

FARM AND HOME

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE
REV. JOSEPH CHERRY

CANADIAN EDITION

Vol XXI No 411 MONTREAL, CHICAGO and SPRINGFIELD MASS JULY 15 1900 o 50 Cents a Year

"He Can Who Thinks He Can,"

Is a motto which, while it cannot be taken in absolute literalness, is true nevertheless of far more people and more conditions than the majority of persons have any idea. It applies with force just now to thousands who need vacations and think they cannot get away. One who has no desire for a change may need one all the more on this account. The danger with all of us, pretty nearly, is of getting into a rut. We must be continually broadening, or fall behind. And the man who has rubbed up against his fellows is the one who has confidence in himself and the tact and self-possession to transact business. If your regular duties are confining, have as extensive a trip as possible, to see new activities and meet new people. A friend of mine who was reared on an eastern farm and is growing into a large sphere of influence in the great west, said in June, speaking of men passing the "dead line" of usefulness: "A man passes the dead line when he stops breaking new ground. He should not stop as long as he has health and strength" Out and away, brethren and sisters, for a broadening vacation!

Boys and Trusts.

"A boy can scarcely hope ever to be at the head of an independent business of his own," says a contemporary, speaking of the trusts and the way they treat our sons and brothers. True enough, the row of the independent small producer or dealer grows harder to hoe each year. If there is any consolation in viewing the way in which conscienceless monopolies are throwing men out of employment it is in the knowledge that they must keep the ablest and best or go to pieces. Several friends of mine have been thrown out of work by the consolidation of factories in a trust, but other

friends have been promoted, who are generally acknowledged to be more capable. Competition is so hot after the sugar trust, the match trust, and a score of others, that favoritism, the elevation of incompetent relatives and friends, will wreck the combines, and they are beginning to find it out. There is already reported a difficulty in finding young men equal to the strain of the leading positions in these concerns. Combination means fewer workers, but stronger ones. There is one field, thank Providence, in which there can be no monopoly, and that is the growing of crops.

Two Weeks Longer.

There is some lively reading ahead, in the columns of Farm & Home, from the answers to our questions concerning farm help, the secret of getting and keeping good men. Though the contest is open till Aug 1 the letters and postals are coming in freely. The contestants evidently know what they are talking about, and say just what they think. The prize answers may not have arrived yet; there is time for thousands more to have their say. The first prize is two dollars, the remaining three prizes are one dollar each. Actual experience, rather than opinions merely as such, will count with the judges. Farm and Home wants a flood of light thrown on the conditions as they exist in different parts of the country.

Only 340 able men out of the original 1059, comprising the first Canadian contingent, sent to Africa, tells with terrible eloquence what the boys suffered in the war for the support of the empire. More than two-thirds of the regiment killed, wounded or made ineffective by disease. Scarcely another regiment in the whole army has a record of sacrifice equal to this. What a welcome the boys will receive on

their return home! And have England's sons ever performed more valient service?

The well-prepared and magnificent display of Canadian timber at the Paris exposition was awarded first premium. It was well earned and completely out-distanced most of the European countries.

Heartless indeed is the wretch who will palm off an alleged proteid food of especial value to soldiers in the field, for sordid gain. The Montreal contractor escaped altogether too easy by the emergency food commission's report. He should be given a severe dose of medicine labeled justice.

The vacation habit has spread rapidly among farmers in the past seven or eight years. It is a splendid sign.

The magnificent outlook of early spring for the immense acreage of fall sown wheat over Manitoba is changed into one of grave uncertainty. Some say that of the 1,800,000 a sown, 1,000,000 will not be cut, it having been stunted by drouth and hot winds. A failure in the wheat crop means much as affecting the general prosperity of the province. Light rains fell early in the month, and as wheat has again started to grow improved conditions prevail.

The Casey drainage bill, perhaps one of the most important as affecting farming interests, before the house of commons, was, early in the season, referred to the railway committee. Of course the committee, dominated by railroad influence, has turned the bill down. This is a most unsatisfactory disposal of a measure which farmers have been demanding for years. But to secure the enactment of measures of this kind, means work for the interest benefited and farmers will find this

can only be done through organized and co-operative effort.

Twenty-Five Dollars for Nothing.

Look over the advertisements in Farm and Home for Aug 1 and Aug 15, and decide which you think is the most effectively written; that is, which advertisement is so expressed as in your judgment to best accomplish its purpose of making known, or increasing the demand for, the article advertised. Write the name of such advertisement in the coupon below, together with your own name and address. The advertisement that gets the largest number of votes will be the correct answer, and the coupon earliest mailed that names this advertisement will win the \$25.

\$25 Advertisement Prize.

I think the advertisement of

.....
in Farm and Home of AUG.....
1900, was the most effectively written advertisement printed in Farm and Home during August. Send the \$25 prize (if awarded me) to my address as follows:

Name

Postoffice

State

Fill out this coupon to-day and mail to Farm and Home, Chicago, Ill. or Springfield, Mass.



Bird's-Eye View of a Corner of the 2500 Experiment Plots at the Ontario Agricultural College with Farmers' Institute Excursion Party.—See Page 312.

Farm and Home.

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SEMI-MONTHLY

(1st and 15th of each month)

BY THE PHELPS PUBLISHING CO.

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

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus, Jan 01, shows that payment has been received up to January 1, 1901, Feb 01, to February 1, 1901, and so on. Some time is required after money is received before the date, which appears for a receipt, can be changed.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES—Eastern or Western Edition, 50 cents per agate line each insertion. Both editions, 31.50 per agate line each insertion. Discounts for contracts made known on application.

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

27 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass. 74 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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

RENEW NOW—If this date—Aug. '00—appears on the yellow address label bearing your name, which will be found on the wrapper or margin of your paper, your subscription, which, as the date shows, is paid up to July 1, 1900, expires with this (July 15) number.

We hope to receive your renewal, and count upon you to continue with us for the coming year. We want as many of the renewals now as possible, and as an inducement to renew we make the following special offer.

If you do not join a club or form one, we will accept your single subscription at the club rate, and send

FARM AND HOME

A FULL YEAR

FOR ONLY 35 CENTS,

providing it is sent immediately or before August 5th, 1900.

As a still further inducement we will send to all renewals at once.

A DICTIONARY FREE

A full description of this Dictionary, which is the best and most comprehensive of its kind and which none should be without, will be found elsewhere in this number.

Now then is the time to renew. Sit down today, fill out the blank which you will find in your paper, if your subscription expires, and send with 35 cents, in postage stamps or otherwise, and receive Farm and Home regularly twice a month for the year to come.

When renewing your subscription be sure to say that it is a renewal, also write your name and initials exactly as they appear on the address label bearing your name. Use the blank which you will find enclosed in your paper and be careful to give the name of the postoffice where you receive your paper.

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFERS

Should you desire any other premium than the Dictionary in connection with your subscription, we will send any one of the following, which we offer upon remarkably liberal terms, in connection with Farm and Home one year on receipt of the price given against each.

Three Great Hooks, Atlas of the World, containing 24 colored maps, Comprehensive Dictionary, 50,000 words, and 36 months at Saratoga, the funniest book of the century, postpaid. \$3.50

Unexpected Trouble, an exact reproduction in color of a wonderful \$2,000 oil painting, postpaid. \$0.40

Chamber's Encyclopedia, contains 700 pages and 1000 illustrations, postpaid. \$0.40

Profit in Poultry contains 112 pages and 124 illustrations, including colored plates, postpaid. \$0.50

Wood's Natural History contains 674 pages, treating on over 1200 topics, and 600 illustrations, 125 in color, postpaid. \$0.50

The Olympia Watch, an accurate and reliable timepiece, postpaid. \$1.25

A full description of the above premiums, which are exceptionally good value, will be found in our new illustrated Premium List. In addition to the above premiums we would call particular attention to the special offers that have appeared in previous issues, all of which still hold good.

Remember, a year's subscription to Farm and Home is included with each premium, and all remarkable as it may seem, at the very low prices given.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Amounts less than \$1 can be safely sent by money order, which you can get at any postoffice, and which costs but three cents, or, if more convenient, in postage stamps. Two-cent stamps preferred. Send \$1 or more in bills, by registered letter, postoffice or express money order, check or draft. A two-cent Revenue stamp should be affixed to all checks and money orders. A money order, or registered letter, costs but a trifle and may be sent at our risk. Make money order, check or draft payable to The Phelps Publishing Co.

Address all orders to

FARM AND HOME.

Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.



In the Potato Harvest.

Mid-Summer Farming.

SAVING THE SOIL MOISTURE.

Capillary action, or movement of water in the soil is due to the tension of soil particles. If the particles are coarse, the action is weak and the soil cannot hold much water. If the particles are fine and the soil compact, the capillary action is strong and a large amount of water will be held unless lost by evaporation. Moisture may be retained in the soil by subsolling, plowing, harrowing, cultivating, mulching, rolling, and by the addition of humus or decayed vegetable matter. Subsoiling increases the depth of clayey and compact soils and allows more water to enter them instead of running off on the surface. Subsoiling is thus an important means of preventing washing, and it also enables the roots to penetrate deeper, thus increasing the feeding area. Both spring and fall subsoiling are of advantage on stiff, heavy land.

Plowing is an important factor in saving soil moisture. The reason why lands wash so seriously is that the plowing is too shallow and it is frequently done when the soil is in an unfit condition. The plow should be run as deep as possible, being set slightly lower each year until the top soil is 8 or 10 in deep. The best plowing is that which leaves the soil in the finest state of division. Cloddy or lumpy land cannot hold a large amount of water, therefore it is important to plow when the land is neither too wet nor too dry. Land should be harrowed after plowing before the clods become hard and difficult to crush, and the surface made as fine as possible. Frequent harrowing of lands already planted will check the loss of water. Orchards, especially those containing young trees, will be greatly benefited by harrowing at brief intervals until mid-summer. The disk harrow is best adapted to clayey soils. The disks should be set at such an angle that the entire surface will be tilled. As a saver of soil moisture, however, the disk harrow is considered inferior to the Acme or spring tooth harrows. If the land has been put in proper condition early in the season a spike tooth or smoothing harrow will be all that is needed during the summer.

The frequent cultivation of hoed crops is necessary to prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture. If the ground is sufficiently loose an implement with many small teeth should be used, as such a cultivator gives a finer soil mulch than one with large teeth. A soil mulch 3 in deep is more effective in saving moisture than one of less depth. The land should be tilled after every rain, whether the fall is heavy or light. The object of cultivation is to destroy weeds and to prevent the formation of a surface crust. This crust, if allowed to remain unbroken, favors the capillary movement of water to the surface of the ground, where the moisture evaporates. Use the cultivator several times between rains, if the intervals are long.

Rolling is an advantage in preventing the loss of moisture from soils not compact enough to hold much water. The compacting of such soils by repeated rolling decreases the amount of

water that passes through them and beyond the reach of roots. When the object of rolling is to save the soil moisture, a tooth harrow should be used if possible after rolling, so as to form a layer of loose soil on the surface; otherwise rolling will decrease the soil moisture. The roller should be used with caution on clayey lands. The purpose of using the roller after seeding during dry weather is to compact the soil, thus increasing the capillary action, which carries the necessary amount of moisture to the seeds to cause germination. The roller is sometimes used after the plants are up, which of course favors the rise of water to the young roots. The addition of humus to soils deficient in organic material will greatly increase their capacity for holding water. This may be supplied by using vegetable mold cover crops, rotations, green manures and stable manures, says a bulletin of the Tenn exper sta.

HARVESTING THE POTATO CROP

A fine example of what a determined Yankee farmer can do on a poor, rundown, abandoned farm, is that of our friend, Allen N. Hoxsie, of Washington Co, R.I. Mr Hoxsie, when quite young, was employed in a store, but because of poor health had to take up outdoor exercise. He studied the poultry industry, embarked in it and was making a conspicuous success when ill health laid him off and the business had to be disposed of. This was in 1894, and various bits of his poultry experiences were printed in F & H at that time.

Regaining health, Mr Hoxsie went at it again. The half-tone illustration above shows a potato harvest on his farm last year. He worked two abandoned farms some little distance from his home place, situated in a town rated as in one of the poorest farming sections of the state. Brother Hoxsie has been in close touch with the experimental station and applied its teachings practically instead of following in old ruts, as so many seem bound to do. He reports his operations as follows:

My force consisted of eight horses and three men up to harvest time, when it was increased to 10 horses and eight to 10 men. Raised 25 a potatoes, 20 a turnips and 10 a of general farm stuff, melons, a liberal home garden, sweet corn and millet. Outside team and machine work brought in \$200.

The ground for potatoes was plowed in the fall 9 in deep, using roller and jointer so as to get the sod all under. The farm had not been tilled for years. In spring it was disked, harrowed with a spring tooth, furrowed and fertilized with a broadcaster set for drill work at the rate of 1500 lbs p a. This year, 2000 lbs p a was used. Planting was by machine, but not until the soil was thoroughly ready for the seed. Just as the plants begin to crack the soil, we harrow each way with a steelpeg-tooth, level-till, smoothing harrow, which leaves the soil in perfect shape and all weeds killed—positively all. In a week they were cultivated close and deep with a Planet Jr cultivator. In another week the same cultivator was again put through with wings spread, but kept well to the middle of rows so as not to cut the roots. In another week they were horse-hoed with a Prout's hoeing machine, hilling up

some, always enough to cover any small weeds between and in the hills.

"By this time the vines were very large, having never stopped rapid growth, and we drilled in yellow stover corn with planters for fodder. No more cultivation could be done, for they very soon covered the ground. They were planted 17 in apart in the rows and 3 1/2 ft between rows. Bugs were kept under by a dry powder blow-gun. Corn was cut and bound by a harvester. The potato crop was dug by a digger as illustrated above, gathered in bags by men and teams, and run through a sorter into a pit for storage, to be sold at leisure."

Better Farming is necessary to-day than in times past to make the same amount of money. Amalgamation and how to get better prices for farm produce has been copiously dealt with by others, but how to get more produce for the same amount of labor and expense is a question that is engrossing the minds of farmers more than anything else. If a man does not go by someone else's experience he must find out for himself by actual experiment what he wants to know, and time is too limited, even life is too short to allow a farmer to find out in this way the best methods, species, varieties and plans for himself. Therefore he must of necessity, by some means or other, have the experience and advice of other successful men placed as an open book before him, in order that he may utilize their methods and avoid their failures. The best, surest and most practical way is to use some good agricultural paper as a means of conveyance. It is the surest and best because a farmer would not know the names and addresses of many farmers outside his own locality, if he wished to write, and through the paper the knowledge would be made known to a wide circle of readers. Then my opinion is that if farmers would be liberal with their experience and advice through F & H, and if the readers applied what they learned with economy and perseverance, a long-felt want would be supplied.—[L. C. Lanning, Elgin Co, Ont.]

The Most Successful Farmer in my vicinity is not a very hard working man, but he looks after his business and is very successful in all he undertakes. He is a lover of good hogs of which he has both Chester White and Poland-China registered stock. He raises a large number of pigs each year. He attends the fairs with cattle and hogs and generally takes first premiums. His dairy is a large one and he goes to the creamery all the year round. The dairy is divided so cows calve in Sept and April. He sells fresh cows in fall and spring and last fall sold 10 for \$300, a good price here. Meal and corn fodder are fed. He buys cows cheap and sells high. Two sons and a hired man also work on the farm. A large sugar bush also provides a nice annual revenue, its product being sold to large houses rather than to middlemen.—[E. C. Clifford, Stanstead Co, Que.]

Buggy Wheels of all sizes and grades, with steel or rubber tires on and with axles welded and set are described in a catalog issued by the manufacturer, W. H. Booth of Center Hall, Pa, which will be sent free to any reader who mentions F & H. This firm also manufactures rubber tire buggies, buggy tops and a special grade of wheels for repair work.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

The circulation of Farm and Home for this issue is **300,100 Copies.** Sworn circulation statements on Farm and Home are sent to advertisers every three months and are made a part of each and every contract.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

Table with columns for various commodities (Wheat, Corn, Cattle, etc.) and locations (Boston, New York, Chicago, etc.) with corresponding prices.

Business Side of Farming.

THE DISTURBANCE IN WHEAT.

Interest in the grain markets has continued to center in wheat, that cereal showing great uncertainty so far as prices are concerned.

But the advance was too rapid, as is frequently the case, and could not hold upon a sober second thought.

MID-SUMMER CATTLE MARKET.

Some good prices are being realized. At such centers as Kansas City, Chicago and Buffalo, choice to fancy beefs crossed the scales at \$5.25 to \$5.75.

The demand for stock cattle is only moderate, yet farmers are picking up a good many thrifty young steers to place on feed.

GRAIN MARKET INFLUENCES.

The crop progress in corn, oats and barley has been satisfactory in the main and good yields are anticipated.

The foreign markets, which are always depended upon to absorb liberal portions of our surplus grain crops, have been slow to follow advances at Chicago, Toledo and N. Y.

ally on prices on both sides of the ocean.

Sharp Advance in Flaxseed—New crop deliveries caught the excitement in the wheat market and Sept flax at on time showed a net gain within a very short period of 38c p bu.

Canned Goods are moving slowly, according to the wholesale grocers, who claim they are expecting a large pack of standard fruits and vegetables and possibly lower prices.

The Advance in Silver—This precious metal has recently moved up 1/2c to figures around 61c p oz, the highest in three years.

Quality in Eggs is what counts in the markets these midsummer days. The demand is wholly for immediate consumption and buyers discriminate sharply against all lots not strictly prime.

Flour Higher, But Dull—Manufacturers and dealers were quick to take advantage of the sharp advance in wheat, partly speculative, and push up the price of flour 50c@51 p bbl.

A Good Demand for Swine throughout the entire season to date has held prices well above 5c at most of the leading packing points.

June Butter went into cold storage warehouses up to the close of the month, quality good, holders placing confidence in the future of prices.

Interest in Cheese—With prices a little lower there is more or less speculative buying and the market shows fair activity.

Quietude in Wool Circles—Large quantities of the new clip from the middle and western states have been shipped to commission houses with instructions to hold until the market shows more character.

MORE ABOUT BINDER TWINE

The stock of our own well-known grade STANDARD BINDER TWINE is exhausted. Of course, at this late day it is impossible to furnish more, it being a twine made with unusual care.

In order to accommodate our customers and at this late date meet their demands for binder twine, we have procured a lot of the ordinary grade of binder twine—the equal of that sometimes sold as blue label and other such brands which we now offer for sale at per pound 6 1/2c.



JOHN M. SMYTH COMPANY,

150 to 166 also 287 and 289 West Madison St., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1867

and prices without important change the last week or two.

The Peach Season is fully open and the markets are supplied with the product from Cal and Ga orchards.

Scrap Iron Lower—Sharp declines have taken place in the price for old rails, castings and refuse metals generally.

Georgia Watermelons are reported a short crop this year. Ordinarily these go far toward supplying northern markets during the early weeks of the season.

New Potatoes are plentiful in all markets, but selling fairly well. The demand for old stock is limited and the season is practically over.

Buying Better Birds—One of the most encouraging signs of the times consists in the fact that many farmers are disposing of the old, antique dunghill breeds and substituting therefor the modern thoroughbred varieties.

North Dakota—Weather distressingly hot at Grand Forks, registering 104 in shade. Red river water fell 2 ft and navigation suspended.

The government land office at Minot controls over 7,000,000 a of land which is open for homestead settlement.

Washington—Crops in fine condition in Pierce Co. oats, potatoes, hops and hay magnificent crops.

Preserves Buildings

from decay, protects them from fire, — weather-proof, fire-resisting, durable paint that costs only a fraction of what you would pay for oil paint.

MAGNITE

is mixed with water, but won't wash off or peel. Sold by dealers; twelve colors and white.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., Boston, Mass.

SWAN'S STANDARD ROOFING

2 & 3 PLY

THE A. F. SWAN CO., 110 Nassau St., N. Y.

AGENTS—QUICK-SELLERS!

Lots of people make money without previous experience selling our KEYSTONE Riveting Machine.

The Most Cider

of the BEST QUALITY and the PUREST form can be secured from a given quantity of apples by the use of the HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS.

FARMER'S FRIEND GANG PLOW.

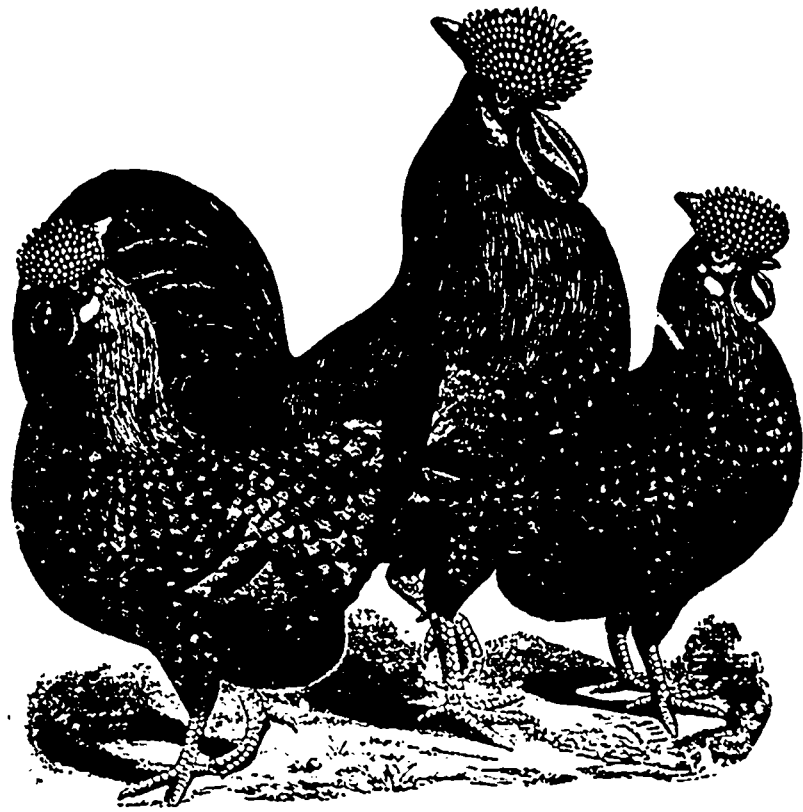
THE ORIGINAL MAKE. All others are copies. We now sell direct to the farmer.

Also Special Rates for Orchard and Vineyard Work. See circular for description, H. B. HILKIN & Co., Toledo, O.

FOR SALE.

Second-hand and new Engines, Rollers, Heaters, and Pumps; Wood and Iron working machinery of all kinds.

Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.



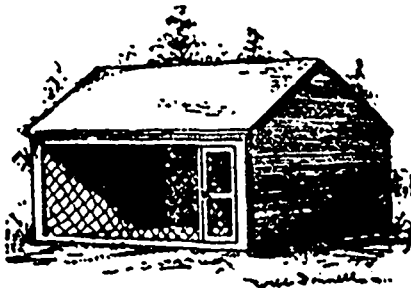
Breeding Pen of Redcaps.

Redcaps are hardy and mature early. For market purposes they are rather better than Hamburgs and are usually non-sitters. The comb, when even and well developed, is very ornamental. Plumage is red and black, legs dark colored, weight 7 to 8 1/2 lbs. Well-shaped combs are rather difficult to breed. Eggs are slightly smaller than those of Leghorns. Redcaps are of the same original stock as the various Hamburg varieties but are of heavier build with very full combs, the larger the better. Wattles and ear lobes are bright red. The legs are rather shorter than those of Hamburgs. Like that breed they are very prolific layers, but eggs are a little undersized.

The Poultry Yard.

ALL SEASONS' TURKEY HOUSE

Those who have had experience with turkeys know that these birds prefer to roost on the ridge-pole of a building rather than under it and that, too, in



HOUSE FOR TURKEYS.

exceptionally cold weather. The turkey does not like close quarters and thrives best where it is given plenty of air. In many sections where winters are not too severe, an open house, as illustrated, will be found an excellent one for turkeys in winter, while in northern regions, even, such a building will be found most useful as a roosting place for both chickens and poultry during the late summer and fall, since they need protection from rain and prowling animals, but plenty of pure air to secure the finest growth. This need of pure air at night is not properly appreciated by most persons who attempt to raise chickens.

