



Vol XXI No 418

MONTREAL, CHICAGO and SPRINGFIELD MASS NOV 1 1900

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50 Cents a Year

Who Makes These Good Times.

The fact that the farmers of the Dominion have in the past 35 years made possible the organization of 3649 butter and cheese factories, with an output estimated as worth this year about \$24,250,000, speaks volumes as to their share in bringing about the general prosperity in the Dominion, so much in evidence. Even during the past eight years there has been a phenomenal increase in both factories and value of butter and cheese made. In 1891 the 1735 cheese and butter factories turned out \$10,698,000 worth of manufactured products. Since that year the number of factories and value of produce has more than doubled. While so much is being said about the general prosperity of the country, our farmers should not forget that they have assisted very materially in bringing about these conditions. Of the \$137,361,000 total exports of home produce from the Dominion for the fiscal year ending June 30, '99, the butter and cheese shipped abroad were valued at \$20,500,000, or more than one-seventh the value of all home produce exported.

Prosperity from East to West.

A statement just issued by the finance department shows the Dominion is experiencing the greatest prosperity it has ever known. Parliament has been liberal in appropriations to agriculture, transportation corporations and the general welfare of the Dominion. Yet revenues have swelled the exchequer as never before and a good sum is carried as a cash on hand balance. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the three months ending Sept 30 by nearly \$6,000,000. Canadian finances, or the volume of trade, were never in a more prosperous condition.

As to Beet Sugar.

Our friends in Prince Edward Island will make a mistake if they establish an extensive beet sugar factory without first ascertaining whether the farmers there can furnish sugar beets in sufficient quantity and quality to make it profitable. This crop requires intensive culture, quite different from potatoes or grain. It also requires a certain combination of soil and climate to produce the largest quantity of obtainable sugar in the beet. It would be better for the farmers throughout the island to experiment for a year or two in growing, say an acre of sugar beets, the proposed manufacturing company to test the same. In this way would be established beyond all question whether the crop will do well under conditions on the island. A sugar factory is an expensive affair, costing anywhere from \$300,000 to a million dollars, and its success depends primarily upon getting an ample supply of beets rich in sugar. We speak with authority on this subject, having been interested in the development of several of the most successful beet sugar

enterprises on the American continent. But we never advise the erection of a costly factory until the preliminaries have been tested beyond question. There was a costly failure of the beet sugar industry at Farnham and at Berthierville, both in Quebec, a few years ago, mainly because farmers after some experience would not grow the beets. The season there at times was against the crop, and in some cases the soil. All these points should be settled once for all before the factory is built, so that when it does start up it will be an unqualified success. Sugar beets are valuable for feed purposes, and experimental crops can be profitably disposed of in stock feeding. The industry is a splendid one for the farmer, the laborer and the capitalist when it is started right and run right, but otherwise not. Be sure you are right, then go ahead.

The Future of Hay Values.

It is not among the improbabilities that the average price of hay, one year

with another, may rule permanently higher. With the development and tillage of virgin soil in the west the output of prairie or wild hay tends toward a decrease. At the same time the production of timothy is attended with difficulties and always presents a condition of uncertainty. The shortage in the hay crop this year is already being keenly felt in many sections, east and west, and prices are strong. Fortunately for the dairy farmer and stock feeder there is the easy possibility of providing against famine by growing some of the new and successful forage crops.

Dominion and Provincial Affairs.

The liberal prizes offered in our premium list number (Oct 15) for experiences of farmers in buying and selling co-operatively, should be an incentive for every farmer who has participated in work of this kind to send on his experience. Not only will the winners of these articles be benefited, but the

many and varied experiences along this line will be read with eager interest by thousands and will be of inestimable value to others in beginning local trading in a co-operative way. We want to hear from members of all farmers' trading clubs.

The great possibilities for money making from legitimate farming are clearly portrayed on Page 471. Think of it! Increasing one's cash wealth from \$10,000 to \$35,000, and the refusal of \$75,000 for a farm and its stock all made during the past 16 years, and when prices were low and times hard. A country where this can be done is surely bound to prosper.

A fine illustration as to how to milk a dry cow, is the action of the C P R in ordering a dividend of 5 per cent on its common stock—which is mostly water. Of the \$65,000,000 on which interest is paid, less than \$2,000,000 is said to have actually been put in the construction of the road. This is a dividend of about 35 per cent on what was really put in the road.

Parliament was dissolved early in October, nominations were ordered for October 31 and the election for November 7. This is short notice, but best for the general welfare of the country. Prolonged political turmoil during times of unusual prosperity seldom results in good.

Lively music is in the air in Newfoundland because of the outbreak on the part of a few persons for reciprocal trade relations between that island and the states. Uncle Sam at present appears to be more interested in expanding in territory than commerce.

One thing most prominent at the three great maritime fairs this year was the magnificent fruit on exhibition. Surely no portion of the continent is better adapted to fruit production than the valleys of these fertile provinces.

"Received check for \$25 in your advertising vote. It was totally unexpected." Thus writes Mell Black of Grimes, Ia, under date of Sept 10. What a lot of interest that vote and its result created.

There is no crop with brighter possibilities of building up an enormous export trade than the blushing and highly flavored Canadian apple. This can be done if shippers will select the best fruit and pack it properly. But if a few localities pack slack or put in low grade fruit, the receipt of a few such shipments will prejudice nearly the entire English apple-receiving merchants against all Canadian apples. The English apple market is the nearest and best where the enormous Canadian apple crop can be sold.

To the Canadian People

School Trustees, Teachers, Farmers, Business Men and Others

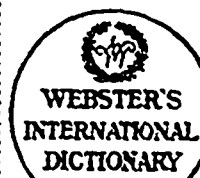
You know that our Canadian Farm and Home now has over 30,000 subscribers in Canada. This is more than all other Canadian agricultural journals put together. I want your help in making it 50,000!

I also want to promote the cause of education and progress by putting into every schoolhouse and into every family where it is not already owned, one copy of Webster's International Dictionary. This is "the authentic, unabridged, revised and enlarged edition," which is adopted as the standard authority in all Canadian courts, schools, etc., as well as throughout the English-speaking world.

The price of this incomparable work in Canada is from \$11.75 to \$16, according to binding. Its price, like that of gold, is always stationary, never cut. Yet, by the biggest deal ever made in the publishing business, you can now get the great Webster's International Dictionary absolutely free of cost, in connection with "Good Housekeeping," our monthly magazine "conducted in the interests of the higher life of the household."

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TERMS.—50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months, payable in advance, clubs of two or more, 35c 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. 1, shows that payment has been received up to January 1, 1901, 1900, 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.

DISCONTINUANCE.—Farm and Home is continued to responsible subscribers until the subscribers 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 a card to the new address to which they wish the paper sent.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Only 15c per acre line, each insertion. Liberal discount for large space, made known on application.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—It is our intention to admit into Farm and Home 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, in order to insure the best treatment, as well as enable our advertisers to credit Farm and Home with your inquiry or order.

THE CIRCULATION OF Farm and Home for this issue is, Canadian edition, 49,050 copies, combined editions, 300,500 copies. No other circulation statements on Farm and Home are sent to advertisers every three months and are made a part of each and every advertising contract.

OFFICES.—For the convenience of its patrons Farm and Home has offices at
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

204 Dearborn St., Ill. Exchange,
CHICAGO, ILL. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL, NOV 1, 1900.

TWO MONTHS FREE. New subscribers to Farm and Home for 1901, whose names reach us before December 1, 1900, will receive the numbers for the remainder of this year free, thus giving them 11 months' numbers for the price of a year's subscription. This very liberal offer will enable our friends everywhere to secure a subscription at a minimum cost. As the offer of extra time will be an inducement to subscribe, The Farm and Home Art Calendar, which we send to every subscriber for the ensuing year, and the special book premiums which we offer upon remarkably liberal terms as advertised elsewhere, will be an additional inducement. Now, then, is the time to commence work. Begin at once and make good use of this offer. See the many liberal offers in our new Premium List, which appeared in our last (Oct 15) number, get up a club and then secure one or more of the many good things offered free of cost. Sample copies, blanks, posters, etc., will be sent free on application.

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

Canadian Farm Affairs.

STOP THE LEAKS!

Why? Because through them the profit runs. How are farmers to supply this need? By stopping the leaks of time, manure, waste plots, money, etc. Many a farmer loses time; it leaks out and is gone he knows not where. If going to the blacksmith to get a shoe put on, don't spend the whole day around the village, that doesn't pay. Stop the leaks of time in every way you can. Have a certain hour to start work and start always at that hour. Quit at 6, and the man who knows when his day's work is done will work with much better will and energy than the man who is allowed to work all night if he is willing to. Leaks in manure materially change the value of the farm and its product. Many valuable loads of fertilizer can be produced from apparently valueless material. Draw a load of sods, rough litter or swale grass to some convenient spot which drains from the house. On this empty all the slops, occasionally adding a little more litter.

Do not allow cattle or horses to go one-fourth or one-half a mile to some creek or pond for water and leave on the path what should have been left in the barnyard. Have a well at almost any cost near the yard and save this leak. Draw forest leaves, swale grass, turf from the swamp, sawdust and every article of a like nature into your barnyard, which by the way should not be on a sidehill, but should be level or hollow, and covered if possible. Many dollars fall to come into the pockets of Canadian farmers from unused plots of ground. Straighten your fences and clear up the odd corners,

Stop the ever-flowing leak of money. Economize but do not be stingy. Buy only what you need; sell all that you can do without. If you can sell a horse for \$100 that you can replace with 70, sell it, do not be married to a horse. If you have a cow that does not pay for her keep and produce a profit, beef her, sell her or shoot her, she is a leak. Save 5c a day, it means \$18 a year, put that in the bank. Then add to it what you spend for unnecessary, add to it what you would spend at an auction sale for something you do not want but simply buy because it is cheap, then add to your bank account what you spend at so-called bargain counters. Do not keep money in your pocket that would do somebody good and bring in 6 per cent. Any sum of money invested at 6 per cent will double itself in 10 yrs, fortunes are not made in a day. Start the bank account no matter how small and add to it whenever and all you can.—[J. H. Burkholder, Wentworth Co., Ont.]

SET YOUR STANDARD HIGH.

If the question as to who is the most successful farmer in a neighborhood were thoroughly studied, a great deal more success in farming would result. The most successful farmer sees the mistakes which hasty action makes and therefore considers well beforehand everything he does and avoids the mistake of rushing at a job without considering the consequence. The most successful farmer is he who improves his intellectual faculties along with the development of his industrial faculties. Some of the things the successful farmer does are as follows: He considers well how to prepare land for next year's crop. He labors at it untiringly until thoroughly satisfied that it is well worked and will produce a crop of No 1 grain. He clears his land of rubbish and stones, and will not hesitate to put in drains and expend money on improving the land whenever he deems it necessary. He carefully selects what fields are best for wheat and which for pasture. His buildings are good, thus keeping his stock in good condition. He selects his dairy cows and his cattle for beef, he selects the best breed of pigs and other animals, and everything he has is kept up to the standard.

He is not a greedy, grovelling old fellow. On the contrary, he enjoys life in every way which he thinks does him any good. He takes and studies agricultural papers, newspapers and books of an instructive sort and allows his children good moral literature. He goes to his wife for advice and lays before her his plans for future time. He quietly attends to his business at home and does not ask the public what he may and may not do. In all his outdoor zeal the farmer does not forget his wife, but has everything in the house as handy and convenient as possible for her. Perhaps my standard for the successful farmer is too high; but every one of us ought to try to be as nearly the standard as possible.—[M. J. Mills, Perth Co., Ont.]

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Another very important point in mixed farming is the mixed farmer depends largely on stock which costs him practically nothing in summer and if a proper amount of foresight is used it should cost him but very little during winter, for he can get all the hay wanted for the cutting in most cases and that along with what is raised on the farm should furnish sufficient fodder. Time is not so valuable in winter when it is required by stock and help can be hired for very little in winter, whereas the wheat grower has to "pay the piper" for his help when he wants it. The mixed farmer has to compete with the more intelligent class of people, whereas the wheat grower has to compete with all classes.

OATS AND POTATOES IN N W T.

We have had the worst fall weather so far this season it has been my lot to experience during the past 8 yrs. It is better Oct 12. Considerable grain is still uncut, some of which is so flat it cannot be cut without first going over it with a hay rake and raising it as much as possible. The snowstorm that passed over this country Sept 23, 24 and 25 was the worst for 18 yrs, according to the oldest settlers. Larger and deeper drifts were formed in and about my errands and buildings than any time during the past 8 yrs.

When I reflect that we had a big 6 in of snow June 16, a severe hailstorm June 23, too much rain during July, another snowstorm Aug 25, followed by lots of rain and two more snow storms in Sept, I wonder that we have raised anything at all. But when I go into the cellar and see nearly 1900 bu of fine potatoes, a good supply of cabbage, carrots, c leys, parsnips, turnips and beets, and think of the wheat, oats, barley and brome grass seed we have raised in spite of the harshness of the elements, I think truly this is a wonderful country.

The wheat, both spring and fall, the potatoes, celery, rhubarb and all, are or have been excellent crops this year. Winter wheat ripened three weeks ahead of the earliest spring varieties,

and larger, finer grains I have never seen here or anywhere else. White Poland oats were the finest of the field. They ripened two weeks earlier than White Wonder, which have always been the earliest on this farm. The Poland are a fine, large, thin-hulled oat, which, by the way, is quite an item I shall look sharp after these White Poland oats hereafter, and they will be my main crop until I find something better.

In the potato "patch," as was the case last year, the Algomas take the lead for the table, and the Pierce outdid every other kind as big yielders and fine lookers, although they are not as mealy as the Algoma they are surely a fine potato. We had 205 bu of Pierce from a measured 1/2 a and 75 bu Clark's No 1 from 36 sq rods. Our main crop averaged about 250 bu p a. Of the 12 varieties raised this year, all will be discarded next season but the Pierce, Clark's No 1 and a few Algomas. Such sorts as American Giant, American Wonder, Champion of the World and the Strawberry are too late for this country. At one time it looked as though we should have to go without our "spuds" this winter, but by improving every opportunity we have been able to save all our garden truck as well as the most of our potatoes.—[H. L. Briggs, Alberta.]

MIXED FARMING IN MAN. PAYS.

Mixed farming is best for the following reasons: In the world over, there is a vast competition in wheat growing. The Canadian wheat grower must compete with all kinds of people and in all countries. Because of the large and increasing competition in wheat production, especially in the cheap labor countries, this crop can be raised elsewhere at a much less cost than in Canada. All soils kept in one crop gradually run out; this holds true for wheat as well as any crop.

The location of Manitoba for wheat production is none too favorable, as frosts prevent our relying on a crop each year. The wheat grower also has to face hail, buy expensive machinery, a number of horses, pay high wages, etc.

The settler in Manitoba who grows a quantity of wheat, keeps beef cattle and milch cows, a yard of poultry and pen of hogs, has a half-dozen chances to the wheat grower's one. The mixed farmer does not require near as much land as the grain grower; a quarter section will do. The 160 a farm should have a supply of water running through it for the stock, which should have the run of pastures, needing scarcely any care and coming home fat in the fall. A field of 25 a should do for pasture. For grain growing, 135 a should produce enough for home use and perhaps some to sell. Cultivated under these conditions, land is not so likely to run out, and instead of straw being burned, it can be fed out and manure returned to the fields.

Another very important point in mixed farming is the mixed farmer depends largely on stock which costs him practically nothing in summer and if a proper amount of foresight is used it should cost him but very little during winter, for he can get all the hay wanted for the cutting in most cases and that along with what is raised on the farm should furnish sufficient fodder. Time is not so valuable in winter when it is required by stock and help can be hired for very little in winter, whereas the wheat grower has to "pay the piper" for his help when he wants it. The mixed farmer has to compete with the more intelligent class of people, whereas the wheat grower has to compete with all classes.

The reasons I think this particular part of the country is especially adapted to mixed farming are as follows: Our land is too light and too much broken into by alkali patches to be a good place for the exclusive production of wheat. The land is especially adapted to mixed farming on account of the amount of free pasture which it affords and the immense amount of hay which can be had for the cutting. Hundreds of cattle are already being raised in this vicinity with profit to the owner and yet there is room for hundreds, yes, thousands, more.—[Matthew G. Connolly, McDonald Co., Man.]

The Flock During Winter—To feed sheep well is just as necessary as to breed well, and without good feeding good breeding is of no avail. Breeding

lays the foundation; feeding builds it up. During the winter months I have had good results from feeding a few cut turnips and pea or bean straw; not too ripe. They are also very fond of clover hay, which they prefer to timothy, or very weedy hay, which is the kind I feed to my sheep. Parsley is a food very much liked by them, and is a great preventive of the disease commonly known as rot or red water; this feed with some whole oats toward lambing time and plenty of salt and water always within reach is sufficient to keep them in a thriving condition and less trouble will be experienced with the ewes when the lambs arrive.—[Donald Innes, Victoria Co., N B.]

Care of the Manure—The greatest need of the farms of Charlotte Co is more manure to fertilize the fields. Profitable crops cannot be raised unless the land is fertilized and there is no use of raising crops that are not profitable. On too many farms manure is thrown out of doors and weather bleaches and the rains wash out much of its value. It will pay well to erect cheap sheds to cover the manure pile. Stock and farm tools cannot be too well cared for; it pays. Care in breeding and in feeding also pays. Don't go in debt for expensive farm machinery; that seldom pays.—[A. W. Cook, N B.]

Dominion Live Stock Sale—The first sale of pure bred live stock under the auspices of the various live stock associations, backed by the assistance of the Dominion government, will be held at Ottawa, Feb 7. All animals offered will practically carry a guarantee of sound health, for they will be carefully examined as to health and breeding qualities by qualified veterinarians before being placed in the ring.

Plum Growing is attracting the attention of Nova Scotia orchardists, thousands of trees having been set in recent years. The experience of a number of fruit growers in the Annapolis valley shows the cost and probable revenue of a 10 a plum orchard as follows: 10 a land at \$30 p a, 300; 4350 trees at 55c, 1522.50, cultivating land 3 yrs at 50 p year, 150, manuring 3 yrs at 125 p year, 375; replacing dead trees, etc, 152.50; total cost without interest in 3 yrs, \$2500. During the fourth and previous years, 1000 bu fruit worth 2 p bu, or 2000, may be expected. The annual average yield the fifth to 10th years, about 3000 bu, would make an income of 30,000; total revenue in 10 yrs, 32,000. The plum growers of the valley say this is not a rosy view, for plums often sell at 2 to 6 p bu, and trees bear three times as much as the above estimates are figured on.

Working the Windmill—By rigging up a shaft with pulley wheels the farm windmill may be made to run feed mill, fodder cutter, corn sheller, root cutter, bone cutter, grindstone, saw, and even the churn and washing machine. It doesn't cost much and will save much expense and labor.—[J. L. Irwin.]

In Marketing Potatoes great care should be taken in the assorting and I believe it pays to do it by hand. If the crop has very large tubers, as well as medium sized, two grades should be made, one of the larger, excluding all enormous sized, which are all right for exhibition, but not to eat, and another of medium sized. In the medium-size grade, nothing smaller than a 5-oz potato should be put. It never pays to try to work off small potatoes on the market; better feed them to the stock and make good meat. They should be put in clean sacks and each sack should weigh 100 lbs good and strong.—[C. E. Flint.]

Success Is Not an Accident, and in the poultry yard we receive as we give—give our poultry careful, intelligent attention, proper food and shelter, and the reply to the question, "Does poultry raising pay?" will invariably be given in the affirmative.—[O. D. Shock.]

Farmyard Manure is not an article of merchandise, but it is a production of the farm, just as much as wheat, oats, hay or live stock are products of the farm. Its natural market is the soil and it should be so prepared that you will get the very best results from it from the market in which it is placed.—[E. D. Howe, Middlesex Co., Mass.]

Among the Farmers.

A SHREWD SETTLER'S SUCCESS.

The most successful farmer in this part of Canada is Mr A. B. Knox. He came here 16 years ago from Aberdeen, Scotland. He had \$10,000 for a start, but preferred to work out for wages until he learned the ways of the country. After gaining a good idea of what the country was and its prospects, he purchased between 300 and 400 a of bottom land from an old settler for about \$2000. As the country was not very thickly settled he bought other range land at \$1 p. a.

He then stocked up with cattle, fenced his ranges and started wheat growing. Fed the straw to the cattle in winter and sold the wheat at a good figure. After several years of wheat growing his land began to show impoverishment; the price of wheat also fell owing to the settling up of the country. By this time he had quite a herd of cattle, some 500 head. Being a far-seeing man and having an idea of the Kootenay market, he seeded all the bottom land to timothy and clover and cut two crops a year. The first crop, which averages 600 to 900 tons, he bales and ships to the Kootenay market toward spring when hay brings a high price. The second crop he feeds to stock. He always has plenty of good beef cattle for the coast market.

Four years ago he was offered \$75,000 for his ranch which consists of about 5000 a. The offer was refused. He has \$35,000 to his credit in the bank. During summer he employs about 12 men and in winter two. Feeds them fairly well and pays fairly well and makes them earn their pay. He is a shrewd man, never goes into society, does all his own bookkeeping, buys his groceries by wholesale, has always an eye on the market, never seems anxious to sell, always gets his price, keeps an eye daily on his stock, takes good care of implements, and never spends a pound to gain a penny. He gives liberally to charity when they can catch his ear. He is a bachelor of about 40 and very plain in style and appearance. [E. Wright, Okanagan District, B. C.]

A Successful Experiment—What in all probability is the beginning of a great new export trade for Canada, may be said to have opened in early Oct. This was the successful landing at Manchester, Eng. of a consignment of 1000 cases of Canadian pears, 25 cases of peaches and 125 cases of dessert apples. Heretofore, no matter how careful have been the precautions taken, Canadian fruit, with the exception of apples, had suffered a little in transit. For some years past experiments have been made with a view of obtaining a perfect system of packing and an exact knowledge of the temperature at which the different classes of fruit should be carried; and from the condition in which the present consignment has reached Manchester it would appear that they have been successful. The result is that the most delicate Canadian fruit can be delivered in this country in a perfect condition.—[Newcastle (Eng) Mail.]

Severe Storms—New Brunswick was completely drenched by one of the severest rains ever known, in early Oct. 10 in rain falling in 106 hours. All trains on C P R and on other lines were tied up by washouts. Later in the month another storm of unusual violence swept over the coast of N S and P E I, flooding wharves, docks and shipping and beaching many vessels.

Apples for Glasgow—I am selecting 75 1-bu boxes of commercial varieties of apples to be put in cold storage in Montreal soon and exhibited permanently in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1901. Every fruit grower in N S knows the value of this exhibit to himself—being in the only country which at present affords us a ready market free from all duties—and without this market, apple growing in N S could not be profitably conducted, hence the necessity of making our apples favorably known in every town and hamlet in Great Britain. As was shown at the recent exhibit in Halifax, apples from counties other than Kings and Annapolis were equal, if not superior in color, flavor and growth, and I am anxious that every county in the province should

be represented in this Glasgow exhibit, and if some fruit grower in each county will select say 2 doz each of the best varieties named below and pack carefully in a box or barrel, with sufficient excelsior or any chaff among them to prevent any possibility of bruising, and forward at once to me at Wolfville, all charges and freight prepaid, I will pay at the rate of \$2 p bbl and see that they are exhibited in the name of the grower and county forwarding them. The varieties selected for exhibit are Gravensteins, Baldwins, Ribston, N Spy, Fallowater, Ben Davis, King of Tompkins. No others. By letters recently received from Dr Saunders at Paris we are pleased to know that our exhibit of apples of 1899 crop there is now—after being in cold storage for 11 mos., being exhibited perfect in flavor, color and texture, and is the admiration of the assembled world—and has received the highest awards.—[President J. W. Bigelow, N S F G A, Wolfville.]

