGN.

This pattern is better adapted to small pieces of patch-work than to quilt covers. The blocks should be small, not over four or five inches square, and the labor necessary for covering a large area with solid work from such tiny bits is too great for the design to be considered practical in quilt work. But for cushion covers, crib quilts, sofa puffs and similar small undertakings nothing could be more effective and satisfactory.

Use two colors only. Dark green and pale yellow will make a cover for a sofa pillow beautiful enough to win the appreciation of the most hardened scoffer against the old-fashioned form of



fancy work, patchwork. Dark blue and buff or pale pink, dark brown and yellow or pink, and scarlet and white are artistic combinations of colors that work out well whether the materials are silk, wool or cotton. With white any tint unites well in this design.

The unit or block is a perfect square. Five pieces make up this square and when sewed together they give a square of solid color with two small triangles of the other tint let into it. Half of the blocks are dark with light triangles, the other half are light with dark triangles. How the pieced blocks look and the way in which they are combined are clearly shown in Figure 1.

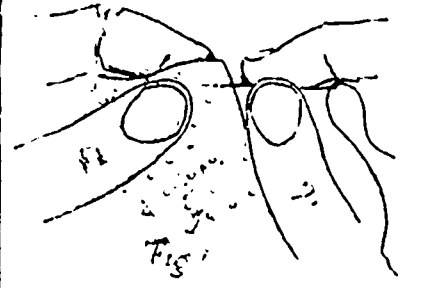
To plan the pattern, draw a square a trifle larger than the pieced blocks are to be, to allow for seams. Divide each side of the square into thirds, and from these points draw lines which shall give a reproduction of the upper left hand square of Figure 2. Cut your working patterns from the square you have drawn. There will be three pieces, the large central section, a small triangle and a four-sided figure whose geometrical name is trapezoid. If at first you keep the design before you as you work, following Figure 2 carefully in uniting the blocks, all difficulties will vanish quickly.—(M. B. Peck.)

A SEWING LESSON—I.

A dear little friend of mine wants to learn to sew so that she can help mamma make things like towels, napkins and pillowcases. But she says she hasn't anyone to teach her. "Mamma is too busy, big sister is away at school, there is no auntie nearby, no sewing teacher at school, and— and— Now I am going to help my little friend all I can and as many more as she wants to bring with her, for I know there are many little girls, and big ones, too, for that matter, who will be glad of the chance. And all you will need will be a determination to learn, a thimble to fit the second finger of your right hand, a good-sized piece of any old cloth (for we don't want to spoil good cloth while we are practicing), a needle (not very fine) and a spool of thread that will fit the needle. If your cloth is light, bright red or blue thread will be better, for

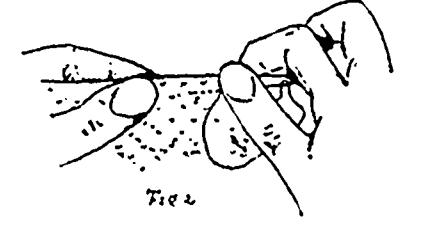
it will show the stitches so plainly that when you do a bad one you can improve on it next time.

You have all heard mamma or someone say they were going to sew up a seam. Well, that is where we will begin, but we must first "make ready," as you say when you are going to run a race. Take two pieces of cloth of equal



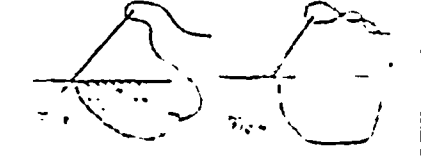
length and if there are right and wrong sides, put the right sides together so that the edges will be even and the ends also. If you should hold one side tighter than the other when you turn your seam on the right side, one side of it will be all puckered. Now break off a piece of thread as long as from the tips of your fingers to your elbow, longer than that will get all tangled and knotted. Thread the needle, make a knot in the end of the thread and take your work in your hands as in Fig 1 or Fig 2. I like Fig 2 best, because you can pin the cloth down to your knee, and that holds it nice and tight. The little girls in school use the position in Fig 1, their desks are in the way for the other. Try both ways and see which you like the best. In Fig 1 the cloth must be held very firmly around the first finger of the left hand.

Before making the fine stitches you can see in the drawings, it is better to take long ones the whole length of the seam. This is called basting, and holds the cloth so that one edge won't slip above the other, and it shows you, too, where to put the fine stitches later if you have kept a nice straight line. Don't trust to your eye to keep it straight, though, but have a little paper ruler or a notched cardboard and use it very often. Put the needle into the cloth close to the right end one-fourth of an inch from the top edge



(that is the depth for nearly all seams) and bring it through about half an inch farther on. That makes one stitch and all the others are done just the same, with half an inch space between. The fine stitches (sometimes called running) are made the same way, right over the basted stitches, only you can put the needle in and out three or four times (as in Fig 1) before drawing the thread through. But don't try that until you can make the stitches even and fine. When your seam is all done, pull or cut out the ugly basting stitches and it will look so nice that you will be very happy over it.

