

# FARM RESIDUE

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## GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION WORK

By EDMUND G. KINYON

THE government has attacked the reclamation problem in the Southwest with great vigor. In Arizona two sites have been definitely agreed upon, and favorable reports have been made upon another. Of the sites selected, one is on Salt River, northwest of Phoenix, and the other on the Colorado River, above Yuma. The site under consideration is on the Gila River, below Globe.

The reclamation service now has twenty-five million dollars at its disposal, and the fund is increasing rapidly from the sale of public lands. Engineering and surveying corps are scattered all through the arid region, searching for available locations, and testing and proving those under consideration.

The only place where actual construction work is being done is at the Tonto site on Salt River, in Arizona. More than a thousand men are employed there, a small city has sprung up, and there is the life and activity of a successful mining-camp.

The accompanying illustration shows the scene of this construction work. The dam will be built between the two spurs of the mountains in the foreground. It will be two hundred and thirty feet in height, and the top will be level with the abrupt shoulder which may be noted on the left-hand spur. Its length will be about two hundred feet. On each side, near the bottom, tunnels eleven feet in height have been driven through the base of the mountains, coming out some distance below. These will be used to draw off the water as needed, or when it is likely to exceed the capacity of the reservoir.

The first step in the construction work was the building of a power-canal. This taps the river at a point eleven miles above, and is gradually carried upon the higher ground until it reaches the dam site, where it has an altitude of two hundred and thirty feet above the river-bed. When completed it will approach the dam along the mountain-side to the abrupt shoulder mentioned. There the water will fall into the deep cañon below. Power will thus be obtained for the manufacture of cement and for the operation of lifts and other construction machinery. After the completion of the dam this canal may be used for the purpose of furnishing power and light throughout the valley far below.

Structural steel and masonry will be used in the construction of the dam, which will be massive and of sufficient strength to hold back a million square feet of water. The cost will be in excess of two and one half million dollars.

Above the dam the mountains widen into a natural reservoir shaped like a horseshoe. The artificial lake formed will be ten miles in length, and in places four and five miles in width. This tract is now covered with improved farms, and it was necessary for the government to secure title to all the land by purchase.

Below the water will be carried down the river-bed and distributed to farmers at points up to one hundred and fifty miles distant. Every acre of land that is owned by individuals and that will be benefited is mortgaged to the government to secure the payment of its share of the cost of building the dam. These payments are to be in ten equal yearly instalments, and will in due time provide an enormous income for the reclamation fund. All of the reclamation projects are to be undertaken under like conditions.

A large and worthless tract will be reclaimed by the building of the Tonto reservoir. The soil is rich and

the climatic conditions unsurpassed. All that is lacking is water. The most intense cultivation is practicable under an irrigation system, and it is not infrequent for a single acre to yield several hundred dollars' worth of produce in a season. Grain and alfalfa usually average from forty dollars to sixty dollars an acre. A few acres yield a comfortable living for a family, and a dense population is therefore possible wherever a successful irrigation system is in operation.

The government has also appropriated three million dollars for a great irrigation enterprise on the Colorado River, and actual work will commence very soon. The site is some fifty miles above the Mexico line. The purpose is to provide water for great areas of desert, both in Arizona and California.

The Colorado River should be classed among the six great rivers of this country. It has its origin in the far north mountains of Colorado, and drains an immense domain of mountain and valley. It is frequently called the Nile of America, and the engineers charged with its subjection have planned works of the same type as those in use upon that river, and found to be successful. The general character of the two rivers is very much alike.

The works on the Colorado River will not be built with the idea of storing the water—that is not necessary. The channel carries a vast volume of water at all seasons of the year, and the problem is to get it out upon the land on either side. The system will be but an amplification of the one employed by every

tation undertakings is how to care for the silt, or sediment, in the water. Vast quantities of earth are torn from the mountain-sides and carried down with the current. To an extent this sediment is advantageous, as it keeps the fields highly fertilized, but in too great quantities it becomes a menace, and it also frequently contains deleterious mineral matter. The plan of the works on the Colorado provides for settling-tanks, where the water will be partially freed from its load of silt, and go upon the crops in a clarified state.

Some engineers maintain that this matter of sediment will render all storage enterprises failures. They state that within five years from its completion the great works at Tonto will be overwhelmed absolutely, and buried beneath untold tons of earth and mineral substance. However, the government experts deny the danger of such a contingency, and expect much of the silt to pass off through the overflow subways.

It is pleasing to reflect that all of this is being done—the years of work undertaken and great sums of money expended—to the end that the little forty-acre homestead may be possible. The land is there—wanton, worthless. The water is there—idle, useless. The government will adjust the one to the other, and compel the desert to yield substance to the good of mankind.

### Notes

Prof. F. W. Woll, in the North Sweden "Dairy News," says: "Sugar-beets are an excellent feed for milk-production, and they pay much better for this purpose than when sent to the sugar-factory."

The necessity of high fertilization in Japan is shown by the fact that in a portion of the country Japan barley, indigo, beans and rape are grown successively on one plot of ground within the space of one year.

Both prairie and forest fires are known to be exceedingly destructive of humus. In burning over grass-lands the humus is rapidly destroyed, instead of being left as food for the growth of grain or grass. A high authority on this matter states that an average prairie-fire will remove more nitrogen from the soil than will be taken from it by five average crops of wheat.

Agricultural progress in Japan is shown by the fact that lecturers are now sent out from the agricultural schools and laboratories to explain to the farmers the

primary essentials of fertilizers and the various requirements of the different crops. This method, if more generally adopted even in the United States, would be of advantage in connection with experimentation research.

For several years the fact has been recognized that it is every way desirable that the winter-wheat growing belt should be extended to the north and west as rapidly as possible. This has been accomplished in southern Minnesota, Nebraska, and perhaps to some extent in South Dakota. Winter wheat ripens somewhat earlier than the spring wheat, and it is well known that the worst ravages of rust occur while the spring wheat is in an immature condition. Probably the most desirable varieties with which to experiment are those that possess the characteristics of the so-called durum varieties.



SALT RIVER DAM SITE, ARIZONA

irrigationist in the West—to raise the water by means of a low dam to a height sufficient to enable it to flow out upon the land. But the scheme is elaborate, and contemplates carrying the water many miles back from the shore upon the higher ground. And still further back are the mesas, rich in soil, but too high for gravity irrigation even with the aid of the great dam. The latent power of the current will be put to work to supply water for these areas. The surplus water flowing over the dam will create a tremendous power. With this electricity will be generated, and the electricity will pump water to the distant mesas. Manufacturers would call that a by-product.

As at Tonto, the dam will be built of steel and masonry, and will possess enormous strength. The water will be appropriated on each side through sluiceways two hundred feet wide.

One of the most perplexing problems of all irriga-



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## About Rural Affairs

By T. GREINER

**SELF-HELP** is surest and best to depend on always. Birds may eat insects, but at best they only help the careless average grower to produce a lot of wormy fruit. It would be far better all around if he were forced to make exertions for his own salvation. In most cases insects can be controlled. It is only necessary to use such means as are known to be effective against insect-depredations. Help yourselves, and God will help you! It is better than praying to Providence, or invoking the law to give us more birds, more toads, more cannibal insects, to help us out.

**SAVE THE QUAIL**.—It seems strange to me that our bird-defenders and bird-lovers (those who love them alive, not their dead bodies in the kettle) do not try more earnestly and persistently to work up a sentiment for the protection of the quail. This bird is favorite game for the pot-hunter, and is killed in large numbers every fall, yet in the whole list of our feathered friends we have hardly a more useful bird, a more persistent hunter of cutworms and many other of our most objectionable insect pests. Fortunately the quail is wonderfully prolific, and wherever it finds suitable breeding-places it will maintain its numbers in spite of all persecutions. Yet the robin is hardly less prolific. It seems to keep on breeding all summer long. At least, I find fledglings here and there almost every day up to this time (September), some of them apparently having just left the nest, and being yet under parental care. Between the two birds, however, I wish the law would oppose the killing of the quail for food rather than the killing of the robin.

**"THE POTATO-BUG** has begun to do untold damage in Colorado since so many thousands of its winged devourers were killed a few years ago to afford plumage to women's hats." This statement is credited to Colonel Brown, Indiana's "bird and bee man," a former army officer. It is one of the loose assertions so often indulged in by bird-enthusiasts of little practical experience—well meant, but without foundation in fact. What are these "winged potato-bug devourers?" What bird devours an appreciable quantity of potato-bugs, anyway? I know of none. Some insects—notably ladybeetles, soldier-bugs, the grand lebia, etc.—destroy a hundred, perhaps a thousand, potato-beetles and their larvae where birds eat one, and yet if we were to depend entirely on these agents for keeping our potato-vines from harm by potato-beetles we would get badly left in most cases. Arsenical poisons give us absolute control over that pest, whether or not we have the help of any creature that crawls or flies. We are not dependent on the aid of birds or insects, either, in this case.

**THE SWALLOWS** undoubtedly deserve credit for materially reducing the number of mosquitoes which at times during the past summer were quite abundant and, especially in warm, sultry evenings, quite annoying. For some weeks past I have noticed the swallows congregating in the afternoon or at night by hundreds, and possibly thousands, alighting in a long string or strings on the electric-light wires in our public highways. I don't remember ever having seen so many swallows here before. The English sparrows are also here in goodly number, and there seems to be no particular antagonism here between the two birds, all the assertions of authorities to the contrary notwithstanding. In Germany I have occasionally seen a

sparrow pair take possession of a swallow's nest, thus actually stealing it from its rightful owners, and I was told that swallows occasionally close the opening with their regular mud-mortar, thus keeping the sparrow a prisoner inside, and leaving him to perish. This may be more poetry than truth. I have never seen an occurrence of this kind, but have always noticed that an abandoned swallow's nest is quite apt to be taken up by sparrows for a residence.

**MY BARN CISTERN** always has been a prolific breeding-place for mosquitoes. I don't know of any pools of standing water on the place. Sometimes I had barrels full of water standing in the yard near the well to be kept soaking, and if allowed to stand thus, neglected and unchanged, for some weeks they were usually found full of live wrigglers. This year I put a stop to the breeding of mosquitoes in the cistern and barrels by pouring some freshly made Bordeaux mixture into the water in the cistern and barrels. Not a wriggler could be detected except once in the cistern a month or two after the first application had been made. A second application made short work with the wrigglers, yet the mosquitoes were this year apparently as numerous as in former years, when no precautions against their increase were taken. This does not prove to my satisfaction, however, that I should let the mosquitoes breed unchecked. Probably I would have been troubled with them a good deal more than I was if I had not used the Bordeaux mixture spoken of; and the matter is so simple and full of promise that hereafter I do not propose to ever omit spraying the cisterns and water-barrels with Bordeaux mixture.

**STARTING AN ALFALFA-PATCH**.—A reader in Seymour, Conn., says he has tried to start a patch of alfalfa, but was unsuccessful. He sowed the seed during May. Some of it did not come up, and some was crowded out by weeds and grass. Now he wants to know when it is best to sow it. I have to say that there is much about this most valuable of all forage crops that the general cultivator does not yet know. It is a rather particular, I might say notional, crop. The conditions must be right, or it will turn out to be a failure. Soil must be well drained and deep—gravely, naturally drained subsoil is almost indispensable. On underdrained land the tiles are apt to fill up with roots; on land with deficient drainage the plants will winter-kill or get drowned out. The seed, whether sown in early spring or somewhat later, will come up quickly enough if the land has been well prepared, but the plants are tender during their infancy, and need considerable nursing. The crop, however, is so valuable, and under the right conditions will last so many years, that we can well afford to take a good deal of pains with it to get it started just right. You can't very well sow it with grain, as you would sow timothy and clover. Carefully prepare the land, as you would for any field-crop. The surface should be quite fine. Early spring is undoubtedly the best time for sowing the seed. There is less danger of weeds interfering with the early growth of the plants, as in later seeding. Even then plenty of seed should be used, as many of the plants are apt to die out, and a full stand is necessary for best results. I believe that broadcast sowing, using fifteen or more pounds of seed to the acre, and rolling immediately, will insure a good stand. Some people may prefer drilling the seed in rows. The young plantation should be mowed when the plants are a few inches high, in order to make them stool out well, and when a good growth has been secured, the plants beginning to bloom, but getting yellowish on the lower portions, showing signs of rust, the mower should again be called into operation. As stated already, it may require some pains and nursing to get the alfalfa-patch well started, but once well established it surely will repay all this trouble royally. It is a hay and grain field all at one time, and good for a long series of years.

**COOKING FRUIT**.—I am as cranky as ever on the fruit and vegetable question. I still believe that without that good turn of fortune which at an age of early manhood turned me away from city life, and brought me to the country to feast on vegetable and fruit acids, I would be an old man, and possibly a rheumatic cripple, to-day. Tomatoes, strawberries, currants, rhubarb, and all the other good tart things from the garden, undoubtedly furnish their medicinal acids in the most effective, and generally best, form while in the raw state, but they are not so very much less wholesome if properly cooked or canned. Two points, however, should be well understood in this connection. Housewives are often advised to use a little soda (saleratus) in order to counteract the acidity, and in fruit-canning to save sugar. The advice is bad—very bad. Adding soda means destroying both the health-giving principle and the flavor. Leave out the soda. It makes tomatoes and acid fruits taste insipid, flavorless, and makes them less wholesome. Don't be induced to use salicylic acid, either, which has often been recommended as a means to preserve fruits and vegetables. This drug completely destroys the flavor, and all enjoyment in eating them, besides being considered injurious to health. It takes sugar to cook and can acid fruits, sometimes a good deal of it. With soda added, it may take less sugar to obtain the same degree of sweetness to the taste. A saving of sugar is possible and practicable even without the addition of soda, however, if the cook knows her business. Few housewives can be made to understand that when cooked with acid fruits the sugar turns to what is called grape-sugar, or glucose, and thus loses a large portion of its original sweetening-power. All acid fruits had better be cooked after the following recipe: Place the thoroughly washed fruit in an agate stew-kettle, cover with cold water, and set the kettle over a good fire to come to a boil. Next pour off the water, and cook the fruit slowly over a moderate fire until done, adding only enough water to keep the fruit from burning. When done, and ready for use, add the required quantity of sugar, which will be much less than if the sugar had been added at first. This has been well known for many years, and quite frequently mentioned in rural papers, and yet the great majority of housewives persist in cooking the fruit and sugar together.

## Salient Farm Notes

By FRED GRUNDY

**PARCELS POST**.—The post-office department at Washington has just entered into a parcels-post agreement with Norway similar to the agreement with other nations in the Postal Union, and that fact is heralded as a great triumph for our postal management. The United States carries on a parcels post with and for foreign nations, and our own people are not allowed to even send a little package out a mile by a rural carrier without paying sixteen cents a pound postage on it. The express companies do not want the foreign business, because there is no profit in it, so the post-office department takes care of it. The companies do want the domestic business, because it is a plum, and the department gives it to them by charging prohibitive rates on merchandise.

It seems amazing that the United States is so far behind nearly all the civilized nations in its domestic postal facilities. The International Postal Union comprises sixty-three nations, and ours is one of only about a dozen that does not operate a parcels post for the benefit of its people. Every effort to introduce the parcels post as part of our postal system has met with determined opposition from the express companies and small country merchants. The express companies have a snap, and are prepared to spend millions to keep it, and the small retail merchants imagine that their business will be injured by the department stores if package postal facilities are increased. These fellows remind one of the workmen who destroyed reapers and threshing-machines and other labor-saving machinery because they feared that the machinery would destroy their chances of earning a living. We pride ourselves on having the most enlightened nation on earth, and on the excellent business management of our government, and yet the people of Egypt and Persia enjoy postal facilities we cannot have because of the opposition of the express trust and a few picayunish retail dealers who fear the loss of a little trade. These dealers opposed free rural delivery for the same reason that they are now opposing parcels post; and we never would have gotten free delivery if the grange and the whole of the intelligent portion of the country people had not compelled the politicians to give it. Now is a good time to "see" that gentleman who is running for Congress in your district, and learn whether he favors parcels post. In most districts there are two candidates, and if one does not favor it, vote for the other. The prospective loss of a few hundred votes will bring them to a realization of the fact that even the "farming element" proposes to take a hand in legislation.

A short time ago a certain class of manufacturers held a national meeting, and among the committees appointed was one on legislation. This committee was to consider what legislation, if any, is needed by the said manufacturers. The members of this committee belonged to both leading political parties, but they were not long in getting together on matters in which they were financially interested. They recommended certain legislation that would benefit them, and appointed committees to see what could be done with the various candidates in various congressional districts, and expressed a desire that the members should support the candidate who would agree to assist them. This they all readily consented to do. So it will be seen that all other interests drop politics when it comes to securing legislation of benefit to them. If farmers would do likewise we would not only get parcels post, but other desirable legislation, also. Farmers should consider this matter, and not bind themselves body and soul to any party, but always be ready to stand up and be counted for their own interests, the same as manufacturers, traders and other business men are. I would not advise any man to leave his party—the one he has always identified himself with—but to enter an emphatic protest against any representative of that party who ignores or votes against his interests.