In Newer Ontario, the best kind of farming for eastern Algoma is to raise clover and roots and feed them to cattle, hogs, sheep and fowls. Cut a piece of woods each winter, log it and burn the following spring and seed down. After log heaps are burned the ashes are spread evenly over the surface. Spring-tooth harrows are then put on, crossing, angling and recrossing until the whole piece is mellow as an ash bed. Then sow to mangel, carrots and Swede turnips and if you never saw a crop of roots grow to perfection you can see them here. The virgin soil and ashes will make up for late sowing. Have learned by experience that roots will grow one-third larger if not plowed but well harrowed only, to a depth of 2 or 3 in. After sowing, give two strokes with a light harrow. My roots require no weeding, as the weeds will not grow, the growth being so rapid that the surface is all shaded with leaves. Can sow so very little thinning is required. Next spring sow to wheat and seed to clover. The result will be enormous crops of both. Turn into beef pork, mutton, butter, lambs, wool, eggs and fowls. This is the best farming for here. These crops never fail, as nights are always cool and moist, with heavy dews and frequent showers. Grain won't always bring cash; the finished product will. A farmer should always raise what is best adapted to his soil and climate, as it can be done with less cost and less labor. Roots and clover make better and sweeter beef, mutton and pork than any other crop. All young stock makes more rapid growth on it.—[E. Gapp.]

A Successful Farmer's Way—One of the most successful farmers I know of is Henry Miller, who has a farm of 100 a under cultivation, 100 in woods, a well-built and convenient house, barn, hogpen, workhouse and other buildings too numerous to mention. He is a successful farmer because he gets up between 4 and 5 a. m., gets chores done by sun-up, and gets out in the field between daylight and a little after sun-up. He raises lots of chickens and takes eggs and dressed poultry to town each Tuesday and Friday and sells them to regular customers. His hired hands are industrious and steady and read the farm papers evenings. Mr Miller also keeps many cows and sells butter, buttermilk and Dutch cheese. The hired help receive buttermilk or sweet skimmed milk to drink at 10 and 3 each day, and it is very strengthening. He raises vegetables and peddles with poultry and dairy produce. Corn and fodder is hauled to the barn and husked where it is warm and dry. They grind corn and cob for the cows, also buy bran and middlings mixed to make slop for hogs and to feed cows. They raise a good many hogs, butcher twice a week through winter, make meat into sausage, back bone, ribs, pig feet, head cheese and liver. Hogs are killed, dressed and hung by sun-up, they are all cut up by noon, sausage is made until 3 p. m., and some is taken to town that evening. There are various other lines of successful methods he works on.—[S. G. Hadzell, Ontario Co, Ont.]

Producing Export Bacon—For the production of best Wiltshire bacon, which is exported largely from Canada, a particular weight and type of hogs is required. The best weights are prob-

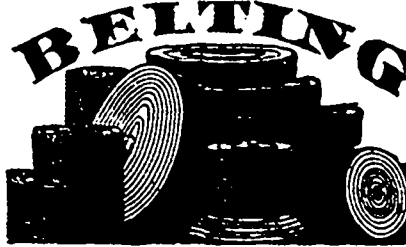
ably from 170 to 190 lbs live weight, though these are not cast-iron limits. This hog should be light in head, jaw, neck and shoulder. He should have medium width of back, great length and depth of side, good thickness through from side to side of belly, well developed ham, and medium bone. He should be active and sprightly, and possess general smoothness of body, showing no coarseness in any part. When cut down the back, the fat should be of uniform thickness over loin and shoulder, and firm in texture, while the belly should be thick. The carcass should show a good development of lean meat with a fair amount of fat. While many hogs are made too fat, it is also true that many are sent to market before they are fat enough. Of course it is impossible to have all hogs measure up to the standard described; but there is always a greater or less demand for lighter and for fatter bacon; and if a general effort were made to produce hogs suitable for Wiltshire bacon, there would still be enough light or fat hogs to supply the demand for the other classes of goods, without glutting the market, as is often the case at present.

Use of a Tarpaulin—Every farmer should have a large tarpaulin to use about the farm. There are scores of ways in which it will pay for itself within a single season. An open stack can be covered and much work saved. A wagon load of grain can be kept dry if caught in a shower. The uncovered vegetable pit can be protected from the sudden storm. The new farm machinery need not be brought into the barn every night to keep dry, but covered in the fields with the waterproof. If you have no tarpaulin it will pay you to invest.—[J. L. Irwin.]

Seashore farmers will find it pays to use plenty of seaweed, both for mulch and fertilizer. During Nov. rake up windrows to dry and then haul where needed. No better winter mulch exists for fruit. Seaweed containing even as much as 50 per cent water is worth \$1.42 p ton as fertilizer.

How many dairymen are making a profit out of the business? Is it too much to say 50 per cent of those engaged in the industry do not make a profit? It is only those who realize from \$35 to 40 p year from each cow that are making anything.—[J. H. Grisdale, Ont.]

Stables should be well ventilated, lighted and drained, have tight floors and walls.



We carry a complete stock of all kinds of RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING. We buy our goods at Sheridan's and Reivers' Sales. Write for FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No. 27 on Hardware, Pipe, Roofing, Plumbing Material, Wire, Rope, Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., etc. OUR PRICES ARE ONE-HALF OF OTHERS. Chicago House Wrecking Co., W. 11th & 1st St., Chicago.

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Inferior Salt means a loss in dollars when used in butter or cheese.
Windsor Salt
makes it sweet, keeps it fresh, brings higher prices.
TRY IT.

MEN WANTED
(Farmers' Sons Preferred) with knowledge of farm stock, and fair education, to work in an office. \$44.00 per month with advancement, steady employment; must be honest, reliable, and with good recommendations. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Canada.

Canadian stamps bought at 15 per cent discount, also translated from English to French at a moderate price. Apply to Miss Victoria Metts, 20 St. James Street, Montreal.

ONCE IN A LIFE TIME
It is often enough to do some things. It is often enough to buy a wagon if you buy the right kind. The

ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON
Lasts that long under ordinary conditions. First the life of a wagon depends upon the wheels. This one is equipped with our Electric Wheel Wheels with straight or stagger spokes and wide tires. Wheels any height from 24 to 60 inches. It lasts because there can't get loose, no re-setting, hubs can't crack or spokes become loose, felloes can't rot, swell or dry out. Angle steel hounds.
THOUSANDS NOW IN DAILY USE.
Don't buy a wagon until you get our free book, "Farm Savings."
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 56 Quincy, Ill.

The New SMALLLEY Cutter
SUCCESS is assured if you use New Smallley Cutters with semi-circle carriers for cutting and clearing smallage. They have automatic self feed, also Corn Shredding and Corn Husking attachments when desired. Mounted on 4 wheel trucks for easy moving. A strictly "up-to-date" machine. 1200 booklets mailed free. "Yank's Silo Sense" and "Farming on Business Principles." Ask for special introduction prices on Smallley and "Battle Creek" Wood Saws, GRINDING MILLS, BAR CORN CRUSHERS, also SWEEP TREAD AND STRAY POWNERS, stating goods you wish to purchase and naming paper in which you saw this advertisement.

Six Sizes:
Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 26.

200 BU. A DAY
with this OTIS BALL BEARING No. 2 MILL. Grinds ear corn and other grain, fine or coarse. Grinds faster than any other 2-horse mill made, because bars are 2 1/2 in. in diameter, of improved shape to draw the grain down into them. It is a leader on its class, a series of 12 in. all bearings. This is the largest 2-horse mill made, but our price is low because we have no agents. We sell it with a binding guarantee to grind twice as much as most others and more than any other 2-horse mill made of any size, most or any construction. **2 H.P. IT.** If it don't do as we say return it at our expense. **W. W. ELLIOTT'S MILL** of new patterns, road grinders, 2 styles of sweep mills, price, \$14.95 and up. Our latest catalogue—prices on 10,000 articles—sent free on request. Marvia Smith Co., 53-55 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ills.

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The Appletton No. 9 Fodder Cutter
A Foretaste of "Appletton Quality."
Simply for the purpose of acquainting you with the superiority of "Appletton Quality" we have built the best extra hand fodder cutter on the market and will sell it at an extremely low price. It is complete a machine as you see it—no "New Hero" Fodder Cutters, knives, 3 changes of will want one, and as limited, you should sure of getting one, never calling and a or a hunker, food grinder, wood saw, windmill, steel tanks, etc., we can supply you "Appletton Quality"—which is the best—then also. 100 page catalogue catalogue mailed free.

APPLETON MFG. CO.,
11 Fargo St., Watavia, Ills.

CHAMPION Fruit EVAPORATOR
Dries all kinds of Fruits and Vegetables. Product of a superior quality.

Cut shows cooking stove size. We make four larger sizes, suitable for home or market use. All are fire-proof and portable. CATALOGUE FREE.
THE G. H. GRIMM MFG CO.
94 Wellington St., Montreal, Q.
Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.

The Poultry Yard.

TURKEY FEEDING DEVICE.

It is often desirable to hasten the fattening of young turkeys. Where there are chickens, young and old, the feed scattered to the fowls mostly goes to the chickens, as they are faster eaters than turkeys. Turkeys are not as good "rustlers" as chickens. But to get them ready for

Thanksgiving, they must be well fed. To give turkeys their just share, and even more, of the feed, I use an arrangement as illustrated. The feed stand is made of an orange box and a few laths. Taking a box head, I nailed 2-in strips around it, making a shallow box. The legs are laths, on the box I put another lid, and above all I made a peaked roof. Then I nailed strips around the box which left openings large enough for the turkeys to put their heads through. The grain is put in the box and turkeys can eat whenever they wish. If desired instead of the peak, a few bricks can be placed on the box. It is marvelous how the cockerels can cling to the edge and stick their heads through the openings. The length of the legs must be determined by the size of the turkeys. [Cornelius Brankman, Erie Co. N. Y.]

Meat Makes Eggs—If one can get refuse bone and meat at the butcher's at 1 c p lb, the increase in egg production will soon pay for a bone cutter. One pound of meat is worth several pounds of grain for making eggs. With one of the hand bone cutters costing only a few dollars, one can easily cut meat and bone for a large flock of hens, as they need it only three times a week. [W. H. Jenkins, Delaware Co. N. Y.]

An Expert's Way—Talking with an expert poultry raiser, he says poultrymen flood the markets at Thanksgiving time and values decline greatly. He markets his surplus cockerels, deformed pullets and old hens about two weeks before Thanksgiving and on the highest market he can ship to. Prices then are 1 to 3c higher than a fortnight later.

The Silver Wyandots—These were the pioneers of the five Wyandot breeds and are still the most popular, next to the white variety. They were a cross of the Dark Brahma, Hamburg and Breda, with perhaps a dash of White Cochon blood. For several years the breed was known as the Sebright, but was admitted to the standard in 1883 under the present name. Their black and silver-laced plumage gives them a degree of beauty possessed by few of the practical breeds. They are a little lighter weight than Plymouth Rocks, and of more blocky and compact build, popular as broilers and roasters. None of the general purpose breeds lay more eggs per year. As sitters and mothers they are also satisfactory. The only reason for the greater popularity of the White Wyandots is the fact that the pin feathers of the latter variety give less trouble when dressing for market. [Burr Knapp, Worcester Co. Mass.]

Pekin Ducks at 3 mos old should dress 5 to 6 lbs each, but should either be killed at 10 weeks of age or kept until 16 weeks old; as pin feathers start on them after 10 weeks, and they are not in good condition for killing after that time until 16 weeks old. They should dress 10 lbs to pair when 10 weeks old where raised under the most favorable conditions. A 3 mos old gosling should dress 10 to 12 lbs, depending on the season of the year hatched the breed, etc.—[W. F. Rudd, Mass.]

For Indigestion or over-feeding, charcoal has no equal. Break it in pieces about the size of corn and feed

every other day. An excellent and easy way of preparing charcoal is to place a few ears of corn in the oven until browned to a coal. For young chicks a little fine charcoal mixed with meal or curd is advisable and will prevent many cases of mysterious sickness and death.

When Picking Geese, the feathers should not be picked until there is no blood in the ends of the quills. This can be readily ascertained, as they will then leave the flesh without hard pulling. A goose will average about 1 lb feathers a year.—[G. E. Howard.]

Failure in Poultry raising may be attributed to a cold, dark, dirty, unventilated poultry house; improper food; unintelligent feeding and bad care, keeping a breed of fowls not egg producers.

The R I Poultry School has enrolled already 17 members for the winter course of six weeks, beginning Jan 11. The class will be limited to 25.

Feeding Large and Small Chicks—When large and small chicks run in the same lot, the feeding of them becomes a difficult matter as the larger crowd the weaker and take most of the food. Get one or more big low boxes and remove a part of each side, as shown in the cut, making the opening just high enough to permit the small chicks to enter. Stretch a wire from side to side at the top and throw the feed inside for the younger ones. Move the box to a fresh piece of ground daily.

Turkeys, to be profitable, must make a rapid growth. Do not imagine you can starve them until within a few weeks of Thanksgiving and then stuff them so they will weigh as much as your neighbors' fowls that have been well fed from the shell.—[E. B. Weaver, New London Co. Ct.]

A Drinking Fountain Covered—To prevent fowls tipping over or soiling drinking water, remove every alternate stave from a peach basket and turn over the vessel in which water is kept. Place a stone on top to keep basket in place. Use a pan or large dish to bring the water within easy reach of the chickens. A large pall sunk underground may be used.

Diseases and Cures—H. H. K.: Your chickens fed liberally, but kept in crops or grass land are probably stunted and of uneven growth because of a lack of grit. Move the coops or supply sharp sand. Chickens hatched this fall will molt later next year than those of the spring hatch and will make the best of summer layers, but will rest the greater part of the following winter.—L. J.: The soft, blister-like swelling on the cock's foot should be cut open and washed.—Mrs. O. P. T.: A few meals of boiled rice will relieve the bowel looseness of young turkeys. Add a little red pepper for a bracer.—P. T.: Watery droppings indicate nothing worse than diarrhea caused by change of weather and dampness. See preceding reply.—H. T. T.: It will scarcely pay to doctor the common hen which has been sick so long with roup; use the ax.—N. N.: Drain the sunken floor, cover it 6 in deep with chaff and dust and signs of lameness will disappear. Do not overfeed.

Fattening Poultry for Export—Our experience in fattening poultry for the export trade has been that the first and most important point is to procure the right kind of fowls. This is absolutely necessary, as it is waste of time and opportunities to fatten and ship inferior birds which will not bring the highest market price. In chickens, we find that Plymouth Rocks, Wyandots and Brahmans are the best breeds with a decided preference for the first two named on account of their early maturity. The chicks must be well fed and cared for from the time they are hatched until placed in the fattening

coops; then with three or four weeks of our fattening process, together with skill and neatness in plucking, packing, etc., the English market is captured, not forgetting our splendid cold storage system of transportation, without which our work would be in vain. There seems to be an unlimited market in England for the very best poultry and the extent to which farmers will be benefited by this new industry depends on their producing the kind of fowl the market requires. Our shipments have been very satisfactory and profitable, but we cannot increase the business to any very great dimensions until the farmer's poultry yard undergoes a great change.—[Manager A. P. Hillhouse, Bendville (Que) Poultry Station.]

Save the Leaves that litter the yard and lawn. Dump them into a barrel or box for the hens to scratch over this winter. You will be surprised at the amount of exercise and entertainment a dozen hens will get out of a barrel of leaves thrown in the corner of a shed or in a warm nook. Just mix a few handfuls of wheat or other grain in the leaves and let them scratch for it. [G. B. Potter, Litchfield Co. Ct.]

Western vs Eastern Conditions—Compared with the west, the east has far poorer soils, higher railway rates, has not the advantage that selling great masses of products gives, uses far less machinery, has poorer pastures, less skilled and aggressive breeders, less boldness of policy and is more fixed in its practices. There is in the east the advantage of nearby markets, therefore higher prices, can produce better products gain for them personal markets, have cheaper money, cheaper land's better roads, more or permanent improvements, less expensive habits, purer water and conditions that admit and compel closer industry, economy and a keener exercise of intellectual powers.—[Prof J. W. Sanborn, N. H.]

The world's trotting record was lowered on the Terre Haute (Ind) track Sept 20, by The Abbott, to 2.03 1/2.

"NEPONSET"
The Original and Genuine
Red Rope Roofing.
The best for Poultry and Farm Buildings
NEPONSET
"PAROID" ROOFING.
F. W. BIRD & SON

Twelve Hens
and a **STEARNS BONE CUTTER** will produce more eggs than twenty hens on other feed. Properly prepared green cut bone increases lay from fifty to several hundred per cent. Send for book "How to Make Poultry Pay," and catalogue of bone cutters, grit crushers, etc., FREE.
E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 40, Syracuse, N. Y.

DEATH TO LICE on hens and chickens 74 p. Book Free
D. J. LAWRENCE, Box 34, Apponaug, N. Y.

BIG MONEY IN EGGS
If you can only get enough of them at the lowest cost. **GREEN CUT BONE** solves the problem. It doubles the egg product. It makes hens lay in the dead of winter when eggs are worth money. It keeps the hen laying. It makes chicks grow fast and mature early, and makes early layers of the pullets.
MANN'S NEW BONE CUTTERS
prepare bone in the best way. Cut fast, run easy, last long. Mann's Clover Cutter, Granite Crystal Crit and Swinging Feed Trays are all necessary to highest success. Cash or installments. Illustrated catalogue sent FREE.
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ARE YOU MAKING MONEY?
—Out of your poultry you need. If not, there is something wrong. May be you don't start right. We have a book called the **20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK** which helps you start poultry people right and then how to get them right. Tell all about the business and about the best—sellable incubators and breeders—and all over the world. Book sent for 10c. Order at once. Reliable Incubator and Breeder Co., Box 300, Quincy, Ill.

INCUBATORS THE BEST.
One Style Only, **OUR BEST.**
Warranted to last Ten Years without repairs and to out-batch during three trials any other incubator box made. **THE OSBORN BROTHERS' PATENT.** Built for business—sold on honor. 15-page illustrated circular and price list FREE. Poultry Manual and Catalogue No. 100-page, 60-cents. Collected. "How to make money with Poultry and Incubators" sent postpaid for 15-cents in stamps—worth dollars. Address nearest office.
OSBORN BROTHERS' PATENT INCUBATOR CO.,
Chicago, Ill. Wayland, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

Egg Record Book Free.
Our new free catalogue contains a 15-page egg record, enabling you to keep track of what your hens do. It also describes the **Humphrey Green Bone and Gutter Vegetable** guaranteed to cut more bone in less time and with less labor than any other cutter made. Your money back if you're not satisfied.
Read our **GUARANTEE** Humphrey & Sons, Box 27, Joliet, Ill.

The EASIEST TO RUN
because they have the best system of regulating temperature and moisture.
MARILLA Incubators
Hot Air or Hot Water. Money back if you're not absolutely satisfied. Durable built. Catalogue for the **MARILLA INCUBATOR CO., Box 90, Des Moines, Ia.**

Our Incubators
have all the latest improvements made at very low prices and guaranteed to please every customer. Send 5 cents for our 15-page catalogue which contains full descriptions of our extensive line and tells how to raise poultry successfully. Plans for poultry and brooder houses.
Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 90, Des Moines, Ia.

The IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator
Hatches all the fertile eggs; is simple, durable and easily operated; its price catalogue contains full information and testimonials. Sent free. **QED. ETEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.**

WHY BUY a catalogue? We pay for ours. Send your order for our 1901 Incubator Catalog, full of poultry information, and describing **THE SURE MATCH INCUBATOR** simplest in operation, surest in hatch.
SURE MATCH INCUBATOR CO., Clay Center, Neb.

HATCH with the perfect, self-regulating, lowest priced first class hatcher—the **EXCELSIOR Incubator**
Hatches the largest percent of fertile eggs at the lowest cost.
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SPECIAL PRICES
30 Days Trial on **NONE-SUCH** Incubators and Brooders.
Self-regulating. Automatic egg trays. Perfect ventilation. Price \$10 and up. Fully guaranteed. Send 4c for catalog.
FOREST INCUBATOR CO., Forest, Ohio.

MAKE HENS LAY when eggs are high. This Priceless Record of Success with Poultry is fully told in our New Poultry Book which is sent Free as a Present to all who order any of our poultry books free. Poultry Address, Brantree, N. Y.

POULTRY PAPER, illustrated, 20 pages, 20 cents per year. 4 months trial 10 cents. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Address, Brantree, N. Y.

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
224 & Hamilton, Phila., Pa., or 24 Marconi St., Boston, Mass.

ARE YOU MAKING MONEY?
—Out of your poultry you need. If not, there is something wrong. May be you don't start right. We have a book called the **20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK** which helps you start poultry people right and then how to get them right. Tell all about the business and about the best—sellable incubators and breeders—and all over the world. Book sent for 10c. Order at once. Reliable Incubator and Breeder Co., Box 300, Quincy, Ill.

Winter Work Among Bees.

HINTS AND HELPS.

Don't disturb bees more than necessary during winter. If frightened, they at once fill themselves with honey; the less they consume, the better it is for them.

Bees reared in fall are the ones that live through winter and build up the colony in spring.

A strong colony requires about 75 to 40 lbs honey to winter until the next honey flow; a weak one requires less.

Bees are very cleanly during winter unless they get dysentery and there is nothing injures them more than putting out excrement into the hive in winter.

Most apiarists that winter bees in cellars try to maintain an average temperature of 52 degrees.

When bees winter under perfect conditions, the hives are as clean in spring as in fall, except particles of wax from cappings.

Forty-seven degrees is a good cellar temperature in which to winter bees.

Some beekeepers believe in top ventilation; others in bottom ventilation. Which do you? Why?

Hives in cellars should be raised about 2 ft from the floor on trestles.

The risk of wintering colonies out of doors in the northern states and Canada is very great.

All preparation for wintering bees should be finished this month.

WEATHER CHANGES HARMFUL.

Excessive changes in temperature in a cellar will cause a restlessness among bees detrimental to their best wintering. For instance: If the furnace fire goes out and the cellar becomes extremely cold, and the fire again made up and it makes the place warm. I do not think that, with plenty of ventilation, moisture affects them so much as changes of temperature. The reason is that when it gets very cold the bees draw into a small space; as soon as the temperature goes up to 70 or 80 degrees they think summer has come and run about the hive, breaking the cluster and eating a lot more honey than they would do otherwise. In excessive changes of temperature they start brood raising, which is also a bad thing. They try to feed the young larvae with honey and pollen, which, if carried on to any extent, will invariably give the bees dysentery. I am sure that excessive changes of temperature have more to do with it than anything else.—[Mr Selwyn, Laval Co, Que.

To Render Beeswax in an open vessel over boiling water, fill a pail one-third full with pure rain water and place on the fire. As the water becomes hot, crumble in the comb, a little at a time, as it melts, until pail is full. Then pour on a yard of cheese cloth, spread over the mouth of a crock or pail. Tie the four corners of the cheese cloth to a rope and hang to a beam. To squeeze the contents of the bag of hot wax and sediment, tie two long laths at one end, slip the upper part of the bag between and squeeze down until all wax is expressed and nothing remains in the cloth but a caked mass of sediment. The wax in the crock or pail will cool in a few hours into a solid cake, which may be lifted out and the water poured away.—[Gilbert Wintle, Vaudreuil Co, Que.

Keeping Honey—The driest and warmest place in the house should be chosen for storing sections of comb honey. A kitchen cupboard close to the fire forms an ideal storing place and if the sections are protected from dust, insects, mice, etc, by careful wrapping, the honey in them will keep liquid for over 12 mos. In some seasons pure honey will granulate in spite of care.

Half-filled Sections—Most of my bees are in homemade chaff hives, last year I had one colony in a "simplicity." Toward the end of the clover harvest I packed two crates full of half-filled sections, and put one above, and one below the "simplicity." On removing them at the end of a week, I found nearly every section in the top crate beautifully completed and most of those underneath thoroughly cleaned, ready for bait sections this year. This year I have repeated the experiment with same success.—[Gilbert Wintle.