Sometimes a seam will look frayed on the edges after it is done, but I know a nice way to improve that and make the work stronger, too. The name of the stitch is overcasting, and you can see quite plainly how it is done in Fig 3. The stitches are made right over the edge of the cloth, through both pieces,



and must be even and deep enough so they will not pull out. The seam you have just learned to make will do very nicely for dolly's cloths or for making quilt blocks, aprons and petticoats. But there is another kind of seam to use when you want to sew selvages together, that is where the edge is not cut off. Pillow cases and sheets are made that way. It is called over and over, or top sewing, and is shown in Fig 4. Do you think it looks like overcasting? It is really, only with a great deal finer stitches and close together. If you

want a very strong seam and your cloth hasn't a selvedge, you can use the over-and-over by turning down the cloth one-fourth of an inch and creasing it, but be sure to bast the two pieces together near the edge because it is very hard to keep this kind of seam from puckering. Do not draw the stitches too tight and always fasten the thread at the end of the seam, or when you take a new thread. Make the knot in the thread as small as you can, but it mustn't pull through on the right side. One more hint and the lesson will be done for this time: Break off the thread a little way from the spool. If too close and broken with a jerk, the end of the thread will disappear, and that will make no end of trouble.—(B. A. W.)

To Lighten Washing—I wish to give my sisters somewhat of an insight as to doing their laundry work easily yet neatly. I use homemade soap. Fill the wash boiler with soft water. If you have a washing machine, it will save time and labor, the clothes will not get rubbed to rags, also the children can rock the machine. Put the warm water in the tub before putting in the clothes. Hot water fastens the dirt and does harm to the washer. Rub your white clothes through one water after the machine, shake each piece before going into the boiler, allow the clothes to just come to scalding, not boiling (this is what turns them yellow), use good hard soap, shaved in the boiler (not too much), lift the white clothes out of boiler into tub of clean, cold water. One rinsing water is sufficient. Use very little bluing and that the very best. Now as to soaking the clothing; don't. It does no good. I have tried all the different ways in order to lighten the work on my washday. Wash colored clothes or any cotton ones, be they ever so delicate, in suds where other clothes have been washed. The less soap the better. Soap and rubbing are ruination to delicate colors. Sun and high winds are harmful to all delicate fabrics. As soon as your washing has nicely dried, take the basket to the line, take off one piece at a time. Fold it nicely and place in basket, and save yourself much hard work ironing.—(Reader.)

FREE

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A Pretty Hood for a Child.

CHILD'S CROCHETED HOOD.

The illustration and directions are for a child of two years and require one and one-half skeins of Saxony yarn and a bone hook. It may be lined with silk of the same or a contrasting color. Do the work loose. Make a ch of seven st and join to form a ring.

1st round—One s c in each of the six st.

2d round—Two s c in every s c, taking the st in the back horizontal loop of the s c.

3d round—One s c in first s c, two s c in next s c, and repeat from * five more times.

4th round—* One s c in each of first two s c, two s c in next s c, and repeat from * five more times.

Work round and round, increasing one st between widenings each round until you have 19 rounds with sixteen st between each of the widenings.

20th round—One s c in first s c, * ch three, miss one s c, one s c in third st, repeat from * around the row.

21st and 22d rounds—One s c in ch three, * ch three, one s c in next ch three, repeat from * all around.

23d and 24th rounds—One s c in ch three, * ch three, one s c in next, ch three, repeat from * to within five groups of three ch of the beginning of round, turn and work 24th round the same.

25th round—One s c under ch three, ch five, four d c under same ch three, miss one ch three, one s c in next ch three, ch five, four d c under same ch three, repeat from * all around.

26th round—Ch four, catch with sl st at end of ch five, or corner of four d c, ch five, catch with sl st at end of ch five or corner of the four d c, repeat from * to within four groups of four d c where the round began. (These skipped groups are for the back of the neck.)

27th round—Turn, ch three, one s c in ch five, ch three, one s c in same ch five, * ch three, one s c in next ch five, ch three, one s c in same ch five, repeat from * to the end of row, turn.

28th, 29th and 30th rows—One s c in ch three, * ch three, one s c in next ch three, repeat from * turn.

31st row—One s c in ch three, ch five, four d c in same ch three, * miss one ch three, one s c in next ch three, ch five, four d c in same ch three, repeat from around the row, turn.

32d row—Ch four, catch with sl st at end of ch five or corner of four d c, ch five, catch with sl st at end of ch

five, or corner of four d c, repeat from * around the row.

33d row—Same as 27th row.

34th, 35th and 36th rows—Same as 28th, 29th and 30th rows.

37th row—One s c in ch three, ch five, four d c in same ch three, * miss one ch three, one s c in next ch three, ch five, four d c in same ch three, repeat from * around the row or until you have twenty-two blocks. This is the front of the hood, now for the neck: One s c in first space, ch three, four d c in same space, * miss one space, one s c in next space, ch three, four d c in same space, repeat from * across th. * or until you have twelve blocks.