**OUTINGS**.—Everybody in town that is able to do so takes an outing, short or long, in the country sometime during the summer. They seek freedom from business cares for a time, and the pure fresh air that comes across the clover-fields and lakes. They wear loose-fitting, flappy garments, and roll and tumble in the grass, drink water that comes right from the rocks instead of an iron pipe, and have a "good old summer time." Old and young alike put in the time enjoying themselves thoroughly. They leave all business at home, and apparently forget that they have any. To see them one would think they never had anything to do and expected they never would. See them after the vacation is over, and they are back at work, and one would think they do not know anything about vacations and country and grass, trees and birds. They drop into the rut they came out of as easily as a plow slides into the soil. They are busy people, and they grind away until the time for another annual vacation comes. These are the people who are engaged in the trades or manufactures. When it comes to the farmer, we find very few that take a vacation at any time of the year. In the summer he is busy—it is the busiest time of the year, and he cannot get away. In the fall he is rounding up the farm work for winter, and there are so many things that must be done that he has no time to spare then. When winter is on he is feeding stock for market, and he cannot trust the task to any one else, so he must stay. One writer suggests that when he cannot get away from home he should put up a tent under his own trees, and go into camp there for a week or so. He could play at vacation in that manner, but he would miss the real benefits of a vacation, which are an entire change of air, company, scenery and surroundings. He must leave his farm, get away from it and all its work and worries, and for a time forget he has a farm or anything in the world to do. He and his wife are just as much entitled to a real outing as anybody on earth, and he can have it without detriment to himself or his business if he will.



October 1, 1904

## Simple Fertility

FERTILITY of the land has come to mean much more to us plain farmers than in the "ignorant times when we were boys." Then we thought only that the land's richness must be maintained, without our having much extensive knowledge of how it should be done. We had stable manure and clover to depend upon, and while their values were generally well known, their good offices were not fully employed; for even in those days, as now, farmers often knew better than they did. In ordinary farming there is an appalling amount of the richness of the land deliberately wasted. There is much wasted, also, through ignorance and careless methods.

But now the days of our primitive knowledge concerning the land are past, and while research and experiment have taught us much concerning the secrets of the soil we till, it is highly probable that our present boasted knowledge has mastered but little more of the much to learn than the little we knew in the early days of manure and clover. We know more of the whys and wherefores, of course, which is a great satisfaction to the student farmer, and enables him to conduct his operations with understanding and intelligence; but the manure that brings the clover, that brings the corn, works as well for the dullard who does not know a single reason why as for the wise institute lecturer who will talk one to sleep "preaching the doctrine of clover"—and sometimes better, for the talker often is nothing more.

Tull said, "Tillage is manure," which remains one of the fine figures of speech of agricultural literature; and to our manure and clover, by the use of better implements for culture, we have added marvelously to production. Then came the chemicals, with their high prices, wonderful claims, and in many cases cheating adulterations. Often too much was claimed for them, but their usefulness is fixed, and they have taken their places with manure, clover and tillage.

From some sources a sensational note of alarm comes regarding the acid some of the commercial fertilizers carry to the soil, but if there is any cause for alarm under any circumstances it is not feared by working farmers that their soils will become acidulated where the legumes are grown, the rotation is of a sensible character, animal manure used and good tillage practised. More extensive than any alarm, because coming with more authority, are the promises for bacterial assistance. The bacteria of the soil, about which we read and hear so much, are more of an effect than a cause, and are one of the wherefores that are explaining to us why we get the good from the manure, the clovers, the chemicals and the tillage. We may talk profoundly about them, their operations and functions if we wish; they remain so far merely one of the understandable features of simple fertility.

A simply sufficiently fertile soil scarcely needs any inoculation, and one not so will probably not remain inoculated.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

## Suggestions Concerning the Use of Fertilizers

The principal considerations governing the economical use of manures and fertilizers, as indicated by the investigations of the Ohio Experiment Station, are the character of the soil, the kind of crop and the system of management.

## THE SOIL

For the clay soils of eastern Ohio, especially those which lie upon and are largely derived from shales and sandstones, phosphorus is the element first required in a fertilizer, and until this is supplied neither nitrogen nor potassium can be used with economy. Phosphorus, however, will produce its full effect only when associated with abundant supplies of available nitrogen and potassium. When, therefore, the land has been depleted of its humus by exhaustive cropping, the use of phosphorus alone will not produce maximum crops.

Our knowledge concerning the soil-requirements of those parts of the state where the underlying rock is limestone is very indefinite, but there is some reason to suspect that on such soils potassium may occupy a relatively more important position in the fertilizer than over the sandstones; but even here it will generally be found that phosphorus is essential to the full effectiveness of the fertilizer, and that a supply of available nitrogen must either be found in the soil in the form of abundant humus, or else must be supplied in manure or nitrogenous fertilizers, before the maximum of crop-production is reached.

The investigations of the Illinois Experiment Station have shown that on black, mucky soils, where the supply of humus is in excess, potassium may be the controlling factor in crop-production; hence on such soils special attention should be given to supplying this element either in manure or in potash salts.

## THE KIND OF CROP

It does not appear that within the range of ordinary farm cropping the kind of crop plays as important a part in determining the composition of the fertilizer as many farmers have been led to believe. It is true that leguminous crops, such as clover, beans, etc., require less nitrogen than the cereals, potatoes, etc., and it appears that corn and potatoes are able to utilize nitrogen, such as that of manure or black soils, to better advantage than wheat or oats; but the fact that a particular crop may show a higher percentage of nitrogen or potassium in its composition than others may simply mean, as it does in the case of nitrogen in the leguminous crops, that it possesses a superior ability to obtain this element from natural sources. The attempt, therefore, to prescribe a special

## All Over the Farm

fertilizer for a special crop, without reference to the soil and the system of cropping, must be regarded as lacking a scientific basis.

## THE SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

On all soils the system of management plays a most important part in the scheme of fertilization. Where clover grows luxuriantly (and it will do so only on soils containing a fair supply of humus) a good crop of clover may secure a sufficient supply of nitrogen for its own use, with enough to spare for one or two crops of cereals or potatoes immediately following. Clover, however, cannot be depended upon to furnish more nitrogen than this, nor can it make up any deficiency of phosphorus or potassium; hence where clover does its best it may have the effect of so reducing the supplies of phosphorus and potassium that one or both of these must be furnished before maximum crops can be grown. For example, on a tract of land on the south farm of the experiment station at Wooster on which potatoes, wheat and clover have been grown in a three-year rotation for ten years, the ten-year average of wheat has been twenty-seven bushels to the acre without fertilizers, thirty-three and one third bushels with phosphorus only, thirty-three and one half bushels with phosphorus and potassium, and thirty-six bushels with phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen. In this case the increase for phosphorus has given a large profit, but the further gain from potassium and nitrogen has not been sufficient to justify their use except in very small quantity.

On the other hand, on the east farm of this station, in a five-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy, the land having been exhausted by many years of cropping with but little manuring, the ten-year average yield of wheat has been nine bushels to the acre without fertilizers, fifteen and one half bushels with phosphorus only, seventeen and one half bushels with phosphorus and potassium, and twenty-four bushels with phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen. In this case the complete fertilizer, carrying phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen, has yielded a larger net profit than any partial fertilizer.

In general it may be assumed that land which is sufficiently fertile to produce fifty bushels of corn or twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre may be held close to the maximum production by the growth of clover every third season, with the addition of a small quantity of phosphorus or potassium, one or both; but when the average yield falls much below these quantities under a three-year rotation with clover, then the addition of nitrogen to the fertilizer is indicated.

For soils which have been depleted by exhaustive cropping the following system of management is suggested:

1. Apply stable manure to land intended for corn, using it at the rate of eight to ten tons to the acre. If possible, let the manure be taken directly from the stable to the field, and if it has been dusted during accumulation with acid phosphate or raw phosphate rock ("floats") its effectiveness will be greatly increased for most soils.
2. A crop of oats or wheat may follow corn treated as above without further manuring or fertilizing, and if clover is seeded with this crop, the clover-sod to be manured and planted to corn (or potatoes), thus establishing a rotation in which clover is grown every third season in alternation with a manured and cultivated crop, the best conditions of fertility recovery will have been provided, and a gradual increase in productivity may be expected.
3. If a second crop of small grain is grown (as wheat after oats) it will be necessary to manure again.



GOOD FOR TEN ACRES A DAY—A SOUTH DAKOTA PLOWING SCENE

or else use a complete fertilizer, if the maximum yield is to be obtained. The proportion of ammonia, however, need not exceed two or three per cent. Clover should be sown with this crop.

4. If for any reason a third crop of grain is grown before clover comes into the rotation, it should receive a fertilizer containing four to six per cent ammonia, applied at the rate of three hundred to four hundred pounds to the acre. This is likely to prove less profitable than where clover is more frequently grown.

5. When clover fails to prosper on land that has been liberally manured or fertilized—making a fair stand, perhaps, but showing a weak growth after the wheat has been taken off, and finally dying out altogether in spots—the use of lime is indicated. Present indications are that lime will produce more clover when applied to a crop preceding the wheat by one or two seasons than when applied to the crop with which the clover is sown. No definite quantity of lime can be stated for all conditions, but it is safe to use a ton to the acre.

6. If a farmer's present system of management does not provide sufficient stable manure to carry out this plan, then it is time to readjust that system; for the Ohio farmer who undertakes to bring up an exhausted soil to a profitable state of productivity through the use of commercial fertilizers alone will generally find that the margin between cost of production and value of crop will leave him a very meager compensation for his labor.—Bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

## Experiment Station Exhibit

One of the most attractive features of the Ohio State Fair was the exhibit made by the experiment station. Some idea of its magnitude may be obtained when it is known that it extended the entire length and along one end of Horticultural Hall, and that it cost fifty dollars to express the display. Each department was represented, and the member in charge explained it. Several of the men were new to Ohio, but they won confidence.

The two displays most studied were those showing the effect of liming clover, and of fresh and leached manure. In the latter the analysis for manure hauled in December and scattered on the field was as follows: Phosphorus, 11.24 pounds; potash, 10.99 pounds, and nitrogen, 9.47 pounds, to the ton. The same manure from which the sample was taken was analyzed in May, with the following result: Phosphorus, 3.55 pounds; potash, 1.64 pounds, and nitrogen, 4.43 pounds, to the ton. The same manure, treated with "floats" to hold nitrogen, showed practically no effect when fresh, and after five months' exposure it showed 4.08 pounds of nitrogen to the ton. Treated with kaimite when fresh it showed 7.5 pounds of nitrogen; after five months' exposure, 4 pounds of nitrogen. Treated with gypsum when fresh it showed 8.8 pounds of nitrogen; after five months, 4.6 pounds of nitrogen.

The products to the ton of manure are shown by the following table:

	After Five Months' Exposure	Total Value	Fresh from Stable	Total Value	Fresh from Stable, Dusted with Forty Pounds of "Floats"	Total Value
Corn.....	1.86 bu.	\$2.41	2.47 bu.	\$3.25	3.15 bu.	\$5.18
Wheat.....	1.04 bu.		1.26 bu.		1.95 bu.	
Hay.....	57 lbs.		103 lbs.		268 lbs.	

Cost of "Floats," \$8.00 a ton.

The effect of liming for clover was also shown. This was done by taking up the sods from the test-plots at the station, and putting them in boxes. There was no appreciable difference between the limed and unlimed plots where no fertilizer was used. When phosphorus was added, the limed was slightly better. Muriate of potash added to phosphorus, together with lime, showed a decided gain, while manured plots with lime were much better than the unlimed. Thus the farmer had an object-lesson of some of the most important problems that confront him every year. It will save him many times the cost of the trip if he applies the knowledge. Director Thorne, C. G. Williams and Professor Ames explained the exhibit.

Just across the aisle was another valuable exhibit. This consisted of the various weeds found in Ohio mounted on cardboard. Weed-seeds that are commonly mixed with grasses were in small bottles. Diseased plants were on exhibition. Colored plates of the rusts of wheat, oats, etc., were displayed, and samples of the diseased plants, showing the difference in rusts and the different stages of rust-growth. The plates were made in Germany. Professor Selby and J. M. Van Zook had this department in charge.

Professor Parrott's display of insects of various kinds was closely studied. Sixty-two varieties each of wheat and oats in grain and straw enabled the farmer to compare the varieties and discuss their merits with the station staff. The fruit display was splendid. Professor Green had this in charge, and was kept busy answering questions and making explanations.

One cannot estimate the value of such work. Farmers crowded about the exhibits, asking questions, giving experiences, and those in charge were patient and painstaking.

answering the same questions many times daily. A suggestion may be offered here. I noticed the crowd carefully, and they came to learn. Would it not be a good idea to post in prominent places announcements that lectures would be given at certain hours on certain topics? They need not be more than fifteen or twenty minutes in length, but interested parties would make it a point to be on hand at the hour designated. Questions could be answered, and what is of more worth, information gained that would form a basis for intelligent questioning. It would concentrate effort at an economy of time and energy. Horticultural Hall is an ideal place for this work. It is quiet, cool, and the very atmosphere invites to study. A goodly per cent of the crowds that filed through paused to listen. Many who would not ask questions listened to the answers given to others. The exhibitors spoke in conversational tones, and were easily heard. Members in charge worked hard and faithfully. Their efficiency would be greatly increased by stated lectures.

MARY E. LEE.



## Gardening

By T. GREINER

**NEW WAY OF GROWING CELERY.**—A friend in Virginia writes that his celery was started from seed right where the plants are now growing, the best plants being left standing. Perhaps this may be a good way to get a patch going in some localities. For myself, I am trying to develop a modification of this plan, and expect to tell of it later on. I consider it an interesting new development.

**WEEDING.**—The new bunch-onion culture calls again for considerable weeding, both with the hand wheel-hoe and the fingers. For hand-weeding some youngsters are just the persons we want, but the average small boy seldom does first-class work. At least, I myself could weed three rows as quickly as some of the boys in my patch weed one, and do it a good deal better and easier. There is a knack about such things that is lacking in many persons, young or old.

**TREATMENT FOR CELERY-DISEASES.**—One of my friends in Virginia writes me that his celery of various varieties, among them Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume, is badly smitten with blight, or rust. What to do for it is the question. The only thing that in my experience has seemed to do any good in checking celery-diseases is spraying with copper-sulphate solution—the same solution we have tried for killing weeds. If possible, remove the diseased outer stalks, then spray, and repeat the spraying in a few days, and oftener if needed. If the weather is favorable for celery, the new growth will likely be free from blemishes.

**THE EARLY TOMATOES.**—After many years of experimenting with new and newer varieties of tomatoes I have finally settled on three of them as best at present for the early crop. These are Earliana, Maule's Earliest and Chalk's Early Jewel. Earliana and Maule's Earliest are of about the same type, and can be depended upon to give ripe tomatoes of good size and moderate smoothness as early as any other kind. Maule's seems to be a trifle the earliest, and equal in quality and prolificacy to Earliana. Both, indeed, are prolific to a fault. We have had the fruit, ripe and green, piled up in heaps around some of the plants as if a peck of tomatoes had been emptied all in one spot. Of course, the soil on which they grow is extremely rich, which shows that for those early sorts to secure quantity (and size of the specimens) we need a rich soil, not the poor soil that is often said to be best for tomatoes. In one of the issues of the near future I will try to point out the differences and characteristics of these three useful early varieties.

**SPRAYING FOR KILLING WEEDS.**—A Kansas reader asks about the prospects of killing weeds in an onion-patch by spraying with copper-sulphate solution. I am sorry to say that nothing very practical has yet been evolved in this line. At one time I had great hopes of accomplishing something, both in onion-fields and strawberry-patches. The matter is of some importance to me just now, when I have to pay good wages to boys for cleaning the weeds out of my onion-rows and the strawberry-patch. It is true that some weeds do not particularly enjoy the treatment. Even chickweed, our worst pest, receives a setback, but unfortunately it soon recovers, and grows faster than ever. A few weeds are still more susceptible or sensitive, and actually die down; but others are not affected at all, among them apparently the troublesome purslane. This did not show the least injury from an application of copper-sulphate solution strong enough to scorch the onion-leaves quite badly. In short, I do not yet know "where we are at" in regard to this matter, and more experiments are in order.

**CULTIVATING ONIONS.**—My patch of onions for spring bunching covers more than one fourth of an acre. Although seed was sown at the rate of from twelve to twenty-three pounds to the acre, the plants (except of the Welsh onion, from fresh seed of my own growing) do not stand as thickly in the rows as anticipated or desired. I now wish to save every one of them, and cannot run any risk of having any of them cut out by the careless use of a hand wheel-hoe. For that reason I find it especially advisable to do all the hand-cultivating myself, and this with the greatest of care. I leave only one blade on the wheel-hoe, so that I can bestow all my attention to just the one side of the row, running the hoe as close as seems safe, but trying to save every plant. It takes me nearly a day to go over my one fourth of an acre in this way, as I have to go up the row on one side, then down again on the other; but this does good work, and it pays, as so little is left for hand-weeding. With a crop that promises to give such big money returns I can be quite lavish in the bestowal of work. A few days' work running the wheel-hoe and doing required hand-weeding amounts to little compared with the expected profits from a crop of bunch-onions in early spring.

**PERFECT WORK.**—Some old proverb says, "If you don't want a thing done, send; if you do want it done, go!" or something to that effect. I know that if I want perfect work done in my garden, about the only way I can accomplish it is to do it myself. The average workman nowadays cannot be relied on. What a wretched job is often done in the field-hoeing! Only one in ten knows how to do it just as it should be done. The great majority of "hired men," even among those brought up on farms, just scrape and scratch over the surface, trying to cut the tops off the weeds instead of hitting at their roots, which latter also would leave the ground nicely pulverized on top. There are a number of farm and garden jobs that I seldom trust to any one, preferring to do them myself even if quite busy. One is milking, which is a very

particular job. Many farm-helpers are not cleanly enough about it to suit me. In the garden I always do all the seed-sowing, and usually all the hand-cultivating. These are also particular jobs, and much of the success of garden operations depends on their being done just right. The seed-drill needs watching. A careless operator may run the drill right along with the chain slipped off the cogs, or the seed-discharge clogged, etc. Vacant rows, or seed spilled in heaps here and there, are not profitable. It takes a watchful eye and steady hand to have the rows seeded uniformly, without break, and in a straight line. It requires steady guidance, too, to run the wheel-hoe just right under some conditions.