The Swineherd.

SENSIBLE HOG KEEPING.

To be profitable, one must have good sows and always a thoroughbred male of the breed preferred, not overlooking the individuality of the boar because his pedigree is good. The male should not be allowed to run with the sows, but should be kept in a lot to himself. Feed him, and the sows as well, on food that tends to large growth rather than fat. The business of the market hog in the corn belt is to convert the corn crop into cash, so of course his principal food is corn, but corn alone will not do for breeding stock. Good pasture, clover preferred, is advantageous to all swine, but especially to breeding stock. The pigs should be kept gentle, the male especially, by being often scratched and patted; then they can be readily driven.

It is generally best to keep same male and sows for several years if they prove good, prolific breeders. The policy of using young stock for breeding is liable to produce small pigs, which are less able to withstand disease. Keep them healthy by raking up cobs and other rubbish in their lot, burning until partly consumed, then scatter salt over, and every vestige will be devoured. I sometimes add corn to the fire until charred. A little sulphur or coppe as fed in ashes is also beneficial. For shelter and breeding pens, I prefer a small house rather than a large stationary one where so many sleep together. The small house can be easily moved, thus expediting cleaning, and I find them much the best for sows with young pigs in very cold weather. My houses are made of matched lumber 5x7 ft, and 4 ft high in front, sloping to 2 ft in rear, with an opening the entire length at top to be left open except on stormy days.—[O. M., Md.

THE COST OF PORK.

It requires 13.50 lbs of skim milk to produce 1 lb of pork when fed with corn meal. Skim milk could not be economically fed to fattening hogs unless it was a product which could not be otherwise utilized. It required on an average 5 1/2 lbs of shelled corn to produce 1 lb of pork. An average period of four weeks, or 1 bu produced 13 1/4 lbs. It required 4 1/2 lbs of corn meal to produce 1 lb of pork, or 1 bu of corn made into meal and fed will produce 12 1/4 lbs of pork.

When dry, shelled corn is more economical than corn meal to feed fattening hogs. One bushel of corn meal is worth 3 bu of oats as food for fattening hogs. Corn-fed pigs gained 4 1/2 lbs per week and ate about 21 lbs of corn per 100 lbs of live weight. Pork was produced during the cold weather, with corn at 25c per bu for less than 3c per bu. Indian corn is the most economical pork-producing material during the winter months in regions where extensively grown.—[B. L. Myers, Essex Co, Mass.

Young Hogs Most Profitable—The younger the hog the easier and more rapidly will he put on flesh, according to amount of food consumed. The hog that matures earliest is most profitable. Good feeders and early maturers are the successful swine raisers' ideal. Get the best breed for these two points and keep them growing, and success is assured.—[J. L. Irwin.

In Feeding Pigs, skim milk and corn meal, the Mass exper sta recommends the following: Pigs weighing 20 to 70 lbs, 2 oz meal p qt of milk; 70 to 130 lbs, 4 oz meal p qt milk; 130 to 200 lbs, 6 oz meal p qt milk. Feed all the pigs will eat up clean.

Feed Your Oats—Many farmers sell their oats at 22c p bu, or 13.20 p ton. I have found that a ton of oats, fed to pigs with the by products of three cows, will make 750 lbs of which I sell for 5 1/2c p lb, or \$41.25, charging 40c p bu for oats and 17.25 is left to pay for labor and cost of the pigs, which with value of the manure would be good remuneration.—[W. S. Tompkins, York Co, N. S.

While increasing in live weight from 54 to 82 lbs, hogs required 3.10 lbs of meal per 1 lb of gain.

One of the most important things on a farm is pure water.

The Shepherd.

IMPROVING THE FLOCK.

I have handled sheep only 2 yrs and have done well for a beginner. My ewes are long wool scrubs, but are large and healthy, 12 head sheared 95 lbs or an average of 8 lbs. I used a three-quarters Shropshire ram on them last fall with the result that I have late March lambs weighing from 75 to 125 lbs each, with nice fine wool of good quality, very close and from 4 to 5 in long. My object is to raise as heavy a mutton sheep as possible and at the same time increase the yield of wool. My sheep do not shear enough to suit me. What breed or combination of breeds will give the desired result? I ought to be able to bring my flock up to an average of 12 to 14 lbs each and at the same time get good, heavy carcasses.—[Charles Bisbee, Oxford Co, Me.

I presume Mr Bisbee wishes to retain mutton quality and constitution at the same time he is getting the heavier fleece. On this basis I would advise using good Oxford Down rams. This breed, to my mind, has the combination of size, weight of fleece, mutton quality, constitution and good breeding qualities combined to a greater degree than any other breed.—[George McKerrow.

Pasture Grasses—The best mixture of grass for a sheep pasture is 10 lbs each of redtop, bluegrass, white clover, meadow fescue, and perennial clover, commonly called pea vine clover. Where the land is inclined to be damp sow alsike clover freely, 6 or 8 lbs of seed to the acre with all the others will not be too much. For a sheep pasture thick seeding is necessary, thus getting a close growth and short, fine grass.

Angora Goats are very profitable on brush land because they eat young brush. Four years ago I bought a pair then got two more females and turned them in the woods with a straight rail fence. It does not take much of a fence to keep them if only there is no place for them to jump up on. I now have 12 fine ones besides having eaten several lambs that I did not wish to keep. The meat is better than mutton and does not have a woolly taste. In the four years I have had them they have not cost me \$4. When we have no snow to cover the ground they need no feeding. I give only oat straw. They will live and get fat where a sheep would starve. They need a shed to go under when it rains.—[C. E. Kinney, Tolland Co, Ct.

The feed consumed by my pigs the past few years has brought the following prices, based on a standard price of 6c p lb for dressed pork; buckwheat 30 to 35c p bu, potatoes 15 to 18c, skim-milk 20c p 100 lbs.—[F. V. Freeze, Kings Co, N. B.

Anything which adds to the attractiveness of the home makes it a better place in which to rear the children who must grow up there.—[J. C. Whitten.

THE WHEEL OF TIME for all time is the Metal Wheel. We make them in all sizes and varieties, 10 FIT ANY AXLE. Any height, any width of tire desired. Our wheels are either direct or stagger spoke. Can FIT YOUR WAGON perfectly without change. NO BREAKING DOWN. No drying out. No rusting tires. Cheap because they endure. Send for catalogue and prices. Free upon request. Electric Wheel Co. Box 56 Quincy, Ills.

SAWS IN ANY POSITION IN ANY GROUNDS 4 in. to 8 ft. Through A MAN with a FOLDING SAWING MACHINE BEATS 2 MEN with a 12-ounce daily is the usual average for one man. SURE EASY. Saws down trees. Our 100 Model Machine saws faster, runs cooler & will last longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to suit a 12-year-old boy or the strongest man. Send for catalog showing latest improvements. First order gets away. Siding Sawing Mach. Co. 15 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Eruptions

Pimples, boils, tetter, eczema or salt rheum, Aro signs of diseased blood. Their radical and permanent cure, therefore, consists in curing the blood. Angus Fisher, Sar. In, Ont, and Paul Keeton, Woodstock, Ala, were greatly troubled with boils. Mrs Della Lord, Leominster, Mass, had pimples all over her body; so did R. W. Garretson, New Brunswick, N. J. The brother of Sadie E. Stockmar, 57 Miller St, Fall River, Mass, was afflicted with eczema so severely that his hands became a "mass of sores." These sufferers, like thousands of others, have voluntarily testified to their complete cure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine acts directly and peculiarly on the blood, rids it of all humors, and makes it pure and healthy.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

A BARCAIN.

Keystone No. 8 Corn Husker and Shredder. 24-inch Shredder Head, 8 husking rolls, 20 feet swivel fodder elevator, swivel car carrier all complete. Used one season, sold \$125.00. We will sell for \$200.00 on cars here, cash with the order. Guaranteed in perfect condition and just run enough to lumber it up. We want the room and must sell at once.

The B. L. BRAGG CO. Hampden Agricultural Store, Springfield, Mass.

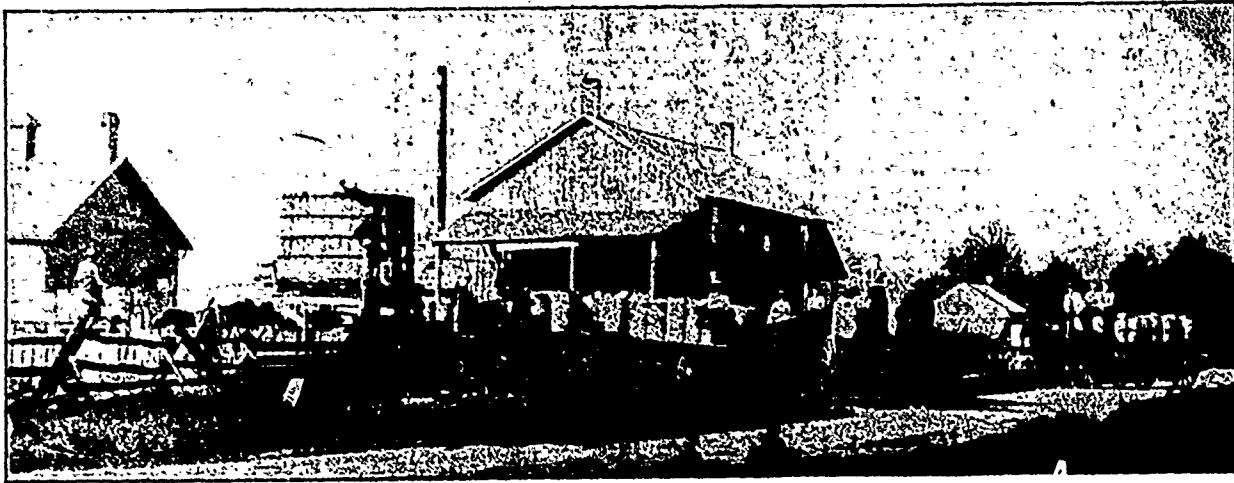
No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

This is the QUAKER CITY GRINDING MILL. for corn and cob feeds and table meal. Send for all the advertised on 10 days' trial, keep the best and return all others. That's a fair proposition. Send to-day for our 32nd annual catalogue free. L. W. STRAUB & CO., 2127 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The A. W. STRAUB CO., Canal and Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Also Western agents for "Smalley" power, shapers, cutters, etc.

We Want AGENTS For ECONOMY MARKER FIVEYER and other fast selling articles. The Fiveyer can be used in any position. Meets anything which a well clinched five serves the purpose for heavy farm work. Can be carried in the pocket. Agents make from \$3 to \$15 a day. Send for sample loaded with 500000 and Terms to Agents. T. B. FORTY & CO., Fredericktown, Ohio.

AMERICAN REPAIR MACHINE. For farmers and mechanics. Anvil, Vice, Drill, Cut-off, Pipe Clamp, Drill Bit, six tools in one. Dealers ask \$6.00; we sell direct, our price \$2.75. Jaws open 9 in. Heavy cast-iron for all purposes. Money back if not pleased. CONSOLIDATED SUPPLY CO., Bloomfield, Ind.

See Our New Premium List Our Complete Premium List for 1900-01 is now ready and will be sent free to any address in the United States or Canada, on application. It is handsomely illustrated and contains upward of two hundred useful and valuable premiums, and some of the greatest and most astonishing offers ever made by responsible publishers. Now is the time to get up clubs, and by doing a little work for Farm and Home you may secure one or more of the many good things offered, free of cost. Sample copies and everything necessary to a successful canvass, sent free on request. Address FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.



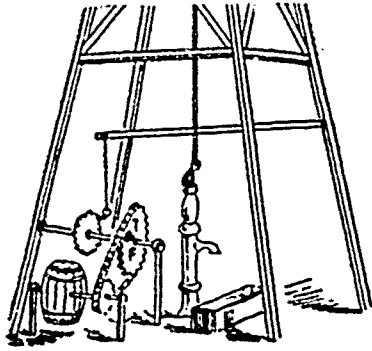
Factory of the Blanchard and Missouri (Ont) Cheese and Butter Co., Ltd.

This factory was established in '80. Is co-operative and managed by a board of five directors. It has 375 shareholders, shares being valued at \$10 each. There are 150 patrons supplying milk, the largest quantity sent in one season being 2,773,000 lbs. Its first season the factory made about 800 lbs cheese per day, and the season just closed 2,656 lbs per day. John J. Cuthbertson is the cheese maker, having been with the factory seven years.

The Dairy.

CHURNING BY WIND.

CHURNING by wind saves labor; whether the windmill be factory made galvanized iron or some \$5 - homemade Go-devil affair matters not. The cut shows the lower portion of a windmill's framework, the power being transmitted by the rod connected with the top of the well. A drive-wheel turned by the windmill, a clutch or ratchet and a pulley wheel on the churn are the machinery used.



CHURNING BY WINDMILL POWER.

My drive wheel is a silent clutch wheel, but those who have none can use an old mower wheel, as illustrated, with a ratchet wheel on the shaft. An old piston would make a fair substitute for the ratchet. The catch lever is boxed loosely to the shaft and connected with the pumping rod.

The speed can be changed by having two or more holes in the lever. This device changes the reciprocal motion into circular by means of old castings which can be found on every farm. It will not do to use a piston on a windmill for such a purpose, as it is liable to stop on the "dead center," then when the wind freshens the result would be to smash things unless someone were there to start it past the center. But with the ratchet appliance it needs no watching. The churn always starts when the wind moves the windmill. The upward stroke alone does the work. The momentum of the heavy iron wheel keeps up motion during the down stroke. There is no good excuse for churning by hand and letting the wind fly past.—[E. C. Bennett, Rockingham Co., Va.]

A WHITEWASH RECIPE.

The following recipe is strongly recommended for whitewashing the inside and outside of creameries and dairy buildings. Slack 1/2 bu of unslaked lime in boiling water. Cover during the process to keep in steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer. Then add to it 1 pk of salt previously dissolved in warm water, 3 lbs ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, 1/2 lb Spanish whiting, and 1 lb clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then by hanging over a slow fire in a small pot

hung in a larger one filled with water. Add 5 gals of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace.

A pint of this whitewash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard. It is almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone; and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint. Coloring matter may be added as desired. For cream color, add yellow ochre; for pearl or lead color add lampblack or ivory black; for fawn color add proportionately 4 lbs umber to 1 lb Indian red and 1 lb common lampblack. For common stone color add proportionately 4 lbs raw umber to 2 lbs lampblack. The east end of the president's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is also used by the government to whitewash lighthouses.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

Farmers frankly admit that a successful creamery is a godsend to any community. They know that the dairy business is a source of a steady income that helps the farmer wonderfully. The greatest objection to the whole business is that of a dislike for milking. The average man is looking for wealth with the expenditure of little effort. Money does not come that way.

One of the greatest wastes of the dairy farm is the loss of the feeding value of skim milk. The selling of whole milk is comparable to the selling of grain from the farm, so far as loss of fertility is concerned, while the loss of the valuable food elements in skim milk is a very serious matter. Skim milk is valued at from 10 to 20c p 100 lbs for feeding pigs and calves.

The dairy cow pays an extra dividend of 10c p day when properly sheltered; a pig requires about one-fourth less feed for the same growth than a pig not sheltered. The same proportion of gain from shelter is shown by other domestic animals.

Allow no strong-smelling material in the stable for any length of time.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year; use land plaster in the manure gutters daily.

There are some dairymen who have become convinced that the time and money spent in weighing and testing the milk of each one of their cows is a profitable investment for them, and they cannot be persuaded to abandon the practice of keeping records of the quality and quantity of each cow's milk.

Apples may be fed to any kind of stock and when properly fed are an excellent food, in chemical composition equal to roots. They contain more dry matter than mangels, over twice the fuel or heating value, but only one-third as much nitrogenous matter. The feeding value per ton of green apples is \$2.60, apple pomace 2.40, corn silage 2.56, mangel wurz 1.52, mixed hay 10.12. Apple pomace from presses where straw is not used is a good feed. If put in silos and allowed to heat up to 90 degrees before being covered, its acidity is arrested and cows become very fond of it. Begin with about 1-lb

of pomace at a feed, putting meal on it to get the cows started, which may be gradually increased to 5 or 10 lbs per day. A cow will eat about a ton of pomace during winter.

The Higher Milk Prices noted in F & H, Oct 15, have been maintained at such points as Boston and N Y, but market unsettled under increased supply due to soft weather throughout much of Oct. Farmers can hold the market only by the avoidance of a big surplus.

Fatten the Pocketbook—If more dairymen knew how unwise and expensive it is to buy corn meal for cows, if they understood the special uses of concentrated feeding stuffs, if they realized better the possibilities of the silo, their pocketbooks would fatten. If however, in addition, they knew why corn meal is less fitted to make milk than is gluten, and why the corn in the silo is better than when stocked, not only would pocketbooks grow stouter but they should receive a goodly dividend of satisfaction.—[Director J. L. Hills, Vt. Exper. Sta.]

Philadelphia's Milk Supply of 100 million qts annually (only a little larger than that of Boston) is secured from Pa., N J, Del and Md. Farmers receive 34@4c p qt wholesale, and from this deduct freights to Phila about 1/2c.

A co-operation in any district that does not control almost the entire output can do but little good.—[G. T. Tipple, Windsor Co., Vt.]

CREAM SEPARATORS

De Laval "Alpha" and "Baby" Separators First—Best—Cheapest. All Styles—Sizes. Prices \$50.- to \$800.- Save \$10 - per cow per year. Send for Catalogue THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. 74 CORTLAND STREET CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Cuts and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blister because it does not blister. Price \$1.50 per qt. As a Remedy for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. E. J. KENDALL CO., Leesburg Falls, Va.

FINE-BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogues. 150 engravings. N. F. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

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SHARPLES

Dream Separators.

Don't think if you buy a farm separator you must buy something complicated and hard to manage.

Don't think that because one kind of farm separator requires an hour to wash it that all do.

Don't think that constant repair bills are a necessity just because some one with a complicated separator has to pay them.

Don't think that some other farm separator is as good as the Sharple's because some agent for the other concerns the Sharple's. He fears its superiority, is the reason he condemns it. Send for free Catalogue No. 24.



F. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.

THE SHARPLES CO., 25 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

Be Kind to Stock
by humanely disorning them only with the quick, smooth cutting

Convex Dishorner. I also make the Buckler Stock Holder, one of the best adapted dishorning, and two other styles of Dishorners, one for calves. Every approved appliance for this work. Send for FREE book. GEORGE WENSTER, No. 79, Christiana, Pa. Western trade supplied from Chicago.

A QUICK, SHARP CUT hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear. Done with the **DEMORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE** is the safest, quickest, sharpest cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear. Most humane method of dishorning known. Took highest award World's Fair, Wm. for free circulars before buying. M. T. PHILLIPS, Pomeroy, Pa. (Successor to A. C. SLOSSER).

THE BEST BUTTER
and the most of it is made by using our improved patent

AQUATIC CREAM SEPARATOR. It takes all the cream out of milk, expels all foul odors and impurities in two hour's time. Better than any creamery made and costs less than half as much. For 1 cow up to 40. Can't get out of order. No expensive necessary. Price, \$1. to \$11. Free catalogue and testimonials. Reliable Agents Wanted. Aquatic Cream Separator Co. 10 Factory Sq. Rochester, N.Y.

Better Butter Send for our large free **BESTOV** Illinois catalog. All about "Bestov" dairy supplies. The Dairymen's Supply Co., 1937 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Curbs, splints and ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners. Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 28. FLEMING BROS., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Easier to Turn

New Preston, Ct. April 20, 1900. "I find that the REID Hand Separator is easier to turn and takes less time to wash than any other separator in this section. I have tested it for close work, and cannot find a trace of cream in the skim milk." Ed. B. HOLCOMB. Investigate our claims for the Reid. A. H. REID, 30th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.



Orchard and Garden.

THE LOUDON RASPBERRY.

Where the plantation is solely for fruiting we set the plants 4 ft apart each way, the same as hills of corn in the field, marking the land both ways with a corn marker. This enables us to do nearly all of the work with a horse and cultivator. It is not necessary to stake the Loudon raspberry, since it is not a rank grower like the Cuthbert. We set out the plants in the fall, or in very early spring. One cause for failure in planting the red raspberry is in planting in late spring, when the plants often perish if dry weather follows. Set the plants 4 to 5 in. deep, firming the soil carefully over the roots, cutting back the canes to within 4 in. of the ground. If the cultivator is kept going both ways every few weeks the plantation will need but two or three hoeings throughout the season. The plants are perfectly hardy and will require no winter protection except in the northern U S and Canada.

In the early spring we clip with a pair of hedge shears about 1 ft from the top of the raspberry canes, leaving canes about 2 to 3 ft high. The second year keep the cultivator going both ways between the rows once a week all through the season, being careful not to cultivate just before the pickers go through the rows, since this would knock off a portion of the ripe fruit. We market the Loudon invariably in pint baskets. Do not plant the Loudon or any other raspberry on low or wet land. When the plantation is desired partially for fruit and partially for plants, the rows are cultivated only one way with rows 5 ft apart, sucker plants being allowed to form a continuous hedge row. A fair amount of fruit can be secured by digging out the sucker plants entirely for a space of 2 or 4 ft along the row, leaving a good-sized hill after the digging is over.—[Charles A. Green, Monroe Co., N. Y.]

BIRDS AND FRUIT GROWERS.

A method to exterminate entirely in our orchards all the insect pests is impossible. However, the birds are the natural enemies of these pests. They feed, especially during the breeding season, almost exclusively upon insects, and they require no care or expense on the part of the horticulturist. They will do their beneficial work anyhow, whether their efforts are received thankfully or not. As the birds increase, the insects must decrease. The closer settlement of our state has seemed to greatly decrease the natural enemies of our bird friends, but, alas, has been the bringer of far worse enemies—the boy with a gun, the woman with a feather in her hat, and, too often, the horticulturist even proves an enemy.

The depredations of the birds upon fruit are few and of little consequence. The robins, it is true, will knock the cherries off, and the owner in his rage will not pause to think of the many slugs and curculio beetles those same birds have destroyed for him. All the year round the woodpecker digs for the borers and when the apples are ripe he is killed because he makes a hole in the side of a big red apple. We have often wondered, too, if even in this case he was not after the apple worm on the inside.

Among the winter birds the owls can well claim some of our attention. The injury caused annually by mice and rabbits amounts to many hundreds of dollars. It is to be regretted that the owls so easily fall a prey to the hunter's gun, as their food through the winter, and to a large extent during the summer also, is composed entirely of small mammals. In many parts of the state the sapsuckers and woodpeckers remain during the winter. Among them all the food habits are much the same, so the separate species need not be taken up in detail. Borers of various kinds, notably the flat-headed borer and round-headed borer of apple trees and the hickory borer are among the most destructive insects. These claim the constant attention of the woodpecker's long spear-pointed tongue of latter easily reaching the larvae which are unmolested by other birds. Many other tree insects are also killed and the protection to the forest trees by these birds is doubtless of far greater value than the work they do in the cr-

chard. Among certain of the woodpeckers, especially the flickers, ant eating is a favorite pastime. The yellow-shafted flicker or golden-winged woodpecker is a common bird throughout Iowa, and in the southwestern part of the state the closely related species, the red-shafted flicker, is not at all uncommon. Prof Beal, in examining bird stomachs, found in a single stomach of one of these birds over 3000 ants. The number destroyed by even one bird in a year must be enormous.

As to the common birds, we can safely conclude that the harm they do to the horticulturist is of little consequence; the amount of good done by them is in direct proportion to their numbers; protection is the only thing necessary to insure their rapid increase and maintenance of numbers to almost any point.—[Wilmon Newell, Cook Co., N. H.]