38th row—* Ch three, one s c in first d c, ch three, one s c in next d c, ch three, one s c in third d c, ch three, one s c in fourth d c, ch three, one s c in ch five, repeat from * entirely around, substituting ch three for ch five when you come to the neck.

One may use ribbon for strings, or crochet a cord as follows: Insert hook in work, * thread over hook, draw out a loop one-eighth of an inch long, thread over hook, insert hook in same place and draw a loop through, draw out even with the two on the hook, thread over and draw through all the sts on hook, repeat from * until the cord is as long as desired.

Without breaking thread, wrap the thread around a piece of cardboard two inches wide (or its wide as you wish your tassel to be deep), wrap around eighteen times, * insert hook between cardboard and top loops, thread over hook, draw thread through, repeat from * three times, then fasten with sl st to the cord.

After the 20th round do your work very loose. A contrasting color for the 25th row will make the work prettier. For a larger child work a, other row of blocks with the corresponding three rows of open work.—(Mrs E. C.)

To Clean Rugs—To clean sheepskin rugs, make a strong lather by boiling soap in a little water, mix this with enough warm water to wash the rug. Wash the rug well in this and repeat twice, using clean water each time. Rinse several times in clear water, adding a little bluing to the last one. Squeeze out all the water possible. Shake thoroughly and hang in the sun to dry, skin side toward the rays. Shake often while drying, and rub with the hands as if washing. This keeps it soft and pliable.—[L. M. Annable.

You can't always judge a man by his clothes; but you can sometimes get some idea of him by his wife's clothes.

BE A MONEY-MAKER. \$30 A WEEK SURE. GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL AND METAL PLATING. NEW QUICK PROCESS. MR. REED MADE \$88 FIRST 5 DAYS. Mr. Cox writes: "Get all I can do. Plate 20 a day. Elegant business." Mr. Woodward earns \$170 a month. Agents all making money. Send you 12 Ladies, you can positively make \$5 to \$25 a day, at home or traveling, taking orders, using and selling Prof. Gray's Plating. Unexcelled for plating watches, jewelry, tableware, bicy, etc, all metal goods. Heavy plate. Warranted. No experience necessary. LET US START YOU IN BUSINESS. We do plating ourselves. Have experience. Many photos the only practical outfit, including all tools, lathes and materials. All sizes complete. Ready for work when received. Guaranteed. New modern methods. WE TEACH YOU the art, furnish recipes, formulas and trade secrets FREE. Failure impossible. THE ROYAL GUM NEW DIPPING PROCESS. Quiet. Easy. Latest method. Goods dipped in molten metal, taken out instantly with finest, most brilliant plate, ready to deliver. Thick plate every time. Guaranteed 5 to 12 years. DEMAND FOR PLATING IS ENORMOUS. Every family, hotel and restaurant work needs plating instead of buying new. It's cheaper and better. You will not need to canvass. Our agents have all the work they can do. People bring it. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we, and soldiers to gather work for a small per cent. Resting is the honest and legitimate. Customers always delighted. WE ARE AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM. Been in business for years. Know what is required. Our customers have the benefit of our experience. WE ARE RESPONSIBLE and Guarantee Everything. Reader, here is a chance of a lifetime to go in business for yourself. WE START YOU. Now is the time to make money. WRITE TO-DAY. Our New Plan, Samples, Testimonials and Circulars FREE. Don't wait. Send us your address any way. Address: GRAY & CO., PLATING WORKS, 148 Miami Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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SUGGESTIONS.

One of the first questions asked by new subscribers (who, by the way, are pouring in as never before) concerns our letter circles, what these are for, how they are conducted, what it costs to join. A letter circle is a group of 10 persons who pay 10c each for membership, for purposes of private correspondence. Each member receives a certificate of membership and a list of the members of the circle or group in geographical order, ranging across the country to facilitate the passage of the letters. No 1 on the list writes to No 2, No 2 to 3, and so on, each adding his or her own letter and forwarding it along with those received. Thus No 10 on the list receives nine letters, adds one of his own and forwards the entire bunch to No 1, who withdraws his old one, writes another and sends the bunch to No 2. In this way each hears from all. Of course the Editor cannot compel members to write faithfully. The success of a circle depends on the members. Many circles are a source of keen delight to their members, increasing their list of friends throughout the United States, broadening their interests and sympathies and bringing them valuable information. Other circles have failed through the carelessness or indifference of certain members. Applicants are placed in new circles, not in those already formed. A circle is made up as often as 10 applications are in, from persons of about the same age. Applicants are requested to give their age, so that unfortunate mixtures of young folks with elderly ones may be avoided. Circles are always forming, so the reader may send his dime or stamps at any time.