YOUNG CHICKS IN SUMMER.

If they are dying or seem drooping, examine very carefully for lice. If lice are found, and there is not much dust but they will be, dust with good insect powder and also dust the mother. Dust her extra well under the wings and around the vent. Rub coal oil on her legs. If they are scaly a few applications will clean them, and if smooth it will prevent the hen or chicks from having scaly legs. It is best for all reasons to dust the hen or chicks at roosting time and sprinkle coal oil on the underside of the coop. Sprinkle enough so it will smell quite strong. Sprinkle with

oil twice a week, it is much cheaper than laying lice.

So that they have access to a good dust bath. Sawdust mixed with the fine dust is a great help. It will work into the skin better, and enables the hen to shake the lice off when she shakes herself after the bath. If no lice or signs of lice, i. e. nits, are seen, and the chicks are all right, you have surely neglected to provide "tooth" for the little things. Mix some sharp sand in their breakfast, and have a dish or board of grit, pounded dishes and small gravel in their coop. Of course you don't feed your chicks in their roosting room. There's not much excuse to make a chicken diningroom in their bedroom. It's too expensive in the end. Move your roosting coop to clean ground twice each week.—[W. A. C.]

CURE FOR SITTING HENS.

Have a cage nailed up in the hen-house and put the hen and two or three roosters in it.—[J. W. McCarty, Vt.]

A good sharp hatchet proves the best. The next best thing is to provide a small yard with a rooster or two in it.—[Mark Baker, N. Y.]

Remove the sitters as soon as they want to sit to a coop by themselves. Give them feed and water. Let them out in four days.—[R. G. Buffinton, Mass.]

Take a tub or any vessel large enough to accommodate a hen and put two or three inches of water in it. Place the candidate in this and cover the tub so she cannot get out, and leave her there from morning until evening. If the first trial does not cure, leave her in longer the second time.—[Clayton, N. J.]

Remove to a roomy coop supplied with food and water and plenty of light, but no nesting material, and give her as a companion a lively cockerel. Hens that are overfed and kept in confinement are more liable to sit than those that have free range and get an abundance of green food.—[A. R., Mass.]

a coop is liable to continue sitting. [George Vanderpool, N. Y.]

Put them in a small henhouse where there is no incentive to sit and put a good, strong, vigorous male with them. This will break the habit in from three days to one week. If hens are pure-bred the male should be a good one of the same breed. Their eggs can be saved as soon as they begin laying.—[W. B. German, Pa.]

TURKS FROM NEST TO MARKET.

When they are all dried off and can walk put them with the mother out in the pasture or any place where the grass is short. Then if you have a good hound you can let them take care of themselves until they get large enough to go on to a roost. At this time it is a good plan to get them up every night for a week or so and feed them a little corn or buckwheat, at the end of a week at about sundown or a little before your turkeys will come home to roost, but of course they expect a little feed and do not disappoint them, if you do you will have to do it all over again. My loss the last season was only 1/2 per cent of what came off the nest.

The best time to dispose of the increase of the flock is at Thanksgiving. The turkey is a national bird at that time. Good prices are usually paid then, better than at any time in the year and the larger bird brings the best prices every time, so that the turkey carrying the most pounds at that time, brings the most money. I shall not discuss the merits of the different breeds further than to say that while an 8 to 10 lb turkey was worth 13 to 14c per lb last Nov., one that weighed 14 to 16 lbs brought 16 to 17c per lb. In the larger bird you not only get the added number of pounds but get from two to three cents per lb extra for every pound the turkey weighs.—[M. L. Asletine, Vt.]

THE CHICKEN DOCTOR.

A. S., N. Y.: The fungous-like growth which closes up the eyes and causes a harsh cough is due to roup. Give tincture of aconite in the drinking water, 10 drops to 1 qt.—Marguerite complains that heads of fowls turn black, tongues and throats appear sore, there is a wheezing noise in the throat, and bowel troubles resembling cholera. The symptoms resemble a combination of roup and cholera, with the black head in addition, but it is a distinct disease, apparently brought on by eating smutty corn, wheat or grain that has been injured by heating. The remedy is to feed only sound grain until fowls improve.—H. B. S. complains of chickens drooping, losing flesh yet with enormous appetite. They have free range. The cause cannot be fully determined without further description or examination of dead bird, but tuberculosis is suspected. Separate the sick fowls and kill all those badly affected, as the disease is more or less catching.

Two hundred fowls, belonging to C. H. W., are having a lump on the foot and the other permanently crippled with the effects of rheumatism. These birds will probably be of no further use for breeding. Bathe legs and feet with camphorated oil.—Mrs R. C. B. has hens with diarrhea, combs and gills turn bluish purple, fowls act dumpy. Livers of dead fowls were found much enlarged and full of yellowish white matter. These hens have some affection of the liver, perhaps tuberculosis. Better put well ones in a new location and be careful not to over feed. Put in the drinking water 12 drops podophyllum to 1 pt water.—Mrs P. has chicks dumpy, but apparently not affected with lice. There may be lice lurking about the roots to feed on the chickens at night. Fill all the crevices near the roosts and inside the coop with some potent lice killer or with kerosene. Do not give sour food; provide fine sand for grit.—H. A. R. It is of no use to dose for roup unless the fowls can have a dry coop. Fowls cured of severe roup are seldom of much value afterwards for laying. A good medicine is homeopathic pellets of spongia twice a day.

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DEATH TO LICE on hens and chickens 64-p. Book Free D. J. LAURENT, Box 204, Apponaug, S. I.

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Field, Ranch and Pen.

GOATS AS HIGHLAND FORAGERS

A WELL-KNOWN BREEDER'S VIEWS.

THE distinctly highland types of domestic animals have not hitherto received adequate recognition at the hands of our more intelligent and well-to-do breeders. While the richer bottom or river valley lands have been more or less generally taken up, the more hilly and rough areas, especially those which are largely covered with scrub brush, have been regarded as comparatively worthless and have laid to a great extent unused, or have fallen to the lot of those who are not striving for superlative achievement, and who, by the same token, are not, as a rule, built to leave the beaten track of stock raising, and put such lands to their logically best use.

Of late years it has been dawning on many of those who have had access to this character of range that the Angora goat, as a medium for the proper utilization of such lands, has been largely overlooked. The breeding of these animals has been for many years one of the leading industries in Cape Colony, and it is fair to say that the interest and intelligence devoted to them in that part of the world almost parallels that given by our breeders to the leading breeds of cattle and sheep in this country. What we would regard as fabulous sums have often been paid for imported Angora goats at the Cape, and are still paid for noted individuals by prominent breeders when buying home bred goats from one another. It is generally admitted now that painstaking care has resulted in producing a standard of greater excellence in the Angora goat than exists in the country of its nativity.

By judicious selection and breeding there are now many thousands of well-bred Angora goats scattered throughout the western and southwestern states, principally in Texas, to which many of the original importations into America went, and among those who have handled them for a series of years, they are no longer regarded in the light of an experiment.

Their excellent and valuable qualities are rapidly becoming better known in a more general way. One of these characteristics is their adaptability to lands which have been hitherto regarded with so much disfavor. On these, where there is an abundance of underbrush, the goats are in their element.

The Angora is essentially a browser and while it will thrive on grassy land, it feels much more at home among hills and scrub brush, and on such a character of range will attain to its highest development. It is of an active temperament, which prompts it to travel over a good deal of ground in search of its food, and for this reason, while it does not in any way interfere with other stock, it does not like to be herded in the same flock. Sheep, for instance, are too slow in their movements to suit goats, which cover more ground in a day and are more inclined to herd in one bunch and less addicted to scattering.

Where confined to a limited area they will effectually destroy underbrush by keeping the leaves eaten off. They are sometimes kept with this object in view, though most breeders who realize their value give them access to ample brush, which they regard just as a sheep man does his grass, and for the same reason would not wish to graze it so closely as to destroy it. The Angora goat is rapidly coming to the front as an important factor in the solution of the difficulty involved in the reclamation of our more mountainous districts and bids fair to appreciably lessen the existing difference between the values of our low-lying or level land and those which, owing to their hilly and scrubby character, have hitherto been regarded as having scarcely any productive value.—[W. G. Hughes, Tex.]

MAKING THE HOG GROW.

For best results in feeding, make the hogs as comfortable as possible; this applies to hot as well as cold weather.

If sows are fed all they will readily eat up clean after farrowing, they may readily be kept in a good thrifty condition.

The proper feeding and caring for

hogs has much to do with warding off disease.

The brood sow should be of considerable length, consequently a long, roomy animal that stands square on her feet should be selected.

A sow kept for breeding should have plenty of nourishing food, such as will cause a healthy growth and development without inducing the laying on of too much fat.

Keep wood ashes and salt where the hogs can help themselves.

Make the hogs weigh 175 to 250 lbs at 6 mos and then market them.

The hog is a hog and will gorge himself until the stomach is overloaded; better feed less at a time and often.

Whey is of little value for feeding unless balanced by a muscle-making food such as oats or oil meal, and also by carbohydrates such as corn, to take the place of fat removed in the cream.

Rape should not be sown earlier than July. Sow on rich land. All stock relish and thrive on it. It is one of the best crops to clear a field of weeds.

Breeding for Permanency—The proper selection of live stock judges imposes on fair directors much real responsibility. The extent to which state fairs mold the types of animals which breeders strive to produce is not fully recognized, but the influence is very great. When breeders find that judges incline toward a particular type, naturally they seek to produce animals answering the requirements, hence the grave necessity for securing as judges men whose judgment not only of the fine points of the animals displayed is good, but men who fully understand that their present judgment will be potent in influencing the type to be developed in the continuing struggle for improvement.

Differences in Hog Feeding—A neighbor kept hogs in a sorghum pasture; there was more cane than they could eat, but no other feed. The hogs looked poor. It was the first experience of this feeder in the use of sorghum and he counted it a failure. Another neighbor fed his hogs all the corn they would eat and they looked as poor as the animals fed on sorghum. I advised him to turn the hogs into a sorghum or clover pasture as he had both. He began feeding them sorghum in connection with corn and they at once began to grow and fatten. Hogs need a change and variety of feed to grow and thrive. Fed on corn alone in hot weather they will not make a profitable growth.—[Jacob Faith, Vernon Co., Mo.]

Keep Flies from Worrying Stock—The Kan exper sta recommends pulverized resin 2 parts by measure, soap shavings 1, water ½, fish-oil 1, oil of tar 1, kerosene 1, water 3. Place the resin, soap shavings, ½ part water and fish-oil together and boil until resin is dissolved; then add the 3 parts water following with the oil of tar mixed with kerosene. Stir and let boil 15 minutes. Use when cool, stirring frequently while applying. It will be necessary to apply only where the animal is unable to protect itself.—[J. L. Irwin.]

Wisconsin—Very dry in Marquette and adjoining counties. No rain except a few small showers the first half of June and crops suffering badly for need of rain. Tame hay crops especially are very poor and past help now. There will be but half a crop. Hundreds of acres of clover winter-killed. Very little old hay on hand. A large acreage of beans planted and smaller acreage of potatoes. Owing to dry weather farmers were in some localities unable to plow for the latter crop. Nights cold and nearly down to the freezing point. Small grain looks fair. Corn poor. Prices fair butter 12c, eggs 10c, beans \$2 to 2.10, corn 50 to 52c.—The Jackson county hay crop very light and oats making a light yield, because of drouth. Corn doing well, winter wheat light.

Remove the harness during noon. Feed at noon in the open air under shade.

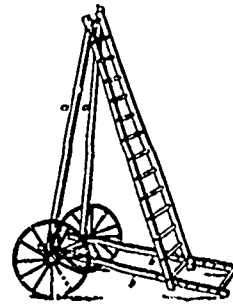
Make the collars fit; if this cannot be done, get sweat pads.

The farmer is said to be the patent medicine man's best customer. Eat more of fresh fruits, vegetables, meats and poultry products and drink more of sweet milk.

The Handy Mechanic.

A HANDY FRUIT LADDER.

Below is the description of a ladder that will be found very handy about a



farm, especially where there is fruit to be picked. Being mounted on wheels, it is easily taken to the place where wanted, and it has the advantage of being independent of support, so that there is no danger of a fall or of injuring the

limbs of trees. It can be made of any height, according to the work required of it.

The wheels on which it is mounted can be taken from any farm machinery if there is not an old pair of cultivator wheels at hand. The axle should be at least 4 ft long to insure against upsetting. The ladder is made of 2x4 timber with inch holes bored in for the rungs. It is bolted at the top to the standards, a, a, which in turn are bolted to the axle. These are spread out at the bottom as far apart as the length of the axle will permit. This gives additional strength to the support of the ladder. The braces, b, b, are bolted to the bottom of the ladder and to the axle. This ladder will be found very handy in picking fruit from the tops of small trees and the extreme branches of the larger ones. By lengthening the braces, b, b, and boring corresponding holes in each at the ends, the pitch of the ladder can be regulated by running a rod through the holes in the braces and ladder.—[J. L. Irwin, Nemaha Co.]

RAPID WHITEWASHING.

It is common practice in many parts of the country, particularly in the south and east, to use whitewash to a very

large extent instead of paint. Cellars, fences, barns, trees and houses all come in for their share of washing, the last mentioned being covered both inside and out. By the ordinary method of application with a brush much time is consumed and a quicker method would often be worth a good deal to the man that has much whitewashing to do. For this purpose there is nothing quite so satisfactory as a spraying outfit. Upon such surfaces as cellar walls, fences, etc, the McGowan nozzle will do the work admirably, and for rougher work, such as the application of shade to a greenhouse roof in summer, the direct-delivery nozzles, such as the Boss, will fill the bill. For this work the whitewash is made in the ordinary way, is carefully strained through burban or other coarse cloth and diluted to the consistency of thin cream.—[M. G. Kains.]

Shallow Wells supplied by surface seepage, carrying in solution leachings of decaying animal and vegetable matter from stagnant pools, water closets, cattle yards, etc, form one of the most threatening sources of disease for the farmer. Where an abundant supply of the purest water lies a little further down and where the increased expense can be afforded, deep bored wells, piped to exclude the surface water, should be used. Such a well supplied with a good windmill with the proper piping will supply all parts of the house and the different feed lots and stables, will add to the health of man and beast, often prevent trouble in times of drouth, and in time save enough in the way of doctor's bills to pay for itself.—[Joseph E. Miller.]

Harris Machinery Co, Washington avenue, S E, Minneapolis, Minn, handle all kinds of new and second-hand machinery. Whatever your wants in the line of engines, boilers, heaters, pumps, piping, shafting, belting, new or second hand, they can fill them. They have on hand now nearly 1000 new threshers belts at very reasonable prices.

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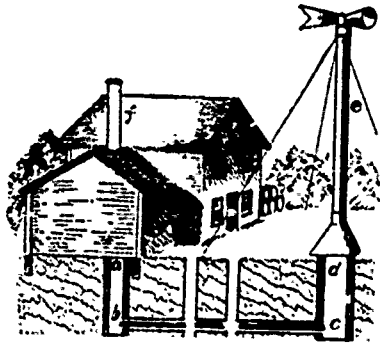


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The Dairy.

EVENNESS IN CHEESE CURING.

One of the great obstacles to the proper curing of cheese and the enhancement of its price is poorly constructed curing rooms which result in an unripe or badly cured article. The cheese factory should be so built that the curing room is as near impervious as possible to heat and air and on the ground floor, at a distance of 20 to 30 ft below the surface, the ground keeps the same temperature the year round and this temperature is about four degrees higher than the average temperature for the year in that place. Pure air from 20 to 50 ft above the ground, passed through a deep underground duct, as illustrated, may be cooled and brought to an even temperature and utilized in



COOLING A CHEESE CURING ROOM.

the curing room. In northern Wis. the mean temperature for the year is about 40 degrees, so low that the utilization of this cold may be made of great value even in the hottest weather.

While there are various plans for the making of sub-earth ducts, the one illustrated herewith is simple and inexpensive. The duct should be placed at such depth as the soil-temperature may indicate. The outside end consists of an upright pipe, c, 20 to 50 ft high with a funnel, and a good sized hood 36 in across. A vane extending to the rear turns the hood on a vertical axis so as to catch the air, similar as in the mechanism of a windmill. The ducts a b and c d are of brick and the top of duct c d is also surmounted with brick to make a solid place for setting the pipe extension, as well as because of weather and soil conditions. If it is desirable to make openings for any purpose, in duct c d, this may be done as illustrated, or if the current of air is to be broken, it may be done by placing drain tiles in the duct so that the wind will pass through them, thus making a set of multiple ducts. The inlet to the curing room, a, is of brick. The flow of air should be regulated by a register. For a curing room of 400 sq ft, the shaft should be at least 10 in square inside measurement.

In ripening, cheese emits certain odors and gases which may prevent a normal cure, unless the gases are removed. A ventilator must be provided, and as illustrated a, b, c, should rise directly from the ceiling of the curing room to above the roof. If only one ventilator is used, it should be placed at the end of the room opposite to that occupied by the ventilator. It should be at least 10 in square inside measure for a curing room of 400 sq ft floor space, or 14 in for a room of 1000 sq ft. Never make the mouth of the ventilator and the intake funnel of the same height.

CREAMERY AND DAIRY.

No animal loses its value quicker than an improperly managed cow.

The wooden ware of the dairy will keep pure longer if it is washed first in cool water before it is scalded.

Do not allow yourself or family to become slaves to the incessant routine of farm work. Take a rest occasionally and see your friends and neighbors; it will pay.

After the churn and butter bowl have been scalded they should be scoured with coarse salt at least every other churning, before the cold water is added. This is often where bad flavor is put into otherwise fresh butter.

Many dairymen make the grave mistake of carrying home from the factory whey or sour milk in their delivery cans and then following up with only

ordinary washing of the receptacles. This is one of the surest ways in the world to invite spoiled milk.

Pennsylvania consumes about 200,000,000 lbs butter annually and produces about 90,000,000 lbs.

The cartoon in June 15 F & H on the composition and making of oleo is a bull's-eye hit and will do a world of good in setting people to thinking. I want to personally and officially thank the editor of F & H for ably and ardently supporting the true against the counterfeit in this oleo agitation: you are on the people's side openly.—[W. F. Hill, Master Pa State Grange.

Sheep Raising in New England used to be one of the most profitable branches of farming and if the same number of sheep were kept now as were formerly, New England farmers would be reaping millions of profits. Dogs, western competition, disease and unfavorable climatic conditions, have nearly cleaned off the sheep of New England's hillsides. Merino sheep are weak on the mutton side and not quite right for raising lambs. Land is cheaper in New England than in Mich or O; thoroughbreds should be raised and the rams shipped to the far west, as is done in Mich. Shipping by express is too expensive; they should be sold by carload lots. As good rates can be secured from Augusta, Me, as from Columbus or Grand Rapids. The tendency of sheep to revert back to smaller types can be prevented by the use of thoroughbred rams. If inbreeding multiplies the defects of races, it also multiplies the perfect types. Sheep owners do not need to house flocks as carefully as many do. More sheep are killed by bad air than by exposure. January is the best month for lambing, as the lambs can then be weaned in season for the mothers to recuperate before breeding again. Years ago, New England had 3,600,000 sheep; to-day only 500,000.—[F. P. Bennett.

Good Showings for Holsteins—Dairymen have been large buyers of this breed and have been prospered by their wonderful production of milk and butter. A Holstein cow had broken all previous yields when tested by a state experiment station with a yield of 4.83 lbs butter in one day. Over 250 Holstein cows had been tested by state experiment stations during the year and made unequalled yields of butter. The remarkable yield of a three-year-old cow of 24.48 lbs in seven days had broken previous records. A mature cow made an official record of over 24 lbs of butter in a week at a cost for food of but 4c per lb. A fair ground test in open competition of 4.25 lbs of butter in one day had been conducted by the Guelph (Ont) agricultural college, eclipsing the world's record.—[President W. A. Matteson to Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Ass'n.

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.

For light soil N H subscriber can find no better fertilizer for seeding down to grass than stable manure. In the absence of it, however, the materials you mention are as good as any. The following quantities per acre will be a fair application: Nitrate of soda 100 lbs, fine ground bone 60 lbs, muriate of potash 250 lbs. The bone should contain about 25 per cent of nitrogen and 22 to 25 per cent of phosphoric acid. An annual top-dressing with 100 lbs nitrate of soda will be advantageous.—E. B. T. For information as to how to secure free delivery of mails in rural districts, write to the first assistant postmaster general Washington, D C.—F. C. Heywood Bros and Wakefield Co of 270 to 272 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. deal in rattan and chair canes.—Mrs A. L. W.: There may be several causes that contribute to the yellowing of plants. It would be advisable to have a sample of soil analyzed to determine whether or not it contains an excess of alkali or other injurious soil ingredients. Such analysis will probably cost \$5.

C. E. M.—Your cherry trees are affected with shot-hole fungus and, although it is now too late to do material good for this crop of leaves by spraying, the disease may readily be controlled in the future by the timely application of bordeaux mixture which should be applied as soon as the leaves appear, the spraying to be repeated about every two weeks until July 1 to 15. If the trees carry a crop, it will be better to use a clear fungicide after the fruit sets, as the bordeaux colors the fruit in a manner to render it unsalable. Unless the disease is exceptionally bad, three or four sprayings will keep the leaves in health.—L. B.: Treatment for bloody milk in cows was printed in F & H April 1, 1900.—J. H. Van N.: Shells, corals,

etc. are sold by J. M. Wiers of 357 West Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.—Old Subscriber: We know of no cure for the cracking of the trunk of your large fruit trees; The hollyhock trouble is probably the rust and is not easily destroyed; the affected leaves should be gathered and burned.

CUBA—In reply to W. G. L., the Editor questioned a friend who has lately returned from the island and submits his testimony in his own words: "I met a farmer from Iowa who had been looking the field over and he said it was too early for the small farmer. Expenses have to be paid in American money and receipts are often in Spanish. A man should go down and learn the language and get acclimated. Labor is scarce, freights are high, roads bad. Farming is done on a large scale, with railroads through farms for hauling, etc." The climate, this man says, is not much of the year as to prostrate northerners not acclimated.

MANGE—C. J. D. has a horse that has a skin disease that looks like mange. Wash the affected parts with soap and water and when dry rub in well a little of the following: Oxide of zinc 2 oz and vaseline 4 oz. Repeat twice a week until cured.

CAKED UDDER—L. H. has a cow that at times has hard parts on her udder. Bathe the affected part well with hot water twice a day and after each-bathing rub it well with a little soap liniment.

SORE ON NECK—C. D. M. has a horse that has a sore lump under the mane. Mix 1 dr iodine with 1 oz vaseline; rub on a little every third day and continue it until the lump disappears.

CONSTIPATION—A. E. A. has a mare troubled with constipation; also a cow that lost her calf. Give the man a bran mash once a day with one of the following powders in it: Sulphate of iron 4 oz and nux vomica 2 oz; divide into 24 doses. There is no remedy for the cow. Try her again.

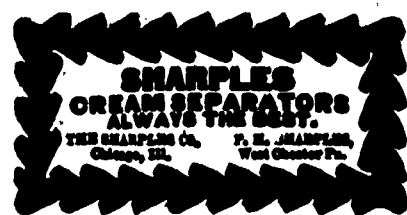
WHITE HAIR—F. L. A. has a horse that has a ring of white hair around each eye; the eyes are not sore; it began about a year ago. Mix 2 dr ichthyol with 2 dr vaseline, rub a little on the affected part once a week.

'Tis sad, but none the less a fact. That half life's failures come from want of tact.

[W. J. Casson.

CREAM SEPARATORS

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Organize and Educate.

FARMERS IN LEGISLATION.