**A VITAL QUESTION OF VITALITY.**—The onions of which seed was sown in August are now up so that the rows can be plainly distinguished from a distance. I have used various quantities of seed, from twelve to twenty-three pounds to the acre, and seed from four of our most reliable seedsmen, besides some of my own growing. The Welsh onion seed, grown by myself and harvested only a few days before being sown, at the rate of twelve pounds to the acre, has made a full stand, and if the plants have time to multiply by division, as is their nature, they will probably be found much too thick in the rows. I am not going to thin them, however. If they could have been sown in early spring, as I would have preferred, four or five pounds of seed to the acre might have been fully sufficient. The New Queen and Adriatic Barletta, also sown at the rate of twelve pounds to the acre, have made the poorest stand of all thus far planted, and will hardly give a paying yield even if every plant winters. They should stand very close—at least fifty plants to the foot—but the plants are only scattering, often less than a dozen to the foot. Undoubtedly the vitality of this seed was extremely low. The White Portugals, secured from three different seedsmen, came somewhat better, but not nearly so thick or so vigorous as the Welsh onion seed grown by myself. This suggests the idea that it may be difficult to procure right at this time (when we desire to sow seed for early bunch-onions) seed of any of the varieties that has strong vitality. It is probably seed that was harvested the year before, left over from spring's sales, and we can hardly expect to get fresh seed (just harvested) through the regular seedsmen at this time unless they take special pains to procure a supply at once from the growers, or unless we can obtain them directly from some grower. This is indeed one of the problems involved in the new bunch-onion culture. The highest success—in other words, the big returns anticipated from this business—cannot be realized unless we solve this problem in some way. I have thought of raising my own seed, so as to have it freshly gathered when wanted for sowing. Probably by planting mature bulbs in the fall for seed we would get the crop ripe in time. This will be tried. In the larger patch, and to be on the safe side, I have sown seed at the rate of twenty to twenty-three pounds to the acre. Seed of Beaulieu's Hardy White Winter onion (a strain of the White Portugal) which I took to be strictly fresh (of this year's seed crop), and undoubtedly Eastern-grown, has been far more tardy in coming up, and apparently gives a poorer stand, than White Portugal seed obtained from two of our leading seedsmen. I shall question them about this seed, where grown and when. All these points are of great importance to me and to every one who wishes to try this new bunch-onion culture. Heavy seeding may possibly give us the solution of the problem. At least, from what I know now I would not sow seed at a less rate than from twenty to twenty-four pounds to the acre.

### Growing Onions in Louisiana

Prepare a small bed in the family garden between September 15th and October 1st by thoroughly pulverizing the soil and adding a small amount of well-rotted stable manure, worked and raked in the freshly spaded ground. Sow fresh onion-seed broadcast quite thickly, covering to the depth of about half an inch. Cover with rice, gunny or hemp sacks through the day, uncover at night, and water when necessary. Keep this up until the plants begin to come up, then leave the cover off. Continue to water the bed when needed. Let the plants stand until of the size of large knitting-needles. Next prepare your patch for the onions. For manure we use hen-droppings and wood-ashes, half and half, mixed just before it is applied to the land. Mark off in rows half an inch deep and at least twelve inches apart. Pull up the plants from the seed-bed after first watering it freely. Cut off half of the tops and roots, and set the plants in the rows four or five inches apart, pressing the dirt well around the roots. When the plants have made a good start, hoe thoroughly once in two or three weeks all through the winter. After the middle of March hoe the dirt away from the bulb, so by the time the onions are ripe and ready to harvest they will set on top of the ground, with only the roots in the earth. They will be ready to harvest by the last of May. In pulling, take care not to break the tops. Carry them to an open shed, or any well-ventilated place out of the sun, and spread out thinly on the floor for a few days, or until you get time to braid them up. Braid in long strings, and hang up in a cool, dry, airy place. They will keep six months or more. I have grown one hundred and seventy-five pounds of onions on one square rod of ground, actual weight and measure, and sold them at four cents a pound.

The secret of success is to well manure and cultivate the soil.

M. E. FARLEY.

The question of temperature for the storage of winter apples is an important one. The Illinois Experiment Station has reported the results of experiments in storing apples at different temperatures. The Ben Davis and Winesap varieties were stored, and a temperature of thirty-one degrees, thirty-three degrees, thirty-five degrees and thirty-seven degrees Fahrenheit was maintained. The Ben Davis kept better and scalded less at thirty-one degrees Fahrenheit than at any other temperature. The same temperature was found to be the best for the Winesap, also.

## Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

**NAME OF PLUM WANTED.**—A. W. W., Putnamville, Vt. It is impossible for me to recognize the plum that you have from your description. It is possible that I might know it if you sent on a sample of the twigs and foliage, but it would be better to send on a sample of the fruit, also.

**WORMS ON APPLE-LEAVES.**—H. P., North Stockholm, N. Y. From your description I cannot make out what the worm is that is eating the foliage of your apple-trees, but in any case the best remedy for leaf-eaters on apple-trees is spraying the foliage with Paris green and water at the rate of one pound of Paris green to one hundred and fifty gallons of water. To this should be added about one pound of quicklime. This treatment practically insures freedom from these worms, but in order to be effectual it must be put on as soon as there is the least appearance of damage from the worms.

**GOOSEBERRY-MILDEW.**—J. R., Emmetsburg, Md. I judge it is the gooseberry-mildew that is affecting your gooseberries, from the fact that you describe it as leaving the vines white, and causing the leaves to curl up at the end, the berries later on turning dark-colored and shriveling. The best treatment for this is to begin early in the spring, before the disease appears, and spray the foliage with a solution of liver of sulphur (potassium sulphid) at the rate of one ounce to a gallon of water. This should be repeated about once in two weeks until the fruit matures. Proper attention to the application of this will almost certainly insure entire freedom from this injury.

**PLANTING STRAWBERRIES IN THE AUTUMN.**—E. A., Elroy, Wis. It is generally best to set out strawberry-plants in the autumn as soon as young, vigorous, well-rooted plants can be obtained, and this will generally be about the middle of August. Strawberry-plants may be set quite late in the autumn, and sometimes I have set them as late as November. Of course, plants set so late as this will not grow much in the autumn, but they will become well rooted, and be ready to make a good growth in the spring, and in this way you can help along the spring work. Autumn-planted strawberry-plants should, however, be very carefully protected. I think the best protection for such plants is to cover them with a hoeful of earth and a small amount of straw. The straw and earth are quite easily removed in the spring with a rake.

**GRAFTING CHERRIES—POTATO-SCAB.**—R. R., Deposit, N. Y. The best time to graft cherries is in the spring, just before the buds start, and I generally use for this purpose scions that have just been cut from the trees, since if they are kept in cold storage over winter the buds are often injured. Plums and cherries are also quite easily budded, and this work should be performed in the latter part of summer, while the bark still moves easily.—The best treatment to insure clean potatoes is to not plant on land that has had scabby potatoes on it for at least four or five years, nor use on the land manure that comes from animals fed on scabby potatoes. The seed used should be as free as possible from scabs, and should be soaked for at least one and one half hours before being planted in a solution of corrosive sublimate and water or in formaline. Receipt for this has been given in the columns of FARM AND FIRESIDE.

**BEST VARIETIES OF BERRIES.**—T. N. W., Soquel, Cal. You seem to be well informed as to the best varieties of raspberries and blackberries. I would suggest, however, in the way of a red raspberry that you try the Loudon and King, as they are now attracting much attention in the Northern states. It is out of the question for one not especially acquainted with your local market to recommend the best varieties for use in it, since local markets differ so much in their likes and dislikes. For a large portion of California there is no berry that quite equals the Logan berry, and I am very partial to it myself. However, it does not seem to be adapted to the Northern states east of the mountains, although it grows quite well as far north as British Columbia on the west of the mountains. Among the most popular strawberries at present are Sen, Dunlop, Splendid, Marshall, Lovett and Enhance. Marshall is looked upon with special favor as a market berry in many sections just now. Clarke is the strawberry which is shipped from Oregon as far east as Massachusetts. It is not of best quality, but is firm and of good color—a sort of Ben Davis among strawberries.

### THAT MILLION

Several months ago FARM AND FIRESIDE announced that a million subscribers were wanted, and that each and every reader of FARM AND FIRESIDE was requested to kindly send in just one new subscription in addition to his own. Many have done so already, but there are thousands yet to come. Now, we trust that every one will do his part, and the task will be accomplished.

That new thirty-thousand-dollar printing-press is now running, and paid for, too, so that FARM AND FIRESIDE will now be better printed and reach subscribers in better condition than ever before. With this new press more pages will be printed, and more reading matter given for the little price than by any other farm and family paper published.

Will you please help FARM AND FIRESIDE get that million? You can easily do it. Just think! A little effort from every one, and a million subscribers for FARM AND FIRESIDE. Now, kindly lend a helping hand, and it will be appreciated. Just one new subscriber.



Green Bone

**G**REEN bone may be given at all seasons to adults and chicks. but must be very fine for chicks. One pound once a day for sixteen hens, or for one hundred chicks four weeks old three times a week, is about the proper proportion. It should be fed alone, and not with other food. Fresh scraps from the butcher will prove beneficial to ducks given once a day, a pound for six ducks. It should be given in the morning, and a grain ration allowed at night.

Worms in Poultry

Many inquiries have come to the FARM AND FIRESIDE requesting remedies for worms in poultry. Where worms exist it is possible there are local conditions which cause the trouble, such as filth and dampness, or they may result from contact with ground over which afflicted birds have roamed. There is no sure remedy, but a teaspoonful of sulphur and the same of spirits of turpentine in a quart of corn-meal, slightly moistened, and fed to the fowls three times a week, has proved beneficial. The quantity given is for a dozen hens.

Thermometers in Incubators

It is difficult to assign a proper place for a thermometer used in an incubator. When two thermometers are used they should record alike at first, but as the period of incubation progresses the animal heat in the eggs becomes greater, and the eggs are then warmer than the air around the suspended thermometer; hence when the thermometer is placed on the eggs it records the true heat (that of the eggs), although the temperature of the air in the egg-chamber may be lower. It matters not whether the eggs are turned in the tray or by hand, the latter method being less laborious. The suspended thermometer, not being in contact with the eggs, does not record the true heat. What is wanted is the correct temperature, not that of the egg-chamber.

Wire Fences

The wire fence is cheap and durable, as well as easily constructed. When building a wire fence, always have a board at the bottom at least a foot high, but two boards will serve better. The board will often provide a wind-break for the fowls in winter, and if the fence is very open, and two boards are used at the bottom, fighting through the fence on the part of the cocks will be prevented. The open wire fence, with no protection for the fowls against winds, will cause them to remain inside the poultry-house more than they would if the lower portion of the fence was boarded. If it is boarded they can receive more warmth from the sun, as well as more exercise in the open air.

Separating the Flocks

If fences can be discarded, a large saving will result. If fifty hens are to be in each flock, and no fences are to be used, the houses should be at least one hundred and fifty feet apart. If each acre is divided into two lots, and several acres are used, the houses will be about one hundred feet apart one way and two hundred feet the other, provided the acre is square (two hundred and eight by two hundred and eight feet). In other words, each flock will have half an acre (one hundred and four by two hundred and eight feet), which gives that space between the houses. The point is to not allow the hens of one flock to become acquainted with the members of the other. Keep them confined in the poultry-house a week, and let them out. Paint the houses of different colors, so that the hens will quickly recognize the one they roost in. They will not go away from their limit, as a stray hen coming into a flock nearly always meets with objection, and must do battle or leave.

Cow-Peas and Corn

The cow-pea is of proper size for poultry, and a crop should be grown every year in order to provide a change of food from the ordinary grains. Compared with corn, the cow-pea contains in every one hundred pounds about eighty pounds of dry matter, twenty pounds being water, twenty-one pounds protein (muscle-forming matter), one and one third pounds fat, fifty pounds starchy matter and three pounds mineral matter. Corn contains about eighty-eight pounds of dry matter in one hundred pounds, the other twelve pounds being water. Of the dry matter, about ten pounds are protein, five pounds fat, seventy pounds starch and one and one half pounds

Poultry-Raising

BY P. H. JACOBS

mineral matter. We omit fractions. It will be noticed that cow-peas contain twice as much protein as corn, and also twice as much protein matter (lime, etc.), while corn contains nearly twice as much fat as cow-peas, and a much larger proportion of starch. Fowls are very fond of cow-peas, and they are wholesome as well as excellent food, being worth more than twice as much as corn for egg-production, and much easier and more cheaply grown than corn, though probably not yielding as many bushels to the acre.

Hatching in the Fall

Some poultrymen do not object to having the hens hatch broods in the early fall season, as it is claimed for such late chicks that they bring good prices in November and December. The only obstacle is lice; but producers of poultry should not allow lice to become established at any season. Much of the weather will be warm, and the chicks can have time to forage. It is known that five cents is the total expense for food to produce one pound of poultry. When three months old the chicks should weigh at least two and one half pounds, some reaching three pounds at that age. It is seldom that a three-pound chick sells for less than fifteen cents a pound, or forty-five cents for each chick. The total cost for eggs and food will not be over fifteen cents for each chick, leaving a fair profit. The investment for food is small compared with the receipts, and if one has large flocks it should prove remunerative to allow the hens to sit at this season and bring off chicks.

Advantages of Varied Foods

When a young fowl is growing it requires the elements which produce bone, and when hens are laying they also demand certain elements which may not be easily derived from grains. The principal mineral substance that is essential to the growth of body and the production of egg is lime. Grains are deficient in lime, there being only one pound of lime in one thousand pounds of corn or wheat, which is insufficient for the purposes of the young, as bone cannot be produced unless the substances of which it is composed are present in the food. By feeding a variety of food more lime will be provided, as the one substance

young stock thrive. The production of eggs also calls for foods rich in lime. Some poultrymen provide lime in the form of ground or cracked oyster-shells, mortar, etc., to form egg-shells, though the soluble lime that is contained in the foods should be preferred. Some fowls require starchy substances, or similar sharp, gritty materials, to assist them in digesting or masticating their food, and to keep them in perfect health; but a hen will lay eggs for a lengthy period without such material, and yet the eggs will be complete for a while, which is due to the fact that the food consumed contains what is necessary to the formation of both the interior and the exterior of the eggs. Oyster-shells, when broken, are of great service to the fowl, but in some sections they are not obtainable; yet the hens thus deprived of them lay as many eggs as do those which are fully supplied with broken shells.

Forcing Incubator-Chicks

After the hatching-season begins the chicks will demand care both day and night. Frequently they are pampered, or forced, which is not the best course to pursue when they are very young. When they grow rapidly they are liable to leg-weakness. When they are forced too much by heavy feeding, especially when kept snug and warm, they are liable to bowel disease, leg-weakness, and debility from rapid production of feathers. The remedy is more in close observation and good management than in anything that can be given. The main point is not so much in the kind of food as in not giving too much. Give the chicks just as much as they can eat at a meal, and then clean away all that is uneaten. Feed three times a day, but between meals give a gill of millet or hemp seed in litter for fifty chicks. A teaspoonful of phosphate of soda in every quart of drinking-water is the best remedy in the shape of medicine, but the real remedy is the seeds, which will induce the chicks to scratch, thus providing exercise, giving better circulation of the blood, and increasing their appetites so as to bring them up hungry at meal-times.

Inquiries Answered

**DUCKLINGS DIZZY.**—Mrs. H. P., New Stockholm, N. Y., writes: "What makes ducklings get dizzy, go sideways, and finally fall down? They are just feathering." The method of their management should have been stated. The vertigo is



A MIXED FLOCK

of clover hay contains about twenty-eight pounds of lime in one thousand pounds; but the lime does not always exist in foods in the form of phosphates, transformation occurring after the food is digested. Wheat bran (which has been removed from the starch of the wheat grain, as is well known to those who understand how it is separated during the process of making flour) contains just about seven times as much phosphate of lime as does corn. There are many foods which largely excel corn, wheat or oats in their relative proportions of mineral matter. Protein is also more easily obtainable, as well as the mineral elements, where an exclusive grain diet is not practised. It is the deficiency of mineral matter that causes some birds to make slow growth. One of the advantages of limestone soils is that the animals fed on the products of such soils are largely benefited, and the

probably due to overfeeding during the warm season.

**LAMENESS OF DUCKLINGS.**—S. O. A., Prairie, Wis., "has some young Mallard ducklings which have become lame." The cause is probably due to heavy feeding and too rapid growth. He should give them a dry place at night, and not force them.

**BUMBLEFOOT.**—Mrs. A. V., New Haven, Conn., requests "a remedy for bumblefoot." It is due to high roosts, the feet being injured when the fowl alights. Keep the birds on straw (no roosts) for a while, and the difficulty will probably disappear.

**CANKER.**—A subscriber is having difficulty with canker in his flock of pigeons. The disease is not easily cured. Swab the throats once a day with a saturated solution of blue vitriol, using a soft brush. Clean the premises, and thoroughly disinfect.