It is going to be a lively winter at our Council to judge from the discussion of the last two or three issues. Wasn't Mrs Clarke's account of an imaginary Christmas dinner of our Councilors cute?

MANY MINDS

Phrenology—Hurray for Mrs P. H. Clarke! A splendid piece of literature. Come again. The F & H Council was bright and cheerful in the Jan 1 issue. How much better it is to show the bright side than the dark. Now then, I will give my mind an airing on my favorite subject, phrenology. I have been making observations and discoveries in this science and I am becoming more and more convinced that phrenology is no humbug, but full of important facts which only require a little investigation to reveal. I have captured the hawk and removed the skull from his brain in search of phrenological evidence. I was astonished at the flatness and great breadth of his head in the region of destructiveness and appetite. There was also a great mass of brain over and behind the eyes, which gives him that keen perception to discern his feathers I prey at long distances and the proneness to keep safe from danger. All flesh-eating animals have broad heads, which is the part of brain assigned to the selfish propensities. I have the skull of a parrot four months old, and the thinness of the skull shows what part of the brain beneath it was in activity. I illuminate the interior of the skull with a light and in a dark room there appear on the surface light spots where the organs of imitation, appetite and perception are located. The skull covering these illuminated spots is as thin as paper, caused by the activity of these organs, while the dormant part of the brain is covered with a denser bone and appears dark. The parrot being a vegetarian, it has no fierce activity from the organs of de-

structiveness and combativeness, thus it shows a very narrow head in comparison with the hawk. I made a plaster of paris cast of the brain of a pig that was raised up by hand. It shows a remarkable organ of friendship. This pig was a great favorite with the children and seemed to crave companionship and to be noticed and petted just like a little child. This explains the large protuberance on the brain at friendship. If we examine a cat's skull we will find a fullness in the region over the ears where destructiveness and secretiveness are located. The cat is in nature very shrewd and shy when after its prey. So much, then, for phrenology in the animal field of discovery. Every right thinking person will not deny the claims of phrenology if they investigate its principles, for it will stand the test of experiment and observation.—[Clifford H. Dougan (Plow Boy).

A New Century—Is the incoming century the 19th or the 20th? There are those who are trying to make me believe we have all been mistaken for a hundred years, but I don't see it.—[Mrs A. E. Townsend.

The incoming century is the 20th; the question is when it comes in. According to the weight of authority, the year 1900 is the closing year of the 19th century, the 20th beginning Jan 1, 1901. [Editor.

Stepmothers—A Stepmother's letter made us very anxious to answer it, to give her encouragement. We both think that stepmothers make a poor matter worse, and we think that they generally put more care on their stepdaughters than on their own, and stepmothers expect more of their stepdaughters than of their own daughters. We don't think there is any need of women being stepmothers to cause themselves trouble. This is all the encouragement we can give you this time.—[Two Stepdaughters.

Not the Greatest—Miss Pro Bono Publico asks for "some great soul inspiring subject to discuss." I sympathize fully with her. I do not concede that "love is the greatest thing in the world." Human nature itself is greater than any of its passions or emotions; and love is one of these. Love is sweet, full of bliss, soul inspiring and divine. But it seems to me pitiable to make human nature or the human personality a slave or servant of any emotion, however exalted or fine. A human being is, by right of birth (however he may have deteriorated) a King, a god, or a queen, a diva. The "greatest thing in the world" for any person is for that person himself to be great, and to be conscious of being so, to feel one's natural relationship and affinity to the infinite. The poet Byron, on the shore of the ocean, could "mingle with the universe" and feel vast feelings and sentiments that were beyond expression but all the same he knew them, he felt them. So, let me suggest as a subject for discussion, "The various ways in which a person may be divinely great"—[M. R. Rowse.

Web of Coquetry—Roxane. I would if I could, gladly agree with you in that there is no pleasure in wrong-doing. Do not understand me to speak from experience; but how can I account for all the laws, prisons, court houses, saloons and other dens of vice, and maintain there is no pleasure in wrong-doing? Why must man wherever he goes have laws follow at his heels? There may be some pleasure in trying to live in blissful ignorance of some things as they really are, but the millennium is not yet, and the fact is, man is by nature a sinner and takes to it as naturally and pleasurably as a duck to water. Nor is it so much what will his God think of his actions as what will his neighbors think, that tends to keep him in order. He has always and must ever act as he is most strongly influenced, and the life he lives depends upon the composition of his brain, its condition and his circumstances. All actions are but the result of some influence upon the mind. Often he is held between two or more equal and opposing influential forces, one tending to drive him into one action, one into another, and, as he expresses his condition, he is bothered and doesn't know what to do, and remains so until there arrives upon the scene some new influence which may reinforce one of the

first, and break that "balance of power" or acting independently and alone, be strong enough to get him into action. But more often there are no conflicting influences and he moves easily from one action to another, "doing as he pleases," and little dreaming that he is an object in the stream of causes and effects and is moving here and there as each influence in turn acts upon him. Someone repeats what has become of Kink. Very likely she has caught some hapless "soul" in a web of coquetry, and in the excitement of the moment, forgotten us all, or perhaps the right one has at last made his appearance and she in her ecstasy swooned away and is conscious of nothing but his enchanting cooling. Niskayuna, you have my deepest sympathy, but there is hope. Cheer up, ever look heavenward and in prayer take your troubles to the ever-listening—old maids.—[Shiftless Benson.