The force which has been behind most of the pure food legislation of the U S the past 15 yrs has been the farmer. Since he engaged in the battle for honest food products most of our pure food legislation has been enacted. The dairy commissions of the several states have been brought into life because the farmers demanded not only laws, but the machinery to enforce them. When the American farmer is roused he keeps everybody busy. He may be childish sometimes, but nobody accuses him of being weak when he stirs his class to action in a movement that is right. The American farmer can get along without flattery. He ought not to get along without justice. He sometimes nods and sleeps over public questions, but when he goes at it in earnest to take a hand in their settlement, political rings are broken, unwise political bosses go up in the air, golden collars become a rope of sand and popular judgment is crystallized into law. Farmers in different sections of the country may have temporary aberration of mind and take up sad exploits by agricultural demagogues that are prejudicial to the public good. They may sometimes be led into unreasoning denunciation of wealth, of political parties, of courts and of other classes, but the great bulk of farm judgment to-day is stronger and better than it ever was, because it is more intelligent. It can be relied upon if it can be secured.

As long as many men are smart and some men dishonest, the food of the people will be mixed, colored, coated, polished and poisoned, and watchful state care will be needed to limit the evil. But this question of the character of the food supply of 75,000,000 of people is not one to be settled by doctrinaires or hair-splitting constitutional lawyers. It will not be settled by all the money and all the brains that are at the command of the manufacturers of counterfeit products. It will not be settled by ridicule, abuse or misrepresentation of the men who till the farms of the nation and produce most of its food. It will not be settled by court decisions that in effect deny the statement of Judge Harlan, that the constitution of the United States guarantees to no man the right to perpetrate a fraud. It will not be settled by the pleading of any class for the privilege of plundering somebody. It will not be settled by chemists and experts hired to give opinions. It will not be settled by legislators who do not care for the public good and who do not fear public judgment. It will be settled, as it is being settled, by the voice of the consumers of food products, demanding laws which compel these products, if sold, to be honest and healthful, and by the American farmer claiming the right of way for the honest products of his honest labor.—[H. C. Adams, Wis Dairy and Food Commissioner.

IMPROVING THE FAIR.

Farmers often return from their annual "outing"—the fair—complaining of being "more tired out than if I had stayed at home and worked." Of course some new ideas and stimulus have been gained, but not enough to lift from the ruts of daily routine and its consequent depression. Could this be done, as it might, we should hear less about the monotony and loneliness of farm life.

If I were a director I should provide two large tents (permanent buildings will come later) with ample seating capacity for a crowd. I should employ all suitable local talent and also experts in their several lines. I would organize two schools, classes or institutes which should be carried on partly by farmers, their wives and children. Questions should be freely asked, answered and debated. In connection, lectures, concerts or a good play would give variety and interest. One of these schools should be devoted to agriculture in all its branches, the other to housekeeping, artistic work, etc. Men or women should be allowed to attend each at option. A small fee might be charged if thought best. Sessions should take place only in afternoon and evening. Arrangements should be made so that farmers may camp during the fair, and an adequate force should guard against thieving. Political speeches have no place at fairs.

Questionable games and vulgar amusements should be rigorously excluded. The fair should be for the farmers—rest for the body and food for the mind. If the promoters take hold of these ideas intelligently, wisely and enthusiastically, the fairs will possess new zest and be looked forward to with pleasure by the busy workers of the farm. They will go home full of new ideas, energy and happiness.—[Mrs M. S. Sibley.

The Course of Study in public schools is being attacked by men of high reputation as educationists. It was long ago condemned by those having their eyes and ears open to see and realize the requirements of the times. The conservatism of those having charge of the educational department has prevented it keeping step with the advancement of modern ideas. There has been a strong protest lately against compelling young children to devote the major portion of their time to solving mathematical problems which are intricate enough to puzzle mature heads, and which are useless to those who have to hustle for a living along the common roads of life. It is urged, and with apparent wisdom, that less attention should be paid to mathematical puzzles and more given to domestic science. There are a good many things that could be taught in the public schools which would aid every individual in the common occurrences of every-day life.—[An Elgin Co (Ont) Reader.

The Savings Bank in my native town in Denmark was organized by the whole township in general, three directors being elected, one acting as treasurer. The directors met every other Monday, transacting business, when they would receive deposits and make loans. Any child or person could deposit 50 cts (14 cents) or more, the amount being written in the depositor's bank book every 6 mos and 4 per cent interest being added to the capital. Money is loaned to individuals on notes, jointly signed by two or more responsible parties, which notes bear 6 per cent annual interest, payable each 6 mos. At the end of each year the bank's surplus, of which there always is a snug one, is appropriated to some good cause, mostly, I believe, to help some poor young man or woman to get a higher education. All the expense of operating the bank is a small fee to the directors for each meeting.—[R. S. Wilson, Grand Forks Co, N D.

To Build Up the Pacific Coast, build and open the Nicaragua canal. The economies incidental to the opening of the canal are estimated to exceed \$400,000,000 annually. Valuable time would be saved and immense transportation charges greatly reduced. Pacific coast fruits now taxed \$50 to 60 per car for refrigeration alone, would be taken in refrigerated bottoms to Europe for less than one-fifth present freight charges to New York or Chicago. The greatest gain would come in the ready access to the home markets of the east.—[Prof L. M. Haupt.

The Young Man who is working industriously on his own land to get a start, who is putting up buildings and making improvements, is generally the man who has the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives. He is the man who in the future will be considered a stable and reliable citizen. There may be those who think he is missing the pleasures of life because he does not spend his wages in useless extravagance and his time in idle amusements, but in all probability those same people will be the ones who later in life will wonder why property is so unevenly distributed in this free and prosperous country of ours.—[W. J. Casson.

The congressional appropriation bill for the department of agriculture carries an appropriation of \$15,000 for continuing investigations concerning the feasibility of extending the demands of foreign markets for American farm produce and to secure a change in the methods of supplying farm products to foreign countries.

It is far better to be rich in a small place than poor in a large one. Don't long to live on a heavily encumbered farm.—[W. J. Casson, S D.

Large and Small Fruits.

PRUNING THE ORCHARD.

The kind of pruning one should give a fruit tree will depend principally upon two things. First, the class of tree we are dealing with and second, the place or locality in which the tree is situated. Apple, plum, cherry and peach trees require different kinds of treatment. Supposing one is living in central Iowa and growing apple trees, I would prune these much less than if a resident of N Y or N J. The trees should be properly shaped in the nursery row, should be headed back when set in orchard and should have the branches thinned somewhat each year for 4 or 5 yrs after setting. Of course it goes without saying that interfering branches should be removed. If this kind of care is given regularly very little heavy pruning will be necessary. Where apple trees have been neglected it is best to do the heavy pruning in winter or during the dormant season. The cut surfaces should be painted in order to prevent the wood checking and to prevent the ingress of spores of fungi.

Apple and cherry trees in Ia require but little pruning; interfering branches should be removed, but in the case of American plums it is frequently desirable to head back the long straggling growths which young trees are prone to make; after they begin to fruit, the strain of fruit production regulates the growth and precludes the necessity of pruning. Peach trees should be headed back annually. This is best done during the dormant season, preferably in late winter. The amount of heading back will depend upon the amount of growth.—from one-third to one-half of the young wood should be removed. As in the case of plums this will be less necessary as the tree advances in years and comes into fruit bearing. It is a practice, however, which should not be given up in the peach, as this class of fruit tree is much inclined to form long, bare poles with tufts of foliage and clusters of fruit at the ends only.—[Prof John Craig, Ia Agri College.

A Few Choice Grapes, clean and well-developed, for home use can be obtained by slipping common 2-lb bags over the bushes and tying. If tying with twine is too slow work, cut some wire into 2 in lengths, bend in V shape, draw mouth of bag close around the stem with fruit inside the bag, set the V wire astride the gather of paper and give it a turn with thumb and finger.

The Organization of Prune Growers in Cal for mutual protection will cause a rise in the price above what it would be without organization of about 1½¢ p lb upon all grades, writes an extensive grower and he does not think any prunes weighing less than 1 lb to 120 prunes will be shipped, but will be utilized in some other form. The matter of a certain proportion of the growers not having signed the contracts of the association will cut no figure as regards price, as those outside the association, being a small minority, will of course hold for association prices. The Cal prune is what is known as the Petite or French prune, being sweet and sun-cured. The prunes raised in Wash and Ida are Italian and are tart and evaporated by artificial means. The average crop of Italian prunes is probably about 1200 carloads per annum. This year's crop will not exceed 300 cars, but chances are favorable for a good quality of fruit as trees are not overloaded.

Currant Bushes are easily propagated by cuttings taken off in August and planted in open ground. Make them of about 9 in length and set 6 inches in the ground. They will be well-rooted by fall.

Second Quality Apples should never be placed upon the market in their natural condition. They should be put into an attractive form either by evaporating or canning. An orchardist who has 500 bbls or more of second quality apples, or can buy them at low values from his neighbors, can dispose of them to the very best advantage by evaporating them by the use of steam. A plant for this purpose can probably be established for \$500. This would last many years, and only the interest and usual wear need be considered in the cost of each year's product. Evaporated apples will keep any length of time with slight deterioration in qual-

ity or value if kept in cold storage through summer. The crop can be easily kept until market conditions are right for its sale.—[F. H. Rollins, Franklin Co, Me.

Plums for Northern Ontario were recommended by W. Warnock before the Gooderich horticultural society as follows. Saunders, early, extra hardy, fruit fine and large, a regular and heavy cropper and free from rot. Washington bears a heavy crop each year of excellent quality and large size; tree a thick, strong grower and hardy. Bradshaw is an old standard sort with large, juicy fruit, tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Yellow Egg is a grand market variety, fruit being of large size, tree a strong grower and hardy. The Lombard is an old standby that never fails to produce a crop even when others are idle. It must be thinned or will overbear, tree hardy and fruit large is the latest ripening first-class plum, and attractive. Reine Claude de Bay is the latest ripening first-class plums, very productive, bears early and fruit of good size. Its quality is superb.

Legislation Against Insects—The well-known fact that it is impossible to keep fields clear of weeds or orchards free from insect pests, while neighbors are overrun with both, is now being recognized by legislatures. The local legislature of Ontario at its recent session passed an act empowering municipal councils to pass by-laws dealing with noxious insects and to appoint inspectors to enforce the same. If the owner of the orchard does not do the work when notified, the inspector may do it and have it charged in the tax bill. This act is the result of pressure brought to bear upon the government by farmers in fruit-growing sections who have been battling in vain for years with insect pests because some neighbors kept their orchards as breeding grounds for them.—[F. H., Ont.

New Apples Are Appearing in considerable quantities, but the market, as usual at this time of year, is unimportant. Choice southern apples are meeting fair demand, but the markets are flooded with inferior stuff which nobody wants. A settled condition cannot be expected until the season is further advanced.

The Neb exper sta is trying to find varieties of apples of good quality, late ripening and hardy enough to withstand the severest winters. The great trouble of the best varieties now growing is they grow late and do not properly mature the wood. Last spring, the station horticulturist hybridized over 500 sorts of recognized hardiness with others of excellent keeping qualities, with the idea of uniting the good qualities of the two sorts in one. Similar work is also being done with plums, cherries, peaches and grapes.

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Canadian Farm Affairs.

VISITING FARMERS' COLLEGE

During the past few years, the farmers of Ontario have visited the agricultural college at Guelph in large numbers. The objects of the various farmers' institutes of the province arrange with the railway companies to run excursions to the college in the month of June of each year. During the past 5 yrs. an average of fully 20,000 people have visited the college annually and during June, 1900, the number reached about 24,000. The excursions of this year alone came from practically one-half of the counties of Ontario.

The excursion parties usually reach the college grounds about 11 a. m. and at once visit the conservatories, museum, etc. At early noon, the doors of the gymnasium are opened and about 800 people are soon comfortably seated for lunch and to listen to an address from the president of the college. On leaving this building, the large company of farmers spend about two hours with the director of experiments in examining the work of the experiment department. Our front-page illustration on the first page gives a bird's-eye view of the plots, while the scene above shows a party in the gym ready for lunch.

The experiment grounds are divided into about 2500 plots where practical experiments are conducted with varieties of farm crops, selections of seed, dates of seeding, methods of cultivation, systematic mixing of grains, crops for green manuring, application of fertilizers, etc. When the people are examining the crops, the director briefly states the principal conclusions from similar tests conducted in former years. Great care is taken by the director to make the necessary explanations and to answer the questions asked so that all in the large company can hear what is said without difficulty. After leaving the experiment grounds, the party visits the live stock, dairy and horticultural departments and the work of each department is carefully explained by the professor in charge of the department. In this way the whole day is pleasantly spent and the trip proves to be a profitable as well as an enjoyable one.

These excursions give the people a better understanding of both the experimental and the educational work of the institution. As a natural result, the bulletins and reports of the experimental work are read with increased interest and the college is taxed to its utmost capacity in order to give accommodation to the students who are now taking the regular two and four years' courses in agriculture.—[Director C. A. Zavitz.

CROPS IN ONTARIO.

Representative crop reports received from many countries may be summarized as follows:

Peel Co. Fall wheat fair, barley oats and other grains average, apples and large fruits promise abundant yield, plenty of smaller with the exception of plums, roots looking well.

Brant Co. Fall wheat good average, spring wheat light, corn, oats, barley promise well, apples fair average, small fruits generally light, hay about average but short in straw.

Grey Co. Hay light, fall wheat winter-killed about half crop, oats, peas, barley and spring wheat promise well, but need rain; apples fair, small fruits generally plentiful.

Lincoln Co. Wheat fair, corn very backward, barley fair, oats and hay very light, plums and peaches good, apples fair, cherries and strawberries light. Extreme drouth impaired crops on sandy soil.

Hamilton Co. Crop prospects not as encouraging as at this time last year but give fair promise of being little below the average. Berries were nipped by late frosts and in consequence are a failure way below the average yield. Fruit tree buds generally were more or less injured by late frosts and peaches, apples and peaches will not be plentiful as last year, plums will be abundant. The grain crop looks splendid, wheat, oats and rye will be above average yield. The root crops though not as promising as last year will be a good average. On the whole the outlook is for a very good yield all round.

Halton Co. Although the season has been comparatively dry farmers are en-



One Section of the 24,000 Farmers Who Visited the Ontario Agricultural College Last Month.

couraged by crop prospects. The hay crop will be below an average, fall wheat is very good, spring wheat, barley and oats will be about the average. Rains came in time to help root crops, which have the appearance of being very fair. There is every prospect of a bountiful fruit crop, although in some parts the codlin moth has injured orchards.

Kent Co. Fall wheat badly winter-killed and will be short crop. Hessian fly ravaging many portions of county, other grains promise well. Peaches, pears, plums and cherries heavy crop. Berries and other small fruits good average. Beans thriving well; larger increase than usual.

Prince Edward Co. Hay and rye about half crop, fall wheat and barley two-thirds, spring wheat and peas looking fairly well, apples, pears, plums and small fruits abundant; weather very dry and no rain for three weeks.

Welland Co. Hay very light; wheat good, above average, roots, peas and barley fair, corn good; fruits promise good yield. All crops suffering from want of rain.

Bruce Co. Fall wheat over average, spring wheat average, oats above average, peas extra large crop, hay average, barley above average, apples and pears good, cherries and plums poor, rain badly needed.

In the Muskoka district, crops generally look well, rain, however, is much needed.

Brockville Co. Crops not in very promising condition. Continued dry weather has had injurious effect on everything, especially hay, which will not be more than two-thirds average yield.

Ligon Co. Fall wheat injured by frost and insects, will be about 75 per cent. All spring crops promise full average. Root crops about 80 per cent, hay very light, not over 50 per cent; small fruits light, apples and large fruits about 75 per cent.

Dufferin Co. Hay light, fall wheat badly winter-killed and only middling crop, spring wheat, oats, barley and peas seldom looked better.

Essex Co. Wheat half, oats and corn full crop, apples and pears fair, peaches good but not many trees, small fruits good, grapes half crop, roots good.

NEW BRUNSWICK FARM NOTES.

Spring late to May 20, season backward, at that time it improved, and although a little late, a good crop has been put in. On low and damp ground seeding was very late. Frequent showers through June have in part made amends for the late spring. Hay on old meadows and poor uplands will be a light crop, early in the season it looked well, but later it appeared to die out in many places, leaving poor prospects. New seeded

fields, especially top-dressed, look well. Potatoes doing fine. Early oats show the right color for a good crop, where the soil is in good condition. July 4 was wet and misty and all crops in fine condition.

Old hay continues plentiful and cheap. It did not drain the country shipping to South Africa last winter. Horses are in good demand and prices have advanced. Lumber (and nearly every farmer is a lumberman) continues to keep high and the smoke of the portable mills can be seen all over the province, which gives employment to a vast army of men and teams.

The exhibition at St John, Sept 10 to 12, will have some of the finest stock in the Dominion. Last year a butter-making contest occupied three days, and that part of the agricultural building was visited by great crowds during the time of the contest.

It is proposed to have a direct line of steamers to London or Liverpool during the summer months, which with cold storage will place the products of the farms in good order before the English people.

The Big Fairs will be held as follows: Manitoba at Brandon July 31-Aug 3, Industrial at Toronto, Ont Aug 27-Sept 8, Great Eastern at Sherbrooke, Que, Sept 3-8, Western at London, Ont, Sept 6-15, New Brunswick at St John, Sept 10, Nova Scotia at Halifax, Sept 12-20, Central Canada at Ottawa, Sept 14-22. Other fairs are: Agricole Du District, at Three Rivers, Que, Sept 5-15, Nepean, Aug 1-8, Souris Aug. 7-9, Virden, July 19-20, Ontario fairs during Sept, Brantford, 15-22, Richmond, 12-13, Peterboro, 18-20, Paley, 25-26, Aylmer, 18-20, Collingwood, 18-21, Almonte, 25-27, Woodstock, 26-28, Picton, 26-27, Prescott, 18-20, Bowmanville, 13-14.

Makes Things Hum, even in the hottest midsummer weather, is what can be truthfully said of that enterprising stockman, John Campbell of Victoria Co, Ont, whose cattle and sheep nearly always walk off with highest premiums at the fair. Mr Campbell is a very careful farmer, always ahead with his work and keeps it driving, which makes farm labor easier and brighter. His stock consists of the best of Shropshire sheep and Shorthorn cattle. The cattle are fed from the time the calf is dropped until ready for the block. A 2-yr-old sold not long ago at 8c p lb, and weighed 1835 lbs 1 w Shropshire sheep are imported and bred most carefully. His ram, Newton, took the sweepstakes prize at the World's fair; \$1000 was refused for him, but he trebled the price from the get sold from him. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and one acre will produce more grass or other crops than 3 a of the

general run of farmers. His secret of success is in requiring that everything be done at its proper time like clock work. Of course he buys and sells for cash.

Trade is flourishing as never before in Canada. The taxes paid on imports at the port of Montreal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, of nearly \$9,500,000, are 500,000 more than in any previous year. There were 202,060 entries during the year, while 12 yrs ago 100,000 was the highest figure then reported. The growth of Canada's trade is steady and of a substantial character.

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GARDENING ON TWELVE ACRES

TENTH PRIZE ESSAY.

In the fall of '91 I left the gold diggings of Mont and came to the Puget Sound country and was there married to a young woman with whom I had grown up in Wis. Was 27 yrs of age, raised on a Wis farm and owned a small farm there at that time, but as wife's parents lived here and wished us to stay, we concluded to buy a small piece of land and grow up with the country. In the spring of '92 we



purchased 40 a of wild, heavily timbered land, there being no other kind here, and went to work to make a farm and home. Sold the place in the east for less than it was worth, for we needed the money here, after paying for our 40 a we had about \$400 in cash and were both in good health.

As our \$400 would not go very far in opening up a new place, wife thought she had better teach school, as she thought she could help more in that way. She taught for 2 yrs and received \$60 p mo. I boarded at a neighbor's. The first thing I did was to cut a trail to the farm so I could get a team in. I then found the sp. most easily cleared and got 2 a ready for crops that spring; of course I did not take the stumps out. Planted the 2 a to potatoes and garden truck, but as the ground was rough and full of rocks we did not get much of a crop. That summer I slashed, burned and cleared 5 a more and the second year we had 7 a in crops, mostly field peas and potatoes. The crop was fairly good, but there was no market to speak of, as this country was just over the "boom" and times were hard anyway.

The second year we bought a team, wagon, plow, harrow and other necessary tools and built a small house and moved in. Made a bad mistake when I bought the team, for I had neither feed nor a place to raise it. It would have been far better to have waited a year or two longer when I could have raised my own horse feed. As it was I could have hired our times the work done with the money I spent for feed.

The third year we did not do much but clear a little more land. Times were getting harder, we could scarcely sell what we did raise, the land was hard to clear and I became discouraged and thought of leaving the country. Allowing myself to become discouraged was the biggest mistake I made, for I could only see the dark side of everything and did not look trouble squarely in the face and tell it to be gone. Nineteenths of our troubles are imaginary, and when one's courage is screwed to the sticking point the tenth one looks mighty thin.

About this time a friend(?) came along and wanted me to go into business with him, so we sold the team, wagon and tools for little or nothing and went into business. We put \$600, every cent of cash we had, into the business and stayed with it 13 mos when the banks all broke and we broke, too. The crash left us with the farm, one cow, six hens and \$60 in debt. That was worse than digging stumps. At first we thought we could not do anything on the farm, and so tried to get work of some kind in town, but everything was dead and there was no work. We moved back to the farm and then began the battle that has made me of what worth I am.

When I could get a little work from a neighbor I did it. I cut wood and piles, and when I did not have a job of some kind I put in my time digging stumps and clearing land. I put in all of the daylight and part of the dark. I made thorough work of it, and when I had a piece cleared it was clear and ready for the plow. I made up my mind it did not pay to farm among stumps and have not changed my mind yet. It pays far better to cultivate one

acre that is free from stumps than three that are stumpy.

I also discovered that if we were to eat anything we should have to raise it, so the first spring after coming back to the farm we made preparations to grow everything we should need to eat except flour and sugar. We had accumulated about \$50 and with that purchased 13 head of sheep and they have paid us nearly 200 per cent of the original cost per year since. We set out good-sized patches of berries of all kinds and started an orchard of apples, pears, cherries, plums, prunes, quinces, apricots and peaches, setting out but a few trees of each. Then we planted all kinds of vegetables that we liked to eat and planted enough so that we should at least have all we needed for home use. That part of the cleared land not planted to truck was sown to field peas and seeded to clover. Changed work with a neighbor to get team work done. We did the cultivating by hand. I purchased a Planet Jr wheel hoe and could cultivate quite a piece in a day. Crops were very good that year and we never went hungry; on the contrary we lived quite well, but none of it but flour and sugar was "store grub."

We have followed that same plan ever since, and raise at home everything that we can use and as much more as possible, that over and above needed at home is the profit. I make a specialty of squashes, cucumbers and beans because they are not so easily raised here as most other vegetables and need petting, but the petting pays. I raise 2 or 3 a of potatoes each year and they pay well. We have added to our orchard each year until now we have about 350 trees, mostly winter apples, but a variety for home use. We now have 12 a under cultivation; it is in good condition and raises good crops each year. We have done the work ourselves, so had no expense for labor. We try to market our produce when the market is bare or nearly so, and in that manner get better prices. Times have changed since we first came back to the farm and our markets are now good and prices good.

We now have a team and wagon and tools to work with. We have a nice flock of sheep, one cow which gives just enough for our own use; we keep one pig to eat the waste. Nothing is allowed to go to waste; all cabbage and turnip leaves are saved and fed to cow, sheep or hens and the little potatoes and everything not salable is used in that manner if the stock will eat it, if not, it is gathered into a compact heap and in that way is made to raise something that will sell. We have both worked hard, but it begins to show, for our income grows larger each year. We have a little boy of five and a daughter of 2 yrs, and of course they are the best to be found. We have seen some dark days, but also many happy ones, and as we look back the dark days don't look so very dark after all. We now have some money to work with and can make progress faster. The years past I have no accurate record of and that was another bad mistake. For one never knows just what they are doing unless books are kept. Last year our income was about \$700 besides our tables supplies, all from a little patch of 12 a that a few years ago I thought was not worth staying with. [C. E. Flint, Whatcomb Co, Wash.]