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## Live Stock and Dairy

### Baby Beef

A CONSIDERABLE amount of feed having been grown at the Fort Hays branch station during the season of 1903, a feeding experiment was authorized. The feeds are those which can be grown on nearly every farm in this section of the state. At the time the experiment was planned, eighteen months had not yet elapsed since the first sod was turned at the branch station. Owing to the scarcity of labor, the feed-lots were not completed until December, 1903. The calves were grade Hereford and Shorthorn, with the former predominating, and were eight to ten months old when put in the lot. The lots are on well-drained ground, sixty-six by three hundred feet each, inclosed by woven-wire fence. Each lot has a shingle-roofed shed open to the south, and good clean water in a tank near it.

The fifty-six calves were carefully sorted and weighed so that the lots were made as nearly alike in quality and weight as possible. On December 21st, after having been weighed on three consecutive days, they were put on feed. The feeding was begun at one pound of grain and ten pounds of roughage a day for each animal. This was increased gradually for more than two months before the lots were getting all the grain they could eat. The roughage was reduced as the quantity of grain increased. After they were feeding up to the limit they were given just what they would clean up twice daily. The grain and hay were carefully weighed to each lot at every feed. The grain was all medium finely ground, and the lots getting corn were fed corn-and-cob meal until the last three weeks, when they received straight corn-meal. All feed was of good, ordinary quality and grown on the station farm.

The experiment continued one hundred and eighty-three days, ending June 21, 1904. The following table shows feed and results of the seven lots:

LOT AND FEED	Average Weight at Beginning	Gain per Head	Daily Gain per Head—Pounds	Feed to Make 100 Pounds of Gain		No. in Marketable Condition
				Grain	Hay	
1. Corn and alfalfa.....	399	338	1.85	545	388	8
2. Barley and alfalfa.....	401	297	1.62	519	421	6
3. Wheat and alfalfa.....	413	284	1.56	404	432	6
4. Corn and sorghum.....	397	224	1.23	715	502	4
5. Corn and prairie hay.....	406	262	1.43	641	381	5
6. Corn and oat straw.....	405	251	1.37	717	354	4
7. Mixed feeds*.....	403	328	1.80	473	414	7

\*One third each of grains and one fourth each of different hays.

There was a more marked difference in the appearance of the lots than the results show, though the rank would be in the same order as the daily gains. The alfalfa lots fed much more evenly than the sorghum, straw or prairie-hay fed lots, hence would have brought a better price on the market. It had been expected that all the lots would be sold on their merits, but as a few head in several of the lots were not in first-class condition, only part of these were sold. Thirty-six head were shipped to the Kansas City market. They averaged six hundred and ninety-four pounds, and brought five cents on a steady market, netting thirty-three dollars a head. When bought for the experiment, the fifty-six head cost thirteen dollars each, or three dollars and twenty-two cents a hundred pounds.

In the table that appears below, the feeds have been given approximate local prices—namely, corn forty cents, wheat sixty-five cents and barley forty cents a bushel; alfalfa four dollars, prairie-hay three dollars and fifty cents, sorghum three dollars and fifty cents and oats one dollar a ton:

LOT NUMBER	Weight When Bought	Cost of Lot	Value of Feed	Lot Weighed at Close	Selling Value	Value of Lot	Gain per Lot
1.....	3,193	\$102.91	\$ 97.10	5,900	\$5.25	\$309.75	\$109.74
2.....	3,206	103.33	118.66	5,583	5.00	279.15	57.16
3.....	3,395	106.52	119.07	5,410	5.00	270.50	44.91
4.....	3,173	102.26	94.16	4,967	4.50	223.51	27.09
5.....	3,251	104.78	92.24	5,347	4.75	253.98	56.96
6.....	3,236	104.30	88.35	5,243	4.50	235.93	43.28
7.....	3,220	103.75	118.69	5,707	5.00	285.35	62.88

\*From a study of the market at the time the thirty-six head were sold it is thought that the lots would have sold for the price indicated.

A detail record of the labor for the one hundred and eighty-three days' feed-

ing was kept, and from this detail record the following extract is taken:

One man 3 1/4 hours daily for 183 days at 12 1/2 cents an hour.....	\$ 85.75
One man with team 2 1/2 hours daily for 183 days at 25 cents an hour.....	106.75
Grinding 1,426 bushels of grain at 1 cent.....	14.26
Total.....	\$206.76

An additional item of expense would be two hundred and forty-three pounds of salt consumed by the calves, its value not considered in the above table.—Press Bulletin No. 134 of the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, Kansas Agricultural College.

### "A Pound of Butter"

In the official report on the farmers' institutes of Canada last year, which has come to hand from the ministry of agriculture at Ottawa, the dairymaids and the farmers' wives are told that, as at school they learned that sixteen ounces made a pound, so, also, there were sixteen ounces that a pound of well made and finished butter should contain. These were:

1. One ounce of wisdom. Let us show it in selecting and demanding the best.
2. One ounce of precaution. We will take the precaution to properly prepare our utensils, and leave them in good condition when through with them.
3. One ounce of concentration. Have your mind on your work, and you will make no mistakes.
4. One ounce of cleanliness. This is the dairyman's motto, and needs to be exercised in the whole process of butter-making.
5. One ounce of determination. This will help us to overcome all difficulties.
6. One ounce of prevention. The science of butter-making is made up almost entirely of preventive measures.
7. One ounce of care. Care is needed at every stage.
8. One ounce of forethought. What are the requirements of the market for which this butter is being made? We will consider this, and develop flavor, add salt and color to suit our customers.
9. One ounce of discrimination. This is needed to distinguish flavors, also in choosing parchment-paper, salt, etc.
10. One ounce of accuracy. By making use of the scales we will know how much butter there will be in a churning, and thus gauge the coloring and salt, so that we may have uniformity.
11. One ounce of judgment. We need to have good judgment in choosing the temperature at which to churn, and for making conditions favorable for churning at a low temperature.
12. One ounce of common sense. If we use this, we will stop churning when the butter is in granular form.
13. One ounce of patience. We must have patience in using the thermometer, in draining the wash-water off the butter, and in giving the salt time to dissolve.
14. One ounce of experience. This will help us in knowing when the butter is worked enough.
15. One ounce of neatness. This applies to person and product, and especially to the printing and wrapping of the butter.
16. This is the ounce of honor. We will do our best, use what is best, and give such weight that the butter will be full sixteen ounces when it reaches the consumer.—Hoard's Dairyman.

### Second Year of New Law

FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL DAIRY UNION REGARDING EFFECTS OF NATIONAL TEN-CENT TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE LAW

To the Dairymen of the United States:

The second year of the ten-cent tax oleomargarine law was completed June 30, 1904, and the National Dairy Union has just received from the Treasury Department at Washington a report of the output of oleomargarine in this country for this period as shown by the tax-collections through the Internal Revenue Department of the United States.

The output of oleomargarine for the past twelve months is shown to have been 48,071,480 pounds, of which 46,432,388 pounds paid one fourth of one cent tax as free from artificial coloration, and 1,639,102 pounds paid ten cents tax as artificially colored.

During the preceding fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903, the production of oleomargarine throughout the United States aggregated 71,804,102 pounds, of which 69,382,548 pounds paid the one-fourth-cent tax as free from artificial coloration,

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Live Stock and Dairy

and 2,421,454 pounds paid the ten-cent tax as being artificially colored. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the production of oleomargarine in the country amounted to 126,316,472 pounds. The new law cut this down the first year 54,512,370 pounds, or forty-four and one half per cent, giving a production, as previously shown, of 71,804,102 pounds of colored and uncolored.

The second year under the new law, in which 48,071,480 pounds of colored and uncolored oleomargarine were produced, shows a further shrinkage of 23,732,622 pounds, or a reduction of thirty-three per cent from the first year, bringing the production of the past year down to almost one third of the amount of the output during the year manufacturers were permitted under a tax of two cents a pound to artificially color all goods.

The following table is a comparative statement of the output of oleomargarine from the factories of the United States for the past five years, as shown by the statistics of the Treasury Department at Washington:

	YEAR	POUNDS
Under old law.....	1900	107,045,028
	1901	104,943,856
	1902	126,316,472
Under new law.....	1903	71,804,102
	1904	48,071,480

THE PRICE AND PRODUCTION OF BUTTER

When the oleomargarine bill was under discussion in Congress it was argued by almost every opponent of the measure who took the floor opposing its passage that it was an effort upon the part of the dairymen to stifle legitimate competition, and that as soon as the bill was passed the price of butter would be advanced to forty or fifty cents a pound. Advocates of the measure in behalf of the dairymen assured Congress that the bill was destined to prevent fraud, promising our opponents that if butter could have a fair field, with fraud out of the way, thus assuring only honest competition, that the farmers of this country would step in and furnish butter enough



NAAMAN, A PURE ARAB STALLION  
His Chestnut Coat Shines Like Burnished Bronze

to take the place of all the oleomargarine which might be crowded out of the market. Congress was told that extreme prices might temporarily prevail until the make of butter could be increased, as the swelling of the milk-flow of this country could not be accomplished in a day.

It was such assurances as these which led a majority in both houses to favor the bill. They believed what we said—that we were able to furnish butter enough to prevent the market from going permanently skyward when colored oleomargarine was barred, and gave us the law. Had the result been different from our representations, many who voted to pass the bill would at the next session of Congress have been in favor of its repeal.

What has been the actual result? Assured an honest market for their butter through this law, the dairymen of the country immediately increased their product. The first year the law was in effect, and the oleomargarine product shrank fifty-four million pounds, the make of butter increased to such an extent that there was plenty for everybody, at prices which, while comparatively high, were not exorbitant, and aroused little protest from consumers. But these good prices and splendid producing-weather further encouraged production, until last year the supply put away in cold storage for last winter's trade was fully double that which was stored for the winter of 1901-2. This season thus

far has from a weather standpoint been a repetition of the two previous seasons. There has been an abundance of rain and grass all over the country, and the make of butter since May 1st, as indicated by receipts in leading markets, has been unprecedented.

Taking New York (the largest Amer-



AMERICO-ARAB FILLY, TWO YEARS OLD

ican market) as an example, we find the supply of butter to have been as follows during the past three years, expressed in packages of about sixty pounds each: 1901-2, 1,964,049; 1902-3, 2,026,057; 1903-4, 2,147,407. This shows a gain of about ten per cent in two years. In Chicago receipts for 1901-2 were 1,353,039 packages; in 1903-4, 1,578,678 packages, an increase of about fifteen per cent.

As is shown at the introduction of this report, the make of oleomargarine for the year ending July 1, 1904, showed a falling off of 78,244,992 pounds; but statistics of butter receipts indicate that where one pound of oleomargarine has been repressed by the law, two pounds of butter have been produced to take its place, as a ten-per-cent increase in the make of butter in this country (as indicated by butter receipts in New York) would mean an addition of more than one hundred and fifty million pounds of pure butter.

This extra production in excess of the amount necessary to take the place of supplanted oleomargarine accounts for the depressed prices of butter which have prevailed for the past few months. Such conditions, however, will right themselves naturally. Low prices of butter will discourage production in some quarters. When the supply decreases, prices will again advance. The advance this time will not, as in former years, open up the field to oleomargarine, but will make a market satisfied only with pure butter, and the higher prices will prevail until butter-producers come to the relief of the market. In former years a scarcity of butter simply made a market for oleomargarine, that commodity keeping the butter-price down to a figure which was no incentive to the producer of butter to increase his production to any extent.

Thus, while the market price may be comparatively low to-day, conditions are such that the market will be in position to react when the supply is naturally curtailed, there being no oleomargarine load to hold it down whether the butter-supply is light or heavy.

enforced. The minute the slightest lack of interest or watchfulness is discovered upon our part, our opponents, who are always organized, will seize the opportunity to undo our work of years. So long as the oleomargarine business is alive it must be watched. The minute the eyes of a strong organization is off it, then will it come forth to harrass our trade with the public by making raids upon our business through fraudulent methods. Very truly yours,  
CHAS. Y. KNIGHT,  
Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager National Dairy Union.  
S. B. SHILLING, President.

Highland Farm

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IN CONCLUSION

So long as beef-packers have oleo-oil, neutral lard and cotton-seed oil within easy reach, there will be a temptation to make oleomargarine, and so long as oleomargarine is made every effort will be made to cause it to look like butter. There have been too many millions of dollars made in this business to permit it to be dropped. So long as the dairymen are active personally and through their organization, the law will remain upon the statute-books and be



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## The Grange

BY MRS. MARY E. LEE

### New Grange Hall on Ohio State Fair Grounds

"BE PREPARED for a surprise," wrote Senator Cromley, member of the State Board of Agriculture, a few days before the state fair. All sorts of desirable things flashed across the brain, but nothing that would compare with the magnificence of the realization. All good Patrons promptly marched to the old grange hall, only to find inhospitably locked doors. A large sign read, "New Grange Hall in East End Administration Building."

The surprise was indeed a splendid one. In the beautiful Administration Building, commanding a view of the entire grounds, with a balcony extending the entire width of the structure, the new hall is located. It is one hundred by twenty-four feet. Well lighted and furnished, with comfortable meeting-chairs, the hall is truly a delightful meeting-place, a monument to the enterprise, generosity and sagacity of the Board of Agriculture. Ample cloak, rest and toilet rooms make it an ideal place for the farmer and his family.

State Master Derthick appointed L. C. Laylin, C. M. Freeman and John Begg as a committee to draft resolutions expressing the appreciation of the grange. Nebraska Grange loaned an enlarged picture of S. H. Ellis for this meeting. It was decided by the Patrons assembled to secure pictures of J. H. Brigham and S. H. Ellis for the hall.

The hall is located in the center of the business section, and is in the choicest spot. Not a member or officer of the state grange knew of the surprise save Secretary Miller, who is treasurer of the state grange. He maintained a sphinx-like silence, but he cannot escape the gratitude of the Patrons. The State Board of Agriculture never has to be urged to do things—it leads public sentiment. Its generosity will bind the hearts of the Patrons in closer bonds of sympathy. Would it not be a good idea for Ohio State Grange to erect a suitable tablet, inscribing the names of the members of the board thereon, and expressing the grange's appreciation?

### Grange Reunion at the State Fair

One of the most enthusiastic sessions of the reunion was held in the new grange home. Worthy Master Derthick is an ideal presiding officer, who keeps the crowd in good form, and relieves the occasion of any stiffness or embarrassment. He spoke feelingly of our beloved dead, Brothers Ellis and Brigham, saying that at the proper time and in a proper manner their loss would be memorized. It would be impossible to give a just report, because each introduction of a new speaker was a gem in itself. The reporter is too often lost in the eager listener to make adequate notes. A score of prominent Patrons spoke Wednesday and Thursday. Prof. W. G. Johnson, who is a candidate for assistant secretary of agriculture, was introduced, and explained the conditions surrounding this appointment. Mr. Derthick had been unanimously recommended by the National Grange, but the President said the appointment must go to New York. Professor Johnson would gladly stand by the beloved master if Ohio could by any chance win the "plum," but she is a "safe" state. The President had said he would appoint any man the New York State Grange named. Professor Johnson had been thrown into the fight by his friends in New York. Professor Johnson is an Ohio boy.

T. R. Smith, past master Ohio State Grange, spoke feelingly of the loss of Brothers Ellis and Brigham, recalling the fact that he was for the first time the only surviving past master. With choking voice he quoted from Tennyson's sublime poem,

"But O! for the touch of a vanish'd hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still!"

He urged that Ohio farmers give more attention to the election of a school-board. "Within thirty days nominations for school-boards shall be made, five for each township. This office is of more importance than that of governor. A second or third rate man can fill the office of governor, but it requires a first-rate man to be a member of school-board." He urged closer attention to this matter, insisting that the farmers had it in their power to secure vastly better schools than they now have if they would but pay more attention. He also urged that competent and faithful officials should be retained in office because

of efficiency, and not turned down because they have served their second term. In the business world men who are proficient, not the raw material, are sought. It demands competency first of all. Apprentices are not so valuable. So it should be in the public service, where the highest integrity and efficiency are necessary for the honorable and economical discharge of duties.

Alva Agee urged that our various colleges of agriculture give practical short-term courses in agriculture, graduating the students after eighteen months of study. He cited the instance of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, where five hundred students were taking this short course. We hope to give a fuller discussion of this important topic later. It would be impossible to give even a brief review of the many good short, snappy addresses made. Our Ohio readers ought to have been there to have heard them.

Governor Herrick was escorted to the hall Thursday afternoon, and made a brief address, which was cordially received. Secretary Miller was also called upon, and responded in his usual felicitous manner.

### The Observatory

National Grange meets in Portland, Oreg., this year.

Ohio State Grange this year will be held in Warren, Trumbull County.

Let every one who can possibly do so attend the state grange of their state. It is a meeting they can ill afford to miss.

The sentiment in favor of Columbus as a permanent meeting-place for Ohio State Grange is growing. A permanent home will add to the efficiency of the grange, at a great economy of time and expense.

Hon. C. J. Bell, member of the executive committee of the National Grange, and master Vermont State Grange, was elected governor of Vermont by an overwhelming majority. Farmers, regardless of party, gave him their enthusiastic support. Let other states do likewise. There is an abundance of good material.

August 26th I organized Pleasant Grange in Pleasantville, Fairfield County, Ohio. This grange is the result of the efforts of H. W. Geiger and W. H. Schisler. It starts out with bright prospects of success. It is composed of well-to-do, progressive, intelligent farmers—just the kind to make a successful grange.