Pretty and Beautiful—To One Who Does Not Agree With C. S., do you think I'm preparing to write a highly sensational novel? The thought is absurd, for I've never even dreamed of such a thing. You must fancy me something of an exile to think I did not enjoy outside companionship. But again you are mistaken. My friends visited me as often as they ever did, for they realized that my being apparently so contented to remain at home was done from a sense of duty and not from choice. That is past and I'm now seen in society as often as my friends. My brother is indeed one to be proud of and is handsome, too, yet there is a contrast, for one is dark, the other fair. I am called both pretty and beautiful. Where was the hawk in that? Remember beauty is but skin deep, and for all that I may be a very disagreeable person. True worth lies deeper than beauty of face and form. As to what kind of a girl you are, one can imagine from your letter. To me you are one to whom it is habitual to look on the dark side of life. You told me to get some of those notions out of my head. Kindly allow me to say 'twould be to

[To Page 21.]

To Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 41,807] "DEAR FRIEND—A year ago I was a great sufferer from female weakness. My head ached all the time and I would get so dizzy and have that all gone feeling in the stomach and was so nervous and restless that I did not know what to do with myself. "My food did me no good and I had a bad case of whites. I wrote to you and after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as directed, I can truly say that I feel like a new woman and cannot tell you how grateful I am to you.

"I have recommended it to all my friends and have given it to my daughter who is now getting along splendidly. May you live many years to help our suffering sisters."—Mrs. C. CARPENTER, 253 GRAND ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Over eighty thousand such letters as this were received by Mrs. Pinkham during 1897. Surely this is strong proof of her ability to help suffering women.

Advertisement for Vapo-Cresolene. Includes text: "FOR... Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Colds, Bronchitis." and an illustration of a person using the product.

Advertisement for TERRIFF'S PERFECT WASHER. Includes text: "SENT ON TRIAL at whole sale price..." and an illustration of a woman washing clothes.

Advertisement for BROWN'S Bronchial Troches. Includes text: "the popular cure for IRRITATED THROATS."

Advertisement for WE EXCEL and UNDERSELL ALL! listing various electrical goods and prices.

Advertisement for 10 CENTS PAYS FOR... listing various goods and prices.

Advertisement for Gifts for You! featuring PRATT'S CHART and other educational materials.

Advertisement for CHICHESTER'S PILLS. Includes text: "Original and Only Genuine." and an illustration of a woman's face.

Advertisement for \$50 a Month Easy! Includes text: "We can give you something to do that will make you \$50 a month without any trouble..."



Farm and Home's Correspondent in Luzon.

This is the picture of Sergeant Irwin Billman of the U S signal corps, who wrote A Philippine Day in our Dec 15 issue. It was taken, writes Mr Billman, at a post near Novaleta, Bacoor and Desmarinas, South Line. The bamboo and nipa hut is used as telegraph and camp headquarters. Flags, as shown in the picture, are used where no wires are available. The enemy is entrenched about a thousand yards distant.

MANY MINDS.

[From Page 20.]

your advantage to introduce some new ones into yours. So you are not advertising yourself? A mild, insinuation that I was. May I ask in what way? I did not ask for correspondents, I do not wish any. You seemingly would convince us that your friends are innumerable and that they would be loud in your praise and even tell us that we may write them and learn if it is not so. I gave no one reason to believe that it would be possible to learn of me in any way, for I shall never appear to you or anyone other than [Coddle's Sister.

Stepmothers—No wonder Stepmother is in a quandary what to do. There are so many side issues, usually some relatives trying to make the children dissatisfied. The natural feeling of the children is, "You are not my mother." In order to combat this feeling, the stepmother needs to gain the confidence of the girls, show them she really loves them, be blind to small faults, and not find too much fault. There is another reason—Children are jealous of stepmothers. The father often does things for his second wife willingly, which if he did at all was under protest to please the first. Of course girls resent anything of this kind. There are few stepmothers who are really just to their husband's children. Their own relations take the precedence, and this often causes trouble. We are all more or less selfish, and the wife of a man who has children needs to be unselfish if anyone does. It is a hard place. If the father sides against his children it makes trouble and if he takes their part, that makes trouble. So it needs

kindness and good judgment to make things pleasant all around. Property makes trouble, for stepmothers are far more eager than own mothers to control their husbands' pocketbooks as far as his children are concerned. They have friends they love better, and they make it look right in this way, quieting their consciences, many of them, and taking all they can from their husband's children to bestow on their own relations. [One Who Knows.