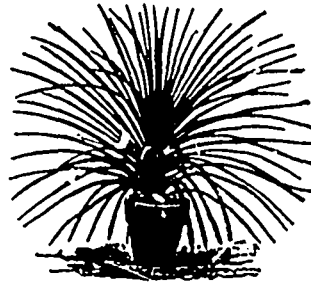
Kentucky—The wheat crop is Crittenden and Livingston counties about ruined. Fly injured at least 30 per cent. Unusually severe rains fell in middle June, causing severe floods, which about finished the wheat crop. The tobacco crop was never more promising, the stand being excellent, and if not drowned out will be one of the best crops ever raised in southwest Ky. Corn in low, flat lands about all ruined. of early May, although Hessian fly is reported in some places. Few peas were sowed to June 7, with prospects for late crop.

There are said to be 798 different varieties of roses.

Plants and flowers.

A POPULAR ORNAMENTAL.

Dracaena indivisa, or fountain plant, is a fine one for decorative purposes, ranking with palms and requiring similar treatment. The foliage is long and



DRACAENA INDIVISA.

narrow, and when the plant is young appears grass-like, when older the leaves are from 2 to 4 ft long and from 1 to 2 in wide, tapering to a sharp point. Florists increase the plants by cutting the stems of old plants in pieces 1 or 2 in long; place them in light soil with bottom heat and they quickly root, almost every eye of the wood producing a new plant. For soil they require rich loam with a mixture of peat, or woods' earth and sand. The plants should be kept in pots which are small in comparison to the size of the plants, one a foot high doing well in a 5 in pot if watered frequently. Plenty of heat and moisture are needed to produce quick growth, but when a plant is of good size it need not be forced so much. In winter less moisture should be given, especially syringing, as the surplus water settles in the axils of the leaves and causes them to rot.—[Mrs H. M. Woodward.]

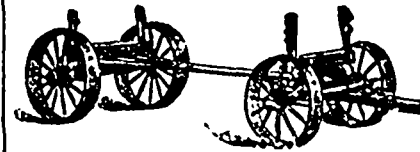
AMONG SHRUBS AND HEDGES.

Overgrown shrubs may be more easily removed than large trees, as they will stand more severe pruning. If very much overgrown and in clumps, a part of the main clump may be dug up and the remainder severely headed back, when a wholly new top will be formed. If the soil is then enriched and a little pinching in of the strong-growing branches that tend to outgrow the others, bushes of large size may be made in a very short time to take perfect form and often with far less labor and expense than if young shrubs were planted. After well establishing, the pruning given should be of a high conical form. Hedges like the honey-locust, Osage orange, buckthorn, privet and Japan quince, which have long been neglected, may often be renovated by a little hercule treatment. By judicious pruning and then pinching off the ends of the most vigorous young shoots, a uniform height and a low-branched condition may be soon attained, without which no hedge is either ornamental or useful.

Plants for House Blooming may be raised from seed sown in flower-pots during Aug and Sept. Sweet alyssum, mignonette, climbing nasturtiums, morning glories, browallias, lobellias, toronla, mimulus and Drummond phlox are especially desirable. Also many of the plants which have been flowering in the garden may be taken up in Sept and potted for flowering in the house, notably the large-flowered petunias, carnations, geraniums, begonias, antirrhinums, cupheas, heliotropes, lantanas and scarlet sage. These should be cut back fully two-thirds, carefully dug and planted in flower pots with rich soil; keep them quite wet for several days in partial shade until they become reestablished, and they will then throw out fresh shoots, forming nice bushy plants by the time cold weather requires that they be taken into the house for growth and bloom.

Farm Wagon only \$21.95.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Land Wagon that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 25 and 30 inch wheels with 4 inch tires, and sold for only \$21.95.



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

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We have on hand 25,000 squares BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING. Sheets either 24, corrugated or "V" crimped. Price per square of 10x10 feet or 100 square feet. \$1.75

No other tool than a hatchet or hammer is required to lay this roofing. We furnish with each order sufficient paint to cover and nails to lay it, without additional charge.

Write for our free catalogue No. 27, of general merchandise bought by us at Sheriff's and Receiver's Sale.

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is positively guaranteed to give satisfaction. We want every potato grower to give it a trial.

It will cost you nothing to test it in your own fields.

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TIRE TIGHTENER! SETS TIRES FOR ALL kinds harness for almost nothing. Get one for your own use. Take orders at 10% profit. Most ingenious thing you ever saw. Everyone buys on sight. Nebraska farmer made \$50 last summer among his neighbors. Agents wanted for Fairs & Farmers' Meetings. Hunt & Co., 119 6th St., Racine, Wis.

Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.

\$1.10 RAZOR STEEL STOCK KNIFE. Cut is exact size; thin, keen blades; price blade in place of spating blade, \$1.10; postpaid, 6 for \$5.50; if with small jack knife, 43c. 5 for \$2.50; Razor steel Shears, 7-inch, 60c; Stock knife and shears, \$1.50; Jack-knife and shears, \$1. Hollow ground Razor and Shears to suit \$1.25. Fixing knife, 75c; 1 1/2" dir., 25c; 4" postpaid, 50c; 5" postpaid, 75c; 6" postpaid, 1.00; 7" postpaid, 1.25; 8" postpaid, 1.50; 9" postpaid, 1.75; 10" postpaid, 2.00; 11" postpaid, 2.25; 12" postpaid, 2.50; 13" postpaid, 2.75; 14" postpaid, 3.00; 15" postpaid, 3.25; 16" postpaid, 3.50; 17" postpaid, 3.75; 18" postpaid, 4.00; 19" postpaid, 4.25; 20" postpaid, 4.50; 21" postpaid, 4.75; 22" postpaid, 5.00; 23" postpaid, 5.25; 24" postpaid, 5.50; 25" postpaid, 5.75; 26" postpaid, 6.00; 27" postpaid, 6.25; 28" postpaid, 6.50; 29" postpaid, 6.75; 30" postpaid, 7.00; 31" postpaid, 7.25; 32" postpaid, 7.50; 33" postpaid, 7.75; 34" postpaid, 8.00; 35" postpaid, 8.25; 36" postpaid, 8.50; 37" postpaid, 8.75; 38" postpaid, 9.00; 39" postpaid, 9.25; 40" postpaid, 9.50; 41" postpaid, 9.75; 42" postpaid, 10.00; 43" postpaid, 10.25; 44" postpaid, 10.50; 45" postpaid, 10.75; 46" postpaid, 11.00; 47" postpaid, 11.25; 48" postpaid, 11.50; 49" postpaid, 11.75; 50" postpaid, 12.00.

MAKER & GROSS CO., 645 A Street, Toledo, Ohio.

All Around the Farm.

OVER STIMULATION OF GRASS.

Permanent pastures and extensive lawns are subject to much the same general treatment and illustrate how true fertilizer materials may be converted into stimulants. Stimulation means the rapid exhaustion of one or two forces, where good results require three forces working together. Grass, as all other crops, requires nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. If only one of these is supplied as plant food, the result will be to rapidly exhaust the supply of the other two.

The striking effects of top-dressings of nitrate of soda to lawns or permanent grass fields has led to a wide use of nitrate of soda for a grass fertilizer, and as it makes a prompt showing to the eye, too many farmers rest with the nitrate application alone. In this use, nitrate is indeed the "whip to the tired horse." As a matter of fact, nitrate is a valuable source of nitrogenous plant food, and especially desirable for top-dressings, but it contains only nitrogen plant food. Grass needs also practically equivalent quantities of potash and very considerable amounts of phosphoric acid. An average acre crop contains plant food as follows: Meadow hay, 83 lbs nitrogen, 55 lbs potash and 23 lbs phosphoric acid; timothy, n 89, p 94, a 32; pasture grass, n 97, p 99 and p a 31.

Continuous top-dressings of nitrate without an application of a corresponding amount of potash and say, half as much phosphoric acid, will result in the soil becoming deficient in these two latter ingredients of plant food. The result is a matter of common sense judgment, the grass dies off more or less rapidly, bare spots form, often being covered with a thin growth of moss-like plants, the grass simply starves to death. Simple breaking up of the soil or liming will do little good, as the cause of the damage is a lack of available potash and phosphatic plant food. The proper plant food must be applied, but it is probable that in the process of starving out, the mechanical condition of the soil has also suffered and 2 or 3 yrs must elapse, even with the best treatment, before the soil has recovered a good normal condition.

The safest plan is to feed the grass every year, for if plant food is unnecessary, the crop will not fall off, or unsightly bare spots appear in the lawn. On heavy clayey soils apply in the fall from 600 to 1000 lbs of a fertilizer containing 6 per cent phosphoric acid and 9 per cent actual potash. On lands quite rolling, the application is best made in early spring. On lighter soils, the larger quantity should be used and applied broadcast in spring. There need be no fear of injuring the grass. Of course, if a new lawn is being seeded, or new pasture laid out, the fertilizer should be broadcast before sowing the seed and lightly harrowed in. The nitrate of soda is used to best advantage after the seed has thoroughly germinated or on old lawns and permanent grass lands when the grass first puts forth new growth in spring. Nitrate should be applied at the rate of from 100 to 200 lbs p a, broadcast, and if in midseason, the grass shows a yellowish or light green color, a second application should be given.—[Bryan Tyson, Moore Co., N. C.]

SPRAYING TO KILL MUSTARD.

One of the most persistent weeds that farmers in many sections of the country have to contend with is mustard. Although an annual it is most difficult to eradicate from fields in which it has been established, owing to the fact that the seeds, of which there are a large number, are endowed with strong vitality and are preserved by the oil they contain from decay until favorable conditions for germination occur.

Extended experiments have been made in England for the destruction of this weed by spraying. The work was also taken up last year by the Ontario experiment farm and with quite satisfactory results. A barley field in which mustard was quite thick was sprayed with a solution of 5 per cent sulphate of iron on June 26 when the barley was 15 to 20 in high and the mustard of about the same height and just coming into bloom. Another plot was sprayed with 10 per cent sulphate of iron, a third with a 2 per cent solution of sulphate

of copper and a fourth with a 5 per cent solution sulphate of copper.

Of the four plots sprayed, a 2 per cent solution of sulphate of copper, that is, 2 lbs in 10 gals of water, was the most effective, safest as regards the grain crop and the most economical to use. Spraying should be done thoroughly, and for that purpose 50 gals p a should be used. If a heavy rain follows spraying within 24 hours the operation will have to be repeated. Spraying should not be delayed after the mustard plant has reached a height of 6 to 9 in. If allowed to grow taller than this, stronger solutions would be necessary, and in large quantity, as the grain would then largely protect mustard.

The 5 per cent solution of sulphate of iron stripped the leaves from the stems, but the plant was able to bloom and mature seed. Spraying of the 10 per cent solution prevented flowering and seed pod ripening. The 2 per cent sulphate of copper mixture almost completely destroyed the mustard, and for a few days set back the barley, but the latter crop soon regained its strength and made an average yield. The 5 per cent sulphate of copper injured the barley much more than 2 per cent solution and the crop did not entirely out-grow it. Of course the mustard was all killed.

The result of similar experiments in England was that where an 8 per cent solution of sulphate of iron was applied at the rate of 60 to 70 gals p a, 75 per cent of the mustard was killed. The plot sprayed with 2 1/2 per cent solution of copper sulphate, 60 gals to the a, 97 per cent of the mustard was killed, while the plot covered with 5 per cent solution of iron sulphate, 60 to 70 gals to the a, 25 per cent of the weeds were destroyed.

A common strong cask sawed across the bung will make two good tubs for making the solution. Take pure water free from sediment, as dirty water chokes the spraying apparatus. To about 15 gals of water in each tub place 3 lbs of copper sulphate or 12 lbs of iron sulphate in a bag, and keep stirring the water in the tub with the copper or iron sulphate in the bag. The chemicals will dissolve in 12 to 15 minutes. The larger the crystals the more time required to dissolve. If crystals are placed in the water rather than dissolved in the bag they have a tendency to choke the sprayer. The copper sulphate should be guaranteed 95 per cent purity.

THE MORTGAGE LIFTED ITSELF.

In my case the most important factor has been that I left the daughter and took the hired girl. Both of us being brought up to industrious and economical habits, being healthy, the natural consequence was that we raised a large family of also healthy and nifty boys and girls. The next in importance I found to be honesty, this bridged us over two successive failures of the wheat crop when so many farmers went bankrupt in this part of the country. Having established a reputation for honesty I was always able to find a friend in the most urgent need so I could satisfy the machine company's collector and save our stock and little home of 50 a. We always had enough to eat and to wear, but denied ourselves of the so-called luxuries until we had the money to buy same for cash. The going in debt for something not absolutely needed has ruined many a farmer. It will not do to be too nice and continually try to imitate city people, as the occupation will not allow of such fine-haired folks.

Another important factor in lifting the mortgage I find is to not turn with every wind. A farmer must stick to and improve on those industries which he has chosen. It may be for a year or two other lines would pay better but by the time the change is effected and understood most likely is overdone, and the first chosen leader which has been disposed of at a great sacrifice will again become a paying business. Never lose your head. I am nearly 50 years old. Began with \$0 a at the age of 24 and now own upward of \$60 a. By attending to everything at the right time and following the principles outlined above the mortgage did not have to be lifted, but it has lifted itself.—[Fred Pieggenkuhle, Fayette Co., Ia.]

Why Kill the Snakes?—Why does the farmer kill every snake he sees? Even in a busy time he will stop his

plow for half an hour to dig out and kill a snake, yet the snake is, ten to one, perfectly harmless to man and is one of his best friends. Gophers, squirrels and mice will be scarce in a field where there are a few snakes. How long will superstition and fanaticism cause the farmer to persecute his best friends? There are but few dangerous species of snakes and these are easily recognized.—[J. L. Irwin, Nemaha Co., Kan.]

Crockery Grit—Unslightly piles of broken dishes that accumulate in the back yard should be broken in small pieces and fed to growing turkeys and laying hens.—[Mrs J. Wright, Mich.]

The Flesh of Guinea Fowls is of excellent gamey flavor and a few of them are desirable on the farm to perform the work of watch dogs. They set up a great cry when intruders appear.

Eggs From Dog Rations—Dispose of the worthless dog and convert the food that he eats into rations for poultry. Many dollars would be saved annually.—[M. J. W., Mich.]

Teosinte is of no particular value in any state where corn, clover, cowpeas and soy beans can be raised as well as is possible in Va. Corn has all the good qualities possessed by that plant and without its faults.—[Prof D. O. Nourse, Va Exper Sta.]

Covered Feed Trough—For end pieces take two pieces of board 8 by 12 in and a board 8 in wide and 6 ft long for the bottom. Mortise the bottom to the end boards 6 in from the top. Fit two pieces, 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 in between the end pieces on top to keep feed from falling out at sides. Bore 1/2 in holes 2 in apart for wires. Fit two more pieces 1 1/2 in square and 6 ft long and bore 1/2 in holes for wires. Cut the wires 6 in long and drive through the holes as illustrated. Add lid with hinges and fastening. After trying this box you will no more feed on the floor or the ground.—[M. T. Haxton, Bradford Co., Pa.]



Benson's Hybrid Muskmelon is an entirely distinct and new hybrid, claimed to be a cross between a Pomegranate melon and Netted Gem. This rare melon combines the fragrance and beauty of the Pomegranate and has the size and quality of the Netted Gem. This melon is enormously prolific, good specimens weighing 3 and 4 lbs. It is somewhat oblong in shape and very solid, in color a rich orange, striped and mottled with gold. The great value of this melon lies in its preserving qualities, not being excelled by any known melon. The flesh is snow white, quite solid and most deliciously flavored, being quite spicy and aromatic. The preserves made from this source are of unusually fine flavor and are quite easily made. For crystallizing it is one of the finest fruits known. The Garden Lemon and Vegetable Peach cannot be compared with it, as it far excels them in all respects.—[S. L. Watkins, El Dorado Co., Cal.]

The Value of Cowpeas—We must maintain the fertility of our soil or abandon our farms at no distant day. The former can be done more successfully in southwest Mo by growing cowpeas than any other fertilizing crop with which I am familiar. Cowpeas will grow and make a fair yield on land that is too old, worn and poor to grow corn. Cowpeas will grow and make pasture and feed when it is so dry that clover and other grasses die. Cowpeas mature at a season when we have less rain and more time than other hay crops. Cowpea hay is not so easily damaged by rain as other hay crops. Cowpea hay, with a little straw, corn fodder or timothy hay, will winter horses, young cattle and dry cows in good condition without grain. Cowpea hay will make more good milk and butter than anything else in the way of hay. The following conclusions are the result of a trial experience and observation, and on our dry and uplands that are subject to drouths I am confident will prove correct. Where soil conditions and humidity of the atmosphere are such that clover will grow to perfection there is perhaps no better feeding and fertilizing crop.—[W. T. Rutledge, Mo.]

IN THE NEW WEST.

Less than 4 yrs ago the Nez Perce reservation of Idaho was thrown open for settlement. It was immediately settled up by people mostly from the northwestern country, many of whom had almost nothing to start in with, probably a team and wagon, a cow or two, and a few farm implements. They went to work at once breaking out and putting in all they could, and notwithstanding the poor marketing facilities, that is, poor prices for grain and the great distances to haul it, from 20 to 40 miles, they have succeeded in making a good living. A number of sawmills were brought in and began operations at once, supplying the great demand for lumber. "Shucks" were put up at first, mostly, but were replaced later on by more substantial and comfortable buildings, and now one can see in riding over the country many dwellings and outbuildings that compare favorably with those of much older settled countries.

The principal crops raised are wheat, flax, oats, barley and vegetables of all kinds. Almost every ranch has its orchard. Some fruit was raised last year and there is a fine prospect for fruit this year. Apples, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, etc, will do well here. A large acreage of flax will be raised this year and many of the farmers are combining to ship it to eastern markets instead of contracting to deliver it here, thereby saving to themselves middlemen's profits. Wheat does well and there will be a larger acreage of wheat than of flax, yet by the time one hauls it so far and gets such low prices there is not much left after expenses are paid. There are two railroad surveys up on the prairie but the companies seem slow about building.—[O. Rufus Hays.]

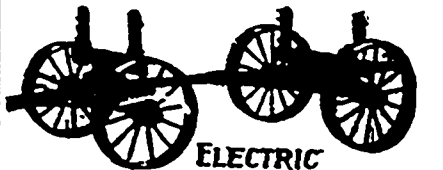
Oklahoma—Melon growers expect to ship 400 carloads. The biggest melon field in the territory is near Red Rock in the Otoe and Missouri Indian reservation. Ranch "101" and S. W. Carson have 1000 a equally divided between musk and watermelons. A spur track is being built into the melon fields.

It Is a Very Easy Matter to get up a club for Farm and Home. The paper is so interesting, and its subscription price so low, that a good-sized list of subscribers can be secured in any locality. A brief description of some of the many premiums given for clubs will be found in this issue, but our complete list, containing a variety of useful and valuable articles will be sent free on application. Send us your address on a postal card and we will send you a copy by return mail.

A crop that does not exhaust the soil is not worth harvesting; it is impossible to get from the soil something for nothing.

Farm Wagon Economy.

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



This wagon is composed of the best material throughout—white hickory shafts, steel wheels, steel axles, etc. Guaranteed to carry 400 lbs.

These Electric Steel Wheels are made to fit any wagon, and make practically a new wagon out of the old one. They can be had in any height desired and any width of tire up to 3 inches. With an extra set of these wheels a farmer can interchange them with his regular wheels and have a high or low down wagon at will. Write for catalogue of the full "Electric Line" to Electric Wheel Co., Box 24, Quincy, Ill.

FIRE, WEATHER, and Lightning Proof

Black, painted, or galvanized metal ROOFING and siding; (brick, rock or corrugated) METAL CEILINGs and SIDE WALLS in elegant designs. Write for Catalogue. The Penn Metal Ceiling and Roofing Co., Ltd. 204 S. Broad St., Pa., or 24 Howard St., Boston, Mass.

THE HOME CIRCLE

THE DUELISTS.

Man to woman I charge thee, grant my love's claim!—
Beauty of flesh and spirit, honor of name;
Innocence unaroused from dream of the child;
Youth that the pitch of knowledge hath not defiled;
Heart of a woman shrined in maidenhood's breast;
Soul of an angel, white as wings of the blest;
Faith unto death, tho' my love falls or survives!—
Such is the measure men demand of their wives.

Woman to man I charge thee, give in return,
Even as oak to ivy, strength the weak yearn;
Not of your strong arm only—strength, too, of soul—
Earth but its field of battle—heaven, its goal!
Chastened of passion, yield me love the divine—
Victor of self, and loyal even as mine:
Homage in peace; heroic service in strife!—
Such is the measure man must mete to his wife.

So it is waged forever, fought, but not won,—
Duel of love wherein no sword is undone;
Woman and man opponents, heart against heart,
Challenging each to fill love's uttermost part!
Neither accepts the challenge, both fall its high art;
Yet are ideals fruitful, even in blight,
Woman is higher—man his lowest above,
Waging for aye the sexes' duel of love!
[Minnie Gilmore.]

THE GRASS.

Oh, the gentle grass is growing in the vale and on the hill;
We cannot hear it growing, still 'tis growing very still;
And in the spring it springs to life with gladness and delight;
I see it growing day by day—it also grows by night.

And now once more as mowers whisk the whisks from the lawn,
They'll rouse us from our slumbers at the dawning of the dawn,
It saddens my poor heart to think what we should do for hay
If grass instead of growing up should grow the other way.

Its present rate of growing makes it safe to say that soon
'Twill cover all the hills at morn and in the afternoon;
For often I have noticed as I've watched it o'er and o'er,
It grows and grows and grows a while, and then it grows some more.

If it keeps growing right along, it shortly will be tall;
It humps itself through strikes and legal holidays and all;
'Tis growing, up down all the streets and clear around the square;
'No end is growing in the ground—the other in the air.

If earth possessed no grass, methinks its beauty would be dead;
We'd have to make the best of it and use laced hay instead.
I love to sing its praises in a way none can surpass,
And poets everywhere are warned to please keep off the grass.
[Nixon Waterman.]

THE WOODLAND LAKE.

[Written for Farm and Home.]

Beautiful lake of the wild wood,
Bright in the morning sun,
Lying at rest in the noontide,
A gem when the day is done.

When the tall pine trees are riddled
Deep in your quiet breast,
Leaving my boat from its moorings
Idly I float and rest.

O'er you the cloud world is drifting,
White billows capped with gold
Gleaming against the soft azure,
Type of the Eden of old.

R. B. MERRYMAN.

"You are a pharmacist, are you?" "I am." "Been in business a number of years?" "I have." "Registered?" "Yes, sir." "That is your diploma hanging over there?" "It is." "Well, you may give me a pound of borax."

Sam Pepper's Double Story.

Written for Farm and Home by Joshua Baker.

SAM PEPPER was the star reporter on the Morning Call. I was night editor in those days, and the one bright spot in my day's existence was to handle his copy. He was the quietest, most accurate man I ever knew, his stories, too, were written in a nervous, forceful style that raised them high above the average newspaper standards. Moreover, he had a nose for news and would unearth more double column stories than any other two men in the city.

So long as he was let alone to do his work in his own way, it was all smooth sailing, but he was moody, almost sullen at times, and resented interference with a fierce, half-savage determination to carry out whatever he had undertaken without question or hindrance. So far as I can remember he never failed to obtain a complete and reliable story of whatever he was assigned to, no matter how slight the clue, and his copy was always turned in on time, quantities which any night editor is quick to note and appreciate.

One night—or rather early one morning—he and I were alone in the office. It was our custom to keep one man up all night ready for any late emergency, and this was Pepper's turn. He was more sociable than was his wont, and as the hours passed without interruption other than the occasional rumble of a car or a belated hack, we fell into conversation.

"Prof Selby made the statement this afternoon," said Pepper, "that it was impossible to write with both hands at once." "Isn't it?" I asked. "I never tried, but I think I could do it." "Try it and see. It is easily demonstrated." Pepper picked up a piece of paper, and with a pencil in either hand, attempted to write his name with both hands at once. The effort was so ludicrous that I could not refrain from laughing.