Potash in Ashes; 20 bbls unleached wood ashes would usually weigh about 2400 lbs. This amount would supply as much potash as would be furnished by from 250 to 300 lbs muriate of potash. Double this quantity of ashes might be used if the soil were quite seriously in need of lime, although such an amount would furnish more potash than would be required immediately. Better results would be secured by harrowing in the ashes than by plowing them under. [Prof H. J. Wheeler, R I Exper Sta.]

Cold Storage Pays—The Jersey elder apple under ordinary conditions will not keep later than Oct, and is but an indifferent fruit at the best, both as to quality and appearance. In the summer of 1899 these apples were worth only 75c p bbl and with little demand. One farmer placed 500 bbls in cold storage at Philadelphia, where they were kept in perfect condition until last April. The manager of the cold storage house stated that they could have been kept the full year. In April the apples found a ready sale at \$1.50 p bbl. The charge for keeping the apples in cold storage was 60c p bbl, so that the grower realized a net increase in price of 3.25 p bbl, or a total profit of 1695.

A New Variety of Corn I have been testing differs from any other corn in cultivation. The New Century Wonder corn stools out like winter wheat, producing from 10 to 20 stalks from each seed sown. Each stalk bears six and seven good ears, very uniform in size and shape; the ears being about 10 in long. The kernels are of a beautiful snowy white. This variety, when used green, is a most excellent sweet corn. When ground it makes the finest, whitest meal known. It rises like wheat flour and can be used in bread, pies, biscuits, etc. The corn produces at the rate of 150 bu p a. In regard to yielding, it is probably the greatest multiplier of any vegetable product known, as by fair comparison, it yields 40 000 kernels to every one planted. It is a most excellent feed for horses, cattle and hogs.—[S. L. Watkins, Erie Co., N. Y.]

Marketing Apples in N E—According to a leading Mass orchardist this is 62½c p bbl in carloads. He estimates picking 12½c, facing and sorting 5c, heading 2½c, barreling 20c, drawing to car 5c, freight to Boston 13½c, cartage 5c. He also estimates spraying 2½c p tree for each time, or 60¢ for three times, and thinning 5c p bbl.

The Demand for Beans is slack, buyers feeling prices too high. The new crop is moving more freely, but there is no particular accumulation of stocks.

Lifted i. Three Years—The farm was mortgaged for \$300. The first year sales included four pairs steers at \$50 or 200. A son turned in 100 from the winter's logging. Hay and potatoes in spring brought 200 and carried the family through the summer. The \$300 was paid on principal. The second fall a pair of steers brought 60, and 5 tons hay 60. In spring, seven tons hay brought 150, which with 30 earned in the woods made 300; this was applied to the principal. Interest account was 68. The third fall two pairs steers brought 120, and the hay, sold in spring, brought 150. From work in the woods 30 was received. This paid for principal, interest and the mortgage. Home-raised wheat was ground into flour and

hens bought the groceries. Every year potatoes were sold to help along.—[Lyman Abbott, Oxford Co., Me.]

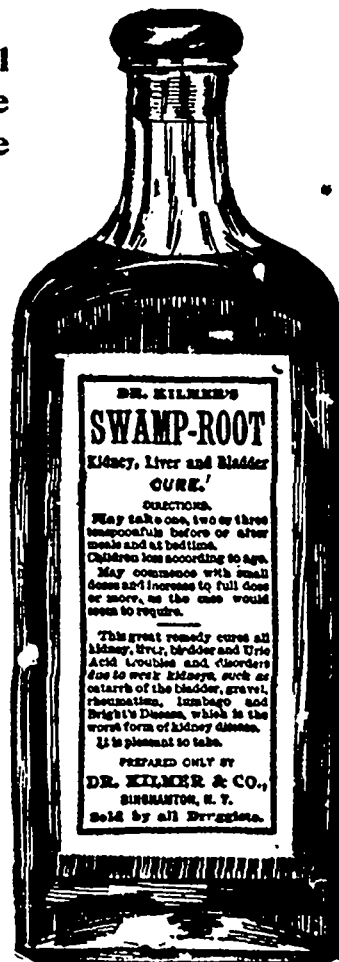
I have been a subscriber to F & H 12 yrs or thereabouts. I have always worked in and around coal mines, but often thought what is the use of me reading farm papers. The way I came to first subscribe was through a neighbor getting up a club. I told him if he was one short he might set down my

name. That year has swelled to 12 yrs and still F & H comes. But I have a greater interest, in reading it than 12 yr ago. The farm that I used to mine coal under 12 yrs ago has been purchased by the coal miner and I must blame F & H for doing it; that is, I kept reading it and saving my wages until I got a farm. The farm contains over 100 a and is generally considered a good one.—[Samuel Edge, Mercer Co., Pa.]

TRY SWAMP-ROOT.

Test Its Wonderful Curative Properties FREE

To Prove what this Famous New Discovery will do for YOU, all Readers of Farm and Home may have a Sample Bottle sent Free by Mail.



It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood, that is their work.

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

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by Farm and Home, the one which we publish this month for the benefit of our readers speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy. Mrs. Mary Romans, Manchester, Texas, writes: "I write to let you know I am well and owe my health to Swamp-Root. I was so weak in my back that I could sit up but a little while at a time. Had to get up to urinate from seven to ten times through the night; could sleep but a few minutes at a time; would wake so tired I could hardly move; felt like a heavy weight on my chest, feet cold and swelled in day time, headache all the time. I could not keep my mind on one subject more than a few seconds at a time. I would forget what I was talking about. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and since then I have taken six large bottles purchased of my druggist, and am as well as ever I was. I can't thank you enough for the wonderful good your Swamp-Root did for me. I gave Swamp-Root to my little girl. She could not hold her urine. It cured her. Seven bottles cured us both. If you wish to print any of this letter, do so. I remain your friend, and wish you success and long life. May you find rest after your labors are finished."

MRS. MARY ROMANS, Manchester, Texas. Jan. 4, 1900.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength, get weak and waste away.

HEADACHE ALL THE TIME.

Kidney and Bladder Troubles Make Men and Women Miserable.

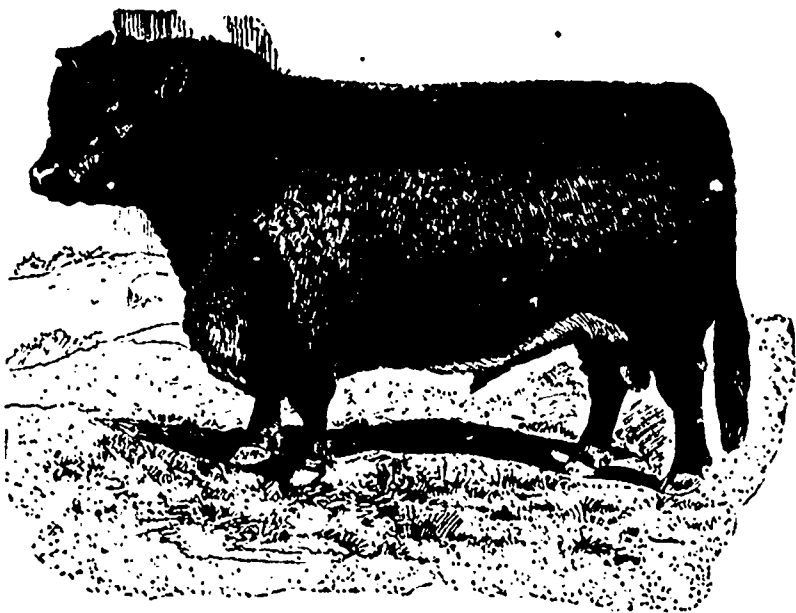


In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTE—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which readers of Farm and Home who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in Farm and Home when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



A Typical Galloway Bull--One of the Best--King Hensol 9967.

Galloway Cattle.

A PEERLESS BEEF BREED.

WHY THE GALLOWAY IS A DESIRABLE BEEF ANIMAL UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS OF RANGE AND FARM.

The Galloway is a hardy, hornless breed of beef cattle which takes its name from an old district in the southwest of Scotland. By hundreds of years the oldest of the beef breeds, yet the constitution of the Galloway has never been weakened by pampering. The Galloway resembles the Aberdeen-Angus so very closely they have been known to win in Aberdeen-Angus classes at fairs. The first importation of this breed was made in 1853. A strong national Galloway breeders' association exists, which has issued eight volumes of registries.

The Galloway breed possesses certain characteristics that in the end must make it the favorite over all competitors among stockmen who raise cattle under average conditions. The average condition is so radically different from that under which the pampered sets of the show ring are raised, men can never know which is the best of the rival beef breeds, when they only see them under these exceptional conditions. Says an enthusiastic breeder of Galloways: "Let the average man who expects to raise cattle under average conditions, and who is earnestly trying to find the ideal breed, insist on seeing these various rival breeds under the conditions that he expects to handle his own, and he will find what the experiment stations have found, that the Galloway makes more beef at a less cost than any other breed."

For hardiness, the Galloway is not excelled. With good, warm hides, they can withstand the blizzard of the northwest better than any other breed of improved cattle. The great muscular development is very useful on the western ranches where they have to travel miles to gather their food, to or from water, or on the way to market. In the northwestern parts of this continent, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Alberta and Assinibola, they are found especially hardy and suitable for ranching purposes. A breeder of Galloways for the past 11 yrs in the Northwest territory, who has 2500 animals of this breed, says they do exceedingly well on the range and stand more cold than any other breed. In the east, where strong vitality and an active, hardy constitution is always valuable, they are found doing well. In cold, wintry weather they will be first out scraping off the snow to get at the grasses below. While other breeds may be found with their backs humped up, the Galloway is out rustling for a living. Considerable numbers have been sold the past year into southern states, as they rustle so cheaply and are annoyed as little as any breed by horn flies and other insects. Among the most prolific of all breeds, they save a large per cent of the calves, which are strong and seldom cause annoyance. Galloways are the best of nurses and a foster

mother among a Galloway herd is unknown.

GALLOWAY BEEF UNSURPASSED.

The excellent value of the beef of the Galloway arises, it is claimed, from two causes. First, its marbled quality, the fat being laid amongst the lean, giving it a well-mixed fine grain, highly flavored. There is no better or finer marbled beef in the world than that of a first-class Galloway. Second, the tendency to lay flesh and fat equally on the best parts. This is a most valuable point for the butcher. The animal that will give the largest amount of the best cuts is the one that makes the most money for the seller of the beef. The Galloway makes a splendid cross with the Shorthorn, the Galloway making a heavy coat and desirable rustling qualities, while the Shorthorn gives the size. Galloway bulls always bring a good price and are always in demand for the range, the supply seldom being equal to the demand.

Some time ago at the Ont agricultural college at Guelph, a series of experiments was made between different breeds to determine cost of production of meat. The animals were taken soon after birth and were fed liberally--forced in fact as well as a good feeder could do. There were grade steers tried of several breeds and the food each consumed was carefully noted. In gain per day the Hereford came first, Shorthorn second, and Holstein third. In this the Galloway stood fifth. In value when ready for the block, the Hereford, Galloway and Shorthorn were valued at same rate per pound live weight. All the others at a lower rate. Taking ordinary market values of all the food used, the selling value of the animals was: the Holstein grade showed a loss of \$5.22, the Shorthorn a loss of 21c, the Hereford a gain of 1.40 and the Galloway a clear profit of 15.15. Similar experiments made at other stations have shown the Galloways to be in the front rank of cheap beef production.

HAS A MOST VALUABLE HIDE.

Now that the buffalo has passed from the plains and most of the richly furred animals from the forest, the furrier must turn to cattle hides as one of the most desirable of his materials. Of recent years, the business of tanning hides has been greatly improved. A choice Galloway hide, well-tanned, can compete successfully with all others as material for robes. They will last many years as processes have been invented by which the coat keeps soft and pliable, the hair does not wear off the seams or edges unduly and the robe or coat is left moth proof. When taken at the right time in the fall and properly tanned, the Galloway hide makes an excellent robe, quite equal to the buffalo robes of the old days. The coat is a warm fur with a long navy outside covering and a short, thick, mossy hair below, making a beautiful robe. The abundant coat of soft, velvety hair over head, neck and shoulders is sometimes inclined to curl. They make good serviceable coats and jackets, worn by both men and women, for capes, robes for sleighs and rugs for the dwelling.

WHAT A GALLOWAY SHOULD BE.

The type of the true Galloway should

be the barrel form, rather than the square Shorthorn type. Short-legged, chunky, round animals are the best type; very large, leggy animals are not desirable. They are all black and hornless, but occasionally a red animal occurs. The head is short and wide, of moderate size, with broad forehead, wide nostrils, large hairy ears and very full eyes. The essential points to consider are, color, black, with a brownish tinge. Short and wide head, broad forehead and wide nostrils; without the slightest symptoms of horns or scurs. Large and prominent eyes. Ear moderate in length and broad. Neck moderate in length, clean, and filling well into the shoulders; the top in a line with the back in a female, and in a male naturally rising with age. Body deep, rounded and symmetrical. Shoulders fine and straight, moderately wide above. Breast full and deep, back and rump straight, ribs deep and well sprung, loin and sirloin well filled, hook bones not prominent, hind quarters long, moderately wide and well filled, flank deep and full. Thighs broad, straight and well let down to hock; rounded buttocks are objectionable. Legs short and clean, with fine bone. Tail well set on and moderately thick. Skin yellow and moderately thick. Hair soft and wavy with mossy undercoat; wiry or curly hair is very objectionable.

DEFECTIVE POINTS IN A GALLOWAY

are, narrow, tapering muzzle, long, lean, narrow head, small, dull, deep-set eyes, long drooping ears, small, scraggy neck, contracted brisket or narrow, sunken chest, bare shoulders, narrow on top, flatness behind the shoulders, light fore or back ribs, prominent hook bones, high or drooping rumps, weak or slack loins, bare or rough back lacking flesh, rounded buttocks, double thighs, coarse, big bones, thick, stiff skin, hard, wiry or curly hair, hair without soft undercoat, rough, angular form.

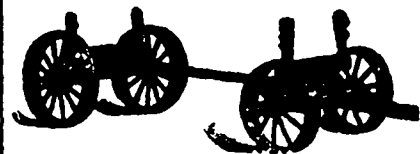
There will undoubtedly be a grand exhibition of these cattle at the international live stock exposition, Chicago, Dec 1 to 8. The American Galloway breeders' ass'n offers \$2000 in premiums and the exposition management 1630. Very likely there will be some special prizes to compete for. It is proposed to hold a combination sale during the fair of 100 head of representative animals of this breed.

A Model Dairy is to be one of the features of the Pan-American exposition, the entire 6 mos. It is to be composed of four or five representatives of each of the breeds of milch cows laying any claim to merit along dairy lines. Plans are being made to have eight or nine breeds represented in this model dairy and nearly all of the live stock associations have given assurance of their fullest co-operation and have generously offered to place at the disposal of the exposition the animals which shall form this model dairy. The stable in which the cattle will be kept will be one that is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances particularly with regard to hygienic and sanitary conditions. Never in this country has such a long test of so many animals of different breeds been conducted and probably much valuable data will be obtained from an experiment of this kind.

LUMPS ON COW'S UDDER--H. B. has a cow that has lumps on her udder. Mix 2 dr iodine with 2 oz vaseline and rub on a little every third day; continue it until the lumps disappear.

Farm Wagon only \$31.95.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., has placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon that is only 28 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30 inch wheels with 4 inch tire, and sold for only \$31.95.



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

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is the cheapest food grown on the farm. The **NEW HOLLAND CORN and Food MILL** does better work, with less power than others, each only \$18. The strongest and most durable mill ever made. Mill met on trial, today for yourself. Catalogue free.

NEW HOLLAND MACHINE WORKS, BOX 13, NEW HOLLAND, PA.

Galloway Cattle, pure bred, registered. Inquire of GEO. R. SPELMAN, Iowa, Rootstock Co., Iowa.

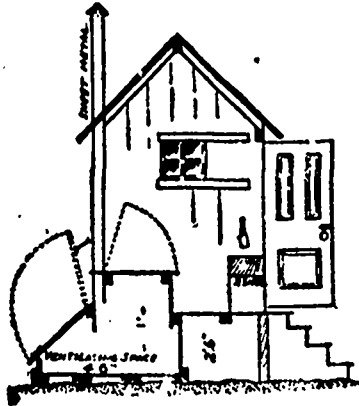
2000 FERRIS First-class stock. Some 1000 lbs. New price 100 free.

H. A. KNAPP, Rochester, Louisiana Co., La.

Problems in Sanitation.

INDOORS AND OUTHOUSES.

The sanitary arrangements about a farm are a matter no person can afford to overlook or neglect. This applies particularly to the outhouse. The farm



A MODEL OUTHOUSE.

home can just as well have the same neat comfortable closet, bathroom, marble wash slab, medicine closet, etc., as the city house. All that is necessary is to build a good substantial tank in the attic and keep it supplied with water by means of hydraulic ram, windmill, steam or gasoline engine. The weight of the water in the tank will make sufficient pressure so that the kitchen range and hot water tank can be kept filled and hot and cold water also provided for bath tub and set bowl. Cold water connection can also be made for flushing the seat. The waste can be let out in cistern, reservoir, on the land, in the barn manure heap, in streams, etc.

Where arrangements as described above cannot be put in, the following plan of a dry earth or ash closet is recommended for general use by the Ontario board of health. Before the city sewer pipes were laid, some 1300 of these outhouses were in use at Brantford, Ont. Movable drawers, boxes or pails are recommended where winters are prolonged, as a little moisture freezing in winter makes their removal or emptying difficult. As illustrated, the box is fixed and can generally be arranged so as to be emptied with a shovel by a door or lid in the rear. The boxes are made of lumber. A moderately tight box, not sunk in the ground, where no slops are thrown in, will not become offensive if good ventilation is provided and a little dry earth, coal ashes or sawdust thrown in at each use, or even once daily.

The house, as illustrated, is raised 2 1/2 ft from the ground in front, while the duct space is 4 ft high and 4 1/2 wide. The cover to the seat and outside the duct are hinged. The window in the center of each side should be made to push open. A sheet metal ventilator should extend from the duct, below the seat above the roof and be capped over the top.

Glass for Street Pavement—During the latter part of '98 a street paving company in Lyons, France, paved one of the streets with ceramic or devitrified glass. Up to date it has stood as hard usage as any other pavement and is still in an admirable state of preservation. This glass pavement is laid in blocks eight inches square, each block containing 16 parts in the form of checkers. These blocks are closely fitted together so that water cannot pass between them and the whole pavement looks like a large checker board. Like all thoroughfares in France the road-bed slopes gently to the sidewalks. Some of the edges of the checkers are broken off, but the damage is not at all serious and any kind of stone would have suffered just as much. The advantages of this pavement are that it has a greater resistance than stone, is a poor conductor of heat, ice will not form on it readily, dirt will not accumulate as easily as upon stone, it will not retain microbes, is just as cheap as stone and more durable.

Sulphur Ore—G. B. M., Amite Co. La.: For a market for sulphur ore, write to Davis Sulphur Ore company, 65 Wall street, New York city.

Plants and Flowers.

A THRIFTY WINTER GROWER.

The oxalis is the most useful, all-round window plant in cultivation, being so hardy it requires but a short rest and its bright green, clover-like foliage is seldom injured by sudden changes of temperature. If partially frozen, a dash of cold water will restore its beauty. The mammoth oxalis has showy foliage, but not the hardy qualities of the smaller varieties and has less profusion of bloom. The beautiful, delicate, star-shaped flowers surprise one daily.

They delight in sunshine and turn toward it, and for this reason are frequently used as a window hanging plant. The drooping stems are graceful on a small stand, as a sitting room ornament. The pink blossom is more common, the pure white and yellow being rare. For soil, chip dirt fertilized with common liquid manure or rich garden soil, is advisable, the tub being planted 1 in below the surface. Give frequent showerings.—(Mrs. C. F. Underwood.

GERANIUMS FOR WINTER.

One great trouble with most people is they give their geraniums too much root room. I often grow them in the same pot for 5 yrs by this method of pruning tops and roots each summer. After repotting, the plants are given plenty of water every day, the buds being removed until the last of Sept, at which time the plants usually have to be removed to the house. Rapid growth starts in at once after repotting, and the pots should be turned often to keep the plants in good shape. No leggy, ungainly-looking geraniums will be seen if this plan is followed, unless one prefers that kind. Such a profusion of flowers as one gets from such plants is seldom seen outside of a greenhouse. The plants will last for years, there being no limit to their age of usefulness, as the tops and roots both being renewed each year makes them almost like new plants. When the main-stalk begins to look old and rough it can be cut back whenever a strong new shoot appears near the bottom of the plant, and the new branch be trained into proper shape.—(Lena A. Holmes, Schoharie Co, N. Y.

Ants in a Greenhouse may be baited by placing fresh bones at the places infested. When covered with the pests, burn the bones.

For Covering Hollyhocks, place a nail keg with both ends knocked out over a plant and fill in about it with leaves. Then put something over the top to keep out the rain. When snow comes, bunk up well about the keg. A close, heavy covering is a most sure death to them.

For Wintering Pansies, an ideal covering consists of leaves scattered loosely among the plants with large branches of evergreens laid over them, which keep the leaves in place.

The Finest Yellow Dahlia I have seen this fall is Clifford W. Bruton. It is one of the finest yellow decorative cactus dahlias ever produced. It is a very strong, sturdy grower and an extremely profuse bloomer for so large a flower. Flowers are sometimes 5 to 6 in in diameter and perfectly full to the center. Color is solid, pure yellow of the clearest and richest shade. Flowers are borne on long, graceful stems and are invaluable for cutting or exhibiting purposes.—F. H. P.

The Common White Petunia will bloom profusely in a shaded window if given a rich soil, kept moist and given a bath occasionally to keep the foliage clean. When the branches are exhausted by producing so many flowers, cut them back and in a little while the new branches will be a mass of bloom.

More honey is consumed during the brood rearing in spring than in the winter; 5 or 10 lbs will carry through winter until spring.

Temperature has much to do with the amount of honey consumed as well as their vitality.

It is easier to start right than to get right after having been wrong.

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Over twenty-five years ago the American Waltham Watch Company stated that "350,000 Waltham Watches are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people." To-day EIGHT MILLION Waltham Watches are in use throughout the civilized world.

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Four-horse power and larger; Shingle Mills, Planers, Edgers, Lath Mills, Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Baling Presses, Etc. Our Saw Mill cuts 2,000 feet per day with 4-h. p. Variable Friction Feed, Friction Set Works and Champion "Duplex" Dogs; ahead of all others; the only Saw Mill sold all over the world. Send for large catalogue and state just what is wanted.

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GINSENG—Book all about it. Tell how to grow this great money maker.

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Nursery Stock: Elegant apple trees, etc., at G. E. Stone, Wholesale Nurseries, Danville, N.Y. 50 pp cat.

FRUIT TREE AGENTS We'll send you free plans by additional profits without conflicting with your present lines. Write quick.

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A \$40. COMBINATION MAGAZINE GUN FREE.

FREE

Send of this style have been sold for \$40.00 but you can get one FREE.

To introduce our guns and advertise our house, we are going to sell a quantity of these Scott Magazine Shot Guns and Rifle combined for only \$7.50. SPECIAL OFFER: To secure yours as at once to allow and help sell the gun, we will send one person in town one of these guns for only \$2.25, and as soon as you will two more of the guns at \$7.50 each, we will refund the \$7.75 first paid, or we will send you three guns all at one time on receipt of only \$11.00. The gun has Scott's celebrated rotary action. Empty shell is ejected and gas released from magazine by simple rotary motion of the wrist. Weight, 4 to 5 pounds; length of barrel, 22 to 30 inches; using standard shot or ball cartridges, of U. M. C. or Winchester make. With this gun you are, as the picture shows, prepared for either large or small game. You can shoot 6 shot or 6 ball cartridges in rapid succession, or alternately, as desired. It is really the most wonderful gun of its day. So give your friends one that you and your friends will be pleased with. The gun that on receipt of only \$1.00 as a guarantee of good faith, we will send you the balance \$2.25, to be paid when you receive it and have it to be as represented. You can sell two guns in three hours after sample gun is received. Try it. BIRTLAND BROS. & CO., 25 Broadway, New York, or 25 Dearborn St., Chicago, Dist. A. M.