Check-Up—I have had much experience in traveling and always noticed that a girl full of life and a little forward is the most thought of in company, although a girl can be too fast; then it is time for her to check-up a little, and think before she leaps too far. Say, Brown-eye Daisy, I think I can beat you a peg or two. You said you could not bake a cake fit to eat. I can. I bake Johnny-cake and apple dumplings, if I am a bach, and I can keep a house looking neater and cleaner than many women do, but it isn't because they couldn't if they tried to do so. D. W. Dean, I think you are quite right about boys being your best and bravest friends. Many girls would not put their foot before the door after dark without someone by their side. I know some young men who are just as bad. Just learn to use that rifle and be a good shot. I intend to go hunting deer (not dears) some day and perhaps you can go along.—[Keystone Bach.

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The Fat of the Land.

A BOX OF CANDIES.

Cream: One pound white sugar, 3 tablespoons vinegar, 1 tablespoon extract lemon, 1 teaspoon cream tartar. Add just enough water to moisten the sugar and boil until brittle, being careful not to stir it while boiling. Turn out on buttered plates and when cool pull until white and cut in squares.

Hickory Nut: Boil 2 cups sugar with ½ cupful water, without stirring, until thick enough to hold together when dropped from a spoon. Flavor with vanilla. Turn into a dish and set in cold water, beating until white. Add 1 teaspoon hickory-nut nuts and turn into buttered tins. When cool cut into small squares.

Chocolate Caramels: Two cup molasses, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup cream, ½ lb chocolate and a piece of butter size of an egg. Beat all together, boil until it thickens when dropped in cold water, and turn into buttered tins. When nearly cold, cut into squares or diamonds.

Honey: One pint white sugar in water enough to moisten it, 4 tablespoons honey. Boil until it becomes brittle when dropped in cold water; add 1 teaspoon lemon extract, and turn into buttered plates. When cool, pull.

Butter Scotch: Two cups sugar, 2 tablespoons water, butter size of an egg. Boil without stirring, until it hardens on a spoon. Pour on buttered plates to cool.—[L. M. Annable.

REAL GOOD.

Raised Pork Pie About 2 lbs of fresh pork (the thick part of the neck does or any scraps trimmed off when cutting up for packing on a farm, or can be obtained from a butcher or packer for a trifle), 2 lbs flour, ¼ lb of lard rubbed into the flour, a good teaspoon salt, take ½ teacup boiling water, stir into the flour with a spoon, then work with the hand to a smooth dough. Some flour may need a little more water. Mould the paste into a basin or tin, taking care there are no cracks in the paste. When it is raised to the required height, cut the remainder straight off and put aside for the top. Cut the meat into small pieces Season with pepper and salt, and a little nutmeg. Put a cover of paste neatly over the top, make a hole in it, ornament with leaves and scrolls cut from the pastry and bake a nice brown in a steady not too hot oven. It is a good plan to pin a piece of letter paper round the pie when first put in the oven. [Fanny J. Lowe.

Breakfast or Tea Cookies: Two eggs, 2 heaping cups sugar, 1 cup shortening (butter and lard), 2-3 cup buttermilk, 1 teaspoon soda and a little salt. Beat all together thoroughly. Mix rather stiff, roll thin and bake in a quick oven.—[Mrs. S. M. Stotenbur.

Poor Man's Rolled Jelly Cake: Two eggs, ½ cup sugar, 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder, flour to make a thin batter. When baked cover with jelly and roll the shorter way. This cake will keep moist and nice two or three weeks in a cool place.—[Mrs. S. M. Stotenbur.

Cottage Pudding: One cup milk, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon baking powder sifted with 1 pint flour. Mix well together. Bake half an hour in moderate oven. Serve with liquid sauce.—[R. R.

Lemon Pie: Line a plate as for custard, grate the rind and press out the juice of 1 lemon, add 1 cup water set on to boil. Stir ½ cup sugar and 1 heaping teaspoon cornstarch together, let it boil up till thick as jelly (if not stiff enough use more starch). Remove from stove and stir in the yolks of two eggs beaten, put in crust and bake. When done spread the whites of 2 eggs and 2 tablespoons sugar beaten stiff, put in oven to brown slightly.—[Subscriber.

Bread Sponge: Boil six potatoes, and mash fine white hot; work 2 tablespoons of lard, and 2 of sugar into the potatoes, and mix 1 qt water in gradually. Water in which the potatoes have been boiled is preferable to any other, but should be cooled until it is lukewarm. Beat in 3 cups flour, then 1 cup yeast, and 1 level teaspoon soda. Cover closely, and let it stand all night to rise.—[Mary.