"It can be done and I am going to do it," said Pepper, quietly but firmly. "And some day you will see me writing two stories at the same time." "Nonsense!" I laughed. "Would you care to wager a box of cigars?" he asked. I assented, but the thing appeared so impossible to me, and for that reason made so little impression on my mind that I forgot all about it in three days' time.

Another night came, about a month afterward, when Pepper and I were again killing time. Again he drew out pencils and paper, and this time signed his name rapidly and neatly with both hands simultaneously, then pushed the paper over for my inspection.

"You will have to pay that box of cigars," he said. "Not yet," I replied. "You have certainly done well, but after all, this is a simple thing to do, requiring only sufficient practice. One hand has but followed the movements of the other. You could not write two different names."

For answer he picked up another piece of paper, and with scarcely greater effort wrote my name with one hand, his own with the other. The motion of both hands was steady and absolutely simultaneous; there was no trick about it. I was amazed. Nevertheless, I was not ready to admit that I had lost the wager.

"You have trained yourself to write these particular names," I said. "It is purely mechanical work, though astonishing. But we were speaking of stories. You could never work out two distinct lines of thought and write them at the same time. That is beyond the power of man."

"You are partly right and partly wrong," replied Pepper. "It is true that I have practiced writing these particular names, and at present that is the limit of my ability. But I look upon this feat merely as a preliminary step, a fundamental power to be acquired in preparation for that I propose to do. The accomplishment of my purpose may take longer than I anticipated, but I am assured of its possibility. At the end of six months, a year at most, I shall smoke your cigars. Would you care to make it two boxes, one for each hand?" "I'll make it half a dozen," I answered. "I'll take you," said Pepper. Then we separated. Ten months went by without a reference to the matter passing between us—eleven months,

and I considered the wager as good as won. Then there came a night when all the evil forces of nature broke loose over the city, and in the turmoil of the storm the latent savagery in human nature seemed to assert itself in harmony with the elements. When I floundered in through the gale-driven torrents and took the desk at 6 o'clock, I found a murder, a suicide and a serious railway wreck confronting the staff.

Pepper had been at work upon the murder since early afternoon. At 7 o'clock he laid the story, complete up to date, upon my desk. The murderer was still at large, and it was only necessary to station one of the subordinate reporters at police headquarters to await developments. I was about to send Pepper to the scene of the railway wreck when the telephone bell rang.

"A steamer is ashore down the harbor, sir. It is thought she is going down with all on board," said the man who answered the call. It looked like a bad job. "You'll have to go," I said to Pepper. "Telephone what you have at 1 o'clock for the regular edition. I'll give you until 3 for a special if it proves worth while."

Pepper was off like a flash at my last word, cool and true as steel, but with fire in his eye. The fury of the night found a glad response in his nature—he could work like a demon at such a time. At 9 o'clock I received a message from him giving the name of the vessel, with a request that her owners and the underwriters be interviewed from the office. He added that the passengers were in no danger, and that he would be in the office with his story in time for the regular edition.

What with the unusual hurry and confusion of the night, the strain told severely on my nerves. Twenty times I looked at my watch, sure that Pepper should be in. He had never failed, yet somehow I felt an unreasoning fear that he would fail to-night. When at 12 o'clock he called me over the telephone I was at the instrument in two strides.

"What is it?" I cried. "Hold back the regular until the last possible minute and prepare for a special. The murderer is caught. Can I have until 1:30?" "Yes; but what about the wreck? Don't you want help?"

But Pepper had already rung off, and I shouted down the wire in vain. I would have dispatched the best available man to his assistance, but I was wholly in the dark as to his whereabouts. For even if he got in at 1 o'clock he would not have time to write two big stories for the regular. I knew that perfectly well, yet I could do nothing better than to trust to luck. I was tired and angry for I knew that the Argus, our rival, was hot on the trail of both stories, and if we did not cover them in the regular we were sure of being "scooped." I fumed futilely, bullied the staff and paced the floor like a madman.

At 25 minutes past 1 Pepper walked into the office as unconcerned as if nothing was at stake. I rushed up to him frantically. "Is it true?" I shouted. "That the murderer is caught? How did it happen? Who is he? What about the wreck? Here, some of you men, have Pepper tell you one of his stories and write it while he writes the other." I was almost beside myself. It is strange how a man will go to pieces sometimes.

Then Pepper rose and looked at me as he had never looked before. He was the stronger, better man, and although I was his superior in authority he held the upper hand. "Keep still," he said. "Leave this to me. In half an hour you shall have enough on both stories for the regular, and for the special I must have four columns on the first page." "But you can never write four columns to-night," I gasped. "Keep still!" he thundered, and brushed me aside.

Cursing myself for a fool, to be bulldozed by a reporter into what my judgment told me was suicidal folly—for I fully believed we would have two garbled stories instead of even one good one—I returned to my desk and attacked a pile of copy. Suddenly I became conscious that all the men in the office had stopped their work and were gazing at Pepper.

I glanced over at him. There he sat, two piles of paper before him, writing rapidly with both hands, never pausing, and not once referring to his notebook. All his movements were like those of a machine. His eyes were dropped so that I could not see them, but I could feel the intensity of their glance as it passed from one pile of paper to the other rapidly and with mechanical

regularity. How long I gazed spell-bound I do not know. The clock striking two at length aroused me.

I spoke to him, but he did not hear. I laid my hand on his shoulder, still there was no response. He was so absorbed in his occupation as to heed nothing else. I cast my eye over the pages he had already written. At that moment he threw both sheets aside impatiently and looked up. There was no recognition in his glance, and his voice was cold and metallic. "There are the stories for the regular," he said. "Now I will write the specials."

He bent to his task again, unheeding a question I asked him. I gathered up the papers. There were two stories, one of the wreck and one of the capture of the murderer, both absolutely complete, although lacking in the minute details which he was now writing. They were written in his most brilliant style, and even the chirography showed no departure from his usual hand. On a minute examination of the copy of both stories, made several days afterward, the only unusual feature I was able to discover—and this was indeed remarkable, although I am inclined to believe it could not have been otherwise—was that in both, there was an exact correspondence of sentences and paragraphs, even down to the structure and number of words in each.

At the time, however, I only remember feeling intense relief. The Argus would not have a story of either event that could compare with ours. I headed the articles and rushed them up to the composing room, then threw myself into my chair and watched Pepper.

At a quarter to 3 o'clock he was still writing rapidly, but the terrible strain had its effect upon him. His face looked haggard, his hands trembled, his body relaxed something of its intense posture. I was alarmed for him and tried to rouse him, but he only shook me off. And I let him go on. I ought to have stopped the killing performance by brute force, for that would have been the only possible method.

A few moments later he called for a glass of brandy, which he drained at a swallow, then hurled himself at his task again. At one minute to 3 o'clock he threw the last sheets from him and sank back exhausted. He called for another glass of brandy, and when he had drunk it, appeared greatly refreshed. He soon left the office, highly elated at his wonderful performance, believing that a fortune was within his grasp, and laughingly offering to release me from the payment of the wager.

But the next day he did not come to the office and the messenger sent to inquire reported that he was violently ill with brain fever. He hovered between life and death for eight weeks, but we saved him at the very mouth of the grave, and after a little he began to gain strength.

One summer night he wearily dragged himself up the office stairs and dropped into his accustomed chair. "I've come to say good-by, Jack," he said. "I guess not," I answered. "Hav'n't you heard? I am to be managing editor, and you succeeded me as night editor."

But he shook his head. "Thank them for me, Jack. But it's too late. I haven't the nerve. I'm going back to New England, on to the farm where I was born. By and by, when I am strong enough, I'll come back, if you want me."

Then he went away. That was ten years ago. He never returned, and, although I am still watching for him, I think we shall never meet again in this life.

Everything helps—each for the whole, and all for each, the raindrop distilling through the soil to the plant's root, the breeze that wins forth the leaves with its restless murmur, and plant and leaf hastening upward with joyful persistence to sweeten raindrop and breeze with subtle essences which their fine chemistries have won from the clod. It is work, transmuting life into beauty and power, that keeps human souls fresh with perennial springtime growth, that makes man know himself a sharer in the creative energies of God, his co-laborer as well as his offspring.—[Lucy Larcom.]

Eternity, which cannot be far off, is my one strong city. I look into it fixedly now and then. All terrors about it seem to me superfluous. The universe is full of love, and of inexorable sternness and veracity, and it remains forever true that God reigns.—[Carlyle.]

The Magic of the Violin-III.



PAGANINI.

It is a mistake to delay in beginning a child's musical education. No matter how proficient the violinist who makes a tardy start may become, he will not attain to the eminence that would have been possible if work had been begun before he entered the teens. Six years of age has been set as a favorable time for commencing lessons, but eight years is early enough.

The flexible body of a child readily responds to new demands. He accepts suggestions simply and is not over-anxious regarding his attainment. Consequently his progress, though slow, is steady; difficulties are not anticipated and, when they are encountered, are disposed of comfortably. He is not old enough to set up a standard of excellence to which he strives to attain at a single bound. Therefore, his nerves are not strung to such a tension that they defeat the despatching effort to accomplish miracles. He is saved, too, from the black moments when the older pupil feels sure that, through some physical defect, a flexible bow-arm is an impossibility, that he can never produce a good legato, that the staccato is the invention of the evil one; that his ear is defective, his fingers wooden; that the doors are closed against him and labor is vain.

And yet, as has been said, the advance of most young children will be tediously slow. They are easily wearied, the enthusiasm of the early lessons passes and interest flags, they are heedless and forgetful. With them it must be "line upon line and precept upon precept," until the teacher, anxious for himself, for the parent, and for the child, that something definite and capable of giving pleasure should be accomplished, feels that he is lifting a dead weight. But, fortunately, the Slough of Despond is not of great extent and by the time the child has mastered some simple melody, he is on firmer ground.

Unless the child is unusually developed for his age, a small violin will be needed, for a while, as his arms are too short to hold the full-sized instrument correctly. When his growth will warrant it, the change should be made and, in a short time he will adjust himself to the new conditions.

Special care should be exercised in the selection of the violin for, while princes may indulge in an Amati, a Stradivarius or a Guarnerius for their early efforts, the generosity of mankind must content themselves with something far different. Indeed, it seems a debasement of a fine instrument to subject it to the tortures of the first stages, and if the pupil is so fortunate as to possess such an one, it should be carefully laid aside until the violinist is worthy of it. Children are careless and the first violin is apt to show splintered edges and blunted corners, even if it escapes more serious injury. Boys, especially, are wont to indulge in perilous flourishes with both violin and bow before the novelty of the new possession has worn away, and before the violin has become the beloved companion that it is destined to be. As the bond between the player and his instrument strengthens, it is shown in the increased care which the latter receives. No longer is it allowed to be neglected, its shining surface obscured by resin, a prey to varying temperature. Now, each fleck is carefully removed, the silken wrappings tenderly adjusted and the safety of the instrument guarded with watchful care. And, when the violinist is worthy to receive a valuable

instrument into his reverent hands, it is as if a king had come to his own.

Still, while the valuable instrument is reserved for future use the present trials may be mitigated, for there are violins and violins among the cheaper grades. Some are so shrill or so unresponsive and tubby that their unhappy owners shrink from their torturing tones. While the pleasant expectation of picking up an unappreciated marvel for a song is about as uncertain of fulfillment as the hope of finding the fabled pot of gold at the rainbow's end, a fairly sweet-toned violin may be obtained for a moderate sum. It is wise, at such a time, to obtain the advice of someone who is experienced in the choice of instruments, for the uninformed purchaser, who is helpless before the necessity of making a choice, may select the instrument which most pleases the eye, be it red, golden or russet brown, and, taking its voice on faith, be woefully disappointed.

No less important than the violin is the bow and here, too, the intending purchaser should seek adequate counsel. Otherwise, he is liable to consider that, so long as he buys a stick properly equipped with horse-hair, his duty is done, and curiously examines the mountings of the varied assortment of bows to see wherein the difference in expense may lie. To pay \$10 or \$12 for a bow seems folly. Surely, one that may be purchased for a dollar and a half is good enough. And, at the outset, the pupil may agree until the bowings are reached that are an impossibility for a poor bow to master. The weight of the bow should be carefully adjusted to the child's needs, but a heavy bow is less to be regretted than the crooked, inflexible stick that fails to respond to the pupil's efforts. Perhaps a careless child should not be trusted with a good bow until he has learned that it is not to be used as a fencing foil in warfare with imaginary or small boy foes, and that it is too delicate for other than legitimate usage; but, if he is carefully instructed regarding its fragility and its value, it is well to run some risks for the sake of his increased comfort and achievements.—[Con Sordino.

ELIZABETH'S FIT OF TEMPER.

"Don't get angry, little folks," said the good Swedish grandmother to the children, when a quarrel seemed imminent. "I have lived a great many years and though I have known anger to do a great deal of harm, I never knew of but one case where it did any good."

"Tell us about it, grandma!" cried the children, forgetting their quarrel in the prospect of a story. Grandma counted the stitches on her knitting work, and then began.

"It was when I was a girl of sixteen, I lived, much of the time, at my uncle's, for they had no daughters and I could well be spared from home. They had a large farm and many hired men, but the only other help aunt had was the servant girl, Elizabeth. She was a stout, capable girl, willing to work, but she had a fiery temper, and if she got angry for any cause she would slam the doors and bang the dishes about in a dreadful way, though she seldom said anything.

"Grandfather lived at uncle's, a fine old man, and we all loved him. One day at dinner he happened to get a bit of meat into his windpipe and choked terribly. Uncle and aunt both rushed to him, but they could give him no help. In a very few minutes he grew black in the face, his struggles ceased and his breath stopped. No pulse could be found, nor heart beat; his hands and feet grew cold.

"Poor father's gone!" said uncle at last, bursting into tears, an unusual thing for him. We all felt very badly, but our grief could not bring grandfather to life again.

"They laid him out in a cool room, as was the Swedish custom then, where the body could be kept for a week. Then aunt, Elizabeth and I began to do cooking, for it was customary for all the relatives and friends to come and call when they heard of a death, and no one was suffered to go away without being fed. This lasted for a week, and then came the funeral, followed by a grand feast, to which all the relatives stayed.

"Every day the people who came and went in to look at poor grandfather's face would remark how well he was keeping, and how young and fresh he looked, as though he might open his eyes and speak. There was nothing

deathly in his looks; he appeared, rather, to be in a sweet sleep.

"The day of the funeral a fire was to be built in the room where the body lay, and Carl, one of the hired men, was told to do it. But just then he was called to do something else, and then he was sent to town on an errand and forgot all about it.

"Aunt came hastily into the kitchen where Elizabeth and I were at work. 'Carl has gone off and forgotten to build that fire,' she said, 'and the coffin will be coming. There isn't a man anywhere about. Elizabeth, you will have to go and make a fire.'

"Elizabeth left off stirring the pudding and went out. She said nothing, but by the way she slammed the door I knew she was angry at having to do Carl's work for him. Aunt was getting out the best linen for the funeral feast and I was rubbing the old family silver spoons.

"Elizabeth got a big armful of wood and kindlings and carried them into the room where grandfather was laid. Her temper was still up and she threw the wood down on the floor with a bang which jarred the whole place, for it was a loosely-built room, joined onto the main part of the house.

"Then the strangest thing happened. The bit of meat in grandfather's windpipe flew out on the floor and he sat up in bed!

"I shall never forget how Elizabeth came flying into the kitchen, her eyes standing out with astonishment. 'He's sitting up!' she cried.

"Sure enough! The falling of the wood had given him a jar which dislodged the piece of meat so he could breathe again and it saved his life. When he was better he told us all about it. He had known all the time what was going on around him, could hear all that was said, but could not open his eyes, lift a finger, or speak a word. He tried his best to do so, for he feared he should be buried alive, and he probably would have been had not Elizabeth, in her anger, given him just the shock necessary to save his life.

"It was a very strange case and doctors and other people came from far and near to hear his story. The doctors agreed that the bit of meat must have not quite filled the windpipe, but left just room for air enough to pass so he did not die, but not enough to give him strength to move a single muscle. Had he been a delicate person, or one weakened by a long illness, he would have died in a short time, but being in full vigor of health and strength the spark of life was kept alive, and that was all, for his breathing was so faint it could not be discovered. He would not have lived much longer. But he recovered completely and lived many years after that, as well and strong as any old man. For this is a true story." [Mattie W. Baker.

Paganini—And who was Paganini?

He lived so many years ago that doubtless no one living except possibly some very old people have seen him or heard him play. He was the most extraordinary of violin performers. He was born at Genoa in 1781 and died at Nice in 1840. It may encourage young performers to know that he would practice single passages 10 hours, and some of his compositions were so difficult that he alone could play them. He could hold his audiences spellbound and move them to tears, and his marvelous handling of the G string astonished all Europe.

To Help India—Rev George Brooks,

who has spent nine years in India, says that England is doing all in her power to relieve the distress there, in spite of the impression of the American people to the contrary. He says there are only two practical ways of relief. One would be to have grain shipped there in such quantities as to take the control of the markets out of the power of the merchants. Another would be to make India a manufacturing and not merely an agricultural country. "But caste prejudices would make the latter practically impossible. Caste is the curse of India."—[Mrs J. S.

Smack Harry had been spending the afternoon with a little boy in the neighborhood.

"Did you have a nice time?" asked his mother on his return.

"Not very," replied Harry. "His mother kept hanging around all the time."

Mollie May in New York-IV.

A WARDROBE IN ONE COLOR.

My Dear Julia: Was there ever such a season for beautiful color, or extravagance and richness in dress? Certainly dress has become a most im-



portant matter to consider, and it is no easy task at the present moment to acquire the reputation of being a well-dressed woman. One must be constantly on the qui vive, ready for any sudden changes and yet quite careful to avoid extremes. This season many well-dressed women are choosing one color, the favorite or most becoming one, and having all their summer gowns made up in the different shades. It is a novel idea and worked very prettily in one case I have in mind, pink being the chosen color.

There was a pink pique suit, pleated skirt and Eton jacket, with white embroidered collar and revers; a pink and white insertion and pink ribbons; a pink and checked gingham trimmed with dimity with white heading and black velvet ribbon and pompons; a pink and black figured foulard and a deep crushed strawberry pink linen trimmed with bands of white linen. All her hats were trimmed to match the gowns, two being remarkably attractive. One of these was of white straw, poke shaped, trimmed with large pink roses and black velvet ribbon; the other shaded the face and was trimmed with huge rosettes of pink taffeta. This maiden weeded out all other gowns from her wardrobe excepting a few white pique suits and white muslin and organdie dresses, which, of course, she will never wear without pink sashes or rosettes. She will always be associated with pink and it will be her special privilege to wear that color.

I must not forget to mention the new Japanese rashes which are so very popular. They are made of china silk or silk mull and draped high around the waist and fastened at the middle of the back with a full butterfly bow and long, full ends. The front of this corset belt is often trimmed with rows of narrow, black velvet ribbon and fancy buttons. These rashes are really "the making" of the new waist, as very little else is required to finish them.

News comes from across the water that we are soon to see a most wonderful change in the style of hair-dressing. The pompadour is doomed and a fringe or bang has been seen at many functions. Ribbon bows as a decoration for the hair have become so common that they have been discarded for flowers. A single rose with a few green leaves caught on the left side well down near the forehead is quite the newest fancy.

I have sketched a little gray muslin gown which is going to make me such a serviceable calling gown. It is so light and cool. It is simply made, its chief novelty being the wide draped bill of black silk mull. The body of the skirt is tucked in groups and trimmed at the bottom with two accordion pleated flounces of the same. The waist has a surprise effect (fastening over at the left side) with yoke and under sleeves of fine, white mull, tucked and trimmed with yellow insertion.

Let me know where you have decided to spend your summer, whether at the mountains or the shore, as I may be able to give you some valuable suggestions about your wardrobe and save you lots of bother. Devotedly yours, MOLLIE MAY.

Young America.

MY LITTLE FRIEND MANDY.

I'm going to tell you a story of a little girl I know, whose life is so different from that of all you boys and girls that you could hardly fancy what it is like. The name of this little friend of mine is Lillie Gentle and although she is only five years old she is a very clever little actress and she earns a salary of perhaps \$25 a week.

But I must tell you of the part she plays. A few years ago a very beautiful play was written by a clever



actor, James A. Herne. It is called Shore Acres and Mr Herne's part in it is that of a kind, gentle old man, who is very fond of little children even if he never had any of his own. Everybody loves him. One little girl who comes into the play very often is Mandy Gates, and she is one of Uncle Nat's little friends.

Poor little Mandy! Long ago her mother had left her with nobody to care for but her father, whom you can easily see she loves with all her heart. This is the sweet part my little friend plays. She has not a line to speak during the whole performance, and yet many a time when she is leaving the stage she gets a round of applause from the big audience that would be enough to turn an older head. But it does not hurt Mandy. You would find her behind the scenes with the three children who have parts in the play whispering and playing while they wait for the signal that tells them it is time to go upon the stage again.

And what do you suppose they play with? You know they have to keep quite still, so every night their mother brings with her to the theater a good big lump of bread dough and for half an hour at a time these little folks are kneading it vigorously and molding it into the queerest shapes. I watched them one night while they were hard at work. They had a long, narrow slab before them and it was covered with all sorts of things, pies, cakes, loaves, funny flat griddle-cakes and dough worms. Mandy asked me to have a dough worm, so I looked at it curiously. It was half a yard long but thicker than her own fat finger, and the green, pudgy bits of hers had rolled and thumped it until a bit of dough would have looked clean beside it, while the loaves and cakes were just a shade or two bigger.

Some stage children have pretty frocks and hats to wear, but not poor little Mandy. Her stage father is poor and has to work hard, so his little girl has only one frock, a limp, faded calico, a jacket much too big for her and an old red scarf to wrap her in when she goes over to Uncle Nat's one cold Christmas night.

Mandy is one of the jolliest of little

girls. Her black eyes sparkle with fun, she does and says the funniest things, only not on the stage. There all she has to do is to just follow her old tired father about. She is always at his heels like a loving little shadow, a forlorn, motherless, wee girl with a pathetic face and sweet, gentle ways. Mandy makes her small role so real that many a time Mr Herne gets a letter from some kind motherly soul who wants to adopt Joel Gates's little daughter.

The part of Mandy is not, however, the first one this small actress has played. She was only two years old when she went on the stage and then her master was dear, kind Joe Jefferson. He wanted a little girl to play Meenie, in Rip Van Winkle. You know before Rip went away up the mountain for his long sleep he had many a gay frolic with his two little folks, so Mandy was his sweet wee Meenie and in the picture the scene behind her is the quaint old Dutch village of Falling Water, where Rip's home was.

Mandy is quite a chatterbox and one thing she will talk to you about before you have known her long is the pleasant holidays at Mr Jefferson's home, which is next door to President Cleveland's summer home. There Mandy has spent many a long lovely day playing with Ruth and Esther Cleveland and Mr Jefferson's little grandchildren. Then she was the guest of honor and if you could have come on the merry group in the garden or by the beach you would find Mandy acting all by herself her own part, perhaps Mr Herne's, or sometimes a character which she has seen Mr Jefferson play.

GRANDFATHER'S BIRDS.

[Written for Farm and Home.] The hay-field, I tell you, was pretty with its cocks of a russet brown. And its ridges formed with the hay-rake, and the grass that was not yet down. And I and the mares and the mower and that sliver of falling green. Must have made as pretty a picture as most of the folks have seen. But I reckon I viewed a finer when, taking the length of the land, I and the mares and the mower arrived at a sudden stand: There in the hay was the children, there was Nellie and Laure and Jen. And the boy in his pants and apron—just as busy as chicks with a hen.

I couldn't make out for a minute as to what it was all about. The piling and pulling and raking, till I heered the little chap's shout: It come to me clear as a whistle and loud as the dinner bell: "Look over at us, gran'father; we're four little birds. Could you tell?" Ah, them four little birds, God bless 'em! looking out with their happy eyes. And the golden sunlight flooding the earth and the air and the skies; Them four little restless rascals in that cheerful home in the hay. Just as brown as the July berries and as sweet as the buds of May.