What matter whether you personally like or dislike a man? If he serves your interests well in the position he occupies, retain him. It is very childish, and displays a contemptible littleness of mind, to permit personal dislike to influence you in your vote. If you represent your grange, represent it. Seek after what is best for it and the grange in general. On the other hand, do not let your vote help to retain in office a man who had better be superseded by an abler one. Let integrity, ability, worth to the order and to humanity, be the influences that win your support.

### The Minute Gun

When in the storm on Albion's coast  
The night-watch guards his wary post,  
From thoughts of danger free,  
He marks some vessel's dusky form,  
And hears, amid the howling storm,  
The minute gun at sea.

Swift on the shore a hardy few  
The life-boat man with gallant crew,  
And dare the dangerous wave;  
Through the wild surf they cleave their way,  
Lost in the foam, nor know dismay,  
For they go the crew to save.

But, oh, what rapture fills each breast  
Of the hopeless crew of the ship distressed!

Then, landed safe, what joy to tell  
Of all the dangers that befell!  
Then is heard no more  
By the watch on shore  
The minute gun at sea.

—R. S. Sharpe.

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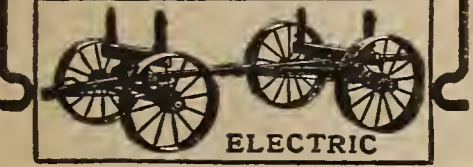
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**The Family Physician**  
By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

**The Serum Treatment of Hay-Fever**

**D**UNBAR believes that the specific causal agent of hay-fever resides in the pollen of certain grains, which produces the disease in the predisposed, but has no effect whatever upon other individuals. The toxin obtained from the pollen-grains which is capable of producing hay-fever seems to be an albumenoid body found in the starch-particles of the pollen-granules. It is obtained from a variety of grasses and cereals, such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, maize, and also from goldenrod, ragweed and hogweed; it is soluble in blood-serum, the secretions of the respiratory tract and in salt solution. Undoubtedly the poison is identical as obtained from the various sources mentioned, as it was found that hay-fever artificially produced by the pollen-toxin of corn was neutralized by the antitoxin obtained from rye; and bearing out the probable identity of the toxin from the various plants, it was found that hay-fever was produced irrespective of the source from which the toxin was derived. As a result of the apparent specific character of the toxin, Dunbar, by working along the lines of immunization, and injecting increasing doses of the pollen-toxin into animals for prolonged periods of time, was able to obtain the development of an antibody in the blood of the animal. This antitoxin was capable of neutralizing the hay-fever symptoms, with a retrogression of the objective changes produced by the toxin. Lewis S. Somers, M.D., thus describes the application of the serum: For practical use the serum antitoxin is applied by dropping one or two minims of its salt solution into each eye and nasal chamber whenever an attack of hay-fever is expected, or on the presence of any irritation, and the applications are repeated as may be required. The dried serum may also be employed when mixed with an inert powder, such as milk-sugar, but it can be used only in the nasal chambers, and when applied there a few grains are drawn into each nostril and repeated as necessary. When the case is seen some weeks in advance of the expected attack the general condition must be made as nearly normal as possible. All sources of local irritation of the upper respiratory tract are removed if such can be done, and the antitoxin may be applied to the nasal chambers once or twice daily in order to avoid the onset of the attack.

**Conclusions:**

1. The serum produces prompt and positive amelioration of the symptoms of fall hay-fever in the majority of cases.
2. In a small number this favorable result is soon accompanied with the complete disappearance of the affection.
3. Where slight or no action is seen after its use, pollen as an etiological factor does not predominate.
4. When results are obtained it favorably influences all the manifestations of hay-fever.
5. While unable to state, from personal experience the effect of the serum upon hay-fever occurring at other times of the year, or its effect when administered in advance of the attack, yet when given during the attack, irrespective of its severity, it produces marked palliation rather than absolute cure.
6. Its effects upon future attacks remain as yet unknown.
7. The serum in powder-form is but slightly soothing to the nasal mucosa, has but little influence upon the other symptoms of the affection, and in occasional cases it may act as a direct irritant.—**Medical Review of Reviews.**

**Gratuitous Services of Physicians**

Doctors give away more than any other class of men on earth. It is stated that the gratuitous services of physicians last year to one large Philadelphia hospital amounted to over five hundred thousand dollars at ordinary fees. Upon this the Wisconsin "Medical Recorder" remarks that "if any individual or any society had given half a million dollars to any cause the fact would have appeared in all the dailies with large headlines, but this free work of the physicians has come to be considered as too common for notice. And this was only one hospital in one city. How enormous this free work in the whole country must have been last year!" Much of this free work was necessary and commendable, and much of it was not.

One more new subscription besides your own to FARM AND FIRESIDE is what is needed to get a million.

**The Family Lawyer**  
By JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

**Right to Make Will Disinheriting Heirs**

W. W., Wisconsin, inquires: "If a man living in Wisconsin bequeaths all his property, both real and personal, to his wife as sole heiress, could the children contest the will on the grounds of disinheritance?"

No, the will could not be contested from the mere fact that the children were disinherited. A person of sound mind and memory and not under restraint may make whatever disposition of his property he chooses.

**Property Belonging to Former Wife and to Second Wife**

M. B. L., Iowa, wishes to know: "If a woman marries a man with property that his first wife inherited, and he has a life lease on it, will his second wife have any share in the property, or will it go to the children of the first wife? What share can the husband have in the second wife's property?"

It will go to the children of the former wife. If he had children by the second wife he would get a life estate in one third of her real estate, the same as he has in his first wife's estate. If there are no children he gets one half absolutely. If the husband has any personal property or real estate not received from his first wife, the second wife would have the same right therein as he has in her property.

**Inheritance**

A. C. B., Kansas, asks: "About twelve years ago my brother died, leaving forty acres of land. He was unmarried, and left no will. Five years later my mother died, leaving fifty-nine acres in her name and no will. Now, my father has farmed this land all of these years. There were five grown children, all of whom left home soon after mother's death, as he married a girl his junior by forty years. We have written to him, asking him to make us an offer for our interest in said land, but he will not answer our letters. Can we collect any of brother's estate? If so, how much? How much of mother's estate can we collect? Can we collect rent or interest for past years' use of the land? There has never been an administrator appointed."

By the laws of Kansas, if a person dies, leaving no children or husband or wife, his estate goes to his parents. The father would therefore get the brother's estate. One half of the property of the mother would likewise go to the father. Therefore the only interest the children would have would be one half of the fifty-nine acres, and you could make your father account for the rent of this one half. Some of the interested children had better go and see the father, or put the matter in the hands of an attorney where he resides.

**Right of Wife—Prompt Answer**

R. S., Illinois, asks: "A. and B. own farm and stock together, both owning the same amount of personal and real property. B. married, but has no children. A., B. and B.'s wife live together. A. and B. still go halves on everything. A. pays B.'s wife one dollar a week to do his work, and B. gives his wife one dollar a week to clothe herself. At B.'s death will his widow get his property? If so, what share will she get of personal, and also of his real estate? Can A. make out that B.'s wife was paid for her work, and keep her out of her husband's property? A. and B. are brothers, and have no deed of their land, only a will made by their father. Can that keep B.'s wife out of property?"

The inquirer desires an answer in the next issue of the FARM AND FIRESIDE. This is always an impossibility, even if there were no unanswered queries on hand. It takes some little time to get the matter for each issue in proper condition, and one issue is hardly out until the next is prepared. The only impartial way these queries can be answered is in the order in which they are received. If a prompt answer is desired, inclose one dollar, and get it by mail.

The arrangement between A. and B. will not deprive B.'s wife of her property rights unless they were entered into before her marriage, or unless by some provision in the father's will. When a widow survives her husband, and there are no children, she gets one half of his real property and all his personal property.

**WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU**

Few People Realize the Importance of Good Digestion Until It Is Lost

Many people suffer from dyspepsia and do not know it. They feel mean, out of sorts, peevish, do not sleep well, do not have a good, keen appetite, do not have the inclination and energy for physical or mental work they once had, but at the same time do not feel any particular pain or distress in the stomach. Yet all this is the result of poor digestion, an insidious form of dyspepsia which can only be cured by a remedy specially intended to cure it and make the digestive organs act naturally and properly digest the food eaten. Bitters, after-dinner pills and nerve tonics will never help the trouble; they don't reach it. The new medical discovery does. It is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and is a specific for dyspepsia and indigestion. It cures because it thoroughly digests all wholesome food taken into the stomach, whether the stomach is in good working order or not.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets by digesting the food, instead of making the worn-out stomach do all the work, gives it a much-needed rest, and a cure of dyspepsia is the natural result.

When you are nervous, run down and sleepless, don't make the common mistake of supposing your nervous system needs treatment, and fill your stomach with powerful nerve tonics which make you feel good for a little while, only to fall back farther than ever.

Your nerves are all right, but they are starved, they want food.

Nourish them with wholesome, every-day food, and plenty of it, well digested, and you can laugh at nerve tonics and medicine.

But the nerves will not be nourished from a weak, abused stomach, but when the digestion has been made perfect by the use of this remedy all nervous symptoms disappear.

Who ever heard of a man or woman blessed with a vigorous digestion and good appetite being troubled with their nerves?

Good digestion means a strong nervous system, abundance of energy and capacity to enjoy the good things of life.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will certainly set your stomach and digestive organs right; they can't help but do it, because they nourish the body by digesting the food eaten, and rest the stomach.

You get nourishment and rest at one and the same time, and that is all the worn-out dyspeptic needs to build him up and give new life to every organ and an added zest to every pleasure.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a god-send to the army of men and women with weak stomachs, weak nerves, and justly merits the claim of being one of the most worthy medical discoveries of the time.

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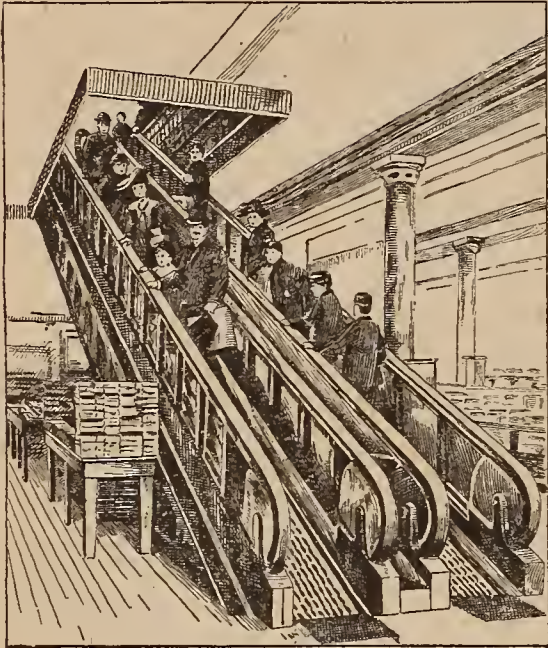
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The Traveling Stairway

In a great many stores, as well as other buildings, of the larger cities the moving stairway is taking the place of the ordinary elevator in going from one floor to another. The invention is simply that of an inclined floor which moves upon a series of small wheels, which in turn are operated by larger ones that might be called driving-wheels. "The Technical World" says: "The surface of the moving floor fits to the surface of the horizontal floor so closely that there is no danger of a person catching his feet between the movable and stationary sections. Any one who wishes to go from the ground-story to the one above simply walks upon the incline, and in less than a minute is carried to his destination. He may remain still on the incline, or walk along it,



TRAVELING STAIRWAY

as he pleases. The motion is so uniform that there is no vibration or jarring, and so rapidly do the stairs operate that one of the devices in New York City will carry two thousand passengers in an hour to a height of about twenty feet.

"The driving-wheels around which the endless floor moves are usually connected by belting to an electric-motor or steam-engine. About two and one half horse-power are required to carry six hundred passengers an hour, and double that amount to carry two thousand passengers. Calculations based on actual experience show that by the use of electric-motors it costs but seven cents to carry one thousand people an hour."

The Wireless Telephone

As the telephone by wires followed the telegraph, so follows the wireless telephone in the wake of the wireless telegraph. "The American Inventor" says: "Telephoning without wires is not a dream, but a reality. It has been realized in a practical way by Mr. A. Frederick Collins, the wireless expert. Some time ago he began the task of placing his wireless-telephone outfit on two of the ferry-boats of the Erie Railroad system, the boats running regularly across the Hudson River between New York and Jersey City. With the apparatus installed in all its details, the inventor took his position in one of the ferries. As the vessels sighted each other the gentleman in each ferry placed the receiver to his ear, and each in turn heard a somewhat similar sentence: "Hello! hello! This is the voice of the wireless telephone. Do you hear what I say? One, two, three, four, five. That's all. Good-by." The words had come over from the communicating ferry at a distance of from five hundred to a thousand feet, and then gradually became indistinct.

"It will be seen that the distance over which the wireless telephone can be made to work effectively is very short—a few hundred or a few thousand feet at most. Between boats where the conditions are all different the inventor at present claims only a thousand feet. The first impulse upon learning the limited range over which the invention is at present effective is to question its utility; but rivermen and all who have business to transact between boat and boat, and between boat and shore-point, can readily see the serviceableness of the system, even in its present state of development.

"The wireless telephone is not adapted to social purposes at present, for the reason that the instruments have no selective power—in other words, a message sent out from any given transmitter would be taken up and made audible by every receiver within range of the system. But this admitted defect by no means renders the invention unserviceable, nor is it a defect peculiar to the new phone. The wireless telegraph has the same shortcoming. In estimating this invention, therefore, these two facts should be borne in mind—namely, that the lack of selectivity is by no means a fatal barrier to the system's utility, and those most competent to judge believe that inventive genius will in the near future remedy whatever defect may at present inhere in the system on this account."

Floating Preparatory School

The steamer "Pennsylvania" sailed from Providence, R. I., September 16th on a nine months' cruise of nineteen thousand miles with more than two hundred and twenty boys, who are to attend school on board during the cruise. The boys will prepare for American colleges, and at the same time enjoy the delights of sea-cruising and sight-seeing in foreign ports.

The "Pennsylvania" has one hundred and twenty officers and crew, including instructors. The pupils have nothing to do with the handling of the ship. There are twenty-six teachers aboard.

Around the Fireside

Struggle On

BY WILLIAM EBEN SCHULTZ

If you want to win success,  
Struggle on;  
You must always do your best—  
Struggle on;  
For you'll surely have to hustle  
In the big world's broil and bustle;  
If you'd win out in the tussle,  
Struggle on.

If you want to gain your end,  
Struggle on;  
Never let your purpose bend—  
Struggle on;  
If you make a fatal blunder  
That may drive your hopes asunder,  
Never let it push you under—  
Struggle on.

The Dove as a Messenger in War-Time

Notwithstanding the great progress made in wireless telegraphy as a means of transmitting messages in times of war, the simple little dove, the symbol of peace, continues to be a faithful and much-used messenger. In the present Russian-Japanese war the little bird is doing a great work. Gerald Austen, in the "Pilgrim" for September, speaks very interestingly on the subject:

"Russia has long-established military lofts at her fortified towns in Manchuria, and has more recently accepted the offer of French columbophile fanciers to organize a service of these birds in outlying districts. This last move on her part has already borne fruit, messages having been carried out of beleaguered Port Arthur by these birds.

"With a far-seeing forethought, the necessity of which is only now apparent, the Japs some five years ago established their military and naval lofts, and by repeated experiments since then they have organized a system calculated to bring forth the highest qualities of the pigeons with which their lofts were stocked. Each vessel leaving port is now furnished with a supply of birds, packed in flat wicker baskets.

"The arrival of a bird carrying a dispatch at the



HOMER AND MESSAGE-TUBE

Japanese naval lofts is made known by a clever arrangement of electric bells. After entering an outer cage, the bird passes through a long box opened at each end before entering the loft itself. When an arrival is expected, the loft end of this box is closed with glass doors, and the weight of the bird on entering the box causes it to tilt sufficiently to allow a shutter to drop behind the pigeon, which is thus held captive. At the same moment an electric bell rings, and does not stop until the bird is removed from the box and relieved of its dispatch.

"The flight of the pigeon would be seriously impeded were it to be burdened with any great weight, and consequently dispatches are written on specially prepared slips of rice-paper. These, contrary to the general impression, are not tied around the bird's neck, but are rolled, and placed in a celluloid holder fastened by two clips to the bird's leg, and are thus carried close under the tail of the bird when it is in flight. The total weight of this carrier, which is manufactured by a Belgium firm, is under four grams."

The Builder of the Panama Canal

Mr. John Findley Wallace, the man who is to have active superintendence of the construction of the great Panama waterway, is declared by Stuyvesant Fish to be the greatest engineer living. Mr. W. H. Hunter, writing for the "Review of Reviews," says:

"Mr. Wallace was born fifty-two years ago, of New England stock, but was educated in the West, and it is there that his work has been done. He worked on the United States Engineering Corps in the construction of the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., in 1871 to 1876, and by the invention of certain appliances did some work in drilling through rocks that saved fifty per cent of the estimated time for that job. He built the bridge over the Missouri at Sibley, and was selected to plan the terminal facilities for the Illinois Central for the Chicago World's Fair. His success in that work in the time allotted was the marvel of the railroad engineers of the nation, and won him the appointment as assistant general manager of the road. The company decided to build a line from Chicago to Omaha, and figured that it would require two years' work. Mr. Wallace took charge, and the Illinois Central was running its own trains from Chicago to Omaha, over its own tracks, five hundred and twenty miles, in just one year from the time work was begun on the line.