A Wholesome Cake: Here is a simple cake for the children's lunch baskets: One cup sugar, and 1 rounded teaspoon butter, creamed together; 1 egg beaten in a pan, and then the cup

filled up with sweet milk, fresh preferred; 2 cups flour, and 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder; 5 to 10 drops lemon or vanilla. To change the flavoring, add 1 tablespoon grated chocolate, and 1 of sugar, or a teaspoon cinnamon, or a tablespoon coconut or any nut kernels.—[Mrs. M. F. Pollock.

A THIRD SET OF TEETH.

One reads pages of excellent advice to be followed during that trying period when baby cuts his first set of teeth. There are even columns of counsel for that later period when the second set makes its appearance, but a studied silence has shrouded that last effort, the securing of the third set of teeth. Some morning, when pain-racked nerves utterly rebel, and death or the dentist seem far preferable to another hour of toothache, the "sole survivors" are yielded to the forceps, and a grateful, yet suffering, human being takes up again the burden of life.

During the first few hours, or until all bleeding stops, rinse the mouth often in water as warm as can be used, and frequent use of this is recommended for some days, after which arnicated witch-hazel, one teaspoon in a glass of warm water, may be substituted. But let nothing take the place of warm water at first. Should hemorrhage of the deeper blood vessels occur after some days, as is not unusual, a bit of cotton, saturated in vinegar, and placed directly against the bleeding tissue, will control it. Hot mustard foot baths are excellent preventives, as they bring the blood from the head, and relieve any congestion of the gums.

Next to the mouth itself the diet is a matter of much solicitude. Strong teas and coffee are not to be indulged in, and the habit of soaking one's food in some beverage is deplorable. For the first three days milk toast, finely mashed potatoes with milk gravy, and hot milk, taken every two hours, is sufficient. After that broth may take the place of the milk, but it is apt, if salted, to be injurious at first. The next two weeks are of less importance, but it is well not to attempt hard or indigestible foods. The following bill of fare may be used with variations until that happy day when the third set of teeth are in place, and will doubtless be appreciated for some days afterward:

BREAKFAST.

Oat flake or farina, with milk. Poached egg on toast. Creamed potatoes. Graham wafers moistened in hot milk. Prunes. Coffee.

DINNER.

Soup, with bits of toast broken in it. Mashed Potatoes, milk gravy. Toast, moistened with hot water. Lamb or chicken, chopped very fine. Soft cake. Apple sauce. Tea or hot milk.

SUPPER.

Beef, mutton or chicken broth. Crackers or bread broken in the broth. Rice with milk or butter. Any soft pudding. Hot milk or tea.—[Lalla Mitchell.

Government Whitewash (By Request)—Whitewash, as used by the government, is prepared as follows: Take one-half bushel unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process, to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainers, and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved by soaking in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, one-half pound Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the White House at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses. A pint of this mixture properly applied will cover one square yard, and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

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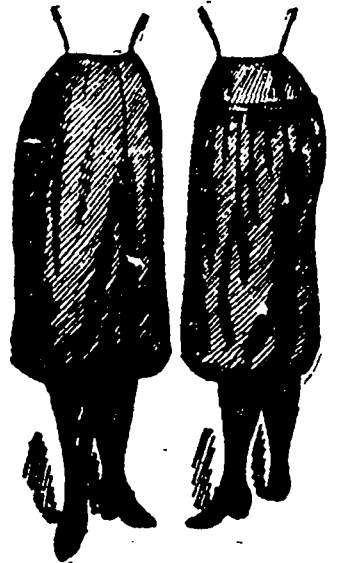
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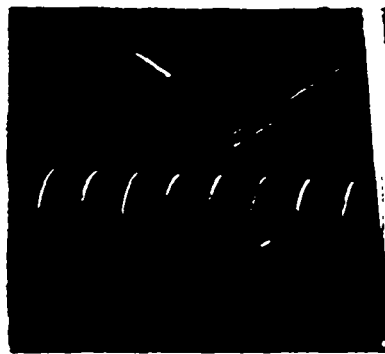
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Around the Globe.

THE WAY TO DEAL WITH TRUSTS

Let congress pass a law providing that all common carriers of freight, intelligence, or persons from one state to another must receive their charters from the federal government. All corporations whose product equals 50 per cent of any product produced in the country may receive a charter from the federal government permitting it to do business anywhere in the country under certain proper conditions. A tax sufficiently high to prohibit their formation should be levied on all corporations whose product equals 50 per cent of the total of any product produced in the country. If, refusing to get a national charter, they try to organize under a state law and receive a state charter.

Such a federal law would put all trusts directly under the supervision of the general government and subject them to a power capable of controlling them. It would put an end to New Jersey's lucrative monopoly of furnishing charters to corporations. A company doing business wholly within a state could still get state charters. If such corporations should abuse their powers the state could easily discipline them.

It is well within their power for the respective states to pass and enforce laws compelling corporations to respect and obey the state, to look well after the interests of all the stockholders, of the employees, of their customers and of the community, to make public their dealings, to abstain from stock watering, to pay for the use of franchises, to maintain their own independence of any and all other corporations, to pay their fair and full share of taxation.—[Mr C. S. Walker, to Mass Ed of Agri.]