4 Buggy wheels with tire on, \$7.25. With Axles Welded and Set, \$11.00.

I make all sizes and grades with Steel or Rubber Tires. Send for catalogue giving prices on wheels 24 to 48 in. Tread with instructions for ordering.

Portland Buggy, \$17.50. Bob Buggy, \$12.50. Special Grade Wheels for repair work \$1.50 (right prepaid, if you write to-day. W. E. BOON, Center Walk, Pa.

I Can Sell Your Farm or country property no matter where located. Send description and selling price, and learn my successful plan. W. M. Ostrander, 1215 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

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Business Side of Farming.

THE MOVEMENT OF GRAIN.

The corn crop of the U S, according to report just printed in American Agriculturist, approximates 2200 million bu, a little larger than a year ago, but not quite equal to the largest crop on record.

In small grains the markets have been inclined to lag. Wheat has had very little genuine support and many weak spots. The world's visible supply is fairly liberal and there has been more talk of a probable large shipping surplus in Argentina; but this is by no means assured.

CATTLE AND SWINE MOVING.

Farmers are sending to market a good many immature hogs, and this has brought down the average weight. This is no doubt due partly to the high country price of corn, coupled with the fact that hogs are selling 60¢/100 lbs higher than a year ago.

The belief prevails and is well taken, that farmers are paying too much for stock cattle. These have shown no such decline compared with a year ago, as is the case with fat hogs.

A LIBERAL CROP OF POTATOES

has been harvested, estimated by American Agriculturist at 23 million bu, against 21 1/2 one year ago, 24 in '95, 17 1/2 in '97, 24 in '96 and 25 1/2 millions in '98, which was the biggest crop on record.

With the Frost Period at Hand, farm crops are all secured and going rapidly into distributive channels. Excepting corn, harvests are ended and the farmer can form a very close idea of the probable showing on the ledger at the end of the year.

A Healthy Cheese Year can be recorded, prices averaging fairly good throughout and stocks at the beginning of cold weather only moderate.

The Demand for Good Horses is a feature of even the duller markets. This is particularly true of high qual-

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 location (Boston, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, St. Francisco, Montreal, London) and various commodities (Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Flour, Cotton, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Veal calves, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Apples, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Cranberries, Beef, Pork, Lard, Hides).

ity drivers and harness horses. A trotting-bred gelding recently sold in N Y at \$7800, one pair harness horses 5000, another pair 4500. There seems to be a quick outlet for all choice heavy harness, light driving, saddle and draft horses.

Receipts of Eggs at Chicago Apr 1 to Oct 13 were 1,357,000 cases of 30 dz ea. a substantial increase over like period one and two years ago.

Lower Cider Prices—Owing to the enormous quantities of windfall apples sent to the mills, cider and vinegar prices are weak. In some instances the drop is 10¢ per gal in pure cider vinegar, compared with last fall.

The Smaller Cranberry Yield, estimated by trade authorities at 670,000 bu, is going to the markets, but demand is not urgent this early. The crop of '99 was a half larger. The Cape Cod crop suffered worse than in Jersey or the west. Wis will soon be turning out liberal quantities.

The Minor Cereal Crops have proved liberal. Rye is estimated at about 24 million bu, a little under a normal, barley \$2 million bu. California grows a third of the barley crop. It is next with 16, N Y four millions.

Firmness in Hops is the feature of an otherwise dull market. Dealers bid sparingly, hoping to force growers to accept lower prices. The new crop in N Y is moving slowly, while there is a fair trade on the Pacific coast. The English markets are firmer.

Paper from Hay—This is the latest thing in Europe, and consular reports say farmers adjacent to the few factories are selling large quantities of wild grasses for manufacture of cheaper grades of paper. If made practicable in this country, what a benefit to farmers, and what relief from the steadily disappearing forests of N Y, Mich, Mo, Can, etc, now going to pulp mills.

Small Butter Exports—During the first 9 mos of this year, we sent abroad 10,000,000 lbs butter, less than half that of a year ago. Prices on this side are generally too high to compete in the English markets with butter from the continent of Europe.

Cultivated Chestnuts from Pa have appeared on the markets, selling at a sharp premium over ordinary. At the beginning of the season sales were as high as 35¢ per bu, with ordinary size 6. This market is always very tickle, however, initial prices high, followed by quick slump. Buyers in the west are inquiring for hickory nuts at prices around 10¢ per lb.

The Handy Mechanic.

A FARMHOUSE CELLAR.

It was dug 5 ft below sills, to allow ample room for hot-air pipes and furnace. A drain pipe was then laid just beneath the surface and extending to an opening some rods from the house. The first joint is of 4 in iron pipe, with brass fittings at the upper end, into which is screwed a brass cap or "clean out."

For stairs, we took solid timbers 7 in square and sawed diagonally. Tree timbers, 4 in square, were set at an angle of 45 degrees, with the upper ends notched into a cross-sill, and the lower ends resting on a large flat stone on the cellar bottom. These were for stringers. We nailed three-sided pieces to them on which were placed the stairs.

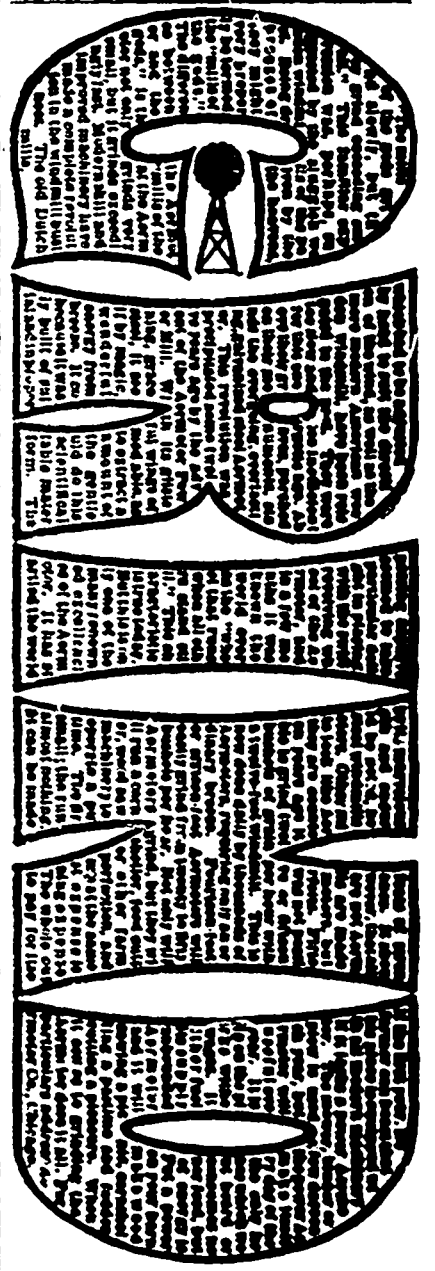
Besides the stairs, there is a roll-way 24 ft long which opens into the woodshed. This is closed next the cellar by double doors, and next the shed by a trap-door. The grade is even and a little over 5 ft in the entire length. The roll-way is 5 ft wide. I would have preferred it to open out-of-doors, and to have a less grade, but the surroundings did not permit.

The inside of cellar wall is flush with the inside of sills. It is 2 1/2 ft thick at base and but 1 ft thick at surface of ground. The slant is all on the outside and this part of the wall is made of field stones laid in cement. From the sills to ground the wall is of split granite with cemented joints.

For a floor, we spread a layer of damp coal ashes 4 in deep which were

tamped until hard and smooth. A layer of mortar 2 in thick was spread over the ashes, composed of two parts gravel, the stones ranging from the size of a pea to 3/4 in in diameter, three parts coarse, clean, sharp sand and one part cement. Just enough water was added to make a rather thin mortar, which we found would spread easier than if thick.

To Clean Iron parts of machinery, tools, etc. 3c worth of paraffine, chipped fine, are added to 1 qt of petroleum in a stoppered bottle and during two or three days from time to time shaken until the paraffine is dissolved. To apply it the mixture is well shaken, spread upon the metal to be cleaned by means of a woolen rag or brush and on the following day rubbed off with a dry woolen rag.



Advertisement for 'ORIGANO PROFIT' hydraulic press, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its benefits for agricultural and industrial use.

Our Veterinary Adviser.

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

ECZEMA—E. L. C. has a mare that is troubled with an itchy skin disease; the parts principally affected are the shoulders and neck. Mix 1 oz borax with 1 qt water, wash all the affected parts with this, then wash off clean with water; then mix 1 oz acetate of lead, 2 oz tincture of opium and 1 qt water, shake well and apply a little twice a day. Also mix 4 oz nitrate of potassium and 4 oz sulphate of iron, divide into 24 doses, give one once a day in a mash until all are taken.

BARREN HEIFER.—R. B. wants a remedy for barrenness in a heifer; also how long will it take for a hoof of an ox that is split at the back part to heal so that it can work? There is no medicine that has any special action on this trouble. Have the heifer examined by a veterinarian. It will take several months before a new hoof will grow down. Keep the injured foot bound up with tar and a strong bandage to prevent it from injury.

ENLARGEMENTS.—C. F. has a heifer that has a hard enlargement on her hip. Mix 2 dr cantharides with 1 oz lard, rub a little on the enlargement once every second week and continue this treatment for several months if needed.

BARB WIRE CUT.—M. H. C. has a mare that got her foot cut on barb wire. He also has some sick pigs. Take off the bandage, as heat and pressure are injurious to wounds about the feet. Mix 1 oz acetate of lead and 1/2 oz each of sulphate of zinc and carbolic acid in 1 qt soft water, and bathe the sore well twice a day with a little of it. It is best to keep the animal in so as to prevent her from biting the sore or getting it hurt by long grass or weeds. The trouble with the pigs is rheumatism. Give each pig from 3 to 4 rns old one desertspoonful of cod liver oil with 10 drops of the oil of gaultheria in it at a dose twice a day and continue it for two weeks; also rub the swollen joints once a day with a little soap liniment.

OPH/ALMIA.—N. G. H. has some cattle that have sore eyes. Keep the cattle in out of the sunlight and bathe the eyes twice a day with cold water and after each bathing put a little of the following into the eyes with a syringe or a feather: Acetate of lead 10 gr, tincture of opium 10 drops, water 2 oz.

OPERATION.—C. B. N. wants to know how to operate on a buck so that it will not bleed. After opening the pouch draw the cord well out and tie a cord tight around it, leaving the ends hanging out. This will prevent bleeding. The ends of the cord will slough off in a few days.

LAME DOG.—N. D. has a dog that has been lame in the shoulder 4 mos and the muscles of the shoulder are wasting. Rub the shoulder well twice a day with a little soap liniment; also give five drops Fowler's solution of arsenic and a desertspoonful of cod liver oil at a dose twice a day, after feeding and continue it for five or six weeks if necessary.

KICK.—S. W. has a horse that got kicked on the hock joint; it did not bleed. Mix 2 dr cantharides with 1 oz lard, rub this on the swollen part, let it remain on for 24 hours, then wash off. Repeat the ointment every third week until the swelling goes down.

ANTHRAX.—F. J. S. had a cow that refused to eat, next morning there was a swelling on her jaw, then spots appeared on the tongue and the tongue soon began to swell and turn black; by evening of the same day both the jaws and tongue swelled to a great size and the animal soon died. From the above symptoms, would consider the case one of anthrax and this form of it runs its course so fast that there is no remedy. The disease is contagious if any of the matter should get into the blood of an animal or person. The body of such animals should be buried deep and lots of hot lime used to destroy the bacteria.

WORMS.—R. J. S. has lost a number of lambs; they take diarrhea, eat dirt and rub their noses on the ground. Give each lamb from a dessertspoon to a table-spoonful of turpentine in a little raw linseed oil on an empty stomach three times a day for three days, then give from 2 to 3 oz castor oil as a physic; this is the best remedy for such cases.

COW POX.—G. K. has some cows that have very sore teats. In such cases the milk tube should be used to draw off the milk and a little of the following applied twice a day: Tannic acid 20 gr, glycerin 1 oz, water 1 oz; shake well and apply with a feather.

Talks with Our Lawyer.

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

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

WILL.—E. L. Ont: A man may by will leave all his property to his wife, cutting off his children. If a will does so leave all the testator's property and does not mention the children, it then becomes a matter of proof whether the omission to provide for the children was intentional.

TRESPASS OF BEES.—W. N Y: If your neighbor's bees come on your land and injure your fruit and other property, you can sue him in trespass for the damage.

COWS ON WALKS.—T. Mass: Persons driving cows through a street have no right to drive them on the sidewalk and should keep them off the sidewalk.

LIABILITY.—G. L. E. Mass: A owes B. Mrs A is a dressmaker. If B's wife runs up a bill with Mrs A, can she escape liability to Mrs A on the ground that A owes B? No. A wife is not liable for her husband's bills.

DEED.—Subscriber, Vt: If the farm deceded to you and your husband was deceded to you as joint tenants, none of it can be taken by your husband's creditors to satisfy debt; if it was deceded to you as tenants in common, his share may be.

INSURANCE POLICY.—H. W. B. Me: Part of acts of the legislature of Mass of 1861, Chapter 186, is now in force as regards a life insurance policy issued by a Mass Co, Oct 1, '73, in its re-enacted form, as Sec 129 of Chapter 119 of the public statutes. If premiums were paid on the said policy until '96, and were then discontinued, the cash surrender value of said policy at said date became applicable to the purchase of an extended insurance for a term determined by the amount of such value and the actuary's tables. If when the insured died in 1900, this term had not expired, the beneficiary can collect the face of the policy, less the unpaid premiums and interest thereon at 6 per cent.

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.—L. E. H.: Magnite paint is all it is advertised to be, being a high grade, cold water, inexpensive paint. It is made and sold by J. A. & W. Bird & Co of Boston, Mass. Organs are sold by Cornish & Co of Washington, N J, Lyon & Healey of Chicago, Ill, Beethoven Organ Co of Washington, N J.—G. L. M.: How to make money at farming is told in the many practical experiences of the mortgage lifters who have contributed their experiences to F & H. These papers have been compiled in book form and are sold by the Orange Judd company of 52 Lafayette place, New York, at 25c, postpaid.—Mrs J. W. O: McKinley strawberry plants are sold by all nurserymen that advertise in F & H.

A. G.: The book, Draining Land, by Prof Manly Miles, covers the entire subject of drainage and is profusely illustrated. It is sold by the Orange Judd Co of 52 Lafayette place, New York, at \$1, prepaid.—R. M. C.: Write to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D C, for location of state experiment stations.—H. P.: Vt is too far north to grow winter oats; they'll winterkill.—O Subscriber: Fruit trees, excepting peaches, affected with "St Joe" or "Martin's scale," should be sprayed with a mixture of 2 lbs whale-oil soap dissolved in 1 gal water. The worms in your peach trees should be cut out and destroyed.—C. L. W.: The Ice Crop, by Miles, contains detailed information and illustrated plans on cold storage. It is sold by the Orange Judd Co of 52 Lafayette place, New York, at \$1, prepaid.

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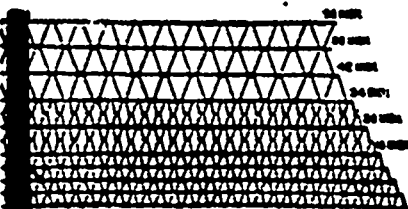
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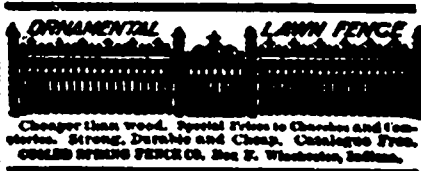


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THE HOME CIRCLE

In Disguise.

Written for Farm and Home by Reinetto Lovewell.

CORPORAL MORRIS, Co —, 11th Infantry, U. S. A., with five privates, was superintending the distribution of rations in the little mountain pueblo of Juncos. When a great portion of Porto Rico's population were left impoverished and starving by the terrible hurricane of August, 1899, governmental action caused the island to be gone over and food distributed to the needy. During the fall and early winter that followed, the big wagons drawn by strong army mules could be seen in every part—along the coast, in the interior, over roads that invoked many an oath from the drivers of the mules—everywhere that a starving populace cried for food.

When Corporal Morris had saluted his superior officer and received his orders to locate at Juncos, he was not sorry at the prospect of leaving the monotonous life at the barracks for a six weeks' stay in the country. He was a good looking fellow, with a boyish face and stalwart figure, to which the military garb seemed well fitting. Many an admiring gaze was cast upon him by the dark-eyed daughters of Juncos as they hurried to the balconies to watch the arrival of "los soldados Americanos."

The wagons had arrived at night and the first distribution was to be made on the following morning to the poor of Juncos. The alcalde, or mayor, had been officially notified from headquarters, and long before the corporal and his men were awake crowds had gathered around the plaza, and from the country for miles around wretched creatures dragged themselves to receive food from that mysterious source—"la governmenta Americana." Frank Morris never forgot the sight that met his eyes as he came down the steps of the house granted for his use, his eyes, bright from eight hours' sleep, resting first upon the mountains and then on the mass of wretched humanity. There were old men, bent and haggard, whose tottering steps required the support of rudely cut staves, there were women of all ages and degrees of color—black, repulsive, half-grown boys and children, the latter prematurely old and sober. It was a terrible sight and when they first saw Corporal Morris they set up a cry of "Por Dios, señor."

It was not an easy task to systematize the distribution to that hungry, howling mass of humanity. Morris's Spanish was limited to a few words, but one of his privates, who had learned to speak the language in Mexico, was of some assistance for interpreting. It was hours, however, before they could be got into line and made to receive, one at a time, their portion of rice, beans and coffee.

The young corporal wiped the perspiration from his forehead as the last one in the line passed on, his wants supplied, and breathed a sigh of relief. He had hardly noticed the faces of any of the applicants. All had the starved appearance which caused him to hasten to shove their share into the outstretched hands. Yet as the days passed and the same proceedings were gone through with each morning many of those to whom food was given became familiar figures. One bent old woman attracted his notice because she seemed to be an object of curiosity to the natives. Her ragged and soiled clothes, heavy shoes and shuffling steps were not unlike many of the others, but her face was always hidden by the folds of a thick veil and her hands covered by dirty cotton gloves. The soldiers laughed at these attempts at "style," as they said, but the veil puzzled Corporal Morris.

Once systematized the distribution took up only a small part of the day and the rest of the time the six Americans sought, in dearth of occupation, amusement. They found the people friendly and very curious.

Morris's Spanish improved rapidly, and he found conversation not wholly impossible. He soon became monarch of all he surveyed, and had gained entrance to every house. There were some very pretty girls in the town and after

the sun had gone down they came out in twos and threes to walk up and down the plaza, casting bewildering glances from their dark eyes at the uniformed men, who did not fail to admire their white teeth and carefully arranged hair. There was one senorita whom Morris had never seen with the others on the plaza, although he caught glimpses of her at all hours of the day, for she lived in the house adjoining the one occupied by the soldiers. The houses were near each other and the open doors and windows often gave him glimpses of the girl, whom he mentally termed the prettiest senorita he had yet seen. She had none of the attitude assumed by the others. Her bearing showed her to be as proud as are all those of pure Spanish descent. Her face, nevertheless, was white and sad in expression. Morris had never seen her laugh, but her beauty appealed to him strongly. When he surprised a glance and her eyes met his, he fancied an expression almost of terror and his interest was further roused. The Spanish-speaking private gained the information that the family consisted, besides the daughter, of mother and father, the latter a paralytic, and was a branch of one of the proudest and most aristocratic families in the entire island. "Straight descent from nobility, so the alcalde told me," the private told Morris. "Said too, they'd lost all their money and had to give up their villa in the country and their city place and come out here. The girl's name is Carmencita."

"It must be harder for folks like those than such as we fed," Morris made reply. "Whew!" and he drew a long breath. "What will it be to live in God's country again."

When the bent old woman with her veiled face applied as usual for food one morning, Morris made some jesting remarks in English, and by way of emphasis put a hand on her shoulder. Instantly she shrank away from him and raised her hands to the veil, as if in fear it had become loosened. In her agitation the loose glove slipped away from her sleeve and showed, not a wrinkled, brown wrist, in keeping with her appearance, but an expanse of smooth, white skin. The American started at such an unexpected sight and whistled softly to himself as the old woman hurried away without her rice. Putting one of the privates in charge he followed her shuffling steps out of the village. It was the evident intention of the supplicant for alms to avoid others, and she took a little-frequented path among the banana trees that led toward the river. Once away from the houses Morris hastened his steps, and although it was evident that the figure before him was hurrying, he was soon close behind. Suddenly, she whom he was pursuing stumbled and fell. The corporal paused and stood regarding the bundle of rags before him. He didn't know what to do, or for that matter why he had come. There was a movement in the path before him and the woman rose, pulled off the old gloves, and raised two white hands, tore away the veil and ridiculous head dress, and Morris's astonished eyes met those of his beautiful neighbor. The pose of her head and whole bearing caused him to forget her wretched clothing, but the defiant gleam in her eyes turned to one of terror as she realized how fully she was in the power of this unknown man from a strange land. Then she spoke, to Morris's great surprise in English words, but with an accent that showed their unfamiliarity.

"You follow me. You think I no am like the others. We had much money once, I have been to your United States, but now Dios! we are starving and I no could—how you say?—beg."

The corporal had removed his hat and the tropical sun shone hot upon the waves of his light hair. "I am very sorry, senorita, for your trouble. You did quite right about the rations. They are for those who need them. To-morrow I will see that you have other and better food—from the government," he hastened to add. He put out his hand gravely. "Adios," he said as he held the trembling one of Carmencita for a moment in a firm, kind grasp, then turned and retraced his steps.

Calm as he was outwardly, a storm was raging within, and he bemoaned the fate that had brought such suffering to the Spanish girl. He could not forget her face, filled as it had been with expressions of conflicting emotions. He drew out his watch and opening the back of the case, looked steadily at the face there. It was a very pretty face and singularly happy in expression.

"Thank God you were born where you were!" he exclaimed. "Yet you haven't the faintest realization of all that it means to have been born beneath the stars and stripes. I wonder what you would do in her place." He shut the watch case with a hard little click and went out to look up his men.

Morris saw that food was sent daily and secretly to his neighbor, but he never caught another glimpse of the girl. The shutters were tightly closed on his side of the house, and she never came out upon the balcony. A week passed and more. The young corporal had become harder and to the revelations the search for hungry people was bringing him.

One morning he returned from his duties and found two unusually fine horses in front of his neighbor's gate. They pawed so impatiently that the "peons" holding them had a sorry time of it. Later he saw two men come out and mount. One he recognized as a Porto Rican lawyer, with whom he had once come in contact in the capital. They paused farther down the street to bid the alcalde farewell, as is customary, and soon he, too, came to visit Carmencita's father. Morris noticed him, after he had come out, stop to speak with the private who understood Spanish. When he had reached the house the private told him in part of the recent conversation. "The alcalde says us how these folks next house have just had a big fortune come to 'em by some hook or crook. They are going back to their old place in Ponce."