"When actual work of excavation was begun on the Panama Canal, in 1880, Ferdinand de Lesseps, then an old man, predicted that he would live to witness the realization of the dream of Columbus for a north-west passage to the Pacific. Fraud, incompetency and disaster followed the efforts of the first Panama Canal Company, and de Lesseps died thirteen years after the beginning of the work. The reorganized company, too, sunk its millions, and then 'busted up.' The latter company had promised the canal's completion before the end of the nineteenth century.

"Since the United States has undertaken the task of constructing the canal members of the Isthmian Canal Commission have employed expert engineers to examine the cuts, fills and other engineering problems connected with the proposed waterway, and the public is assured that the canal will be completed within eight years, or by 1912. The builder, Mr. Wallace, however, makes no prediction as to its completion. He says: 'No intelligent estimate of the time to build the canal can be made until we have made the start. I can make only one prediction, and that is that the United States will build it more promptly, better and with less waste of money than any other nation in the world possibly could. We will do our best, and you know the American best is a whole lot better than any one else's best.'

"Mr. Wallace's salary as chief engineer of the Panama Canal Commission will be twenty-five thousand dollars a year. His record is such that his friends predict he will devise methods of saving the government more than that sum each month by improving labor-saving devices, systematic organization of the working-forces, and by prompt utilization of every element and influence that may be employed in prosecuting to a successful finish the most prodigious engineering project in the history of the world."

Japanese Ladies' Wardrobes

In the matter of fashion and its continuity the Japanese women seem to have the right idea. The American woman of fashion may have more dresses in a year than there are months in it, but the chances are that she no longer possesses in December those she started with in January, for she would consider them quite out of date. It is here that the little Jap is wiser—yes, far wiser. Her dresses in a year number perhaps five, and they are made as beautiful as her means and artistic taste will allow; but next year they will not be cast aside for new, for the fashions do not change in the land of the chrysanthemum. What is beautiful one year is beautiful the next, and as long as the garment can be worn. In this way a lady may have as many as sixty or seventy dresses.

The "Melbourne Leader" says on the subject: "Dresses are handed down from mother to daughter in Japan much as treasured pieces of furniture are with us, and the mother's dresses are considered far more valuable than those which are brand-new.

"Dressmaking, exclusive of the embroidery that may be on the material, is a very simple matter in Japan, for one pattern serves for the kimono of the princess or the peasant, and every woman knows how to make it.

"Our children," says a Japanese lady, 'are not children long, and we can do most with them when they are little. Then we show them only beautiful things, you know, only beautiful things—little silken balls and little carved ivory things. Oh, your children's things—toys, don't you call them?—are so ugly. We would be afraid of what our children would be if we gave them your children's toys.'

Bob-White a Valuable Bird

The ornithologists of the Department of Agriculture have been making an investigation of the economy value of the bob-white, as a result of which it is announced that that bird is "probably the most useful abundant species on the farms." Field-observations, experiments and examinations show that it consumes large quantities of weed-seeds, and destroys many of the worst insect pests with which farmers contend, and yet it does not injure grain, fruit or any other crop. It is figured that from September 1st to April 30th annually in Virginia alone the total consumption of weed-seed by bob-whites amounts to five hundred and seventy-three tons. Some of the pests which it habitually destroys, the report says, are the Mexican



JOHN FINDLEY WALLACE  
Builder of the Panama Canal

cotton-boll weevil, which damages the cotton crop to the extent of more than fifteen million dollars a year; the potato-beetle, which cuts off ten million dollars from the value of the potato crop; the cotton-worms, which have been known to cause thirty million dollars' loss in a year; the chinch-bug and the Rocky Mountain locust, scourges which leave desolation in their path, and have caused loss aggregating one hundred million dollars in some years. The report urges measures to secure the preservation of the bob-whites in this country.—World's Events.



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We sell you this Beautiful Hat at merely the first cost of the materials, for we know you will then be numbered among our permanent customers.

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**Around the Fireside**

**Pretty Good World**  
Treats a fellow pretty well, this old world of ours,  
If we move along and do our best;  
Always lots of sunshine sandwiched in between the showers.  
With the hard work comes the peaceful rest.  
Lots of days that's fair and bright;  
Mighty few dark days in sight.

Treats a fellow pretty well, this old world of ours,  
Even when the days look sad and drear;  
When the thorns are pushed aside you can find the flowers;  
Smiles will make the heartaches disappear.  
Likely place, this world, to dwell;  
Treats a fellow pretty well.

Treats a fellow pretty well, this old world of ours,  
There's a smile for every tear and sigh;  
There's a rainbow gleaming through every cloud that lowers.  
Telling of the sunshine by and by.  
Pretty good old world, I say;  
Getting better every day.  
—E. A. Brininstool, in Four-Track News.

**The Cost to Elect a President**

THE simple campaign methods of a half or quarter century ago are to-day entirely forgotten so far as their practical use in the election of a President of the United States is concerned. The handling of these "necessary" funds becomes a matter of very serious responsibility for the campaign managers.

It is generally conceded that much the largest campaign fund ever raised in this country was in 1896, and passed through the hands of Chairman Hanna of the Republican committee. No such fund will be raised in the present campaign by either party. Mr. Walter Wellman, in "Success," declares that Mr. Hanna that year had a little less than six million dollars to spend. He further states that the largest subscription that year was made by an insurance company, and amounted to two hundred thousand dollars. One railroad company, he says, gave one hundred thousand dollars. Eight railroad companies subscribed one fourth as much each.

It is well understood that in the campaign of 1896 the Democrats had a much smaller sum than that of their opponents. Mr. Wellman places the figure at one and one half millions, all told, or about one fourth the sum expended by the Republicans. The Democrats received very few large contributions, excepting from the silver-mine owners of the West; but Chairman Jones appealed for popular subscriptions, no matter how small, and it was the small contributions that really saved his committee from bankruptcy just at a critical point in the campaign.

So far as reliance on the moneyed interests and the corporations is concerned, says Mr. Wellman, there is little to choose between the two parties. The managers on both sides are going to the tariff-protected industries, and one party is as eager as the other to "stand in with" the protected interests.

**The First Stogies**

According to the West Virginia story of the origin of the stogy, the first one was made by hand in the wilds of Pennsylvania, and took its name from the town of Conestoga. The story goes on to say that an immigrant train of wagons was finding its way across the state, and a supply of tobacco was found at Conestoga. The immigrants got a lot of it, but failed to get any pipes, and so could not smoke unless they made pipes themselves. Anyhow, one of the men rolled a leaf of the tobacco in his hand and wrapped it with another leaf. That was the first stogy. Others followed his example, and they all called the article that they made a stoga, in honor of the town at which the tobacco was secured.

**Richest Women in the Country**

With eighty million dollars Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., is perhaps the richest of women in the United States. Others with many millions are Mrs. C. P. Huntington, with seventy-five million dollars; Mrs. R. J. C. Walker (daughter of William Weightman), fifty million dollars; Mrs. Henry C. Potter, forty-five million dollars; Mrs. Ogden Goelt, forty million dollars, and Mrs. Hetty Green, thirty-six million dollars.

**Old New England Farms**

"All the farms in New England are not in the market," said a man whose business tends to speculation in farm property. "Some are being held by the old people as a matter of sentiment."

"In one of my recent trips down in Maine I stopped at a farm-house that was erected more than sixty years ago. The owner did not know it, but I had gone all over his land and had taken a fancy to it. He and his housekeeper were the sole occupants of the house at the time of my visit."

"We were on the veranda one evening, when I broached the subject of buying his farm. He said it was not for sale at any price. I suggested as diplomatically as I could that he would not need the place much longer, and that with the money I proposed to pay him he could pass the remainder of his days in peace and independence."

"I knew that he had a boy in New York who was doing well, and who would never return to the old farm. I mentioned this as an inducement to make the trade. He shook his head the more determinedly."

"That's the reason," he said, "that I don't want to sell. If it was not for that boy I might be tempted to let the old place go." But it's this way:

"He was born here. He went to school not more than three miles from here. He knows every path in the woods. He has played all over this ground as far as your eyes can see."

"Just across the field over there is the family burying-ground. His mother and brother and sister are all there, side by side. I guess you are right when you say he will not want to come back. He's got to be quite a city man, and I never expect to see him come back here to live. Perhaps 'tain't natural that he should."

"I ain't never asked him to come back, and I don't think that I ever shall. But some of these days when he gets along where I am now, maybe he'll get tired. Of course, he'll have his own home in the city by that time, where he can sit down and take it easy. I hope so."

"But after that it may be some consolation to him to know that he will be sent back here. That's why the farm ain't for sale."

"And his refusal to sell is the refusal of many others in the old state. They are holding on to their places for the sake of their children who have gone away, but who they are sure will be sent back if they do not come of their own volition. That is why the old farms in New England are not for sale."—New York Sun.

**Interesting Crystal Cave**

Located near Virginville, Berks County, Pa., is what is known as the Crystal Cave, within which the crystal formations present a variety of beauty seldom seen. The cave was discovered, according to Mr. D. A. Kohler's statement, on November 12, 1871, by a Mr. William Merkle and John Garret while they were engaged in blasting stone for Mr. Gerton Merkle. They had fired a blast, and when the smoke and dust had cleared away, a hole large enough to permit the passage of a man's body was noticeable in the side of the hill. The men, eager to investigate, crawled into the cave on their hands and knees a distance of about seventy-five feet, when it spread out into several large rooms, all beautifully walled with the crystal formations which the tourists find to-day upon entrance to this interesting place. S. D. F. Kohler got a lease on the property in 1872, and in March of the same year bought it. The place has been greatly beautified by the building of pretty walks and terraces, and under the management of his son, Mr. D. A. Kohler, the resort is enjoying a healthy boom.

**Great Salt Lake Disappearing**

The gradual disappearing of Great Salt Lake, one of the greatest natural wonders of America, is furnishing an interesting theme for students of geology. Except in cases of seismic disturbances, nothing like it has ever been known. It is estimated that in twenty-five years the lake will have entirely vanished. The records show a net fall of eleven and one half feet in the last three years. The deepest part of Great Salt Lake contains only forty feet of water. If the present rate of fall of one foot a year continues the lake is bound to be dry within forty years at the outside.



**Let this Machine do your Washing Free**

There are Motor Springs beneath the tub. These springs do nearly all the hard work when once you start them going. And this washing machine works as easy as a bicycle wheel does.

There are slats on the inside bottom of the tub. These slats act as paddles, to swing the water in the same direction you revolve the tub.

You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first. Then you throw enough water over the clothes to float them. Next you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the clothes to anchor them and to press them down.

This cover has slats on the lower side to grip the clothes and hold them from turning around when the tub turns.

Now we are all ready for quick and easy washing. You grasp the upright handle on the side of the tub, and with it you revolve the tub one third way round, till it strikes a motor-spring.

This motor-spring throws the tub back till it strikes the other motor-spring, which in turn throws it back on the first motor-spring.

The machine must have a little help from you at every swing, but the motor-springs and the ball-bearings do practically all the hard work.

You can sit in a rocking-chair and do all that the washer requires of you. A child can run it easily full of clothes.

When you revolve the tub the clothes don't move. But the water moves like a mill-race through the clothes.

The paddles on the tub bottom drive the soapy water THROUGH and through the clothes at every swing of the tub. Back and forth, in and out of every fold, and through every mesh in the cloth, the hot soapy water runs like a torrent. This is how it carries away all the dirt from the clothes, in from six to ten minutes by the clock.

It drives the dirt out through the meshes of the fabrics WITHOUT ANY RUBBING—without any WEAR and TEAR from the washboard.

It will wash the finest lace fabric without breaking a thread or a hutton, and it will wash a heavy, dirty carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Fifteen to twenty garments or five large bed-sheets can be washed at one time with this "1900" Washer.

A child can do this in six to twelve minutes better than any able washer-woman could do the same clothes in TWICE the time, with three times the wear and tear from the washboard.

This is what we SAY, now how do we PROVE it?  
We send you our "1900" Washer free of charge, on a full month's trial, and we even pay the freight out of our own pockets.

No cash deposit is asked, no notes, no contract, no security.

You may use the washer four weeks at our expense. If you find it won't wash as many clothes in FOUR hours as you can wash by hand in EIGHT hours, you send it back to the railway station—that's all.

But if, from a month's actual use, you are convinced it saves HALF the time in washing, does the work better, and does it twice as easily as it could be done by hand, you keep the machine.

Then you mail us 50 cents a week till it is paid for. Remember that 50 cents is part of what the machine saves you every week on your own or on a washer-woman's labor. We intend that the "1900" Washer shall pay for itself and thus cost you nothing.

You don't risk a cent from first to last, and you don't buy it until you have had a full month's trial.

Could we afford to pay freight on thousands of these machines every month if we did not positively KNOW they would do all we claim for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine for a month's free trial, and let it PAY FOR ITSELF? This offer may be withdrawn at any time it overloads our factory.

Write us TO-DAY, while the offer is still open and while you think of it. The postage-stamp is all you risk. Write me personally on this offer, viz.: R. F. Bieber, General Manager of "1900" Washer Company, 175 Henry Street, Binghamton, New York.

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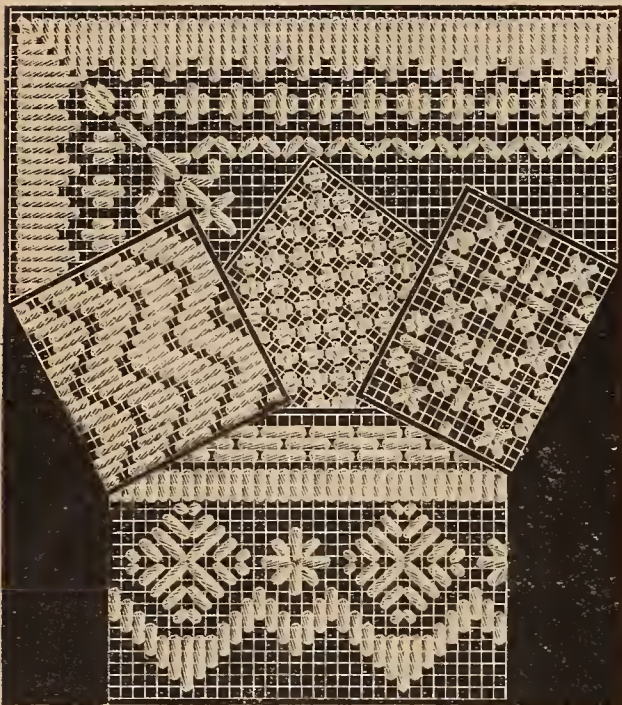


## The Housewife

### Getting Ready for Winter

IN THE pleasant days of early fall is a good time to make preparations for winter, and the prudent housewife who never allows the first cold snap to find her unprepared saves time and money by her forethought. In one home where the children were allowed to go to school with thin clothing one raw day because their mother had no time to unpack the woolen chest there was weeping and mourning later on, though the mother never thought the illness of her child came through her neglect.

Little girls and boys have an astonishing habit of growing out of their clothes over summer, and the dress laid away for Mary to wear to school all the next winter may be entirely too short for that young lady when it sees the light once more. Very few women have time before school in the morning to let down and press skirts, so it is well to have them in readiness for the first cool mornings. If the underwear was mended when it was put away, it is quite



CANVAS EMBROIDERY

easy to bring it out and air it in the sunlight to banish the smell of moth-balls, and then some night when the children are going to bed they can slip into the garments to see if they are still large enough.

There are many smaller tasks to be done before winter comes, and it is easy to get them out of the way if taken in time. Many a woman would be glad to plant slips or seeds in the cold months, but never has soil to fill her pots with; but her wise sister keeps a box of rich earth in a corner of the cellar for just such cases. If a pet plant shows signs of weakness or decay it is easy to renew the soil and save it, for few people repot their flowers often enough.

Then there are the green tomatoes to be packed in dry sand and brought to a sunny window to ripen late in the fall. Do not allow frost to injure them, but carefully pick, and ripen long after the vines are blackened and dead. Some people lay them in hotbeds, which is as good a way as any. See that a few plants of parsley are potted for garnishing meat-dishes in the winter, and also save a box of late mignonette and pansies to brighten your windows during dreary November. Of course, in time they will become stringy and cease to bloom, but for a long time they will pay for the trouble they cause. I have seen windows gay with nasturtium and snapdragon as late as December, and a cheery sight they made. The shoots were placed in vases of water, and small lumps of charcoal served to assist in keeping the water pure, as well as the long white roots.

A task not so pleasant as working among flowers is to see that the stoves are in good order and none of the parts mislaid. If the legs have been deposited inside the stove, or the nickel trimmings wrapped in paper to prevent rust forming, get the whole thing in shape to set up, and you will save lots of annoyance later on. Small wooden pegs driven in beside windows in unused rooms will keep them from rattling, as loose frames always do on stormy nights, and renew-

ing the putty where it has crumbled off the edge of the glass saves pennies now that glass is so expensive.

By stocking the fruit and vegetable room on dry, cool days you will be saved much worry and trouble. While your neighbors are wondering whether the frost will turn to a freeze, and hurt the potatoes still undug, and the mistress of the house across the way has to make her kitchen answer for a living-room, dining-room and parlor because they must have some stove-pipe from town to set up a heating-stove, you and your family can enjoy the delightful first cold nights without a care. As a dear old lady is wont to say, "It pays to be forehanded." HILDA RICHMOND.