From Washington—The proposed executive department of commerce, to be represented in the president's cabinet, is said to have the endorsement of President McKinley. The leading interests, as it is said, have agreed to have their proposed department of mine men.

The large surplus in the national treasury for the last half of 1899, and particularly the December surplus, has led to serious talk in congress of legislation at the present session for the reduction of taxation. Secretary Gage, in order to relieve the money market, lends the banks millions on government bond security. This policy was pursued by Charles D. East secretary of the treasury Fairchild, who was criticized by the republicans for not buying in bonds and reducing the nation's interest bill. Among those who attacked the government's policy in

congress was Representative William McKinley of Ohio. The surplus in the national finances for the last half of 1899 was 21 millions. Secretary Gage has a plan for charging the banks interest for these large deposits of internal revenue, which plan must have the sanction of congress.

A bill calling for the reorganization of the weather bureau on the merit system, to increase its efficiency, has been introduced by Representative Fildsworth of the committee on agriculture.

The criticism of Secretary Gage for making the big Standard oil bank in New York the central depository of internal revenue receipts was hot for a time, especially in the newspaper of Chicago, his home city. The reason the National City bank was selected among the 67 New York banks which applied, the secretary explained, was that it furnished by far the largest security in bonds, and did so at once without delay. That there must be favoritism in order that immediate relief might be afforded the money market, Secretary Gage said he realized. The selection of the bank was necessary, he said.

Gold and Silver—The production of gold and silver in the United States during 1899 shows a considerable increase over that of 1898, though not as large as might be expected in view of the developments in Alaska and Colorado. The gain in Alaska is only a little over \$2,000,000—nearly all in gold. Colorado shows a gain of \$2,000,000 in gold and nearly \$2,000,000 in silver. Montana shows a slight falling off in gold and a gain of nearly a million in silver. There is a gain of over \$4,000,000 in the value of the silver dug out of the earth in 1899 over 1898. The gold produced in the United States in 1899 is placed by the director of the mint at \$70,000,170; that of 1898 was \$64,457,300. California and Montana's outputs of gold were less in '99 than in '98. The Klondike produced \$16,116,150 in '99.

Trusts—The anti-trust conference held at Chicago Feb 12, Lincoln's birthday, over 100 names of prominent men are called to the call, among them Senator McGraw and Gov Lee of South Dakota, Attorney-General Monnett of Ohio, Oliver Wilson, master of the Illinois state grange, Mayor McKimmon of Cleveland, President Williams of the Ohio Patrons of Industry, R. H. Ellis, master of the Ohio state grange, Congressman William Sulzer of New York, President Will of the agricultural college at Manhattan, Kan, Rev Graham Taylor of Chicago, James L. Cowles of Farmington, Ct, Hon Champ Clark of Missouri.

The report of the federal industrial commission, which has been investigating trusts, is expected in March or

April. The plan likely to be favored by the commission for the regulation of trusts is a small tax on the net profits of industrial combinations, with publicity of accounts and ample information for the public and for investors. This would show the relation between prices and monopoly profits. Uniform principles for the regulation of trusts by and within the individual states may be recommended by the commission to the states.

Pensions—About 35,000 Spanish war claims have been filed, many of which of course will be disallowed. A general service pension bill introduced by Representative Lentz of Ohio would increase the annual expenditure for pensions. It is estimated, by \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000. It calls for pensions for all honorably discharged veterans of the civil war. A bill to wipe out the charge of desertion now standing against 117,647 veterans, introduced by Senator Cullom of Illinois, would add this number of men, or nearly the whole of it, to the pension rolls, at an annual cost of \$10,000,000.

Taxation of Woodland—Hundreds of thousands of acres in the white pine region, notably in Pa, Mich, Wis and Minn, have been cut over, abandoned, sold for taxes and finally reduced by fire to a useless wilderness because of the short-sighted policy of heavy taxation. To lay heavy taxes on timber land is to set a premium on forest destruction, a premium that is doing more than any other single factor to hinder the spread of conservative lumbering among the owners of large bodies of timber land.—[Hon James Wilson, Sec of Agr.]

The Irish Agr'l Organization Socy, established 18 yrs ago, has 374 societies and 36,700 members. In co-operative selling, great success seems to have been accomplished, for sales the past 7 yrs aggregated over \$2,500,000. Last year's sales amounted to \$60,000. Besides the co-operative buying and selling of all kinds of farm produce, a large amount of educational work is done for the production of the best produce by the most economical methods.

These are great times for the trans-continental railroads. Those running steamships to the orient cannot get ships enough to carry the merchandise their lines are depositing at Tacoma and Seattle. Immigration promises to be heavy in the spring, and the roads which are expected to catch a large part of the new arrivals are the Dacotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Washington. One road will locate 10,000 settlers in western Wisconsin and western Minnesota.

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