The corporal gave his peculiar whistle, but did not otherwise comment upon the information. He remained on the balcony in the moonlight long after the other soldiers were sleeping. He did not even smoke, but sat gazing off into the beauty of the tropical night. A little creaking sound drew his attention to the balcony of the other house. The shutters of a window opening upon the floor slid back and Carmencita appeared. With a quick movement she tossed a half dozen long-stemmed roses to him. He caught them, rose and leaned over the railing, speechless at the transformation in her face and failing to acknowledge her pretty greeting. She wore a loose gown of some clinging white material and her eyes shone with a new light. "I am very happy," she said in low tones, with her fascinating accent. "We go again to our own, and I—her eyes grew softer, but her face was radiant—"to Francisco, my Francisco." She paused a moment, but Morris did not speak. "I desire to thank you for your—your—" (she hesitated, as if trying to recall the dictionary words) "charity and sympathy. If all Americans are like you, my dear island will be greatly blessed."

The spell of her beauty, heightened by the moonlight, seemed to have fallen over the young man, and before he could speak she had kissed the tips of her fingers and shaken them toward him with the grace that was her birthright, and re-entered the house.

SMALL ECONOMIES.

Nearly everyone has his or her pet economy. Some women will never buy a rag, seeing in it part of a potential carpet. For others, the brightness of summer days is largely judged in the fact that short evenings are a great saving of kerosene. "Eat up what is on your plate, don't waste it," is a dictum frequently delivered to small children, the anxious parent being under the impression that food eaten without an appetite is not wasted. One of the very few rich men I have known spent several moments of his valuable time one morning in trying to remove an unused one-cent postage stamp from a newspaper. He breathed upon it, moistened it a little, coaxed it at the corners, and when, in a moment of impatience, it was torn across, he exclaimed with real vexation, "There! There's a good postage stamp wasted." The instinct of economy was one of the chief virtues of our ancestors, and in many very prosperous people it dies hard. When my father was a little boy, attending boarding school in England, he was never consulted as to his personal preferences in the matter of food at the table, but, like all his schoolmates, was given what he was to eat. One day at dinner, having no relish for boiled cabbage, he allowed this edible to remain on his plate. At supper the plate placed before him contained this identical portion of cabbage and nothing else. He was pretty hungry, but there are some

things worse than hunger, and he went supperless to bed. At breakfast next morning he was confronted by the same reminder of his wastefulness. The boys around him, who were revelling in "lobscouse" (a kind of meat stew), "clatty vengeance" (batter pudding), and other delicacies of the period, now made such suggestive faces at him as to cause him to delay no longer over his cabbage, especially as he reflected that in the course of nature it would grow less appetizing with time. It would seem that this school pushed the idea of economy somewhat to excess.

In many persons there is added to the love of saving a great willingness to be cheated. Many a woman arrives faint and weary at a journey's end rather than pay "three prices" for needed nourishment on the way. She "doesn't believe in being cheated," but evidently she believes in cheating herself. Once at a boarding house in a distant city, one of the ladies and I decided we must write to our respective homes. Investigation showed that neither of us had any envelopes. At the nearest shop were envelopes at ten cents a package. They were cheaper down town, but that was a long way off, and our letters could not be deferred. The evening passed in writing would have been a pleasant one,—and I've noticed that the only letters that readers enjoy reading are those which writers enjoy writing,—but the lady's brow was clouded with a sense of extortion. Every few moments she would pick up the package of envelopes and exclaim, "Ten cents! what an imposition!" or, "Ten cents! It's outrageous!" Why should an evening's peace be poisoned by the possible misuse of so paltry a sum?

It is bad economy to eat canned fruit that is "beginning to go," or to sell all the finest berries, pears, melons and tomatoes on a place, reserving for home use those that are a little overripe. It is wasteful, not of money, but of something that is better than money, to sell all the beef and mutton, fresh eggs and dressed poultry on the place, and feed the family on potatoes and cucumbers, lettuce and rhubarb pie.

The feminine love of a bargain is daily satirized in newspaper comments. It is pleasant to save a few cents here and there when one does not have to pay for them by overhaste, over-worry, or the loss of self-respect and a decent regard for the rights of others. "Don't push and jostle each other so," an old pig is reported to have said to her little pigs, "or people will take you for a bargain-counter crowd."

The truth is, we are spending all the time—spending life, spending thought, spending strength. If we spend them to the best advantage, it may entail cutting out some of our favorite economies, but there will be more profit in the end.—[E. W.]

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For No 1 make a ring of 4 d k, p 2 d k, p, 2 d k, p, 2 d k, p, 2 d k, p, 4 d k.

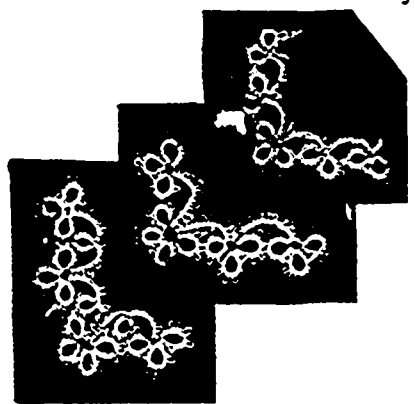
In the 2d ring after making 4 d k join to 1st ring at last p.

Fasten on thread from spool and make a ch of 11 d k with a p between each 2 d k.

The 3d ring is fastened at the center instead of making a p to the last p of 2d ring.

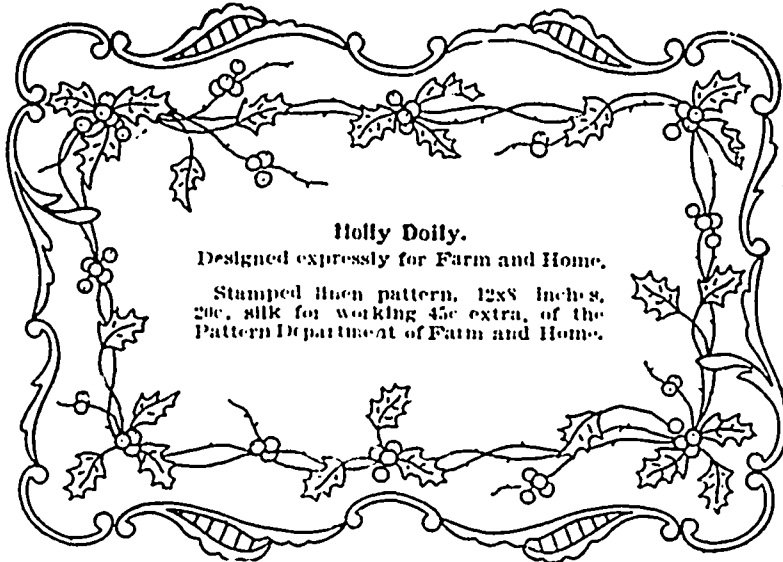
The 4th ring is like 2d, 14 d k with 2d thread, 5th ring like 3d, 6th and 7th are joined like 2d to 1st to form a clover leaf corner. The 8th ring is like 3d, and so on.

In the trefoil edge, Fig 2, the 1st ring



is made of 4 d k, 10 d k with a p between each 2 d k, p, 4 d k.

The 2d and 3d rings differ only in being caught in the last p of the preceding, after making 4 d k. Ch of 18 d k, with p between each 2 d k, join 1st ring of trefoil after making 8 d k to 3d p of last ring. The corner is made of 4 rings.



Holly Dolly.

Designed expressly for Farm and Home.

Stamped linen pattern, 12x8 inches, 20c. silk for working 45c extra, of the Pattern Department of Farm and Home.

Fig 3 is an elaboration of Fig 2. After making a trefoil, ch of 12 d k, ring of 16 d k without p, join at its center to 3d p of last ring of trefoil, ch of 12 d k, trefoil and so on.—[B. A. W.]

SKATING CAP.

This cap may be worn by boys or girls and is very dainty in white, but more durable in black, gray, blue or red. Use Germantown or Saxony yarn. Make 3 ch, join, 2 s c in each ch.

2d round—Two s c in every st.

3d round—Two s c in every other st.

4th round—Two s c in every 3d st.

Make one plain row between and

widen in every 3d st in the intermediate rounds, until there are 12 rounds; make 4 rounds without widening. Next

round widen in every 4th st, make one

round plain; next round widen every

5th st, make one round plain, next

round work through the back part of

the st, make 4 rounds, working through

s c in the regular manner, next round

widen every 3d st, this finishes the

band.

For the outer band work through

one-half of the st first, work 3 st,

widen, continue to widen every 3d st

the entire round; make 7 rounds plain,

next round widen once, make 4 rounds plain. Now work through other half of st left on end of band, and work the same as for outer band. This makes rim double. When the same number of rounds are made for each piece crochet through both pieces, closing the edge and forming one. Turn this piece up. In cold weather it may be turned down, covering the ears.—[A. R. A.]

SHAWL OR SLUMBER ROBE.

Materials, Shetland floss for shawl, Saxony yarn for robe and a bone hook. Make a ch as long as shawl or robe is to be, without border.

1st row—Two k (knit) st, 1 sl st in 7th st of ch, * 2 k st, skip 6 st of ch, 1 sl st in next st, repeat from * across.

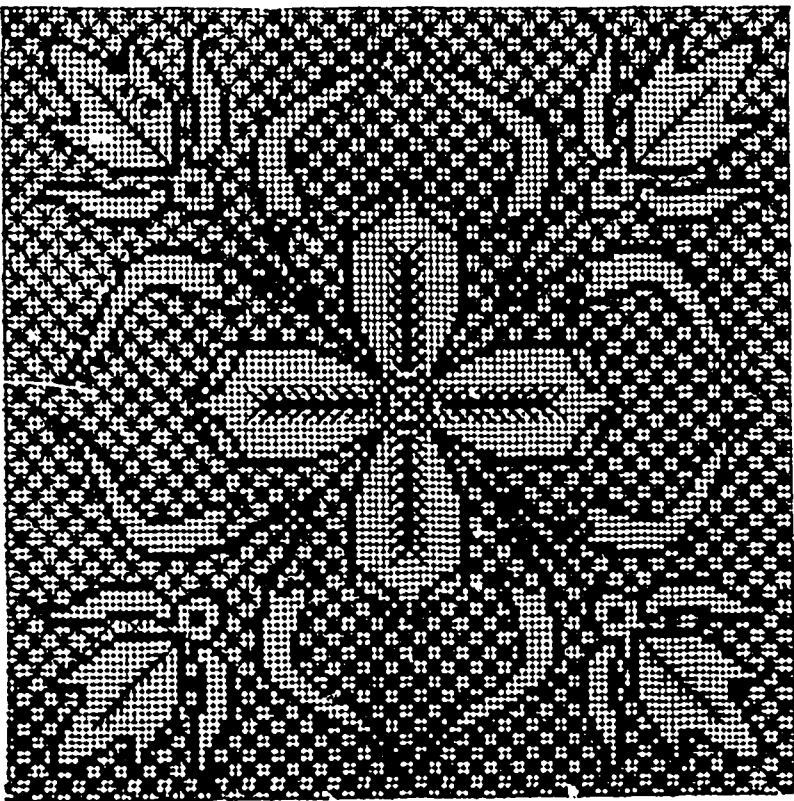
2d row—Two k st, 1 sl st in 1st k, * 2 k st, 1 sl st in next k, repeat from * across.

3d row—* One k st, 1 sl st in k st, 2 k st, 1 sl st in next k, repeat from * across row. One sl st is in k st of 2d row, the next in k between k st, and so on. If work should widen, decrease k st, if it should narrow increase k st; if st are carefully made there will be no need of this. Repeat from 2d row until work is size desired.

Border: 1st row—Ch 3, 3 tr c in 1st k, * 2 k st, miss 1 k, 3 tr in next k. Repeat from * around, increasing 1 group of tr c at each corner.

2d row—This may be same color as shawl, or another color or shade, Ch two, * 1 k st, 1 sl st in center of 3 tr c, 1 k st, 3 d c in k. Repeat from * around, increasing 1 group of 3 d c at each corner.—[Emma Clearwaters.]

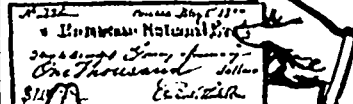
Hobbies—A quill driver recently stated in print that he had one resource that never failed when he wearied of his pot-boiling occupation. He could knit. We all know something—by hearsay at least—of the ennui which overtakes men and women whose wealth and inclination puts them beyond the daily performance of regular work. The same monotony, tedious, wearing, kills the ambition of women who turn the same old grindstone all day, and day after day. "All work and no play" makes Jack as dull as all play and no work would make Tim sick of living. Monotony of any kind is irksome. If every farmer's wife as well as every farmer would take up some scientific study, or even undertake to become proficient in some game, as checkers or parlor croquet—would devote a part of every day to the doing of something entirely different from their life pursuit, their lives would be long and brighter. If every boy had a hobby, a fad, if you please, a talent which he cultivated simply as a pastime, farm life would be more attractive.—[The Maine.]



For a Sofa Cushion.

This cross-stitch pattern, designed especially for Farm and Home, will have a particularly rich effect if worked in red on black canvas, finished with a red ruffle or red and black cord. The latter is much used at present for this purpose. Blue or green on white or ecru would be pretty. If preferred work the flowers with a dark shade and the background with a lighter shade of the same color. Instead of cross-stitch the design can be outlined heavily in black if on a color and the background in a contrasting or harmonizing color or the background omitted entirely if a less elaborate pattern is desired.

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To the agent sending us the largest list of subscribers for The Ladies' Home Journal and The Saturday Evening Post up to May 1, 1901; \$500 to the next largest, and so on. 764 of our agents will share in the distribution of \$18,000, besides receiving a good commission for all work done.

Send for particulars

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BALL BAND wool and rubber boots are a sure protection against cold and wet. They are made to suit all kinds of service and every climate. The Ball Band trade mark is the guarantee of quality. Look for the red ball on every boot. We are the sole makers of the All-knit wool boot—others are imitations.



Nothing but the best quality of rubber is used in the manufacture of the Ball Band rubber goods. Their quality has made their success. Not made by the Trust. Insist on getting the Ball Band goods from your dealer and take no other. Made by MISHAWAKA WOOLEN MFG. CO., Mishawaka, Ind.

LACE CURTAINS FREE

These beautiful Royal Lace Taylor Curtains are of the newest Savoy design, three yards long, 26 inches wide, are washable and will last a life time. You can get two pairs of these choice curtains, same design as in cut, and four beautiful Bath Curtains (one yard square each) FREE by sending our GREAT COLD MONEY and MISHAWAKA CO. COUPON (sent on May 1st) to the Manufacturer at Once! We will give the curtains absolutely free to anyone taking advantage of the great offer we send to every person getting six boxes of our Tablets. If you have bought only six boxes at 25 cents a box, write today and we will send the Tablets for you postpaid. When sold, send us the money and we will send four Bath Curtains, washable, so they may be made to fit any window. Together with our offer of two complete pairs of Royal Lace Taylor Curtains, enough to furnish a room, same day money is received. This is a grand opportunity for ladies to beautify their homes with the Royal Lace Curtains of exquisite design. All who have returned them are delighted. Act Now. LEWIS & RUSSELL CO., 16 E. Whittemore Block, New Haven, Conn.



If everything were different,
I wonder how 'twould be?
If the sky were black instead of blue,
How could we ever see?
And if the big wet rain drops
Went up instead of down,
Do you think they'd have umbrellas
For sale in every town?
And if they hadn't any,
Or if they all were new,
Pray tell me then, what would the poor
Umbrella menders do?



Young America.

FROM OUR YOUNG AMERICANS.

A Young Farmer—I think the Y A's ought to think more about their future business than love affairs. I am going to be a farmer, and I am going to be a poultry farmer, too. I have got 10 head of cattle and raised 20 pullets and eight roosters. They are White Brahmas, Golden Wyandots and Plymouth Rocks,—mixed breeds, as we call them. Why doesn't Hunter write more? I wish he would tell what he is hunting after. I am a hunter, too, when I have a chance, but I am going to school now and have got 23 head of cattle to take care of, and don't have much time to go hunting. A friend of mine traps and gets muskrats by the wholesale.—[New Hampshire Bluejay.]

Mabel's Poem—Winter is coming and most women are making quilts, and mamma watches to see the quilt patterns. We also saw a grape wine recipe, which we cut out. I enclose you a little poem, hoping to see it printed in the next paper.

I'm the only child, you see,
And Hobbie is my company.
He is black and white and yellow,
And a cross little thing is he.
He barks and growls at the mailman,
And won't let the butcher come in.
His right name is Hobbie,
But we call him Hob for short.
[Mabel Walters.]

Lively and Gay—I always take up the paper and turn to the letters the first thing. The country for me I would not like to live in the city. I am a farmer's daughter, 17 years old. I am 5 ft 1 in tall, and have light eyes and dark hair. I am lively and gay and am also a great chatterbox. We

raise fruit and grain of nearly all kinds. We are surrounded by hills on all sides except one. A mile east of here is a beautiful lake, which is sometimes called the "sleeping beauty." I had rather read than almost anything else. Mary J. Holmes, Oliver Optic and E. P. Roe are my favorites. The school I attend is small, but there are enough to whisper, and they do it, too. I have been studying about birds this year, but they are nearly all gone now. Are there any readers of this paper by the name of Burnham? My father has relatives bearing that name, of whom we have not heard since they removed to other states. We are the only family of Burnhams that we know of in this state.—[Prudie Burnham, Academy, N. Y.]

Relic Hunters—I live on a farm in southern Alabama, six miles from Mobile bay. My sister and I go out in the woods gathering ferns, flowers and all kinds of old relics. We often go to Spanish Fort and Blasting, where so many battles were fought. I was born and raised in Chicago. I sympathize with Nobody's Darling. My papa is just the same, although I go to many parties.—[Pinney Woods (Fifteen), Alabama.]

Common-sense Education—I think Hopful made a mistake when he signed his name. It ought to have been "Mournful." I believe the farmers' boys and girls in point of education compare favorably with the city scholars. They may not have so much of what the world calls "polish," but have more of that which is of more importance in every profession of life—a common-sense education. And if we improve his opportunities, there is always time and means to take a pleasure trip occasionally. It seems to me there is more value in a farm work than any other kind. Try to look on the bright side, Hopful, and you will

All good things have imitations. President Suspenders are no exception. Cheap imitations are being substituted—none of which contain any of the features that made the President famous as the most comfortable suspender in the world.

To distinguish the genuine President Suspender, look for the name on the buckles. This insures the best materials, trimmings that will not rust, the famous pulley principle. Every pair guaranteed by the maker. Sold everywhere, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.

G. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO.,
Box 200, Shirley, Mass.

THIS IS THE GENUINE (Improved)
PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

and much to be thankful for. White Pansy No 1, if you live in the country and can say to One of the Boys that you are "sorry he has to work on a farm." I fear you have the wrong idea of farming.—[Nelle Bly.]

Shakespeare Too Deep—I live in a small railroad station containing only seven houses, a blacksmith's shop, station house, one church and a school. I will not attend school this winter. I am almost 18 and am 5 ft 2 in in height and weigh 108½ lbs. I have read a great many of Mrs Holmes's books. I like them so much. I have read some of Shakespeare's works, but they are most too deep. My father has been dead nine years. I have a sister, 14, and two brothers, one 21 and one 10. I like the fall of the year better than any other time.—[Marion Grey, Kentucky.]

No Railroad—Persimmons, I have a common school diploma, but it does not allow me to attend any high school without paying tuition. Nebraska Farmer, I, like you, love to swim and fish. We live about 30 rods from the Wisconsin river. I live on a farm of 150 acres in the only county in the state that has no railroad.—[Little Smoke.]

The Dear Farm—We used to live on a stock farm in New York state, of about 1200 acres, which my father cared for. We kept 13 horses and a hundred head of steers every year, and we all wish we were back on a farm again. This town manufactures coal and cement, and lots of beer, which we dislike. I go to school every day and get a report every month. I like to read very much, and draw when I get a chance. I would like to have a horse and carriage, as we had on the farm.—[Ulrika Linde (Twelve), Pennsylvania.]

Twelve Presents—I live on a farm and have lots of fun. I live with my grandpa and grandma. I have four little Bantams, a large "maltee" and a dog for my pets. The dog's name is Nigger. I have a swing up in the barn, and almost every Sunday afternoon there are a few young people come to swing and we have a good time. On my eighth birthday I had a party and there were 19 there, and I got 12 presents. There is a girl making her home with us; her name is Mary and she is 17. I have 20 little chickens. As this is my first letter to F & H I hope it will be printed in the paper.—[Zac (Nine).]

Would Like Stepmother—I am 14 years old and have done the housework for six years myself. Last year I pitched up the cats all myself. I hear that some of the girls talk so about stepmothers. I always thought I should like to have one. I love to read. My favorite book is Lillian, or the Battle of Life. My favorite poet is Tennyson. If I see this in the paper I will write again.—[A Mountain Rose, Pennsylvania.]

"High Old Time"—I live on a farm in eastern Pennsylvania, where I have always lived. I am generally kept busy at work and do not have much time to play. I go to school in the winter, where we often have a "high old time" on rainy days and when it snows. When the weather is clear we play ring-tagger or sock around the corner. On the last day of the school term we generally have more fun than ever, and then finish up by having some recitations and dialog by the school. During the summer I am generally kept busy, so that I do not have much time

STEVENS

A Boy's a Boy But Once.
If he doesn't have boyhood pleasures and experiences now he will never have them and you cannot afford to rob him of them. No boy's boyhood is complete without a

Stevens Rifle.
Its possession makes a boy feel like a man and a hero, and its influence in encouraging out-of-door life repays its cost many fold in the good health secured.

All Stevens Rifles are guaranteed to be safe, solid, accurate.

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Made for 22 and 28 rim fire cartridges. Where dealers do not keep Stevens Rifles we will direct at these prices. Express prepaid on receipt of cash with order.

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The batteries will turn a needle through your back or hand. Cure Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney disease, weak and lame back, etc. For advertising purposes we will give ONE FREE RIFLE to our person in each locality who will send us a card to J. STEVENS ARMS & CO., Dept. No. 212, Watertown, N. Y.

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at home, \$1.50 per day, four months' work guaranteed. Send stamped addressed envelope for full particulars. R. W. Hutton & Co., Dept. 108, Philadelphia, Pa.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia cured at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists failed at recovery of patients thought incurable. DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Address and proof of cure to: DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Gold Stocks Free!
Just to introduce our big western weekly family paper (founded 1890) we will send a block of 50 shares, full paid and non-assessable in a Cripple Creek Gold Mine free. You must send us 25¢ cash or stamps for a 6 week trial suit to our illustrated weekly paper. Club of 3 or more \$2.50 each. Full mailing news. Certificates sent by return mail. Issued to you, Cripple Creek is a world leader. We refer to the proof of our paper. Address: **ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEEKLY**, Denver, Colo.

THE YANKEE FIRE-KINDLER Burns 100 times longer than any other. Made in U.S.A. **AMERICAN FIRE-KINDLER** Burns 100 times longer than any other. Made in U.S.A. **AMERICAN FIRE-KINDLER** Burns 100 times longer than any other. Made in U.S.A.

for anything else. I intend to get some business by which I can earn money to buy a farm in the west some day. [Pennsylvania Farmer Boy.

NOT IDLE

So they all say that I'm idle. And they all despise my looks; They are always reading novels, But I love to read my books. I am growing strong in wisdom, I am learning very fast; Oh, I love my books and verses, I will study to the last. I can now write famous pieces, Famous poetry and books; Now they do not call me lazy, And they don't despise my books. Now I am making thousands, Fortune seems to me to fall, Though I used to sit and study, I was not idle at all. M. C. M. (Two.), New York.

Anything Good—I am 5 ft 3 in in height, and weigh 124 lbs. I don't go to school now, but expect to go this winter. My brother and sister go to high school. I haven't any favorite author. I like to read anything that is good.—[Sunflower from Scott.

Young Alligators—I live on the ridge one mile west of Indian river and 231 miles south of Jacksonville. I have got a gun and go hunting sometimes, and I also trap a great deal, as there is plenty of game here. I have caught wildcats, coons, skunks and foxes. How many of the Young Americans have seen you, g alligators? I have one dozen just five inches long. I sold six in Jacksonville for 15 cents apiece. If I see this letter in print I will write again.—[Ole Helseth (Fifteen), Florida.