### Embroidery on Canvas

The myriad opportunities for display of coloring and diversity of design which embroidery upon canvas presents no doubt has much influence in placing and keeping it among the favorites in needlework. Canvas embroidery has always been popular, but never more so than at the present time. Even the manufacturers have aided in this, for they are continually bringing out some new canvas weave more exquisite than any before. The list of canvases is so great that only the initiated can hope to feel at home among them, and all are more or less beautiful.

Canvas is obtainable in single and double threads, checked and striped, white and colored—in fact, there are varieties for every taste and purpose; and the threads with which the embroidery is done must accord with the canvas, whether fine or coarse. The luster cottons, as well as the silk floss, are used for this work.

There are but few stitches applicable to canvas embroidery. These are the old-time cross-stitch, straight stitch, slant stitch, ivory and holbein. The ivory-stitch is in reality a combination of straight stitches side by side, and is used largely for borders. It forms the edge of the two borders illustrated. Holbein stitch is shown in the inner row of the narrow border. It is an outline stitch, consisting simply of straight or slant stitches so arranged as to form an outline of the design at hand. Cross, straight and slant stitches are just what their names imply. The work is done by counting the holes in the canvas, carrying the thread over a certain number.

Three all-over patterns are also shown, and can be used in connection with any border. They are particularly desirable as filling-in stitches. Some of the fancy canvases have strips or blocks of plain weave alternating with those of openwork. The plain portions are then embroidered in all-over designs, while the fancy parts are left unadorned.

In working canvas designs which must have a border it is always best to work the border first, as corners can then be fitted accurately with less difficulty. If it is desirable to enlarge or diminish a pattern, this feat may be readily accomplished by lengthening or shortening each stitch over one or more holes of the canvas.

Canvas embroidery is used for almost any purpose to which decorative needlework can be put. Sideboard, dresser, piano and stand covers, centerpieces and doilies, curtains and portières, sofa-pillows and hand-bags, and the numerous little fancy articles which every woman delights in. The work may be all in one color or white, or may be in any combination of shades or colors desired. Blues, pinks, mauves and yellows are all very beautiful shaded to nearly white and used on white canvas. Gold-color combines effectively with any of the other colors. Reds and browns or warm greens look well on écu canvas. Outlining certain parts of the work with holbein stitches in black where the colors are rich enough to permit of such treatment produces an Oriental effect which is very attractive. This method carried out on the darker canvases results in handsome sofa-pillows, floor-cushions or portières.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

### Advance Christmas Hints

If one has a long list of dear ones to remember at Christmas, and only a very flat purse, it behooves that one to begin preparations early. Not only are all sorts of ready-made articles much cheaper early in the fall, but so many gifts may be gathered together by one's individual efforts if sufficient time is allowed.

One of the loveliest possible Christmas gifts is a pot of blooming hyacinths or daffodils. Especially is this true where the one remembered is aged or ill.

Beautiful sprays of autumn leaves may be ironed with resin to preserve their beauty, and tied with bows of red ribbon or wisps of red tissue-paper. Laid in a shallow pasteboard box upon a bed of white tissue-paper they will be a delight to the eyes of some shut-in, or one whose life in the city affords little opportunity for viewing these autumn glories. Bunches of red berries gathered in the fall may be added if desired.

### CORNER FOR TRAY-CLOTH

One of the most appreciated gifts received by a friend last year was a calendar gotten up in this way: Three hundred and sixty-five pieces of stiff white paper measuring four by six inches were cut by the donor, and headed on one side with the name of a month, day and date, each month being supplied with its full quota of dates. The correct dates can be secured from an advance calendar. These are usually found at the bottom of the printed advertisement calendars or in almanacs. This lettering was done artistically with gold paint. Holes were punched in each upper corner with a railroad conductor's punch borrowed for that purpose.

The slips were then distributed among a host of friends of the one for whom the calendar was destined, and each was requested to write some original message or quotation on the slips given him or her, with their signatures. Many slips were sent to distant relatives and friends.

When all the slips had been returned they were placed in proper order, beginning with January 1st, and surmounted by a small copy of a favorite picture—just a simple penny print—and the whole tied at the corners with ribbon arranged loosely, so that each day's slip could be turned to the back after it was used.

Another pleasing gift having a personal note is readily made by any one owning a camera. Take a dozen pictures of particular interest to the one for whom the gift is intended. Mount these neatly on sheets of water-color paper, leaving space on each sheet for a leaf from a printed calendar. Tie all together loosely. Something of this character is especially precious to one who is away from her old home. The pictures can include the old house, the room which was her own, the old spring or well, the school-house where so many hours were spent, etc. Such a gift is also very gratifying to the young man or woman away at college. If only three or four pictures can be secured, the leaves from the calendar may be grouped, several on each sheet.

An assortment of herbs, such as catnip, sage, lavender, etc.; seeds, like dill, caraway, mustard, celery, and many others available to those in the country, at least, can be carefully gathered, the herbs dried in the air, and each variety placed in a clean linen bag.

An assortment of this kind would prove a delight to many a housewife. Each bag may have the name of its contents worked on the outside in red cotton.

Flower-seed, put up neatly in envelopes marked with the name of the variety inclosed, and tied with ribbon in packets of six or a dozen, will also be greatly appreciated.

M. Y. M.

### Easily Made Pillows

**BURLAP PILLOW.**—It requires one and one half yards of green burlap to make this pillow. The fringe should be at least four inches in depth. Each square is fringed and knotted separately, they being afterward fastened together by one or two rows of stitching.

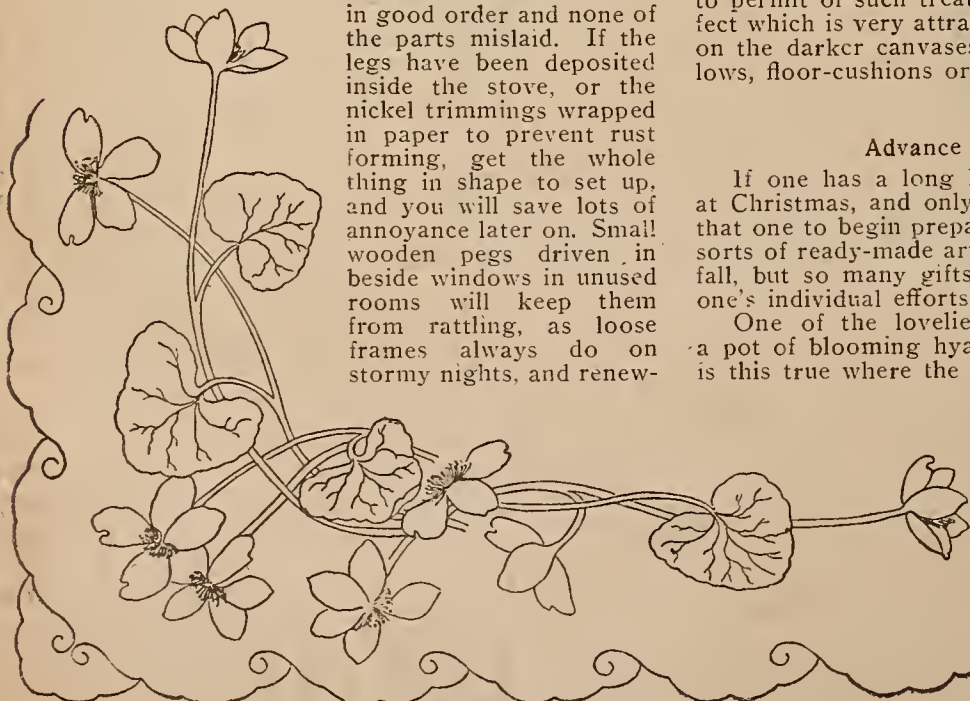
**RAFFIA PILLOW.**—A square of fish-net with different colored raffia woven through makes an attractive pillow. The seven colors—natural, blue, red, green, black, orange and brown—are used and arranged in the order given. The back may be of the same or of colored mercerized cotton. The pillow may be finished with fringe or a rope of the raffia, or may be left plain, as is the one illustrated.

MARIE WILKINSON.

### Embroidery

There are many grades and qualities of linen that may be employed for embroidery, but for table-service a substantial, heavy round-thread linen with a good body will be found the best. Such pieces as tray-covers, carving-cloths, doilies and centerpieces are apt to be in constant use, and for that reason the inferior or lighter grades of material would not be satisfactory. For the same reason the hemstitched or buttonholed edge will prove the most satisfactory where the material is subjected to daily wear.

In all cases of embroidery on linen the work should be carefully pressed when finished, and it is important for every embroiderer to know how this may be done in the simplest and safest manner. A lack of this knowledge is likely to prove disastrous, for in the hands of a novice one of these delicate pieces of workmanship may be easily ruined instead of being brought to an advanced stage of perfection by the operation of pressing. The way to press the finished work is to lay the embroidery face down on a clean cloth spread over an ironing-blanket or two or three thicknesses of flannel; place a thin dampened cloth on the back of the article to be pressed, and then use a hot iron deftly on the wet surface until it is perfectly dry. A steaming process is thus engendered, whereby the embroidered linen is rendered smooth and the effectiveness of the work much enhanced.



CORNER FOR LUNCH-CLOTH



Oysters and Their Preparation

IF YOU would enjoy the oyster to the fullest, two important rules should be observed in the cooking and the serving of them: First, never over-cook them, as it makes them leathery and tough; second, always serve oysters as soon as prepared—allowing them to stand ruins them.

**RAW OYSTERS.**—They are prettiest when served in a smilax-enwreathed ice-block (hollowed out by means of a hot iron), but they are best served on the half-shell, freshly opened, the natural juices around them. In either case serve with thin lemon slices and thin squares of buttered rye bread.

**OYSTERS COOKED IN THE SHELL.**—The most delicate cooked oysters are those which are cooked in the shell. They can be steamed, baked in the oven, broiled over coals, or merely laid on a griddle on top of the stove. The points to remember are: To place them, however cooked, the round side down, to hold the juices; to take them from the stove as soon as the shells open (about fifteen minutes); to scrub the shells before putting them on to cook, and finally, to serve them immediately when done, removing the upper shells and seasoning with butter, pepper and salt.

**BROILED.**—Dip in melted butter, season with salt and pepper, and broil over very hot coals. Serve on well-buttered toast sprinkled with chopped parsley.

**FANCY ROAST.**—Put the oysters in a dry spider (not too hot), and shake about on the stove until they give out liquor and are plump. Serve on buttered toast, seasoning with pepper, salt, butter and a dash of mace.

**PANNED.**—Drain one pint of oysters, and strain the liquor through a very fine sieve. Put one tablespoonful of butter in a spider, and as soon as melted add the oysters, shaking them about a moment to absorb the butter; dredge immediately, then, with one teaspoonful of flour, some pepper, salt and a little mace, add the strained liquor, half a teaspoonful of lemon-juice and a dash of cayenne. Shake or stir them about until the edges curl, and serve on buttered toast.

**SMOTHERED.**—Prepare as for panned oysters, omitting the flour, adding one level teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and keeping the pan covered while shaking about on the stove. Paprika may be used instead of pepper.

**STEAMED, WITH SAUCE.**—After draining the oysters place them in a dish in a steamer, cover tightly, and steam until the edges curl. Have ready to pour over them a sauce made as follows: Beat three egg-yolks until light, add to them one cupful of thick cream, one level teaspoonful of salt, half a salt-spoonful of pepper and a little mace; bring just to the boiling-point, stirring constantly. Before pouring this sauce over the oysters add to it the liquor which has been given out by them in the steaming. The dish containing the oysters in the steamer should be covered.

**CREAMED.**—Put two tablespoonfuls of butter and a single slice of onion in a spider, and before either has begun to brown add one tablespoonful of flour, one level teaspoonful of salt, one third of a salt-spoonful of mace and a dash of cayenne. Blend well, and add one pint of cream. As soon as the-boiling-point is reached put in one quart of oysters, and cook until the edges curl.

**FRIED.**—Drain well "select" oysters, and roll them lightly in fine cracker-crumbs, then dip them in beaten egg (seasoned), roll again in crumbs until well coated, and stand in a cold place for half an hour. Have ready then a potful of deep fat (home-rendered leaf-lard) at that stage of heat when it emits a blue smoke from the middle. Place enough oysters in a frying-basket to cover the bottom, immerse them in the fat long enough to become a rich golden brown, then transfer them to brown paper in the open oven. When all are fried, lay them on a folded napkin on a platter (both hot), and garnish generously with parsley. Serve always with fried oysters crisp celery or cold slaw, and for variety's sake tomato or cream horse-radish sauce.

Meat Pies

A great many appetizing dishes can be made under this head, and they make an excellent supper when something substantial is desired.

**ECONOMICAL MEAT PIE.**—Take pieces of cold meat that have been left over from former meals—the more kinds the better—and cut into small pieces; add a cupful of water or stock, and stew for a few moments on the stove; season with salt, pepper, and a little chipped onion if liked; line a deep dish with good suet-

The Housewife



crust, and pour in the mixture; dredge with flour, and cover with a thick top crust, then bake in the oven until the crust is delicately browned.

**FISH PIE.**—Soak a quart of bread-crumbs in water until soft, then squeeze out the water, and season with salt, pepper and a little parsley; take a pound of boiled fish, and place in alternate layers with the bread-crumbs, placing a small chunk of butter here and there; cover with a crust made of one quart of seasoned mashed potatoes, and bake in a moderate oven.

**VEAL PIE.**—Take the required amount of veal and cut up into small pieces; add a little cut up ham or bacon, and stew until it is done, then add two or three chopped hard-boiled eggs and a chipped onion, season, pour into a deep dish, cover with a thick crust, and bake.

**OYSTER PIE.**—Line a pudding-dish with seasoned mashed potatoes, then place in the dish a layer of oysters, then a layer of cracker-crumbs; continue thus alternately until the dish is full; add to the liquor two tablespoonfuls of rich cream, season with salt and pepper, and pour over all; cover with a crust of mashed potatoes or a thin suet-crust.

**CHICKEN PIE.**—Take one chicken if large, or two if small, cover with water, and stew until tender; season with salt, pepper and butter; add a little cream or milk if you do not have enough liquor; line a deep dish or pan with good crust, put in the chicken, cover with a crust, and bake until it is a nice brown. Always make a few holes in the crust to allow the steam to escape.

PANSY VIOLA VINER.

Wheel Doily in Crochet

Abbreviations—Ch, chain; st, stitch; tr, treble; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet.

Chain 8 stitches to form a ring.

First row—Ch 6, then work 11 long tr (thread over hook twice), each separated by ch 2, into the ring, ch 2, join to fourth st of ch 6.

Second row—4 d c in each of the spaces.

Third row—1 d c in every st of row.

Fourth row—Ch 2, 1 tr in next st, ch 7, \* wind thread over hook twice, miss 1 st, put hook in next, work off 2 loops, thread over hook, put hook in next st, and work off all loops by twos, ch 5, repeat from \* fourteen times, ch 5, join to second st of ch 7, sixteen spaces in all.

Fifth row—4 d c, ch 4, for a picot (fasten this ch with 1 s c in the last d c made), 4 d c, all under ch 5; repeat around.

Make nine wheels, or more if a larger doily is desired. Join the wheels to form a square. Fill the spaces between the wheels in the following manner:

First row—Fasten thread in a picot, \* ch 5, 1 s c in next picot; repeat from \* seven times.

Second row—1 d c, 5 tr, 1 d c under ch 5 loops.

Third row—Slip st to center of small scallop, ch 4, 1 tr in center of next scallop, \* ch 1, 1 tr in center of third scallop; repeat from \* five times, ch 1, fasten in third st of ch 4 (the first 2 st stand in place of a tr). Work the chains of first and last rows closely, otherwise the figures will be too large for the spaces.

Mrs. J. R. MACKINTOSH.

The Delectable Beet

Although the beet in its pickled state is familiar to the majority of housewives, few realize the delectable possibilities of this common garden vegetable, or are aware of the manifold ways in which it may be prepared. Considering, too, that it is one of the most nourishing and digestible of vegetables, it is rather surprising that it occupies so insignificant a place in the culinary list. Following are a few simple methods of serving, and from these suggestions the resourceful housewife will no doubt be able to evolve others equally as toothsome.

Beets baked or boiled are delicious served plain with butter and seasoning. They may also be fried, or creamed in the same manner as creamed potatoes. In preparing beets for the table it should not be forgotten that they require from ten to fifteen minutes longer in cooking than potatoes.

**BEET SALAD.**—Boil three or four medium-sized beets until tender; when cool, cut into dice with one third the quantity of cucumbers; pour over a mayonnaise or other palatable salad dressing, and serve cold.

**BEETS WITH TOMATO SAUCE.**—While the beets are boiling place in a saucepan about six large, ripe tomatoes; cook until they can be pressed through a colander, season with salt and pepper, spices if you like, and add a small quantity of sugar; when the beets are tender, pour over them the prepared sauce, and serve.

**STUFFED BEETS.**—Cut a slice from the tops of several large, smooth beets which have been parboiled, and scoop out the center of the beets; chop fine the portion which has been removed, together with an equal quantity of cold lamb or veal, add an egg and seasoning to taste, mix well, and re-fill the cavity; replace tops, and set in a slow oven for ten or fifteen minutes.

**BEET PUDDING.**—Take six medium-sized beets, parboil, cut in cubes, and place in a deep pudding-dish; beat one egg with half a cupful of milk or cream and a tablespoonful of best Orleans molasses; pour over the beets, and bake in a quick oven for about twenty minutes.

As a rule beets will be found palatable served in any of the numerous ways in which turnips, parsnips and similar vegetables are served, and once tried will prove a welcome addition to the daily menu.