With a whizzing and whirring the mower cut down the short slope to the well. And I knew that the heavens were brighter for the four little birds in the nest; And the stream in the forest was dashing with the pleasantest sound along. And seemed as if it carried an echo of the four little peewee's song. Then a glimpse of the nest from the corner, but what in the world could it be? The tossing of arms and the nodding was a wonderful thing to see. Then there sounded a note from the youngster as shrill as a bird's in the sky:

"After a while, gran'father, if you watch, you'll see us fly."

Another strip for the horse-rake lay its shining length in the sun. But, somehow, the land looked crooked when the row on the slope was done. And, somehow, my sight grew dimmer as I paused for the mares to rest. And I knew that the work was lighter for the four little birds in the nest. But always the words were floating through the lights and shades of the day. And the plunge of the breeze to the northward, and the scent of the new-mown hay. And that glad little voice in the ripples as the stream in the woods rushed by: "After a while gran'father, if you watch, you'll see us fly."

LOUISE R. BAKER.

THE FARM BOY.

No brother to the ox is he. He's second cousin to the bee. He loosens and lets down his jaw— And brings it up—his gum to "chaw"— There's naught but sweat upon his brow. 'Tis slanted somewhat forward now. His eyes are bright with eager light. He's working with an appetite. Ah, no! That boy is not afraid To wield with all his strength his spade! Nor has he any spite at fate. He's digging angleworms for bait. [Exchange.]

FROM OUR YOUNG AMERICANS.

"Me No Savy"—An Indian camp is five miles from us, but they are not wild, so I am not afraid of them. Last winter we went down for the first time. The old squaw was washing in the creek, and the men were in the topees, and the papposes were playing in the water, so we walked around the tents, but no one came out, so the man that was with us lifted the door and crawled in, but the rest of us didn't go in. After a while the old squaw got done washing (it was Sunday, too), and the papposes had got wet and she gave them a good spanking, and goodness how they yelled! So I got tired standing around and I lifted the door and went in, and a squaw said, "How," and I said, "Good evening." She said, "Come," so I went, but we couldn't talk much. They couldn't understand English. To everything we would say they would say, "Me no savy" (they didn't understand). I go back quite often now. The nearest town is seven and one-half miles away. I haven't been to church for five months now; it is too far. I don't go to school; haven't since I was 13. Some people here live in dugouts, but we live in a house.—[Wild Girl of the West.]



Rest for Weary Brains—Examinations are over and now our weary brains will have a chance to rest. One terrible thing was an examination in arithmetic. Our teacher gave us about half of the state teachers' examination. As one of the class said, "It was enough to make one hate school forever." I have not read very many "solid" books, but several of the novel sort. I am glad there are no girls like Water Lily about here, for if there is anything I detest it is a girl who is continually trying to win the name of "flirt." Girls, if I have seemed to be rude, I hope you will not think anything of it, for I have to empty my mind once in a while. E. O., I know that boys and girls can be friends only. I have boy friends, but that is all they are. I think boys are all right when they mind their own business. But they are no good if they do not. E. O., let us hear from you again.—[Old Maid.]

Young Ideas—I think the letters on literature are nice, but the girls of 14 should keep their love experiences to themselves. My favorite authors are Sir Walter Scott and E. P. Roe and I like Louisa Alcott too. Longfellow is my favorite poet. Think of some of the lovely poems he has written. Now don't scold the stepmothers any more, for if they think enough of you to come in to your homes and take the mothers' place you ought to treat them kindly.—[Mountain Flower (Sixteen), Washington.]

My pets are three cats and three goslings. I think some of the young Americans' letters are silly when they write so much about kissing. I think if they would write more about their homes and schools and pets it would be better. I do not admire Water Lily or Fred Swansons.—[Frances Kelly (Nine), New York.]

I am 13 years old and go to school in the high school of Spencer union school. My father takes a great deal of interest in F & H, and when he finds any good remedies or suggestions in it he cuts them out and pastes them in a scrap-book. I wish Doubtful Dennis of Mich would send his address to me.—[Paul S. Emmons, Box 268, Spencer, N. Y.]

I wish Young Americans would give Water Lily a rest. Papa has taken F & H for several years. I like to read the letters very much. I am fond of reading. I read several books last summer and winter. I am reading Swiss Family Robinson now. I have a doll 34 years old.—[W. J. L., Washington.]

We have taken F & H for 15 years and couldn't do without it. I am 14 years of age, weigh 119 lbs and measure 5 ft 3 1/2 in. I can wash, bake, iron, churn, cook and can do most any kind of work. I have an organ for amusement. I am taking lessons. Why don't more of the boys and girls write about music? I think Ethel Wells is a real sensible girl.—[Elva, Pennsylvania.]

I live on a farm where we raise strawberries, raspberries and most all kinds of grains. Like No 2 of Letter Circle 21, I enjoy reading very much. My favorite authors are Louisa M. Alcott and

Rosa N. Carey. I have read Jack and Jill, Eight Cousins and Rose in Bloom by Miss Alcott and Our Bessie and Queenie's Whim by Miss Carey, besides many others. I would like correspondents from the ages of 14 to 17.—[Helen Wright, Pawamo, Mich.]

Crutches—I have been crippled since last September and cannot walk without crutches. I got my ankle hurt the first day I started to school and could not go after that. I hope I can go next term, for I love to go to school. I like to help farm, but I cannot help this summer. I have been working some for the Farm and Home and I am well pleased with my premiums.—[Earl Wyatt, Indiana.]

Bad Boys—I was glad to see Toots start out on literature and the school-room. My favorite prose writer is Sir Walter Scott. I do not exactly agree with her in regard to ruling by love alone. It may do where she lives, but if she comes down in grand old Texas where I live, she will find it a hard task to teach some pupils to love her. The principal of the school I attended this year undertook to teach a school without administering justice, but the pupils soon found him out and they treated him scandalously. Ruling by love may be all right where pupils have not been spoiled, but at this place for several terms the scholars have been doing as they please; and about the only way to win their love would be with a long-handled shovel and a first-class six-shooter.—[Jack Slister.]



Dolls and Dolls—I was nine years old last August. I have been three winters to school, and my little brother, who is six years old, went with me last winter. I have a little baby brother 13 months old who can walk. We have a dog named Jack. I have a host of dolls. There are Amy Bell and Kitty May and Lucy Bell. My papa is a huckster, and brother and I go with him sometimes. I worked for the F & H and got a watch. I am more than pleased with it. I got papa a zobo brass cornet also. Please print this, as I want to surprise my papa.—[Minnie A. Marble, Kentucky.]

Loves All—Coddle's Sister, I would like to correspond with you. Water Lily, don't get discouraged.

Write again. You will be a wiser girl by and by. I once knew a girl who married her school teacher; they were not happy and they parted. She was termed a flirt. Take warning and don't be a flirt. I am sweet sixteen. In regard to stepmothers, I have one; she is as good to me as my own mother might have been. Stepdaughters, be kind to your stepmothers. Don't think because they are stepmothers you must hate them. I am very much interested in elocution and would like to hear more from those that are. Sweet sixteen, please write again. It seems a good many of you are love-sick. I love all alike. It is right that we should love, for God is love.—[Miss D. M. Scott, Box 153, Richwood, O.]

Come Again—Hello, cousins; I've been a silent listener to your talks for some time, but now I want to join again. Ray, we were glad to see you back. Toots and Ethel, I believe I'd like you for sisters. I have two now, but the more the merrier. How do you think you'd like me? What's the matter with Water Lily? Why don't you tell us some more about your school teacher? Hurry! I have graduated, but I don't think I'm very smart, oh no. Ray, you like dancing, now so do I. I'd rather dance than eat—except when I'm real, real hungry. May Farm and Home continue to live and prosper; it's a dear old paper. Call again, did you say? Thanks. I will some day.—[Phoebe, Utah.]

WITH WOMANKIND

MARTHA'S INGENUITY.

"Got a letter from Sister Angeline," announced Farmer Stebbins as he came in from town one morning in spring. "What does she say?" asked his wife.

"She wants Helen to come out and visit us a spell—for two or three months. Bin goin' to dances an' parties an' all them city things, I s'pose, till she's spoiled 'er health. Angeline hain't much sense 'bout bringin' up girls. She wants Helen to come an' stay till she gets picked up—thinks country air an' plain livin' 'll do 'er good, I s'pose."

"What do you think?" asked Mrs Stebbins of her daughter Martha. "Can we have her come?" Martha paused undecidedly. "I don't see how we can have her. There isn't a room in the house fit to put her in." "She couldn't have the east room upstairs—" began Mrs Stebbins. "Why, mother, that isn't fixed up fit for a hired man," interrupted Martha.

"Wal, she's goin' to come, anyhow," decided Mr Stebbins. "If Angeline wants her girl to come here, she's welcome. What'll it cost to fix up that east room for 'er?" "Forty or 50 dollars," answered Mrs Stebbins. "It needs a carpet an' a bedroom set an'—" "Can't do it. I jest ain't got the money," and Mr Stebbins sighed. "Martha, can't you fix it up so it'll look nice?"

Martha had been thinking seriously. "When does Helen want to come, and how much money can you spare for the room?" she asked. Mr Stebbins opened his well-worn wallet. "Here's a ten—it's all I can spare now, but maybe I can let you have some more in a few days, an' Angeline said she'd be here in 'bout three weeks." "I think I can manage it—I'm going to try, anyway," said Martha, brightly.

That afternoon Martha drove to town and returned in triumph with her "wherewithal." The next morning they began on the room. The old rag carpet which covered the floor was consigned to the woodshed, and Martha proceeded to give the woodwork a thorough cleaning. The walls had been kalsomined a year before, but were still sufficiently white, the room having been used only at rare intervals. "It ought to be papered, but we can't afford it," Martha decided, as she prepared to wield the paint brush.

The woodwork of the room (with exception of floor) was painted light pink, while the old-fashioned beds' ad, the quaint old bureau (one without a mirror), a plain washstand, a straight-backed wooden chair and a large old-fashioned rocker were painted white. When dry they were treated to a second and still later a third coat of paint. During the drying spells Martha cut large pink roses and buds from cretonne and glued them around the wall, a foot below the ceiling, thus forming a most artistic frieze.

Her brother was induced to make a window seat 2 ft wide and 5 ft long, with a hinged cover that it might be used for a clothes box. This Martha upholstered in cretonne—pink roses on a light background—generously padding the top and finishing with brass-headed tacks. Several sofa pillows were provided for it, one being of white dotted mull, each dot worked over with pink silk, the various shades from light to dark pink being used. The full ruffle had the dots unworked and was feather stitched with the pink. The curtains of white dotted mull with ruffle of the same were hung on small white poles and tied back with pink ribbons.

After the third painting the furniture was treated to a coat of white enamel and was than ready to be "dressed." The bed was arrayed with a spread of white dotted mull over pink cambric, with shams to match, the latter made in one piece with the mull filled on over plain cambric. The bureau scarf of the same material had a ruffle of mull feather-stitched with pink. Above the bureau was hung, crosswise, a long mirror which was given a new 5-inch pine frame painted pink at the outer edge and shading to white as it neared the glass. The washstand was given a splashier of white mull over pink, a cover of white linen feather-stitched with pink, and mats crocheted of white cotton yarn and edged with pink Saxony. The lower part was hung with drapery of white mull. The large rocker was treated to a large, soft cushion of pink and white

cretonne and downy head rest of the same, tied with pink ribbon.

A piece of broom handle, painted white, was suspended by pink ribbon for a towel rack. A small kitchen table was given a new top of convenient size and painted white. The cover was of white linen on which were appliqued pink cretonne roses. The carpet was of heavy cretonne, over which were scattered pink roses. Numerous dainty knick-knacks were added, some pictures were hung and at the end of the three weeks the room was ready.

"Martha Stebbins, what a lovely spot!" exclaimed Cousin Helen, when she beheld it. "There isn't a room in our house that's half as dainty." And Martha was satisfied with the result of her labors.—[Marie Irish.]

TWO SOUTHERN DISHES.

Corn Chowder: Fry two sliced onions in pork fat, using a deep kettle. When tender add 8 potatoes sliced thin. Season well with salt and pepper and cook a few minutes in plenty of water. Cut and scrape the corn from 8 large ears or use an equal quantity previously cooked, boil until tender, then add 1 qt of boiling milk and 2 tablespoons of butter rubbed smooth in milk, also a tablespoon of flour. Allow the chowder to boil up and season with more salt and pepper if necessary.

Corn Pudding: Cook corn until tender, using either canned corn or that cut from the cob. In an earthen dish place 1 cup sweet milk, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon sugar, 2 well-beaten eggs and salt and pepper to taste; beat thoroughly. Place the corn in a baking dish, add the milk mixture and bake until a golden brown.—[L. M. Annable.]

CANNING HINTS.

Almost every housekeeper cans fruit, but there is a great difference in the quality of the fruit after it is canned. Care and patience are necessary to obtain good results in this work, for success often depends upon trifles, and the closest attention should be given to the smallest details.

Glass cans are used more than tin, and they are really the cheaper, because they can be used as often as one likes. Tin cans soon rust and are then unfit for use. In buying glass cans, see that there are no flaws or blisters in the glass. Test them by filling half full of water and turning them upside down on the table five minutes. If any water oozes out they are not safe. Using old rubbers is poor economy, and when you are buying them get the best quality, for poor ones often tear in putting them on the cans and are never safe. Sometimes a lid that will not fit one can will fit another perfectly, so do not discard the lid. Often jars are all right except that small pieces are broken from the upper edge. These may be used for jelly or jam, but should never be used for canning fruit.

Cherries are generally canned with the pits, although many prefer them pitted, and this is not a difficult task if one uses a cherry pitter. If canning pears, apples, peaches or other large fruits, pare them and put in cold water enough for two or three quart cans. Put two porcelain-lined kettles on the stove; pour boiling water to come to the top of the fruit in one, in the other put the sugar and add water to make a thick syrup. Let the fruit boil without stirring until it is so tender that a straw will pierce it.

Have a large shallow pan on the back of the stove, fill half full of warm water and set two or three jars in it. When they are boiling hot, set a large-mouthed funnel in the jar, take up the fruit with a wire spoon so it will not break, fill a jar full, then pour the boiling syrup in until every crevice is full, wipe the top of the can, put on the rubber ring and screw on the top. The work should be done quickly after the fruit is ready to put in. Wrap a dry towel around the jar, lift it out of the water and set it where no draft will strike it. Try each can several times during the next 24 hours and tighten with a wrench. Then wrap each jar with paper to exclude the light and set it away in a cool, dry cellar. The fruit that is canned by this method retains its shape and flavor better than if the sugar is put into it while it is cooking. If the fruit is to be used for pie, it may be canned without sugar and will keep just as well.

Some young housekeepers are puzzled

to know how much cooking is needed for different kinds of fruit. Gooseberries and peaches usually require eight minutes, cherries five, currants six, sour apples and plums 10 and pears 20. [E. J. C.]

SUNSTROKE, HEAT-STROKE.

Either heat-stroke or sunstroke may attack a person sitting in a stifling room as readily as in the open field. Each of these diseases is caused by heat, accompanied and aggravated by fatigue. It is almost impossible to overcome a thoroughly healthy man by any degree of heat known in our climate unless this man is at the same time suffering from fatigue.

When the physical body is exercising, great amounts of waste matter are thrown off. One effect of great heat is to prevent the throwing off of these waste products, causing a species of self-poisoning, which manifests itself either in a sudden seizure, like an apoplectic shock, as instanced when men drop unconscious while at work, or in the somewhat milder form called heat-stroke, when there is a sort of collapse of the physical powers.

In heat-exhaustion the skin is relaxed, cool and pallid, and the temperature is either normal or below normal; whereas in sunstroke the temperature rises from normal, 98 3-5, to 103 and above, the skin is hot and flushed, the pulse is rapid, and convulsions are common. In case of such an attack the patient should be put in the coolest place possible, in a draft of air if convenient, and ice should be applied or cold water dashed upon the whole body, with vigorous fanning. Such heroic treatment would be detrimental in the case of one overcome with heat-exhaustion, whose temperature was already under normal, and whose skin was relaxed and pallid.

There is another way by which to distinguish between these two forms of heat attack. The sufferer from heat-exhaustion usually realizes that his or her condition is uncomfortable, and complains seriously of the heat before the real attack comes on. The sufferer from sunstroke does not usually realize that his condition is serious until the actual "stroke" occurs. In all serious cases of this kind the physician should be summoned at once.

CORDIALS.

Cordials are both nourishing and strengthening, and so beneficial to children and invalids that the thrifty housewife in putting up fruits should not fail to provide them in sufficient quantities. Blackberry cordial is especially valuable in cholera infantum, diarrhea and dysentery, relieving pain as well as effecting a cure. A tablespoon of raspberry cordial in a glass of water makes a cooling and refreshing drink for fever patients. It is also valuable in bowel complaints. Dewberry cordial is another old and reliable remedy in diarrhea and dysentery. Strawberry, grape, currant and wild black cherry cordials are excellent tonics for a debilitated stomach. In coughs, too, the latter cordial is extremely valuable. Elderberry cordial is said to be a specific in dropsical affections.

Although many cooks use liquor in making these cordials, it is by no means necessary, and for obvious reasons is undesirable. If properly made these cordials will keep well for weeks after being opened, if corked again each time, but it is safer to put them up in small bottles, so that only a small quantity need be opened at once.

Strawberry Cordial: Mash a quantity of ripe strawberries and let stand several hours. Strain off the juice carefully, add 2 lbs of white sugar to each quart of juice. Boil 15 minutes and add 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Bottle and seal hot.

Currant Cordial: To 1 qt of ripe currant juice add 2 lbs of white sugar, 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, and boil 20 minutes. Bottle and seal while hot. One tablespoon in half a glass of cold water is an excellent blood purifier in the spring of the year. It should be taken several times a day.

Cherry Cordial: Wild black cherries are best, but any sour cherries may be used. To 1 qt of cherry juice add 1½ lbs of white sugar, 1 teaspoon each of nutmeg and cinnamon, and boil until clear. Seal hot. Excellent in bilious derangements.

Raspberry Cordial: To 1 qt of red

raspberry juice allow 1 lb of white sugar, and 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Simmer gently for half an hour. Black raspberry cordial is made in the same way.

Blackberry Cordial: The fruit should be fresh and fully ripe. Mash the berries and simmer gently for ½ hour to extract the juice. Strain, and to each quart add 1 lb of white sugar, and 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Boil until a rich syrup, put into bottles and seal while hot.

Grape Cordial: To 1 qt of ripe grape juice add 1½ lbs of white sugar and 1 tablespoon of cinnamon. Simmer for ½ hour. Bottle and seal while hot.

Elderberry Cordial: Mash very ripe elderberries, strain and to each quart of juice add 1 lb of white sugar and a teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Boil 20 minutes. Bottle and seal while hot.

The dose of these cordials is 1 teaspoon several times a day to children of five years or over, less quantity to those younger, tablespoon to an adult.

Loaf sugar should always be used when procurable, but the best granulated sugar may be substituted if necessary. Harsh spices like cloves and allspice should be avoided. The spices should be strong and pure. They should be grated, tied in a muslin or cheesecloth bag, and simmered in the syrup until it is done. The fruit juice should always be carefully strained before adding the sugar and spices. A coarse muslin bag makes the most satisfactory strainer.—[Mary Foster Snider.]

HOT WEATHER COOKERY.

Bird's Nest Pudding: Pare and slice tart apples in a pie dish, pour over the top a cake consisting of 1 egg, ½ cup sugar; 1 cup of sour milk and cream, ½ teaspoon saleratus, nutmeg, flour enough to make a batter, bake 20 minutes. Sauce for it is made of sweet milk and cream, nutmeg, sweetened to taste.

Poor Man's Pie: Slice the apples, place in a pie dish, sweeten, put crust on top, bake; when done slip pie on plate with the crust underneath.—[Mrs Ida L. O. Bunnell.]

Potato Salad: To about a quart of chopped cold-boiled potatoes, add 5 small green onions, 1 cucumber pickle and a few sprays of green celery, all finely minced. Over this pour a dressing made as follows and set away until needed: Take the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs and rub smooth, adding meanwhile 1 tablespoon melted butter. To this add ½ cup cider vinegar very gradually and salt and pepper to taste. Some like mustard, but we prefer it without.—[Ellen C. Smith.]

Fruit Shortcake: This is very plain and very nice. Take ½ qt of flour, add 2 teaspoons of baking powder, sifted through the flour, a pinch of salt and mix in a tablespoon of melted lard. Wet with cold water, stirring till smooth, the consistency of cake. Turn into a greased tin and bake in a quick oven. When done, spill open, and to the bottom part add lumps of butter, put on the fruit and a little sugar, then the top part. Set in the oven for two minutes and serve with cream and sugar or any desired sauce.—[Ruth Raymond.]

Canned Pie Plant—Pull off all the old stalks the first of August. When new shoots are large enough, gather as desired, peel, cut in inch pieces and fill up the cans as you cut it up, pressing the pieces closely together. Place the cans in cold water and fill up with cold water, letting the jars run over with water for a minute or two, thus excluding the air. Seal up immediately and put in a dark, cool place for winter use.—[A. R. A.]

Cheese Toast—Place 1 cup grated cheese, 1 beaten egg, 1 tablespoon butter and ½ cup sweet milk in a dish and let come to a boil over a moderate fire. When thus heated, turn over slices of nicely toasted bread and serve at once. [L. A.]

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1541, Boston, Mass, he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.—[Adv.]

STITCHES

BEDROOM DECORATIONS.

These decorations are especially pretty for summer, after the spring house-cleaning is completed. The curtains, dresser scarf, commode dollies, head rests and cushions for the chairs and a cover for the pin cushions should all



Fig 1

be made of white dotted muslin. The muslin must be of a good quality with rather large dots.

The scarf for the dresser must be cut one inch smaller than the dresser top to allow for ruffles. Embroider the dots with yellow silk. The rings around the outside edge of the scarf are made into flowers by embroidering six petals around each, as shown in Fig 1. An under scarf should be made of yellow cambric, giving the muslin cover a golden effect.

Only the outside row of dots on the curtain should be embroidered. The ruffles are two inches wide. Tie the

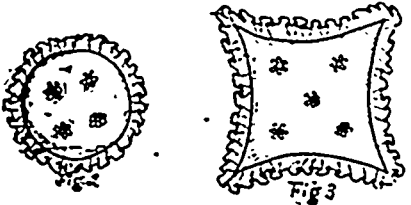


Fig 3

curtains back with yellow ribbon an inch wide. The four dollies for the commode are round. Three of them are about four inches in diameter and the large one for the bowl about six inches. Mats are made of the cambric to go underneath the dollies. Fig 2 is the model. Some people prefer a commode scarf to the dollies, if so, one may be made like the dresser scarf.

The chair cushion, head rest and back of pin cushion are made of yellow cambric and the covers of the muslin. Figs 3 and 4 show the shapes of the pin cushion and head rest. The chair cushion and head rest should be tied on with yellow ribbon.

If the furniture in the room is oak or the bed a white iron one with gold

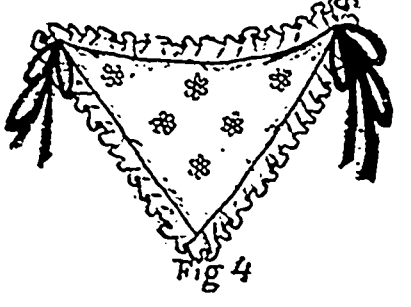


Fig 4

trimmings, the effect is exceedingly pretty. If good taste and judgment are used expensive and rich materials are not necessary. The most effective and artistic decorations are often produced from the simplest material

CORAL TIDY.

This handsome tidy calls for four rather coarse steel needles and No 8 Dexter knitting cotton.