"Wild by Nature"—Old Maid Teacher, must we take your advice? Must we stay at home, love and be loved? Love our boys and rear them up in attractive homes, to be lured away by the more attractive places, the grand hell holes called saloons? Then will all the "rights" we can be crushed, our hearts so full of love be broken by the careless short-sightedness of the stronger sex on whom we must rely, we being so weak and timid? I am a happy, jolly, fun-loving girl of 18 and live on a Nebraska ranch or farm. As I have no brothe I am the "cowboy," but do not mind hat, as I like horseback riding and a little wild by nature.—[Bell-jim.

Prima Donna—Winfred Mooty, please tell us are you related to D. L. Moody, the beloved evangelist? O Ecarg; how proud your mother must be of such an excellent daughter. Coddle's Sister, thee and thy brother seem almost ideal. Young people all, both great and small, whom have we here in our Council hall? A prima donna? But, seriously, I do not think that the atmosphere of the stage and novel reading are the least bit healthful for the body and mind, heart and soul. Mr Bishop, do you mean it all for a practical joke, or is your surname Bishop? My age? Bashful, bitter seventeen.—[Nemo.

Girls All Right—In all my experience I have never had such luck as Cowboy, Webfoot, and the rest, but have always been on good terms with the girls. Girls are all right if you treat them all right. Have a bicycle and go out riding with them once-in-a-while. I am working in a telegraph office at present, having just graduated from the state university at Berkley last December, finishing the commercial course. Took up a few other points, but did not wait to finish them. Have worked at a great many trades, but like farming the best. Have worked in draughting offices, in a bank (filled a vacancy for two weeks), and now as an assistant telegraph operator, also worked in a roundhouse, etc. but, best of all, I like to work on a farm and be an independent farmer.—[Twenty-Year-Old Boy.

City People—I wish Jack Sillster would write something about his home in Texas, as I am interested in the south and never tire of hearing about it. I am a city bred girl, but I now live in the country. I find that a great many of the country people imagine that I pride myself on being from the city, but I cannot understand why, as I think the country people are as good as the city people. I think Webfoot

belongs to the above class. The best thing for him to do is to get acquainted with some city girls. If the young lady does not equal her city "cousin" she must either be uneducated or else live in an uncivilized part of the country.—[Evergreen.

Wireless Telegraphy—Somebody spoke of chronic diseases. We have a complication of them in our school and also a system of "wireless telegraphy." Schools that have not already adopted that system should never do so. It is the root of all school mischief. [E. M. Swan, Minnesota.

Bo Peep Costume—When a new house is completed which is being erected in this neighborhood, there will be a mask party. Who will send suggestions what to represent? I attended one last winter in which I surprised myself in "Bo Peep" so many as to who I was. I represent a Little Bo Peep. My costume was of white and red, red girdle and overalls red bows on white hat and slippers. It won the prize.—[Maud W. M.

Mauch Chunk—Fraulein Githel, Ich spreche Deutsch, aber nicht viel. Ich lese es besser. Kitty May, do you live in Mauch Chunk, or how far out? Longfellow is my favorite poet, and of prose writers I like E. P. Roe, Cooper, Mary J. Holmes, Walter Scott and Jane Porter. Roe's best books are From Jest to Earnest and A Face Illumined; Cooper's, all but his Sea Tales, Holmes, almost all; Scott's is Ivanhoe and Porter's The Scottish Chiefs.—[Paul J. Dally (Wyopa).

I like to read the Young Americans' letters, but think some of them write foolish ones. They had better raise chickens a while instead of thinking about their beaux. We raised over 200 chickens. I go to school in the winter. I have three sisters at home and three brothers. I help mamma work in the garden. We have one dog, which belongs to us all; his name is Sheep, and one cat.—[Clarissa Woodin (Eleven), Missouri.

OUR PUZZLE CONTEST.

We shall give the usual 15 prizes this month, all of which will be good ones. As usual the contest will be governed by the following

RULES.

No two answers will be allowed to any question, that is, you must not say the answer as this or that. Answers must be mailed within 10 days of the receipt of the issue of the 15th. The contest is open to every subscriber or one member of the family. Write your answers plainly and be sure and spell your words right, as a misspelled word will throw out the answer. Always write your name on every set of answers, as any set without name or address will be thrown out. Answers may be sent by letter or on postal, as the writer chooses. Webster's International dictionary will be the standard of authority. Address all answers to the Puzzle Editor of Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.

For this issue we shall give but one puzzle, but there are 10 words to be found.

Table with 2 columns: Square (1-4) and corresponding numbers (3, 6, 8, 2).

From 1 to 2 clustered like grapes, from 3 to 4 to fold, from 1 to 3 very wicked, from 1 to 4 a great influx of anything; from 4 to 2 a light produced by some animals, from 3 to 2 a liquid condition, from 5 to 6 a personal pronoun and a rest; from 5 to 7 a country in Asia, from 7 to 5 a prefix meaning a receipt for; from 6 to 8 ancient.

THIS WILL INUREST MANY.

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

Vapo-Cresolene advertisement featuring an image of a person and text describing its benefits for coughs and colds.

TERRIFF'S PERFECT WASHER advertisement featuring an image of a woman washing clothes and text describing the product's effectiveness.

EYESIGHT RESTORED advertisement featuring a portrait of a man and text describing a cure for various eye conditions.

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK advertisement featuring an image of a watch and text describing a timepiece that runs on a single day's work.

ASTHMA CURED WITH Asthmalene advertisement featuring text describing a cure for asthma.

Advertisement for jewelry featuring an image of a watch and text describing various jewelry items.

THE MODERN WEBSTER English Dictionary advertisement featuring text describing the dictionary's features and availability.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE FREE advertisement featuring a portrait of a man and text describing a free cure for kidney and bladder issues.

HAIR SWITCH ON EASY CONDITIONS advertisement featuring an image of a hair switch and text describing a hair treatment product.

THE LADIES' WORLD advertisement featuring text describing a magazine for women.

3 MONTHS 8 Cts. FOR advertisement featuring text describing a subscription offer for a magazine.

\$3 a Day Sure advertisement featuring text describing a daily income opportunity.

10 Weeks The biggest, brightest and 10c advertisement featuring text describing a 10-week subscription offer.

RUPTURE CURED advertisement featuring text describing a cure for hernia.

PLAYS Best List of New Plays advertisement featuring text describing a list of plays.

FREE advertisement featuring text describing a free offer for jewelry.



I JUST KEEP LIVIN' ALONG.

Some folks they keep huntin' for sorrow, They sigh if they're right or they're wrong. But this day's as good as to-morrow, So I just keep livin' along.

When the Lord made the world, was I in it To give him directions? He knowed I wouldn't know how to begin it.

I'm thankful for sun and for showers, The Lord makes the winter and May, And he'd hide all the graves with his flowers.

AMONG OURSELVES.

Hugo's Masterpiece—Gordon Elliot, you are sensible to talk less of love affairs and more of looks. Victor Hugo's masterpiece, Les Miserables, is one of my favorite novels also.

Inseparable Companions—I would like to reply to the question of Mentor and say, yes, of a positive fact, that marriage papers do result in real, actual, genuine love marriages.

"Old" Maid—I agree with City Girl that "old maid" is an odious expression, and casts a darker reflection on the user than upon the one to whom it is applied.

to her title? I do not think anyone could object to the appellation "maid," for that in itself is a point of virtue.

Home-Making Instinct—Am of the "Driven Back to Eden" sort. We removed to the city when I was quite a small boy, but came back to the farm a year ago.

Husband Must Pay—Well, Councilors, I am now in trouble. I had a sweetheart. We were to marry, and as I am a physician just beginning my practice.

Poverty's Children—Members of letter Circle 75, what is the trouble? It was a good collection of letters that went out for the first round.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections.

Farmers' Boys and Girls

enabled to support themselves while learning professions



Young men or women obliged to earn their own living are not deterred from a successful career because they have not the time or means to attend college.

Through This Plan: FARMERS' BOYS Have Become (Draftsmen, Electricians, Surveyors, etc.) FARMERS' GIRLS Have Become (Stenographers, Book-keepers, etc.)

FREE

Famous Rheumatic Remedy.

100,000 FREE BOTTLES TO SUFFERERS WHO HAVE BEEN DECLARED INCURABLE.

DR. SWIFT'S GREAT DISCOVERY, PERFORMING WONDERS EVERYWHERE.

The free distribution of 100,000 bottles of Dr. Swift's famous Rheumatic and Gout Cure is working miracles everywhere. 25,000 cures to date.

Dr. Swift, 155 Temple Court, New York. Regular price, \$1 a bottle. AGENTS WANTED

A \$12 Bath Cabinet FOR ONLY \$5.00

Our new 1908 style Square Corner guaranteed best of all cabinets at any price. Has seat on hinges, steel frame, best material, rubber lined folds, etc.

Home Film Guaranteed Salary

\$900-A YEAR! MEN and WOMEN to REPRODUCE & EXPENSE SENT US APPOINTING AGENTS!

Some to travel, others for local work. Rapid promotion. New brilliant films, best plans, old-established house, ideal employment. STAFFORD PRICES CO., New Haven, Conn.

\$50 a Month Easy!

We can give you something to do that will make you \$50 a month without any trouble right around your own home. A Big Money Maker. Send your name and address, anywhere. Please investigate. Write to day.

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Bald Heads

A Sure Hair Grower, Prevents Hair Falling Out, Removes Dandruff, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Shining Scalps, Eyebrows and Eyelashes.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.

Those who are losing their hair can have it restored by a remedy that is sent free to all. A Cincinnati firm has concluded that the best way to convince people that hair can be grown on any head is to let them try it and see for themselves.



MILLE RIVA. GEO. N. THATCHER. Famous French Contralto. Prominent Ky. Official

After all, it is the remedy we are after and not the theory. People who need more hair, or are anxious to save what they have, or from sickness, dandruff or other causes have lost their hair, should at once send their name and address to the Altemhelm Medical Dispensary.

Mlle Riva, 149 Avenue des Champs Elysees, the famous Parisian Contralto, whose wonderfully luxuriant tresses add charm to a most bewitching personality, says: "I procured a set of the Foso remedies while touring the states and they actually caused my hair to grow anew."

Geo. N. Thatcher of Covington, Ky. a prominent railway official whose duties are very exacting, was rapidly losing all his hair. He says:

"I was getting so bald and such a shining mark for my friends that I resorted into using hair remedies. I tried a dozen or more before I ran across the Foso Treatment and am glad to say that I was well rewarded. My entire scalp is now thickly covered with long dark hair of the natural shade and I know beyond question that the Foso remedies caused this result."

Write to-day for a free trial package. It will be mailed securely sealed in a plain wrapper that it may be tried privately at home.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness, and keeps the scalp healthy and vigorous. It also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes.

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Farm and Home Council.

ern views. Sentimentalist, how can Woman Hater be an artist, yet have no love for beauty? A person may have a love for beauty, yet not have the training and ability which would entitle him to be called an artist, but I do not see how any one can be called an artist, no matter how great his skill, if he have not a love and deep feeling for the beautiful. Lady Prue, I wish you could see some of the homes from which my scholars come. In the heart of a large city, with poverty and dirt to fight against, ignorance and vice all around, it is a wonder that the little things are as good as they are. They are nearly all foreigners. I often have pupils who begin in September knowing scarcely a word of English. But before June comes they are writing and speaking readily and ready to pass to another grade. These bright ones are usually Russian Jews. Fretful Midget, let us hear from you again. Have you found something near home that satisfies you, or have you gone away to find happiness? Tell us your experience. Though I have much to keep me busy I am always eager to read the F & H Council page.—[No 8 of Circle 75.

The Author's Field—From her reply to the would-be author, I am convinced that Old Maid has been there herself. From a long experience in the author's field I fully appreciate her description of an author's tribulations. Many is the "battle royal" I have had with the supercritical proofreader over correction of copy. When the question was one of incorrect grammar or faulty construction it was easily settled by reference to text books, but when it was over bad taste or style, or infringement of ethics, the battle raged fierce and long, with the combatants retiring from the field, each believing he was the victor.—[Matt.

Teacher's Tasks—I am a teacher and I find as a rule that all schools cannot be governed by love. Some scholars are harder to govern than others and the children in different vicinities have had different home training. If the parents would make their children mind at home they would certainly make the teacher's tasks easier. The school I am about to teach is in a mining district. How many of you have seen in coal mines? During vacation I am keeping house for my folks, a family of six and seven. We live on a farm and I enjoy the life, only there is lots of work to be done.—[Teacher.

City Bred—I enjoy reading the Councilors' letters, and read a good deal about the city-bred girl. Well, I am one myself, and don't see much difference between a country and city girl. As I am a trained nurse, I meet all classes of people. One of the readers inquired if there was a magazine published about nursing. There is one called the Trained Nurse, published by the Lakeside Publishing Co, 13-21 Park Row Building, New York.—[Milwaukee Nurse.

Slumbering Echoes—You need not frown, Councilors, for I have only come for just this once. In fact, I never thought of coming, but Fanny Allen "awoke the slumbering echoes in memory's silent halls" when she uttered that one word St Elmo, and instantly I seemed to be back in my early girlhood, in my father's beautiful orchard, sitting on the green clover sod under the dear old trees, and seas of white apple blossoms everywhere. Do I really hear the bees hum? I have read many books since; but no other character has ever seemed quite so pure as Edna. How she loved her dear grandie (grandpa)! [Mrs Osana.

Larger Conception of Life—Just a word for F & H Council from an old subscriber. Wow! The doleful wail and furnace sighs of the love-lorn swains who are among the Councilors are as comical as a blue pig with a saffron-colored tail to us fellows of 30 or thereabouts here in the west, who have been through the furnace of "Love's young dream," and are now settled down in some snug bachelor den with perchance a faded rose or sprig of holly in some glass on the side

love affairs locked, up in Memory's storehouse. A City Experienced Girl has given Webfoot some good advice. I can add from a varied experience in various climes that as a rule young ladies in a city, while no more womanly than her country sisters, still have a larger conception of life, and it would broaden his knowledge of the sex to mingle with them. But after all he will not know them, as they are not what they seem—only riddles hard to read. My regards to "Miss Muret."—[1st Sargeant Co E.

Too Peaceful—Comical Cognomen, you think some of the Councilors' letters too ridiculous to print. Did you read your own? How many do you think were interested in your letters? Just some that were interested in potatoes, and I think your letter ought to have been printed among the farmers' crop reports instead of the Council's Columbine Clad, by the tone of your letter you might be termed "Man Hater." Did you ever stop and think what a lonesome world this would be without men? There would be no tobacco raised, no saloons, jails, workhouses and divorce cases, if there were no men. Life would be altogether too peaceful. W. J. S., how many cats have you shot lately? I expect to have my picture taken with my cats ere long, and will send it to the Council page for you to look at (providing the Editor is willing), and see if you would be guilty of shooting such noble-looking cats just because they kill a bird when they have a chance. Might as well say shoot a man because he kills a poor innocent chicken.—[Graham Gem.

Grandma's First Cans—Blessed be the inventor of the can. What wonders it has done for our table! How well I remember when not a can sat on the shelves in my grandmother's pantry, but a goodly lot of crocks of all sizes filled with the old-fashioned preserves, so sweet it fairly makes me sick to recall its taste. Finally two little strangers appeared among them. I can almost hear dear grandma say, "Don't touch them, darling. Grandpa paid a big price for them and they only hold a quart." Then she explained to me how you could do such a great wonder as keep fruit without one drop of sugar. Wonder of wonders in those days, but oh so common now. I wonder what dear grandma would say if she could arise from her grave and look at the long rows of her darling's canned fruit. [Mrs Osana.

Puzzled—I do not see why a girl should marry a man that she knows gets drunk, and yet I have known some of the best girls in our neighborhood do so. It must be that when they meet their ideal they overlook his faults. But, girls, stop and think before your happiness and your lives are ruined forever.—[A Buckeye Bach.

Begin at Home—The Sentimentalist is right when she says we should strike with all our might against the evil of intemperance, as it is the cause of a great deal of misery. But the ballot is not the remedy. The few women that would vote against such an evil would be in the minority, and their votes lost just as the votes of good men are now. The majority, not right, wins in an election. If mothers would not allow intoxicating drinks of any kind in their homes, by the time the children were old enough to vote, intemperance would die a natural death. A boy brought up in a home where wine or beer is drunk on all occasions, will not think it wrong to continue drinking when he is a man, and if in time he takes more than is good for him it is nothing more than we could expect. Intemperance is a disease and we should guard against it as such. The voters we have now would vote right by our next election if public opinion demanded it. The distiller and saloon man are in the business for money, and as soon as they see there is no profit they will soon stop. Well, Silent, I will tell you how I talk to my children. I am not a story teller either, so I read stories, also the young people's letters from several papers, and with their school studies, Bible reading and Sunday school lessons I have no breath left to tell stories. If your children ask as many questions as mine I don't think you will have any trouble if you answer them. If mothers taught their children to look to them for information on all subjects in early childhood, it would come natural to ask their advice in after life, which

if followed would save many a heart-ache for both. The lack of confidence between parents and children now is sad to contemplate.—[L. D.

Story Telling—Silent, I heartily sympathize with you and would like to help you if I can. There are few things that interest children as much as story telling. Even reading stories falls to draw and hold the close attention that will be given to the telling. Begin with very short stories. It is not necessary to memorize them, only be sure you fix in your mind the points of the story that will interest the little ones. It is a good plan to commit to memory any especially well-put sentences, and any short, apt quotations that the children may also remember will not come amiss. Practice telling the story aloud when alone and try to tell it as interestingly in your own words as it was told in print. Do not be discouraged, but keep trying, and it will soon grow easier and more natural for you. Of course there is a great difference in children, but if the stories are varied to suit the different tastes and temperaments, they will love the stories, and you will be able to get better acquainted with them and their thoughts than in any other way. Teach them little poems to say with you and songs and hymns to sing with you. Don't hesitate to try this because you are not blessed with a particularly sweet voice. It may come to be the sweetest music to your children. Have any of the mothers who cannot send their children to a kindergarten ever tried any of the kindergarten methods at home? If so, let us hear from them. [A Young Mother.

CITRON PRESERVE.

Subscriber, this recipe for preserved citron by Mrs Rorer may suit your needs. Pare off the outer skin, cut into halves, remove the seeds, then divide each half into a number of smaller pieces. Put them in a stone jar, add 1/2 cup salt to every 5 lbs citron. Cover with cold water and stand aside for five hours; then drain and cover with fresh, cold water. Soak two hours, changing the water three or four times. Drain. Cover with boiling water, bring to boiling point and drain again. Make a syrup from 2 1/2 lbs granulated sugar and 1 1/2 qts boiling water, boil and skim. When perfectly clear, put in the citron and simmer gently until you can pierce it with a straw. When tender, lift the pieces carefully with a skimmer, place them on a large plate and stand in the sun one or two hours to harden. Peel the yellow rind from one large lemon, add it to the syrup, then add the juice of 2 lemons and a small piece of green ginger-root cut in thin slices. Boil gently for 10 minutes and stand aside until wanted. When the citron has hardened, put it cold into the jars, bring the syrup again to a boil and strain it over the citron.

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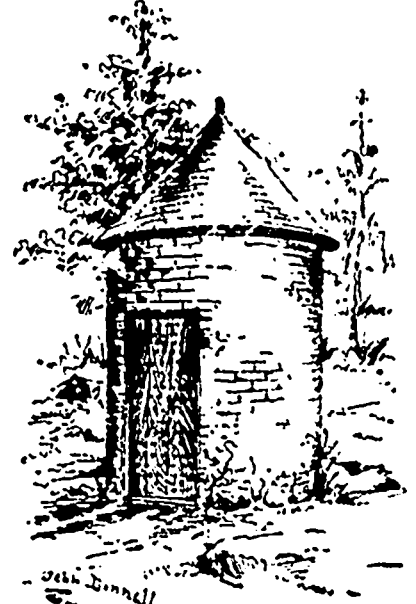
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many threatening demonstrations. The local militia furnished the only troops that could be opposed to the redcoats.

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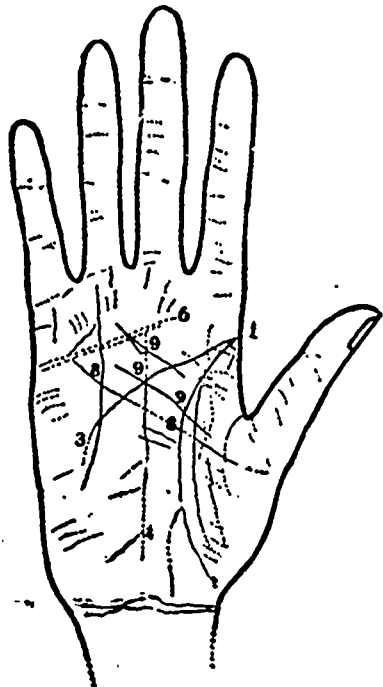
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Lessons in Palmistry—II.

AN INDECISIVE HAND.

The hand in the last issue represented the type of the progressive woman (or man), determined to overcome all obstacles thrown in her path, and that by her own efforts. This hand represents a type of woman willing to let others look after her happiness and fortune, without very much effort on her part. It is soft in texture, slender in shape, with the thumb turned backward from the first joint, while the mounts are well developed and the lines rather indistinct. The faint, numerous, indistinct lines show a lack of sufficient energy to control the abilities or characteristics of the well-developed joints. This is, in fact, what I call the hand of a lazy person. For the lines on the mount of the sun and moon indicate



talents in art, but the head line (3), being wavering, indicates indecision, lack of concentration of mind. (In this hand, however, this indecision is largely caused by the subject not being obliged to exert her innate ability or to make any particular effort in her own behalf.) The fate line, starting from the mount of the moon (4) and ending at the heart line, indicates that some one always comes in at just the right time to shield this person from, or help her bear, her troubles, so that really her life is composed of hardly more than imaginary troubles, a tendency to which is denoted by the head line sloping down onto the mount of the imagination, or the moon. It should be said, however, that a sloping head line doesn't necessarily mean that one imagines troubles. It is often possessed by authors and poets of a high degree. But in an otherwise weak or indecisive hand, the imagination is apt to overbalance reason or will.

The heart line (6), indistinct and starting on the mount of Saturn (the mount at the bottom of the second finger), shows that this person would love only as long as fancy pleased, for No 1 is the first person to be looked after by one with this heart line. The illustration last week, where the heart line began under Jupiter (the first finger) was that of one whose love was unselfish, ideal and devoted. As long as you pay homage to the person with the heart line here represented, all is well, but never slight her; it's not best. At the same time, Venus (the mount around the thumb) is prominent enough to signify that, for persons she claimed her own, this subject would sacrifice herself a great deal, and even worry herself sick over any death that might affect her life. For instance, the deaths here denoted at Lines 8 and 9, between the ages of 33 and 35, which will send her into a state of despondency that only travel can get her out of—a state of mind quite natural with this sloping head line. The death denoted by 8 leaves subject a large legacy, while the death at 47 years (the dot near the upper 9) shows inheritance. But wealth never brings happiness to this hand. It expects wealth, and

when it is obtained, more is desired. This person will always represent herself as poor when questioned about finance. She will marry well, at about 24 years, although at first there will be opposition on the part of her parents (shown by a little perpendicular line just touching marriage line, under the little finger), probably because she would go quite a distance from home to live (the fate line breaking away from the life line).