Cast on one hundred and fifteen stitches, one hundred and nine will knit three times through the pattern, leaving three stitches for each edge. Edge in the directions means three stitches on either side of the tidy to be knitted every time across. Divide the stitches on three needles and knit with the fourth. Knit across plain three times before commencing the first row,

and when the tidy is the desired length, knit three times across before binding off.

1st row—Edge, * knit five, narrow, k two, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, k one, over, k two, narrow, k four, narrow, k two, over, narrow, over, narrow, over k one, over, k two, narrow. Repeat from * twice, knitting four stitches at the end instead of five, edge.

2d and every even row—Edge, seam the remaining stitches to edge.

3d row—Edge, * narrow, k two, narrow, k two, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, k three, over, k two, narrow, k two, narrow, k two, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, k three, over, k two, narrow. Repeat from * twice, the last time knitting three at the end instead of two, edge.

5th row—Edge, * narrow, narrow, k two, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, k five, over, k two, narrow, narrow, k two, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, k five, over, k two. Repeat twice from * last time k three at end instead of two, edge.

7th row—Edge, * narrow, k two, over, k one, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, k two, narrow, k four, narrow, k two, over, k one, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, k two, narrow, k four. Repeat from * twice, the last time k five at end, edge.

9th row—Edge, * k three, over, k three, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, k two, narrow, k two, narrow, k two, over, k three, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, k two, narrow, k two, narrow. Repeat from * twice, knitting two at the end instead of three, edge.

11th row—Edge, * k three, over, k five, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, k two, narrow, narrow, k two, over, k five, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, k two, narrow, narrow. Repeat from * twice, knitting two at end of row instead of three, edge.

12th row—Seam across, edge, then repeat from first row for desired length, and finish with fringe on each end. Cut the cotton twice the length of the forefinger, double the cotton (there should be six strands), and knot it in with a crochet needle.

An edged fringe is crocheted as follows: * One hundred chain, one single crochet in the first. Repeat from * till the fringe has reached the requisite length for one edge, working from left to right.

2d row—One s c in every s c, and in every ch of the 1st row which the s c took up.

3d row—One s c in the first s c of former row * (over leaflet, six ch, one d c) in second of the six ch, one short treble crochet in first of the six ch. Work both stitches off together. One leaflet (six ch, one d c), passing over six stitches, one s c in next stitch, repeat from *.

4th row—Like third; the s c are, however, crocheted in the vein of the stitch between the two leaflets.

5th row—Alternately one s c in the vein of the stitch between two leaflets, six ch.

6th row—One s c in every stitch— [Sarah E. Wilcox.

WIDE CROCHETED LACE.

This is a beautiful pattern for trimming pillow slips. Use a fine steel hook and No 70 crochet cotton. Make a chain of sixty stitches.

1st row—One tr in 4th stitch of ch, one tr in each of next three ch, * ch two, miss two ch, one tr in next ch. Repeat from * twice, making three holes, one tr in each of next fifteen ch, * ch two, miss two ch, one tr in next ch. Repeat from * five times, making six holes, one tr in each of next three ch, ch two, miss two ch, one tr in next ch, one tr in each of next three ch, ch ten, turn.

2d row—Miss six ch, one tr in each of next three ch, one tr in 1st tr of last row, ch two, tr in 4th tr, two tr under two ch, one tr in tr, three holes, (see 1st row), seven trs, four h, four trs, one h, seven trs, two h, four trs, ch two, tr in 2d stitch of ch, ch four, turn.

3d row—Four trs, one h, seven trs, six h, seven trs, five h, four trs, one h, four trs under six ch of last row, ch ten, turn.

4th row—Miss six ch, one tr in each of next four ch, one h, four trs, seven h, seven trs, four h, seven trs, two h, four trs, one h, ch four, turn.

5th row—Four trs, three h, seven trs, four h, seven trs, one h, four trs, five h, four trs, one h, four trs under ch six of last row, ch ten, turn.

6th row—Miss six ch, tr in each of next four ch, one h, four trs, four h,

sixteen trs, ten h, four trs, one h, ch four, turn.

7th row—Four trs, eight h, twenty-eight trs, three h, four trs, one h, four trs under six ch of last row.

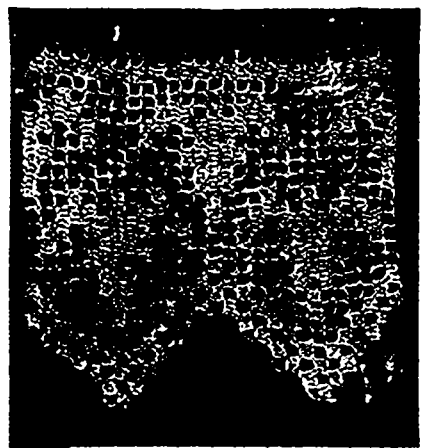
8th row—One tr on 4th tr, two trs under two ch, one tr in tr, one h, four trs, four h, sixteen trs, ten h, four trs, one h, ch four, turn.

9th row—Like 5th row except at the end ch five instead of ten, turn.

10th row—One tr in 4th tr, two trs under two ch, tr in tr, then like 4th row.

11th row—Like 3d except at end when ch five.

12th row—One tr in 4th tr, two trs



under two ch, tr in tr, then like 2d row.

13th row—Like 1st except ch five at end.

14th row—One tr in 4th tr, two trs under two ch, one tr in tr, one h, four trs, three h, twenty-eight trs, one h, four trs, one h, ch four, turn. Repeat from 1st row.

MEDALLION LACE.

Materials, Medallion braid and No 50 turkey red crochet cotton. Explanation of terms: Spliced tr, thread twice around hook, hook in work, draw thread through, over, draw through two stitches, over, hook in work, (over, draw through two) three times. Crossor X tr: One spliced tr as above, two ch, one tr in middle of spliced tr. Picot: Five ch, catch with s c in first of five ch. Leaf: Three trs, keeping last loop of each on hook and drawing off two.

Lower edge: 1st row—Spliced tr around bar at end of medallion, four ch, cross tr in 1st and 2d loops of medallion, (three ch, cross tr in next two loops) twice, four ch, repeat, putting spliced tr around bar between medallions.

2d row—One d c in four ch, one picot, one ch, one leaf in two ch of cross tr, one picot, one ch, one leaf in same two ch, one picot, one ch, one leaf, one picot, one ch, one leaf, one picot, one ch, one d c in four ch, repeat.

Upper edge: 1st row—One double tr around bar between the two arms of spliced tr, two ch, one tr in loop, (two ch, one d c in loop) four times, two ch, one tr in loop, four ch, repeat.

2d row—Cross tr in double tr and tr, one ch, (cross tr in two dcs, one ch) twice, cross tr in tr and double tr, one ch, repeat.

3d row—One tr in first arm of cross tr, two ch, one tr in second arm of cross tr, one ch, repeat.

4th row—Cross tr in two trs, one ch repeat.—[S. E. W.

SUGGESTIONS.

Fruit Pudding—Place in the bottom of a pudding dish 1 or 2 cups of any kind of fruit with a nice flavor. Make a plain shortcake, roll out right size to cover the fruit and steam half an hour. If plenty of fruit is used and sugar added, no sauce will be needed, but sugar and cream may be used. If the fruit will not cook in half an hour, steam it before the dough is put on.—[Allie L. Nay.

Spanish Chocolate Cake—Beat to a cream 1 teacup soft butter and 2 teacups pulverized sugar, add the well-beaten yolks of 5 eggs, stir in thoroughly 1 teacup sweet milk, using a cup the same size as that which measured the butter and sugar, add the well-frothed whites of 2 eggs, and beat three minutes. Sift twice 3/4 teacups flour, to which has been added 2 heaping tea-

spoons baking powder, and beat in a little at a time until all has been used. Bake in layer cake tins. Filling. Beat the whites of 3 eggs very stiff. Slowly melt 2 teacups granulated sugar with as little water as possible to dissolve it, then boil it until a little dropped in very cold water will snap. Take at once from the fire, pour it slowly on the beaten whites of eggs, stirring very fast. Add 1 teacup extract vanilla, 1/2 cake grated chocolate, and stir until sufficiently cool to spread between the layers, over the top and sides.—[Sarah E. Wilcox.

Chicken Mince—Place 2 tablespoons butter and 1 of flour in the pan, and when well heated add 1 cup milk. When creamy, add 2 cups cold chicken which has been minced fine, season with salt and pepper. Heat through, browning slightly.—[L. M.

Anecdotes may be used to lengthen the evening's program in localities where it is difficult to make out one of sufficient variety. Let each one invited be asked to contribute an anecdote, either humorous or otherwise, as preferred, and prizes may be offered for the ones most creditable, as chosen by the judges.—[Lillian Searle.

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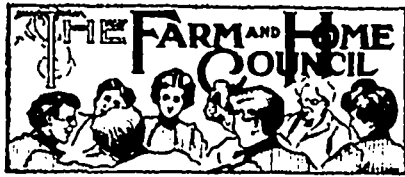
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THE FOURTH AT COUNCILVILLE.

June 1 the citizens met at the city hall to discuss the all-important question, Shall we celebrate? After patriotic speeches by Senis, Gordon and Keystone Bach it was decided in the affirmative. Niskayuna was chosen president of the day, Jack Silster and Twentieth Kansas marshals.

On the morning of the Fourth every business house was represented in the parade, F & H by a float beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. In the center stood the "waste basket" full to overflowing. At the park there were music by the band, with Hopeful James as leader, invocation by Bishop, address of welcome by Mayor Shiftless Simpson, response by Coddle and music by choir (Amity circle) led by Roxane. Independence of Councilville, a poem composed by Poetic Bill, was read by Kink. The orations by El Rustico and Mrs Publico were fine and copied in several of the daily papers, for which Clayton, Raisin Leaf, Cynic and Pretoria were reporters. There was music by the ladies mandolin club (Coddle's Sister, Iowa Girl, Katy Did and Iowa Marguerite). Then Regal invited all to a basket dinner prepared by the ladies, Mrs Susie Miller, Mrs N. E. H. and Sister Ella were the committee.

In one booth Mrs Clark and The Maine exhibited specimens of their handwork; in another Plow Boy, assisted by a young Mrs, examined craniums free of charge and Rene Rustic gave lessons in palmistry. Idaho Bachelor had charge of the merry-go-round, where the Young Americans found the most enjoyment.

In the afternoon there was music by the mandolin club (Success circle), Nebraska Sand wielding the baton, also short speeches by Irwin Billman and Pennsylvania Corporal on The War in the Philippines and Siksavert on The New Woman, but when Veni Vidi Vici announced her subject, The Family Pocketbook, every man in the audience became interested in a ball game at the other side of the park; even Matt Van, Au Revoir and Arkansas Traveler disapproved. Has Been won in the egg-eating contest, Bill of the Ark in the pie-eating contest and Just a Happy Lad succeeded in reaching the empty pocketbook at the top of the greased pole. Pessimist caught the greased pig. Jakey ascended in a balloon, coming down with a parachute. Beth of California and Teddy won the bicycle race.

Cam E Rakodak took a fine snapshot of Bachelor as he was making his bow to "one of those delectable creatures." Leo Beachy had a business eye and took subscriptions to F & H. Bill of the Canyons renewed acquaintance with old friends. Cowboy was there and with him a lady—which one we will let him tell. Hawkeye Hank and Snow Boy flirted sadly. I regret to tell. Has Been overheard Niskayuna telling Machinist that if he succeeded in getting a patent on his new flying machine he would give Bill of the Ark the agency for Councilville. The fireworks under the management of Jay Hawker were a grand success. The last display represented the head and shoulders of a noble looking man. Some said it was Abraham Lincoln; others said it was Jerry Simpson.—[F. O. J.]

AMONG OURSELVES.

More Help Wanted—There has been so much good advice given to Cowboy that perhaps some one can help me out. I have been corresponding with a young lady for two months and we have been "keeping company" for six months. Our acquaintance has extended over at least three years. Now what I want to know is this: Would it be proper for me to ask her now to be my wife? She is my ideal, but I fear she does not think as much of me as I do of her. [Ruck Strap]

My story is this: I live on a farm in quite an isolated place, where it would be hard to get city-bred girls to come, and as they are the only ones that strike my fancy I am likely to be a

confirmed "old bach," unless I decide to try a plan that tempts me and about which I ask the Councilors' advice. I have been going to see an attractive girl in my neighborhood merely for pastime and I have discovered that she is in love with me and believes that I am with her. She has one of those intense natures that take a love affair seriously and knowing this I feel that should I undecieve her her life would be ruined. I will admit I have been thoughtless. Would you advise me to marry her in the hope of learning to love her? They say "Love begets love." Why not in my case? She is perfectly lovable and I like her as well as any one. The only danger is that after we are married I may learn to love another. Yet is it not worth trying to save her this deep pain and perhaps her life?—[Webfoot]

No Rest for Mother—Will some one explain why a man in telling what constitutes a happy home in the evening always wishes to have mother sewing or knitting while all the rest of the family are enjoying music or reading? Even the dog can be stretched lazily before the fire and the cat curled cozily on the rug. All resting but mother. Do you not think that tired woman, who has kept all the machinery in motion, borne all the heavy responsibilities, perhaps with aching head and limbs, would not be just as glad to fold those weary hands and lie back in her easy chair and rest as the others?—[Ella]

Judge Not—Jack Silster, I like your pluck, for pluck is luck. I, too, believe everybody has a mission to perform here on earth. Everybody was created to do something to benefit the world, just as you say some of the greatest men on earth were farmer boys. I am a farmer's daughter myself and live on my father's farm of over 500 acres, bounded by Dusk river, which makes it fertile and rich, and I would not exchange my life of freedom for any other I know of. I think, Keystone Bach, you are too quick to judge neat housekeepers, for if you were placed in the same position perhaps you would do no better than they. What Mrs Susie Miller said to you was very good, I know there are plenty of neat housekeepers. I can truly say I am one myself. I should like Jack Silster's address.—[M. J. Huffman]

Good Capital—Henrietta, when you are 27 perhaps you will not be so free with your pity for married Councilors. Very few if any of us need it. Keystone Bach, your fine set of tools is an insignificant capital compared to a farm. If you had stuck to farming and "always tried to do your work better than the rest," as you claim to have done in the shop, you could not have failed, and would now be independent. Bluff Springs, woman suffrage has not driven out a single saloon in either Wyoming or Colorado. I cannot see that the government is any better in these states on account of women voting, although I am not opposed to them having that right.—[Colorado Cousin]

Almost Incurable—Regal, of two evils choose the least. I am the wife of a drunkard and know whereof I speak. Your daughter will never see another happy hour after she is married to one. When he wants a drink he will be cross and abusive. When away there will be a dread of what may happen. Her children instead of being a comfort will be a source of anxiety until they are old enough to show their character. Intemperance is a disease to be shunned as much as the leprosy, for it is almost incurable, and none but the Great Physician can cure it.—[M. E. L.]

Model Man—God bless George F. Cary. Who couldn't be a good wife to such a man as he? When a man is willing and shows that he is willing that his wife shall have free access to his pocketbook that wife is not going to waste her husband's money. But oh, how many husband's begrudge their wives a single cent to spend themselves and how many wives have to earn their own clothes besides helping their husbands earn a living and a home. And if the husband dies and leaves a little property the wife has to go through with a long process of law to get even half of the property she has helped earn, while if she dies he can go right on as though nothing had happened.

Why does not the home belong to the widow as well as the widower?—[Justice]

I have been married nearly four years and we have never had one bit of trouble over the money question. We have one pocketbook. When we have a little spare money my husband gives it to me to put away. I wish Allie L. Nay would suggest the many "ways of making money at home" she spoke of in her article in the May 15 issue. I want to earn some money to help get a home of our own. I'm not very strong but am not above doing anything I can do.—[Charlie's Wife]

MY TROUBLED MIND. The first thing I so fain would know is, did man ever be A citizen of monkeydom. At home in cave and tree? Had he in long dark ages past The form he has to-day. Or had he then the gills of fish. That in the waters play? And will he e'er degenerate In distant, unborn time? Will not someone, more learned than I, Relieve my troubled mind?

Then what is mind, mysterious thing.— Does anyone dare tell? And should I hold that consciousness Exists in plant life's cell? And can there be eternity? Must it not sometime end? Must space not somewhere have a bound, And if it does, what's then? Ah, how I muse in humbleness, And feel my pride to grind. Will not someone more learned than I Relieve my troubled mind?

SHIFTLSS SIMPSON.

Second Fiddle—I was won by a noble (?) man who was in the same boat with you, Cowboy, and if you could see the sorrow that has come from such a union you would not sleep until you had tried to win the girl you truly love, go to her, ask for forgiveness, win her if you can. If you cannot, then go to your second choice, tell her the truth and love her for what she is. Without a doubt she is just as good as the other girl only in a different way. I knew about the other girl but my husband told me he did not love her and urged me to an early marriage. Had he been

What Is It?

A man who has been running a race with steam and electricity for years, finds himself suddenly stopped. It seems as if a cold hand clutched his heart. His brain whirls; he can hardly see. "What is it?" he asks himself as the attack passes. If his question meets a right answer, he'll be told that his seizure is a warning to pay more attention to his stomach, which is already deranged by irregular meals and rich foods.

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true to me and to himself they would have been brought together years ago and I alone left to suffer, but now there are three bright, active little children who love their papa and cannot understand why there is a lack of unity in parental affection, and a heart-broken wife. Let us hear your decision, Cowboy. I am interested in you and yours. [Wallflower.

Cowboy, by all means go back to your first love and ask her once more to become your wife. Do not for one moment think of asking anyone else to marry you when your love is given to another, for if she should accept your offer your thoughts would constantly wander to the one you wish in her place and she would not be long in discovering it, and then what misery her life would be!—[Charlie's Wife.

Troubles Shared—No 2 of Circle 106. I wish that more people would follow the golden rule as you have been doing, for in that way we will find the only true happiness. I would say in answer to Johnny Canuck's question that I think it a change for the worse that the young men and women of to-day think so little of domestic joys. I do not agree with you that married folks have the most trouble. When I contrast some of the bachelors around here with men that are married I can but pity the former for we all know (even old maids) how much lighter troubles are when shared.—[Nellie Bly.

The Spice Woman—"Have you ever visited the spice woman?" was the question which reached my ears as I was elbowing my way around at a fair, recently. The question answered one I was about to ask, for the crowd at this particular booth suggested a novelty of some sort. After a time, I found myself near enough to investigate, and this is what I saw: A miniature grocery store, with rows of boxes neatly labeled, behind a wooden counter. Aunt Jerusha, a typical country woman, was busily weighing the different spices, ordered even faster than she could supply the demand. Above the counter hung this sign:

Come purchase my spice,
It's new, and it's nice;
My prices compare
With the stores everywhere;
And fair rates, at best,
Will admit of a test.

Helen M. Richardson.

Poor Pessimist—Friend Cowboy, I am in trouble again since I wrote my last letter. I wished to find out which my girl loved best, myself or my money, so I wrote her I had lost my money, and only think her love stopped immediately! She was put to the test and found wanting. I am sorry, for now I shall have to see if I can find another. Zara, I do not agree with you in regard to the men. I think if you would reverse it and say the girls were heartless you would come nearer the truth, at least that is my experience. Sister Inez, you are right, a woman is not deserving of a man's love if after separation has been made she will not humble her spirit and is obstinate until his love dies, then sometimes it is too late. Yes, there are some women who are not deceitful, but they are few and far between. Cowboy, take warning and give them all up, for they will only break your heart and cause you trouble.—[Number of Letter Circle 106.



A Successful Stepmother—I have been a reader of Farm and Home for some time and have been interested in the stepmother discussion, for I am a stepmother too. When "father" and I were married two of the children were quite small. I tried to be a mother to them. I helped them with their lessons and gave them little presents to encourage them to learn. They are now all married and gone except the youngest, a boy of 15 years. He carries water for me when not at work, takes the milk and butter to and from the spring house and does many other things to save me

steps. He is never saucy to either his father or me. I think if both parties would try to do right they would not have much trouble in getting along.—[Stepmother.

A Mushroom Town—I have been a reader of this paper for more than a year and find it one of the most interesting papers I have ever read. I wish to extend my hearty thanks to you for the dress cutting system I have just received. It is three better than I expected and it proves itself very useful. I am a farmer's daughter and live on a large farm. A small railroad station is located on a portion of it. The town is only a little over two years old and consists of one general store, grocery store, drug store, one large grain elevator, an Odd Fellows' hall, a depot, a postoffice and several dwelling houses, but no saloons. The Councilors should come to this place to locate, for town lots are for sale at only \$25 each. I am a jovial young "old" maid of 17.—[A Hoosier Miss.

Mosquitoes—That malaria results from inoculation by mosquito bites has been proved by catching mosquitoes from known malarious districts, taking them to non-malarious territory and letting them loose to bite a healthy man, who subsequently developed chills and fever, relieved by quinine. There are three principal methods of waging a war of extermination against mosquitoes: First, by drainage of the breeding pools; second, by the introduction of fish into the pools, third, by scattering petroleum or other chemicals over them. The introduction of fish is of value, for fish devour and destroy the grubs of mosquitoes; the use of petroleum or other chemical substances on the water has been found to destroy effectually the larvae and pupae of mosquitoes. Howard's experiment shows that one ounce of petroleum to 15 square feet of water surface will destroy mosquito grubs and prevent their subsequent development.

Perspiration from the armpits and elsewhere is often due to nervous conditions. Sweating over the whole body, if not caused by heat or exercise, is usually due to weakness. Night sweats are often very exhausting. If such sweating occurs both day and night, it indicates that the patient is a fit subject for a physician's care. If not too serious, and at night only, a tenth of a grain of agaricin given at 6 and at 9 o'clock will commonly secure a good night's repose and even cure the trouble in a few days. This remedy is dangerous, and must not be given in doses larger than indicated, nor continued for a great length of time.

Sweating of the armpits and other parts which perspire too profusely may be relieved temporarily by sponging with very hot water for a few minutes. This may be followed by the application of the following ointment. Salicylic acid, 20 grains, boracic acid, 1 dram, lanolin, 1 ounce.

If the feet perspire too freely, it is not well to soak them and wash them too frequently in warm water. Twice or three times a week is sufficient. Every night dust the feet well with a powder containing 20 grains of salicylic acid and one dram of boric acid. Rub this well into the pores of the skin and between the toes. Dust the inside of light weight cotton stockings with the same powder and wear the stockings during the night.

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7908—LADIES' FANCY WAIST.—21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33 inch bust. Attractive waists in this mode may be developed in taffeta, foulard, India silk, crepe de Chine or tulle, with velvet, lace or applique in trimmings.



7909—MISSE'S DRAWERS.—12, 14 and 16 years. Long leg drawers in nainsook or muslin are appropriate for this mode with lace or embroidered trimmings. Wash ribbons may be run through leading at the top of the tube and small ruffles placed at the outside. If desired the lower edge may be finished with band of insertion applied and puff of embroidery or the fullness may be gathered on a band in kitcherbocker style.



7899—MISSES' BATHING SUIT.—No. 7990. This bathing costume is made of dark red serge with trimmings of white alpaca and narrow black braid. Attractive suits in this style are made from flannel, alpaca or serge in any preferred coloring. Blue and white with white head trimming being the usual popular choice.



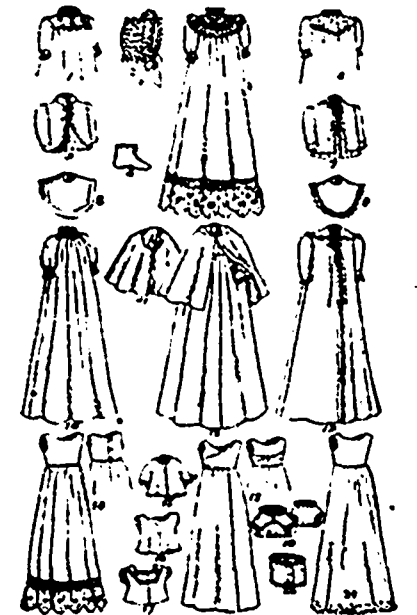
7900—LADIES' BLAZER SKIRT WITH INVERTED PLAIT.—Blazer 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 inch bust. Skirt 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 inch waist. This smart suit is made of Oxford gray, double-faced cloth, and finished with machine stitching. Some use a band of the plaid side on the skirt and reverse of the same on the jacket.