But all ends well, for this person will always have her own way if she truly wishes it. The marriage line sloping to the heart line, here indicates widowhood before 50. And with so many lines (only the principal ones are represented) which show a nervous, restless nature, our subject will grow more nervous and discontented as the years go on, causing her to change her place of residence often, especially after 50. She had a beautiful childhood, and was a much-loved child, reared a hothouse plant. Even her life as a whole has never been severely frost-bitten, as I consider it. She should have been happier than her lines indicate, but she merits patience because of the sloping head line. She has never been placed where her latent possibilities might have been brought forth, which helped increase her discontent. A person with this hand despises business methods or anything strictly practical (to be practical, the head line should be straight). And the sun lines going so straight to the mount of the sun (under the third finger) shows a bright, hopeful nature that losses would fall lightly on. Remember, however, that this person's troubles are very hard for her to bear, because they are so greatly magnified. Yet hers is a simple life.—[Minerva.

The child with this sloping head line should not have its peculiar ways of looking at things made fun of, and should not have the opportunity to brood over little slights or injustice, as it would make so much of them. Be kind and patient with such a child, and do not call it wayward or unruly because it cannot understand your "practical" way of looking at things. If your head line is straight and your child's sloping, there will be constant discords unless you teach yourself to see from the child's standpoint as well as your own. This head line, with its characteristics, rightly developed and strengthened, will make a winsome, broadly sympathetic, ideally imaginative person. Otherwise, especially if the hand is a weak one, the imagination may overrule reason and develop into vagaries, or worse.

SELF-CURE OF IRRITABILITY.

The first step in curing irritability is to recognize that you are irritable. When you have found out that you are unduly tired, nervous and petulant, just stop right where you are. It is lack of nerve force that causes physical and mental collapse. Nerve force nowadays is extravagantly used and insufficiently replenished. Relief may be had immediately. Relax the high tension. The nervous and irritable person has a feeling that there is so much to do and there is so little time to do it in. When such a one feels most hurried and worried then is the time to relax.

What is relaxation? Simply doing nothing. Give up. Let him stop trying to drive. With the arms hanging at the sides, forcibly agitate the hands until they feel heavy, like dead weights; shake them forward and backward and in circles. Lie down for a few moments and let every muscle and fiber seek its lowest level without any effort of the will to maintain them. A few moments of this exercise will work wonders. Work will be resumed and the worker will wonder what he was so irritable about.—[From the Healthy Home.

Greater America is the title of a pretty little book, made up of articles, stories and sketches relating to the new possessions of the United States and taken from the columns of the Youth's Companion. It is freely illustrated and handsomely bound, and sells for 50c. The Perry Mason company, publishers of the Youth's Companion, are the publishers of this book.

Sealing Fruit—Perhaps our lady readers would like to know that they make a dough paste out of wheat flour they can seal fruit in anything and keep it.—[Mrs Laura Lee.

"I could not Sew another Stitch to Save my Life."



A gorgeous costume flashed beneath the brilliant lights of a ball room. The queen of society is radiant to-night.

The nervous hands of a weak woman have toiled day and night, the weary form and aching head have known no rest, for the dress must be finished in time.

To that queen of society and her dressmaker we would say a word. One through hothouse culture, luxury and social excitement, and the other through the toil of necessity, may some day find their ailments a common cause.

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Mrs. Sarah Swoder, 103 West St., La Porte, Ind., writes:

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THREE SOUTHERN DISHES.

Luncheon Eggs: Remove the shells from hard-boiled eggs and cut in halves, lengthwise. Mix 1 tablespoon flour 1 tablespoon butter and a little salt and pepper to a smooth paste and stir into 1 pint boiling milk. Pour this sauce over the eggs, garnish with lettuce leaves and serve.

Tennessee Toast: Cut slices of bread three-fourths inch in thickness, plunge each slice into sweet milk and then into beaten egg, fry a golden brown in butter and over the top grate the yolk of a hard-boiled egg.

Banana Pudding: Cut dry sponge cake into slices, and in a glass dish place a layer of the cake, then one of sliced bananas. Repeat until there are five or six layers. Over these pour a soft custard and finish the top with the beaten whites of eggs, adding a little lemon juice to flavor them.—[Lalla Mitchell.]

SEVEN APPLE PIES.

Apple: Stew 12 tart apples, when soft add 1 tablespoon butter, 1 cup sugar, ½ glass rose water, a little nutmeg. Make paste as for cream or lemon pie and fill. Lemon juice or any flavoring may be used.

Sliced: Pare, core ripe, tart apples and cut in thin slices. Fill under crust, sprinkle over sugar, nutmeg, cinnamon and a little butter, small pieces; 2-3 cup sugar to each pie is sufficient. Cover with upper crust and bake in a moderate oven.

Custard: Grate or stem 12 apples, add 1 teaspoon salt, 3 well-beaten eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 pt milk, 1 tablespoon butter, grated rind and juice of 1 lemon and a little nutmeg. Bake with a lower crust and strips of pastry over top.

Pan: Fill a deep, earthen dish with slices of apple, pour over molasses to sweeten, sprinkle with cinnamon and dot with butter. Cover with rich paste, with an opening for escape of air and bake. When upper crust is done remove and put on another. When second one is cooked the apples should be a deep red; if not cook a few minutes after removing crust. When done bake crusts in small pieces and stir in sauce while hot. This is to be eaten when cold and while a southern dish will be enjoyed anywhere.

Dried: Soak apples, put in an earthen dish, cover with water, bake 4 or 5 hours, sweeten with sugar or molasses and mash to a pulp. Just before using flavor with lemon juice and add a little butter. Bake with two crusts.

Fried: Stew together 1 qt dried apples and 1 lemon, sweeten, add a little salt. For crust take 1 tablespoon lard, 1 qt flour, 1 tablespoon yeast and water for a stiff batter. Let stand till light. When ready to use add a little soda and flour to knead. Roll out crust, cut in circles with a saucer, lay 1 tablespoon of apple on one-half of each and fold other over. Fasten edges carefully and fry in hot lard.

Delicate: Pare, slice juicy apples, cook until soft, mash smooth, add sugar to sweeten and flavor with nutmeg. Bake with an under crust only; when done spread with beaten white of egg to which a little sugar has been added. This frosting should be nearly an inch thick. Set in oven two or three minutes to brown. It is best eaten the same day as made.—[Lalla Mitchell.]

A FEW PUDDINGS.

Steamed: Take 1 qt flour sifted with 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder and a little salt. Wet up with cold water just so it will stir with a spoon. Roll 2 teaspoons fruit in a little flour and stir into the dough, place all in a greased basin and set the basin in the steamer over boiling water. Steam two hours or until done. Serve with a dip made of 1 tablespoon scarcely full of flour and 1 of sugar, with a little salt, and boiling water to make a thin sauce.—[Ruth Raymond.]

Cup: One tablespoon flour, 1 egg and milk to make a thin batter, add a pinch

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Adv

of salt and boil or steam 15 minutes in a buttered cup.—[L. M.]

Taploca Cream: Soak 4 tablespoons taploca over night. In the morning drain off the water and add 1 qt milk, the yolks of 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons flour or cornstarch, ½ cup sugar, a little salt and vanilla or lemon extract to taste. Let it boil upon the stove until done. Beat the whites of the eggs and place upon the top of the pudding as soon as removed from the stove.—[Stella Smart.]

Sauce for Puddings: This is best for puddings that are not sweetened, and makes a plain pudding delicious: One egg, the yolk and white beaten separately, 1-3 cup sugar beaten with the egg and 1 cup milk. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Serve as soon as made.—[A. R. A.]

LIVER VARIATIONS.

Mincd Liver: Chop fine, thoroughly heat in butter, season with pepper, salt and a dash of lemon juice or onion. This may be served on toast. A cupful of this liver is an appetizing addition to an ordinary omelet. And this same form of liver when cold makes excellent sandwiches, using entire wheat or graham bread.

Liver Croquettes: Chop fine 1 cup cold meat and 1 cup cold parboiled liver, add 1 tablespoon butter, the yolks of 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons fine bread crumbs, ½ teaspoon onion juice, 1 teaspoon sage, pepper and salt to taste. Cook these ingredients a few minutes until well mixed. Remove from the fire. When very cold, form into croquettes, dip into beaten egg, then into bread crumbs. Fry in "smoking hot" fat.

Escalloped Liver: Place a layer of bread crumbs in a bake dish, a layer of chopped liver (parboiled), then one of hard-boiled eggs, sliced, next crumbs, alternate with liver, using only the one layer of eggs. Dot the crumbs generously with bits of butter, add pepper and salt. Bake in a hot oven.

Liver Salad: One cup cold boiled liver, 2 cups cabbage, both cut into dice-sized pieces. Mix well, add a mayonnaise dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Calf's Liver Stew: Cut the liver into small pieces, two inches square. Place in a saucepan. Cover the liver with water, add 1 small onion, sliced, ½ tablespoon sage, ½ tablespoon summer savory, pepper and salt, stew for two hours. Rub together 1 tablespoon butter and 1 of flour, add to the stew, serve at once.

Roast Calf's Liver: Wash well and wipe dry, cut a long, deep hole in the side, fill with chopped bacon, 1 onion minced, fine bread crumbs, 1 beaten egg, pepper, salt and butter, all thoroughly mixed. Sew the liver together. Lard the liver over. Bake in hot oven. Serve with a gravy.—[Adele K. Johnson.]

VEGETABLE WAYS.

Baked Beets: Select 5 or 6 large beets, wash well and bake in a moderate oven three or four hours, or until very tender, then remove and slice. Season with salt, pepper and butter or vinegar.

Parsnip Fritters: To each cupful of mashed parsnips add 1 tablespoon flour, 1 well-beaten egg, salt and pepper to taste. Stir well and make into small cakes. Fry in hot drippings or butter. Drain on paper.

Escalloped Squash: One qt mashed squash, add 1 tablespoon butter, ¼ cup milk, yolk of 1 egg, 1 teaspoon sugar, a little salt and pepper. Stir all well together and put into a baking dish, cover over with fine bread crumbs, and bake half an hour.

Creamed Turnips: Pare and cut turnips into squares, and cook in salted water until tender. Place in dish and pour over them the following sauce: Heat 1 cup milk to the boiling point, then add 1 tablespoon butter, salt and pepper to taste and 1 tablespoon flour that has been blended smoothly into a little cold milk. Let boil a few minutes.

Puree of Carrots: To a pint of carrots that have been run through a colander, add 2½ cups milk, salt and pepper to taste. Let come to a boil, then stir in 3 tablespoons flour that has been blended in milk, and add 1 tablespoon butter. Serve with squares of toast.—[Pansy Viola Viner.]

VARIOUS WAYS.

Sponge Cake—Take 3 eggs, 1½ cups each sugar and flour, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla extract and ½ cup boiling water. Beat the eggs, whites and yolks separately. Beat together again. Sift in the sugar slowly, stirring all the time. Add flour into which has been stirred the baking powder. Add flavoring. Beat all together and add the hot water, stirring well. Bake in a buttered tin three-quarters of an hour.—[A. R. A.]

Eggless Fruit Cake (Nice)—One-half cup melted butter, 1 cup New Orleans sugar, 1½ cups buttermilk, 1 small tablespoon soda, 1 cup raisins, and use spices to suit the taste of the baker. Stir quite stiff. By using the New Orleans sugar, no baking molasses is required.—[Ida E. Spaulding.]

Fruit Biscuits—Any fruit will do, apple or bananas being particularly nice. Scald the fruit and rub through a colander or fruit press. To each pound of fruit add 1 lb granulated sugar, and the white of 1 egg. Beat until it will drop slowly. Drop on prepared tins or wafer paper and bake very slowly.—[Emma Clearwaters.]

Eggs and Milk—Light custards, flavored with vanilla and baked slowly in cups which have been placed in a pan of hot water, make a delicious dessert when served with plain cake or wafers. They must be allowed to become perfectly cold before serving. Another delicious dish may be made from eggs and milk. Milk from the separator will do very well. After heating 1½ pts of milk to boiling, having previously added a pinch of salt, stir in 2 tablespoons cornstarch rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Allow it to boil until thick, remove from the fire to partially cool while you beat the yolks of 2 eggs with sugar to taste and beat this into the mixture. Add pineapple flavoring, cook a few minutes, remove and pour into a dish. Cover the top with a meringue made from the whites of the eggs.



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brown slightly and put in a cool place until needed. This pudding flavored with a few tablespoons of grated chocolate is very nice. Sago or tapioca cooked and sweetened and poured over small fruit (berries) placed in the bottom of a mold and served with cream will be liked by many better than the warm dessert.—[Edith C. Smith.

Sour Milk Pancakes—Mix together 3 beaten eggs, 1 qt sour milk, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 teaspoon salt and 2 of baking soda dissolved in a little hot water. Stir into this ½ cup flour and enough Indian meal to make a good batter. Bake on a hot griddle.—[A. R. Annable.

Without Eggs—Here is a recipe for pumpkin pie without eggs. For one pie, use 1 tablespoon flour or cornstarch, mix in just before putting the pies in the oven. They are just as nice as made with eggs.—[Mrs William Lowry.

Grape Pie—Remove the skins, simmer the pulp in a porcelain kettle and press it through a colander to remove the seeds. Then put skins and pulp together, sweeten to taste and if grapes are very juicy stir in a heaping teaspoon of flour. Bake between 2 crusts.—[M. F. S.

Hickory Nut Cake—Two cups sugar, 1 cup milk, 2-3 cup butter, 3 cups flour, 3 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup hickory nut meats chopped, but not fine. Bake in moderate oven.—[L. M.

Apple Meringue Pie—Take apple sauce, flavored with the juice and rind of a lemon and a little nutmeg, and bake it without an upper crust for half an hour. The crust, of course, must be very thin and the oven quick at the bottom to bake it properly in this time. Whereupon remove it from the oven and let it get thoroughly cold. Then make a meringue of the whites of 2 eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, 3 tablespoons sugar and 1 teaspoon lemon juice, which may be reserved from the juice of the lemon used to flavor the pie. Spread this meringue over the apple pie and bake it for about 10 minutes longer in a slow oven, at the end of which period it ought to be well risen and delicately browned.—[Sof.

Spice Cake—Three coffee cups flour, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sour milk, 1 cup raisins, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 of cloves, 2 eggs, add more fruit if desired. Very nice when fresh, and grows better if kept a week.—[A. R. A.

Cinnamon Cake—One cup sugar and 1 cup sour cream. Foam the cream with 1 teaspoon soda, then add the sugar and 2 scant cups flour. Into which has been stirred a teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, and a little salt. If milk is used instead of cream, add a tablespoon butter. Beat the ingredients well together. This makes a good-sized loaf and is very nice.—[Helen M. R.

Boiled Icing—One cup sugar, 2 cups water, boil till it threads from the spoon. Beat to a stiff froth the white of 1 egg. When sugar is boiling, add it to the egg, stirring rapidly.—[A. It. Annable.

Breakfast Toast (Southern Style)—Boil as many eggs as there are people to serve and when quite hard chop the whites fine and break the yolks by running them through a colander or mashing in the fingers. Take a cup of sweet milk, add a little butter, salt, pepper and sugar, set on stove to heat; when hot add whites of eggs. Toast the required number of slices of bread, pour over them enough of the hot milk to moisten and sprinkle the top of each slice with the yolks. Serve hot.—[L. M. A.

Chutney Sauce—This is a favorite sauce for boiled meats, stews, etc. It is piquant and well-flavored; rather expensive when bought but easily prepared at home. Peel 15 large, sour apples, slice them, cover with a quart of vinegar and simmer gently until they fall to pieces, add ½ lb brown sugar and cook gently, stirring frequently, for half an hour, add ½ lb thinly sliced garlic, ½ lb dried chilies cut very small, and ½ lb stoned raisins. Let cook 10 minutes, remove from the fire, add 4

tablespoons salt, 4 tablespoons mustard seed and 2 tablespoons powdered ginger. Stir well, cover, and when cool put into small bottles for use, cork well.—[Eleanor Lucas.

Favorite Custard—Sweet milk 1½ pts, 3 eggs, light brown sugar 2 tablespoons, wheat flour 1 tablespoon, ¼ nutmeg. Beat the eggs to a liquid, adding them to the milk, then add the sugar, flour and nutmeg (grated), and stir well together; pour the mixture immediately into a pan and bake quickly, requiring about 25 minutes.—[John G. Votarn.

Loaf Cake—One yeast cake dissolved in a little warm water, and then added to 5 cups warm water (or milk if you desire) and 1 cup sugar, to which add flour to make a stiff batter. Let it rise all day. At tea time add 4 cups sugar, 2 of shortening and let rise in a warm place all night. In the morning add salt if necessary, nutmeg or any spice you may like, and raisins and citron to suit yourself. Put it in your tins, let rise until light and bake one hour or more if necessary, if your oven is slow.—[J. M. Cooley.

Cheese Omelet—To 1 cup grated cheese, add 3 well-beaten eggs and 1 cup sweet cream. Beat into this ½ cup rolled cracker crumbs and a little salt and pepper. Fry in hot butter.—[L. A.

Canning Cranberries—Perhaps some of the young housekeepers may not know that cranberries can be put in a glass jar, covered with cold water and kept a long time. I have just been making a mock cherry pie of cranberries put up last winter. Every time I take out I fill full of fresh water, turning out the old. Here is the recipe: One cup hot water, 1 cup cranberries, ½ cup raisins put on the stove and cooked until soft, add 1 tablespoon flour mixed with 1 cup granulated sugar and 1 teaspoon vanilla.—[M. E. W.

Preserved Pumpkin—Slice a fine yellow pumpkin and cut the slices into inch squares. Weigh them and to each pound add 1 lb sugar. Pare the rind from one dozen lemons and squeeze the juice into a bowl, allowing one gill of juice to each pound of fruit. Put the pumpkin chips and sugar into a dish, pour the lemon juice over it and let set 12 hours. Then put all into a preserving dish a 1 boil until the pumpkin becomes clear and crisp. When done take out the pumpkin and place in jars, straining and pouring the syrup over it. Tie up with branded paper. Especially nice for tarts.—[L. M. Annable.

Eggs with Corn—Chop the contents of a can of corn, or that from 8 fresh ears, add 4 beaten eggs, 1 tablespoon cornstarch moistened with water, 1 teaspoon thin cream, salt to taste and bake 20 minutes.—[S. E. W.

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8097-LADIES' PLAIDED WAIST WITH FLYING SKIRT. 8098-LADIES' THREE-PIECE TUCKED SKIRT. Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust. Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist. Taffeta, voile, lansdowne, crepe de chine or poplin is appropriate for this mode with silk, velvet, lace, panne, Persian trimming or stamped-out applique for decoration.



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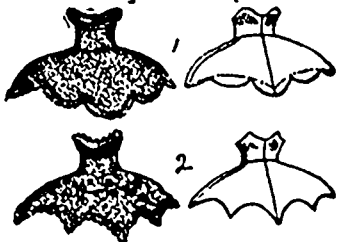
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8091-LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT PERFORATED FOR PANEL AND YOKE. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist. Broad and ladies' cloth, venetian, Henrietta, cheviot, covert or lansdowne are appropriate fabrics for this mode. They may be combined with another fabric the same color as the skirt, but a different shade.



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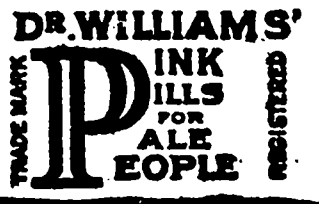
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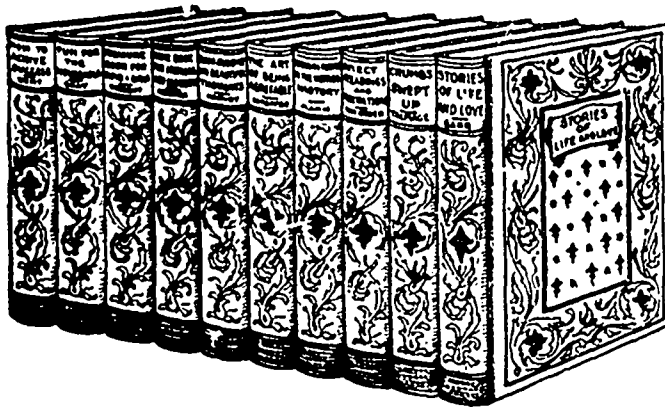
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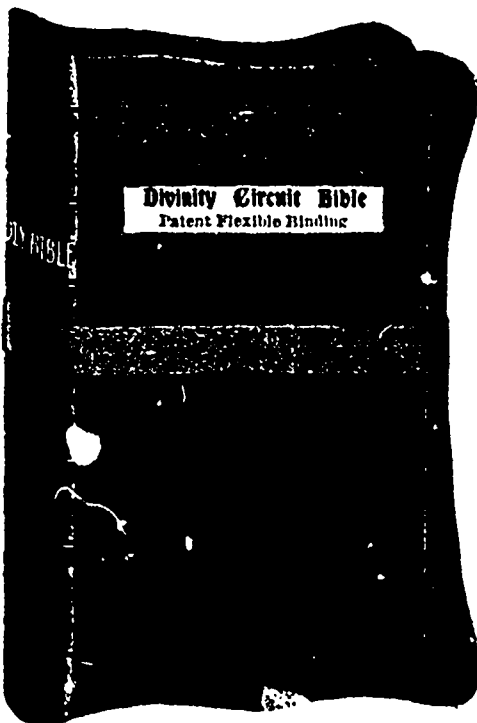
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Around the Globe.

The Army and Navy—More than \$200,000,000 will be asked for the support of the army and navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The Chinese Situation—All the powers have accepted the French proposition as the basis for negotiations for the settlement of the Chinese problem.

The British Isles—Hon Arthur Russell, eldest son of the late lord chief justice of England, has been appointed a judge of the British circuit court.

United Labor—The big Pa coal strike involved nearly all the collieries in the anthracite district. The operators made an offer to reduce the price charge for powder which was to be taken out of a 10 per cent increase in wages.

Corporations and Trusts—Leading cottonseed oil manufacturers of La. Tenn. Miss and Ala. have decided to perfect an organization to fix the price paid farmers for cottonseed and have agreed on \$11 to 15 per ton.

Personal—Andrew C. Armstrong, one of the founders of Scribner's Monthly, now the Century Magazine and one of the oldest publishers in N. Y. died at the age of 71 years.

died at Toronto. Zdenko Fibich, a celebrated Bohemian composer, died at Prague. Herr Heinrich Kusserow, the virtual founder of Germany's colonial empire, died at Koblenz, aged 64.

In South Africa—The pacification of the Boers is very slow, as they evidently intend to fight to the last ditch. They are active in the Orange River colony.

In Alaska—Immense coal fields have been found near Cape Sabine on the Arctic coast of Alaska. The grade is known as semi-bituminous. The survey of the disputed boundary line at Mt Baker has been completed by the Canadian gov't surveyor, Deane.

Our Dusky Brethren—The war in the Philippines seems to be settling back on the old lines around Manila, where so much hard fighting was done many months ago.

Here and There—Marquis Ito has been recalled to the premiership of Japan. To his efforts are due the present prosperity and position of Japan among the nations of the world.

Our Postal Service—The growth of the money order branch of the postal business is surprising. Two years ago it showed an increase over the previous year of \$17,000,000.

Railroads coming into N. Y. will advance freight rates on east-bound traffic to go into effect Nov 1, because the business warrants it.

Advertisement for 'The Youth's Companion' magazine. It features a large illustration of the magazine cover and text stating: 'ALL the Family—the fathers and mothers no less than the sons and daughters—hail the coming of... The Youth's Companion from week to week. It has had the approval of three generations of American readers.'

Illustrated Announcement for 1902 and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

Advertisement titled 'There is no Better Investment For \$1.75 Than This.' It offers a special subscription rate for 1902, including the Double Holiday Numbers, FREE, and then the issues for fifty-two weeks, a full year, until January 1, 1902.

The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

Advertisement for 'MACHINERY and SUPPLIES at BARGAIN PRICES'. It claims to have the largest machinery depot on earth and lists various equipment like steam pumps, engines, and agricultural machinery.

Advertisement for 'EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMER AT MONEY-SAVING PRICES'. It features illustrations of various farm machinery and lists items like plows, harrows, and mowers.