7904—LADIES' WAIST WITH SCALLOPED YOKE.—THREE PIECE SKIRT.—Waist 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33 inch bust. Skirt 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33 inch waist. Foulard. Laid one alpaca or taffeta are appropriate for this mode. It may also be developed in lawn, organdie, Swiss or dimity, with lace ribbon or embroidery for decoration.



7905—LADIES' BATHING SUIT.—31, 33 and 35 inch bust. The popular fancy tuns in black or blue sulky with white and red trimmings. In many other pleasing combinations are seen in the new bathing costumes made of serge, flannel or alpaca.



Infants' Wardrobe. Price, 40 cents.

RAKING AFTER.

Premium Pickles—Ingredients required.—2 qts small onions, 3 qts small cucumbers, 8 qts green tomatoes, 12 ripe cucumbers, 10 ripe and 20 green peppers, 3 oz each cinnamon, allspice and cloves, divided into five equal parts (each part tied up in a thin muslin bag), 1 oz white mustard, 1 oz celery seed, 1/2 cup salt, 5 lbs brown sugar, 3 qts strong and 4 qts weak vinegar. Put onions, small cucumbers, tomatoes and ripe cucumbers each in a separate dish, and to each dish add weak vinegar and a bag of spices (as prepared), let stand five days. Take the ripe cucumbers and boil them until tender, adding a little salt and alum to the vinegar. Chop tomatoes, onions, peppers and ripe cucumbers, mix all together, adding the small cucumbers, and drain through a colander, removing the spice bags. Place all over the fire, add the sugar, mustard and celery seed, salt, strong vinegar and fifth bag of spice. Cook until thick. This makes eight gallons and may be kept in small crocks or cans. Pickle prepared in this way is delicious, since learning to make it we use no other recipe for our own.

Berry Cake—One cup sugar, 1 cup sour milk, 1 egg, 1-3 cup shortening, 1 1/2 cups berries, an even teaspoon soda, and an even teaspoon salt. Cream together the sugar and shortening, add the beaten egg, then the milk, into which has been stirred the soda. Add flour enough to make a very soft dough, and lastly the berries. This may be made with sweet milk by using 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder instead of the soda. Bake in iron pans, and eat hot. It is much nicer broken than cut in slices. This mixture also makes a very nice pudding, steamed and eaten with hard sauce.—[Helen M. Richardson.]

Rhubarb Acid—Some people, especially those inclined to rheumatic gout, object to the acid of rhubarb. It may be somewhat neutralized, and perhaps made more wholesome by cooking it as follows: Cut the stalks into small pieces and soak one hour in cold water. Pour that off, and adding a very little fresh water, let it come to a boil. Then add a bit of baking soda about as large as a small pea. Sweeten and lightly thicken with cornstarch or flour.—[Klara Kooke.]

Careful Habits—Careful habits are of the greatest importance and should be instilled in every child, for no family can approach the ideal unless each member feels personally responsible for the smooth running of the family machinery. But even when such is the case, little things will sometimes happen, and if we allow them, they will irritate us and make us unhappy, and through us they will make others unhappy. They are really unimportant things and we should not allow them to interfere with our real life at all.—[Phama Barr.]

Beet Pudding—One pint boiled beets grated, 4 well-beaten eggs, 1 qt milk, 1 tablespoon butter, salt and pepper to season. Stir well together and bake half an hour.—[A. R. A.]

On Company Time—In one of the shops of the United States cast iron pipe and foundry company, Cincinnati, O., the company has fitted up a room with drawing tables, boards and T squares as a study room for the use of a number of its employees who are students of the International correspondence schools, Scranton, Pa. The class, which numbers about 50 men, includes a general manager, studies on "company time" and is supplied with drawing paper, by the firm. All promotions in the shop will hereafter be made from students of this class. The International correspondence schools have nearly a hundred courses treating of all branches of mechanical and engineering work. Instruction is carried on wholly by mail and there are nearly 200,000 students and graduates.

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Illustrated catalog and prospectus free. **CASE** Sewing Machine Co., 230 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Neuralgia and Nervous Debility

Miss Maud T. Davis, of Solpio, Ind., says: "Something over three years ago, I became affected with nervousness and neuralgic troubles. This continued until a year ago, after which time I was almost constantly confined to my bed. The neuralgia gradually grew worse; nervous debility set in, and I was completely run down. My blood was impure, watery, while my complexion was sallow and colorless. I had no strength, and was almost completely helpless. The doctor finally advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "Father bought a couple of boxes of the pills and after taking the first box I was much improved. I think I must have used about a dozen boxes with the result that I was entirely cured, and have since had no symptoms whatever of my old trouble.—From the Sun, North Vernon, Ind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Scarborough, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

\$50 A DAY EASY FOR ALL WILLING TO WORK
Gold, Silver, Nickel, Wood
Plating. At home or traveling, taking orders, using and selling Prof. Gray's Machines. Plates Watches, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles and all metal goods. No experience. Heavy plate. Modern methods. We do plating, manufacturing, all sizes. Guaranteed. Only outside complete, all tools, taken, material, etc., ready for work. We teach you the art, furnish secrets and formulae FREE. Write today. Pamphlet, samples, etc., FREE. **D. GRAY & Co., Plating Works, CINCINNATI, O.**

REMNANTS OF SILK RIBBONS ALMOST FREE



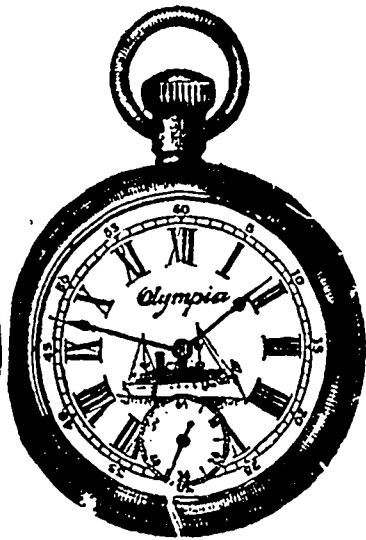
We have put up at present a great quantity of white and colored silks and ribbons in several large lots of Remnants of Silk Ribbons, at prices which will be a real bargain. These remnants are all from 60 to two and three yards in length, and many of them are the finest quality of Ribbons in the market, of different widths, in a variety of fashionable shades; in fact, nearly all colors are represented, also different kinds of Ribbons adapted for dress trims, neckwear, trimming for hats and dresses, bonnets, etc., etc. No lady can purchase such fine Ribbons as these at any store in the land for many times the price, so that the bargains offered by us should be taken advantage of by our customers. Our stock of Silk Ribbons, from which we put up these recent packages, consists of Crown Edge, Gros Grain, Moire, Deot Edge, Satin Edge, Silk Brocade, Striped Orleans, and various other styles of Plain and Fancy Silk Ribbons suited to the wants of our lady friends. We put up carefully assorted packages of Silk Ribbons, assorted colors. No remnants less than one yard long, and all first-class, useful goods. We will send 1 package for 35 cents, silver, or 36 cents in 2-cent stamps. Carefully packed in boxes, postpaid upon receipt of price. Address **PARIS RIBBON CO., Box 3044, New York City, N. Y.**

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Useful and Valuable Premiums for those who get up Clubs for Farm and Home at the special rate of 35 cents a year.

THE OLYMPIA WATCH.

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We here offer what we consider the best watch ever sold at the price. The movement is of the latest style and made by one of the largest watch companies in the country.

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- 1st—They are the same size as high-priced watches.
- 2d—They are accurate and reliable timekeepers.
- 3d—They are thoroughly tested in different positions before leaving the factory.
- 4th—The cases are strong and well made, heavily nickel plated, with hinged back.

WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE.

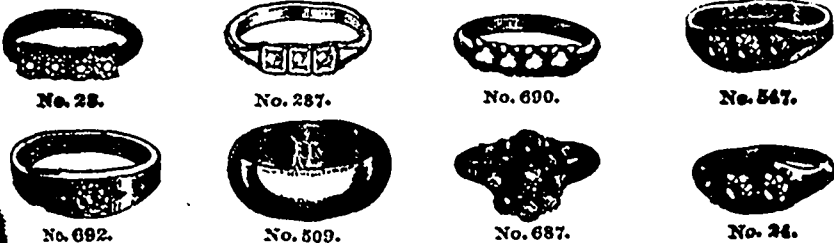
- 1st—We offer it on such liberal terms that you cannot afford to be without one. (See offer below.)
- 2d—They are not only for the boys but for the men as well. To see one is to want one.
- 3d—You don't want to carry your \$50 watch when you are fishing, hunting or working, because if you lose or break it the cost is considerable.
- 4th—Every body needs a reliable timepiece, and although you can pay more for a watch, you cannot get a better one for all occasions.

OUR GUARANTEE. We hereby agree that if, without abuse, this watch fails to keep good time, we will upon return to us within one year, repair or replace it with a new one. Where can you find a watch with more good qualities or a stronger guarantee?

OUR OFFER. We will send this watch, which we fully guarantee, free as a premium to anyone sending us Four new subscribers to Farm and Home at the club rate of 35 cents a year, or Two new subscribers and 50 cents additional. When old subscribers are sent twice as many are required in each case. Price if purchased, only \$1, or with Farm and Home one year \$1.25. Postage paid by us in each case.

FINE GOLD-PLATED RINGS.

Any One Given for Two New Subscribers to Farm and Home.

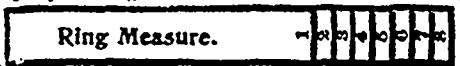


It is hardly necessary to describe minutely the rings shown herewith, as the illustration which by the way falls far short of doing them justice will tell more than words.

- Premium No. 28 is a beauty, set with four brilliant rubies, very neat.
- Premium No. 287 is a seamless gold ring with three small emeralds, new.
- Premium No. 690—Very similar to No. 28, but set with turquoise instead of rubies.
- Premium No. 547—Ladies' or gent's ring, unique setting, ruby and two brilliants.
- Premium No. 692—Taper band ring, solitaire brilliant, suitable for lady or gentleman.
- Premium No. 509—Plain band ring. Is very handsome and sure to please.
- Premium No. 687—Very handsome ladies' ring, set with eight brilliants and ruby center.
- Premium No. 24—Ladies' or gent's ring, set with ruby and a brilliant, set in imitation of the most expensive ring.

We will send any of the above described rings free as a premium to anyone sending us Two new subscribers at the club rate of 35 cents a year. Price 50 cents each or with Farm and Home one year 75 cents. Postage paid by us in each case.

In ordering ring, send size according to ring measure given below. Measure the finger with a strip of paper, then lay upon diagram with one end at A. The figure nearest the other end shows the size to order. Be sure to give the number and we can fit you exactly.



A FINE CAMERA AND OUTFIT.

Given for Only Four New Subscribers to Farm and Home.



This is the handsomest and most complete little Camera we have ever seen. Besides, it is a practical instrument in every way and will produce a clean sharp picture, 2x2 inches. We believe it to be the best low-priced camera ever placed upon the market and one of the few that will do really good work.

It comes securely packed in a box, and consists of the following articles: 1 Camera, 1 Box Dry Plates, 1 Package Hypo, 1 Printing Back, 1 Developing Tray, 1 Package Developer, 1 Package Silver Paper, 1 Instruction Book, 1 Toning Tray, 1 Package Fixing Powder, 1 Package Ruby Paper.

A \$5.00 Camera will not give a finer picture than this one. It has a genuine lens and pictures are taken by the snap-shot or time exposure, as desired. It is very simple and easy to operate—anyone who will follow the directions given can use it successfully. To young people, it will furnish an endless fund of harmless amusement and may also be made a source of profit.

OUR OFFER. We will send this Camera, including Outfit as stated above, free as a premium to anyone sending us Four new subscribers to Farm and Home at 35 cents each, or Two new subscribers and 40 cents additional. Price \$1.00, or with Farm and Home one year \$1.25. Postage paid by us in each case.

TWO-BLADED POCKET KNIFE.

Given for Two New Subscribers to Farm and Home.



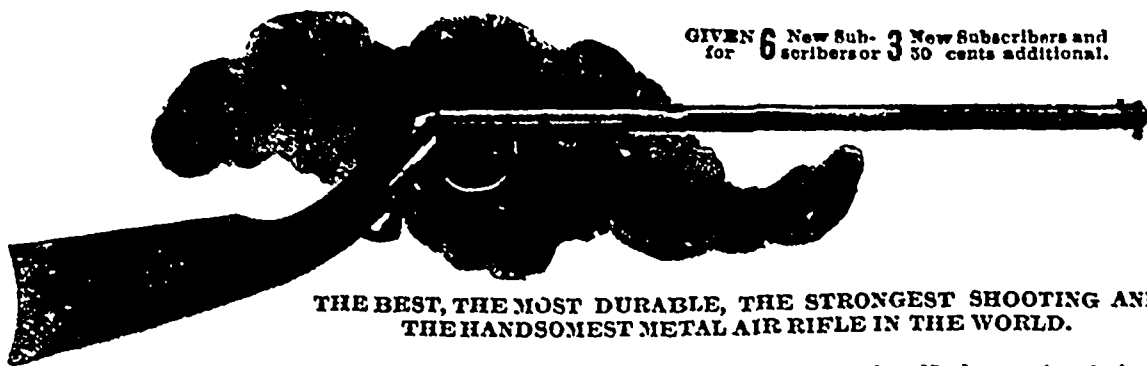
This cut shows the best knife for service and all practical purposes that was ever made. It is made of razor steel, tested and fully guaranteed. Has two blades, as shown in cut, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the best knife ever offered for the money.

Given as a premium for Two new subscribers to Farm and Home at the club rate of 35 cents a year. Price if purchased, 50 cents, or with Farm and Home one year 75 cents. Postage paid by us in each case.

THE "KING" AIR RIFLE.

Gold-Plated Bracelet.

Given for One New Subscriber.



GIVEN 6 New Subscribers or 3 New Subscribers and for 6 subscribers or 30 cents additional.

THE BEST, THE MOST DURABLE, THE STRONGEST SHOOTING AND THE HANDSOMEST METAL AIR RIFLE IN THE WORLD.

The great advantage of this gun is that it uses no powder. There is scarcely any noise. No danger of explosions. No possibility of fires. Its entire length is thirty-one inches. Shoots common B B shot accurately. The gun is made of one continuous piece of brass, has movable sights and no soldered joints or lovers to break or get out of order. It is all nicked and nicely polished, with the exception of the stock, which is of wood with rosewood finish. The stock is made with a pistol grip, the only air gun in the world having this feature. The regular selling price of this gun is \$1.60, but by purchasing in large quantities we are enabled to offer the same upon the following terms.

OUR OFFER. We will send this rifle, which we guarantee as represented, free as a premium to anyone sending 6 new subscribers to Farm and Home at the club rate of 35 cents a year, or 3 new subscribers and 50 cents additional. Twice as many renewals must be sent in each case. Price only \$1, or with Farm and Home one year \$1.25. Sent by express, charges paid by us in each case. Give name of express office if different from postoffice address.

This beautiful bracelet is heavily plated with gold, and is warranted to wear well and give good satisfaction. It is in the latest and most fashionable style, consisting of a chain with bangle in the form of a heart attached.

We will send this bracelet free as a premium to anyone sending us one new subscriber to Farm and Home at the club rate of 35 cents a year. Price 25 cents, postpaid.

SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PREMIUM LIST for a complete list of the many good things offered to those who get up Clubs for Farm and Home. If not received, drop us a postal and we will send you a copy by return mail. We will also send sample copies of the paper, blanks and posters. Should you prefer a cash commission instead of premiums, write us at once for our special cash terms.

For everything advertised above address **FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.**

Around the Globe.

THE CHINESE HORROR.

The conflict between the Chinese boxers and imperial troops on one side and the naval and military forces of the seven foreign nations on the other, continued a month without an official declaration of war; at least without any such declaration from the seven powers. Only through congress can our government declare war. The protection against lawless violence which China, by the law of nations and by specific treaties, is bound to afford our citizens, can and must be offered by our government if that of China cannot or will not perform its obligations. It is possible that the bombardment of the Chinese ports at Taku on June 18 was regarded by China as an act of war, and that the order issued the day following, calling upon the foreign legations to leave Peking within 24 hours, was the retaliation, a declaration of war. A dispatch from Admiral Kempfer held this bombardment to have been unnecessary and to have provoked the imperial troops to join the boxers in the later attacks upon European and American forces. Russian soldiers are accused of brutality and vandalism which tended to alienate the Chinese.

The powers have been "policing one another" in China. Should any one make a formal declaration of war against the empire, any territory it might seize and effectively occupy would fall to it by right of conquest. As all the powers are a unit in not wishing that any one of their number should seize any Chinese territory to the exclusion of the others, a formal state of public war is not to be expected as long as the present concert is maintained. Should any one power break away from the rest and begin a conquest of China on its own account, the protest from the others would be vigorous. The allies are, therefore, engaged ostensibly at present in "armed intervention" in China for the "re-establishment of order."

Great Britain and the United States are interested primarily in keeping China open to trade. The open door policy requires, furthermore, that the integrity of the Chinese empire be maintained. For if any one power were to gain a dominating influence in China it would be able to exclude other countries from the Chinese trade. It is the recognized policy of both France and Russia to establish prohibitive tariffs in their possessions. Hence the commercial interests of the United States and of Great Britain dictate that the Chinese empire be kept intact, in order that there may be no interference with their markets.

The head of the anti-foreign movement is Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, and to his murderous policy is attributed the most of the bloodshed. The empress dowager herself seems to have been overruled by Tuan. The southern provinces broke away from the empire, or from the tyranny of the new dictator, with Nankin as their capital.

An interesting episode was the appeal of Emperor William of Germany to the marines he sent to China, to avenge the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister at Peking. "The German flag has been insulted and the German empire treated with contempt. This demands exemplary punishment and vengeance." But he added later, "You will have to maintain good comradeship with all the other troops whom you will come in contact with over yonder. Russians, British and French, all alike, are fighting for one common cause—for civilization."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, who was vice-president during Cleveland's last term, was nominated at Kansas City as Col William J. Bryan's running mate on the democratic ticket. A brief summary of the platform follows:

The paramount issue is declared to be imperialism, free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 taking a secondary place. "We hold that the constitution follows the flag." "We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home." Faith in the

Declaration of Independence as the "immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man" is reaffirmed.

The Porto Rican tariff is denounced as a violation of law and of good faith, the first step in a colonial policy. The policy of the administration in the Philippines is condemned as the crushing of an effort toward self-government, and as unprofitable even from a trade point of view. "The Philippines cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization, they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America."

"We are not opposed to territorial expansion," says the platform, "when it takes a desirable territory which can be reated into states of the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means." The principle of the Monroe doctrine is reaffirmed and the declaration of the republican platform in its favor denounced as insincere. Militarism is opposed, and a large standing army, the platform declaring the national guard should ever be cherished.

The platform pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in every form. "Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of the corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the state of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of the business or the production of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication should be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection." "Corporations should be protected in all their rights, and their legitimate interests should be respected."

Brief paragraphs are devoted to the election of senators by popular vote, a department of labor in the president's cabinet, government construction and ownership of the Nicaragua canal, statehood for the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law. Sympathy is expressed for the Dutch of South Africa in their struggle for home rule.

NEW LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Announcement is made of the opening for passenger business of the newly completed extension of the Santa Fe route to San Francisco, opening for freight business having been made several weeks ago. A new transcontinental line thus enters the field of business between the great California port and the east, so long monopolized by the one railroad, to which heretofore San Francisco and the other cities of central California have been restricted. A distinct benefit to trade and travel may confidently be expected to result in the form of better freight and passenger transportation. By this step also the Santa Fe road has materially added to its sources of revenue. It is the only railroad with track and trains under one ownership and management all the way from Chicago to San Francisco, as heretofore it has enjoyed that distinction between Chicago and Los Angeles and San Diego. The advantages resulting from such undivided responsibility are apparent, as it means uniformity of policy and prompt through service, which in a system of the high standing of the Santa Fe signify much to the traveler and the shipper.

The route is rich in attractions for the tourist. All the way from eastern Colorado to the California boundary it runs practically over a continuous mountain top, averaging as high above sea level as is the summit of Mt Washington in New Hampshire. Mountain passes, extinct volcanoes, petrified forests, pre-

historic ruins, Indian pueblos, the Yosemite and the Grand canon of the Colorado river in Arizona are some of the features. Also an independent route is thus established through San Francisco to Hawaii, the Philippines and the Orient, on the freight traffic with which the Santa Fe has already secured a strong hold, and now proposes to reach out vigorously for the passenger travel.

Prohibitionists and McKinley—A striking feature of the national prohibition platform, adopted at the convention in Chicago, is an attack upon President McKinley. The platform says of the president, "that by his conspicuous example as a wine drinker at public banquets, and as a wine-serving host in the White House he has done more to encourage the liquor business, demoralize the temperance habits of young men and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute than any other president this republic has had." The prohibitionist candidate for president is John G. Woolley of Illinois; for vice-president, Henry B. Metcalf of Rhode Island.

The Islands—The agricultural resources of the new island dependencies are to be developed to the utmost by the federal government. Congress set apart \$10,000, in the agricultural appropriation bill, for the establishment of an experiment station in Hawaii, and \$5000 for an investigation of the agricultural resources and possibilities of Porto Rico, with special reference to the selection of locations for experiment stations.

Personal—Rear Admiral John W. Philip, who died suddenly at his home in the Brooklyn navy yard, will be remembered for his words at Santiago during the destruction of Cervera's fleet: "Don't cheer, boys; the poor devils are dying." On the same occasion he made his men of the Texas pause and offer silent prayer to the God who gave them victory. Admiral Philip was a native of Kinderhook, N. Y., a graduate of the naval academy and served throughout the civil war.

Here and There—The most appalling loss of life known in the eastern states for several years was that resulting from the fire which burned the North German Lloyd docks at Hoboken, N. J. Three big steamships were burned and many of the crew and passengers with them—the Saale, the Main and the Bremen. Many smaller craft were destroyed besides. People on the docks perished, cut off by the sudden flames, which sprang from a bale of cotton. The property loss was several millions, and the loss of life estimated at 300.

The Boer envoys issued before their departure an address in which they say that their people "may in the end be defeated by overwhelming numbers, but that they never will be conquered." They say that they ask from us "nothing in the shape of direct or forcible intervention." All they ask is a public expression of sympathy.

England has its army hospital scandal, very much like that which stirred the United States deeply after the war in Cuba. Alleged neglect of the wounded and sick soldiers in the South African hospitals is laid by many at the door of Lord Roberts, the victorious general, whose campaign seemed to have turned the tide in the Boer war.

The heaviest rainfall on record occurred at Mobile, Ala. In the nine hours between 4 a m and 1 p m the rainfall measured 12.57 inches. Over 1 1/2 inches in nine hours beats the biggest rains in the foothills of the Himalayas or the Andes. No damage was reported.



The best Engines, Steam power, Thrasher, Clever-huller, Digger, Rye Thrasher and Binder, Flaming-mill, Feed-mill, Saw-machine (cutting and drag), Land Reclaimer, Shovel and Loader cutter, Shredder, Breaker, Corn-sheller, Road-die, Adze, etc. O. G. B. HARDER, M. T. Cobleskill, N. Y.

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4 Buggy wheels with tire on, \$7.25 With Axles Waxed and Set, \$11.00 I make all sizes and grades with Best Rubber Tires. Sent for catalog giving prices on wheels \$4 to \$15. Tread with instructions for ordering. Rubber Tire Buggies, \$65. Buggy Tops, \$8.50. Special Grade Wheels for repair work. - 25c. If you write to-day, W. H. BOON, Quebec, Mass.

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Rife Hydraulic Engine Will pump more water than any hydraulic ram. Pumps 20 feet high for each foot fall. Minimum fall, 1/2 inch. Maximum elevation, 75 feet. WON'T WATER LOG. NEVER STOPS. POWER SPECIALTY CO., 126 Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

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