ANTOINETTE VENSEL.

When Eggs are Scarce

**SPICED COOKIES.**—One cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, half a cupful of warm water, one large teaspoonful of soda, two thirds of a cupful of butter (or part drippings) and one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and ginger; mix soft, and roll thin. This is excellent.

**WHITE CAKE.**—One and one half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of sour milk, half a cupful of butter, three cupfuls of flour into which has been sifted half a teaspoonful of soda and one teaspoonful of baking-powder; flavor with grated lemon-peel.

**SPICE CAKE.**—Rub one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of butter to a cream; add a cupful of milk, measure two cupfuls of flour sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, a level teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg and a pinch of cloves; sift, mix well, and beat until fluffy.

**CORN-GEMS.**—Sift together one pint of corn-meal, one pint of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder; add one third of a pint each of milk and water; mix into a firm batter, and fill greased gem-pans two thirds full.

Too Good to Keep  
Vanilla should be kept in the dark.

If warm water is used to sprinkle your starched clothes they will be stiffer.

A duster fitted into a handle is excellent for dusting high things.

Does the juice run out of your fruit pies? If so, put a small white paper funnel in the upper crust near the center.

Vinegar is good for burns. One pint of cider vinegar mixed with a teaspoonful of carbolic acid is good for chapped hands, cuts, etc.

An excellent, harmless face-wash is made of a very weak solution of Epsom salts. Pour a little on the hands, and rub on the face until dry.

An improved double boiler can be made from a stew-kettle, a tin bucket, and the top of a tin fruit-can with a hole in it. Place the bucket on the tin in the kettle of boiling water, and presto! your double boiler is complete.

Tough beefsteak can be made tender by the following process: Pound thoroughly, flour, and put in a hot skillet containing grease (half suet, half lard), piping hot, also, and do not touch it until the blood oozes out on top, then season, turn, and cook until done.

If you have forgotten your pie-funnel, and the juice is running out of your pie, hit the pan a little on the side of the oven. When done, if you do not desire to remove the pie from the pan at once, do not set it flat on the table, or the crust will sweat, but raise one side of the pan, placing something under it so that air can circulate freely under the pan.

ELLA BARTLETT SIMMONS.

Please get your neighbor's subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE, and send it with your own, and in that way FARM AND FIRESIDE will soon have that million.

WHAT SULPHUR DOES

For the Human Body in Health and Disease

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide), and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate-coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, the excretory organs, and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles, and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples, and even deep-seated carbuncles I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles, and especially in all forms of skin disease, as this remedy."

At any rate, people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

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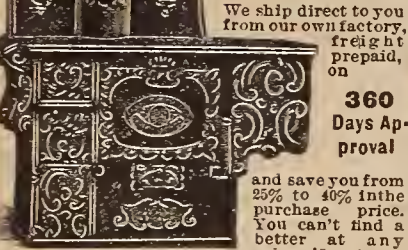


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**The Young People**

**Slighted**

BY A. S. K.

This sweet, blessed baby, we love him so well—

He's a treasure so good and so bright; He is papa's big boy and mama's great joy,

I must love him and hug him up tight.

Look! Margaret, my dear little daughter, how cute—

He sees you, his ball to you throws; See! He pulls off his shoes, his stockings, and then

Cooes, laughs, kicks, and plays with his toes.

But sad little Margaret, whose years number five,

Hung her brown curly head and did sigh—

In a sad, plaintive way to her mama did say,

"There are lots who are better than I!"

**My Master and I**

**M**Y NAME is Rover, and I am descended from a famous family of full-blooded shepherd-dogs. As I have often heard my little master, Bobby, talk about me, I know that he regards me as both beautiful and wise. Sometimes when I am in Bobby's room I can see my form reflected in the glass, and it pleases me immensely to find myself so big and shaggy. When visitors call they never fail to pat me on the head and call me a big, handsome fellow. I can always tell whether they are sincere or not by the very feel of their fingers. If I think they really mean it I wag my tail in a friendly way, and on special occasions condescend to rub my muzzle against the back of their hand. As for my little master, I have often wondered whether he knows how much I am attached to him, and that he has won my undying affection simply by his kindness. Even when I first came to him he would never think of pulling my hair or pinching my ears. Whenever a dog is fond of his master you can depend upon it he has never been ill-treated by the one he loves.

The first scene of my life which I can recall was when I was a puppy on exhibition in a fancier's window. I was one of seven brothers and sisters, and all of us were offered for sale. Our mother had been taken from us soon after we were born, and I shall never forget how we crawled aimlessly about the sawdust, crying piteously for her warmth and protection. During the day a crowd of children gathered about the window, tapping on the pane and making sudden movements with their arms in attempts to scare us. When night

When my new owner arrived home he took me at once to the nursery, and sat me down alongside a baby playing on the floor. I was at once grabbed up by a pair of chubby little arms, and deposited none too gently in the child's lap. I at once decided to make myself at home, and mounting awkwardly on my hind legs, attempted to kiss the baby on the nose. The little one fairly crowed with delight at the antic, and from that moment our bond of friendship was mutually established. So the years passed pleasantly for both of us, and by the time I was a dog in middle life Bobby had reached the bewitching age of seven.

It happened one day that as Bobby and I had strolled a short distance from the house, a cab drove up to the curb in front of us, and two men alighted. I

it closed. But the trick that I had once learned did not fail me. Leaping from the floor, I brought my paw down heavily upon the thumb-latch, and the door flew open. Like a flash I was up the stairs and barking madly at the bedroom door of Bobby's father. The blaze was soon put out, and I was given all the credit for the timely warning.

The following morning the first thing that Bobby did was to throw his arms about my neck and kiss me on the ear, besides whispering with loving gratitude that if it had not been for me they would have all been burned up.

HARRY WHITTIER FREES.

**The Mourning-Dove**

Ah, there my little doves did sit  
With feathers softly brown.

And glittering eyes that showed their right

To general Nature's deep delight.

—E. B. Browning.

The nest of a mourning-dove is a very loose structure of twigs placed on a branch or fork of a tree at no great distance from the ground. Two eggs are laid at a time, and several broods are reared in a season, the male taking an active share in the work of hatching and rearing the young. The food of the dove consists chiefly of seeds. It is timid and cautious in its habits, and is effectively protected from birds of prey by its power of flying swiftly and almost noiselessly in and out among the trees even in the thickest part of a forest.

**Boys, Grow Strong**

Every boy should take regular and vigorous exercise, and the parents should never fail to encourage him to a degree along this line. Almost every boy wants to grow up to be a strong, healthy man. Good exercise is one of the chief essentials. A boy will never become a scholar by having his teacher or some other person always solve the hard problems for him; nor will he become strong and manly by having some one eat all his meals and take vigorous exercise while he stays in bed. Look at the boy with the good, healthy color standing out on his face, and you will see a boy who exercises. Get out and play. Dr. Geo. F. Shady, editor of "The Medical Record," says:

"By all means let the boys get out into the open air, and they will find some legitimate way of amusing themselves. A boy does not vault by rule, nor turn somersaults by music, but if left to himself he will get as much free and healthful exercise as does an unaltered colt in pasture. He is a colt, only in another sense, and should be permitted and en-



BOBBY AND ROVER

did not like their appearance at all, and showed it by bristling my hair.

One of them moved toward Bobby with a friendly smile on his face. "Little boy," he said, enticingly, "if you come along with me I'll get you some candy."

"I don't want any candy," said Bobby, firmly, as he put his arm around my neck for protection.

"Oh, yes, you do," purred the man on the opposite side of us. "Nice chocolate candy."

I felt as though something was going to happen, and lifted my lip angrily for the purpose of displaying my fangs.

"If you don't go away," exclaimed Bobby, almost tearfully, "Rover will bite you!"

At that moment the fellow grabbed Bobby's arm. I was just an instant



YOUNG MOURNING-DOVES

came we huddled together in a corner, a most forlorn little heap of whimpering puppyhood.

Among the other inmates of the store was a pet monkey by the name of Sprite. Throughout the entire day Sprite's sole amusement was in teasing us. He would pull our ears and lift us up bodily by the tail, until we fairly squealed with pain and fright. As long as I shall live I will never cease to hate the sight of a monkey.

Gradually our number dwindled down to four, as one by one the others were taken away. One day a tall, kind-faced gentleman entered the store and looked us over. When he put his hand down to pet one of us I cuddled close to his fingers, and even went so far as to touch his palm with my little pink tongue. My show of affection seemed to please him, for a little later he carried me away in his arms.

later in grabbing his leg, and I never sank my teeth into anything with greater delight. By this time the other ruffian tried to kick me in the side, but I frustrated his intentions by leaping for his throat. Bobby's screams had now attracted attention, and the two men jumped into the cab and drove furiously down the street. No doubt they were kidnappers, but they would have had to batter me to pieces before they could have taken Bobby from me.

I always slept in the kitchen, because during the winter it was warmer there than in any other part of the house. One night I was awakened by a smarting sensation in my throat. As I lifted my head from the floor I was seized with a fit of sneezing. The room was dense with smoke, and a dull red spot glowed by the stove where the towels hung. I hurriedly made for the door, only to find

couraged to kick, jump, gallop and roll in his own way.

"The children of to-day are under too many restrictions, too much discipline. The child of the rich is under the eye of the autocratic nurse; the poor boy is under the discipline of the imperious and exacting employer. As to opportunity for rational exercise, they are all growing up under unnatural restraint. The nurse tells the rich child what he shall eat, and for this reason many of the young millionaires are starving for want of proper, wholesome food. There are now so many absurd theoretical notions concerning the relative value of different food products that the children who have apparently the most care are really the ones that are most neglected. The poor boy who eats everything he can get is always more than a match for the machine-fed weakling."

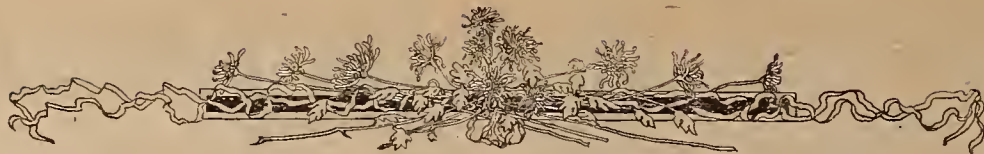


NEST OF MOURNING-DOVES









## How to Dress



WAIST WITH POINTED TABS AND NINE-GORED, CIRCULAR-FLOUNCE SKIRT

### House-Gown

A HOUSE-GOWN made after this model provides a gown which is not so elaborate as a tea-gown, and yet one which can be worn when a wrapper, pure and simple, would not be permissible. The gown is cut all in one. A quaint fichu gives a pretty touch to the upper part of the gown. It is cut V-shape at the throat in front, and finished with a gathered frill, the frill being

### Waist with Pointed Tabs and Nine-Gored, Circular-Flounce Skirt

This fall gown owes much of its smart effect to the arrangement of the tabs which trim it. The single-breasted waist, which is slightly bloused in front over a girdle, is decorated with buttoned-over tabs. The upper portion of sleeve and waist are in one. The sleeve is cut at the upper part in tabs, which are buttoned over on to the waist. The lower part of the sleeve is full. The back of the waist is plain. The upper portion of skirt is close-fitting, and made with a habit-back. Each gore is finished at the bottom with a tab, the tab and gore cut in one. A graduated circular flounce finishes lower part of the slightly trained skirt. The pattern for the Waist with Pointed Tabs, No. 366, is cut for 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures. The pattern for the Nine-gored, Circular-flounce Skirt, No. 367, is cut for 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 waist measures.

### HIGH CRUSHED GIRDLE

### Tucked Waist with Revers and Skirt Tucked at Each Seam

This new fall gown has a double-puff sleeve, rows of shirring dividing the puffs. The upper part is laid in a box-plait, which extends over the shoulder and is caught under the middle tuck of the waist; the lower part has a tight-fitting cuff. The waist is worn with a lace or lawn dicky. The upper part is tucked; the lower is finished with a deep girdle, the front running up in two tabs. The seven-gored skirt has four fine tucks at each seam, stitched down to flounce-depth. The pattern for the Tucked Waist with Revers, No. 368, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures. The pattern for the Skirt Tucked at Each Seam, No. 369, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

### Slashed Eton and Seven-Gored Skirt with Fan-Plaits

The double cuff of the sleeve and the tight-fitting vest of this walking-costume are its two new features. The slashed Eton is worn over a tight-fitting vest, which simulates a deep, fitted girdle at the bottom. The Eton is cut with a rolling collar. Just below the elbow the sleeve turns back in a cuff, falling over a deep, tight-fitting cuff. The in-step-length skirt has seven gores, and two inverted plaits at the back. The front breadth is plain, while at the sides, where each gore ends, there is a fan-shaped cluster of plaits, giving a pretty fullness to the skirt at the bottom. The pattern for the Slashed Eton, No. 362, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures. The pattern for the

### Seven-gored Skirt with Fan-plaits, No. 363, is cut for 24, 26, 28 and 30 waist measures.

### Directoire Coat and Skirt with Front Box-Plaits

This directoire costume is effective in velvet or broad-cloth. The coat, with its plaits at the sides, its deep-revers and tight-fitting vest, has a circular basque, and is finished at the back with inverted plaits. The Louis XVI. sleeve has a very deep turned-back, pointed cuff and lace frill. The demitrain skirt falls in two graduated box-plaits in the front. It is a five-gored model. The pattern for the Directoire Coat, No. 364, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures. The pattern for the Skirt with Box-plaits, No. 365, is cut for 24, 26, 28 and 30 waist measures.

### High Crushed Girdle

With the passing of the baggy blouse and the coming of the smaller waist the high girdle is inevitable. The girdle that is illustrated on this page has been purposely designed to give good lines to the slender figure. It is a high crushed girdle, narrow at the sides and graduating to a point back and front.

The girdle, for which a pattern can be obtained, may be made of either soft silk, satin or velvet. It is draped over a fitted foundation of crinoline, each seam of which is stiffened with featherbone.

In the direct front the girdle measures seven inches—five inches above the waist and two inches below it. In the back it is six inches high—five inches above and one inch below the waist. A long buckle may decorate the front of the girdle, covering where it fastens, or it may be trimmed in front with little graduated bows. The pattern for the High Crushed Girdle, No. 375, is cut for 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

### Evolution of Fashion

The evolution of fashion is an interesting study. It is truly said that we seldom have to wait more than the proverbial seven years until the old style becomes "the real thing" once more. "No fewer than six times in the last forty years has the outline of a woman's figure been changed," writes a modiste, "and now tight lacing is coming into fashion again."

"In the middle 60's the fashionable figure was neat, with a small waist in the place where a waist ought to be. Next appeared the short-waisted shapes which squeezed the figure above the real waist-line.

Then came the long, slim figures of the 80's, with the waist compressed as far as possible into the hips, while in the next decade we had the waist and bulging above and below. The fifth change was the straight-front, wide-waisted fashion, and now we have the Grecian bend."



TUCKED WAIST WITH REVERS AND SKIRT TUCKED AT EACH SEAM



DIRECTOIRE COAT AND SKIRT WITH FRONT BOX-PLAITS



SLASHED ETON AND SEVEN-GORED SKIRT WITH FAN-PLAITS



HOUSE-GOWN

### PATTERNS

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention the number and size of pattern desired.

Our new fall catalogue of fashionable patterns is now ready, and will be sent free to any address upon request.

headed with shirrs and a ruching. Two gathered frills like the one on the fichu trim the lower part of the slightly trained gown. The frills are made of the same material as the dress, and are trimmed with bands of baby-ribbon or narrow silk folds. Plaited mull is used for the upper part of the fichu, and a mull frill finishes the sleeve. The pattern for the House-gown, No. 360, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures.



Sunday Reading

Epworth League Entertainment

THE TEN VIRGINS, when properly acted by ten young ladies in accordance with the following, makes an entertaining program for an Epworth League or any church social:

"Five were wise, and five were foolish." The wise are to be dressed in white, the foolish in black. For the wise, a sheet turned down at the top and gathered to fit the neck makes a suitable robe, and something white draped over the head in Oriental style completes the outfit.

For the five foolish virgins, take black cambric, sew up like a sheet, and gather in at the neck, with a piece of the same for the head; or a black shawl can be used.

Each of the ten carries a small hand-lamp. The five wise ones have oil in theirs, but the lamps of the other five are empty.

The stage must be curtained off across the front, and also have two small rooms curtained off on either side. One of the rooms is to be well lighted, while the other is to be entirely dark.

The ten virgins arrange themselves in a sleeping attitude on the floor by simply kneeling down and resting their heads on their hands—a wise and a foolish one, closely facing each other, near the front of the stage, and the others in a semicircle behind, so that all may be seen. The wise are on the right, and the foolish on the left.

Each one has her lamp sitting on the floor in front of her. The five wise virgins have theirs lighted, but turned down low. All the lights in the house are to be lowered except the one in the side-room on the right of the wise. This will afford light enough for the audience to see the ten virgins asleep.

After all are arranged, the curtain is drawn aside, and some one standing within the lighted room reads very distinctly the parable of the ten virgins, as found in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, down to the sixth verse; then she rushes out to where the virgins are, and cries out, "Behold; the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him." Then the virgins will slowly rise; the five will turn up their lamps, the others will attempt to light theirs, then they will say to the wise, "Give us of your oil; for our lamps are gone out." The wise will answer all together, "Not so; lest there be not enough for us and you; but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves." Then while some appropriate music is being softly played, they march, black and white together, beginning with the first two and marching down through the center, toward the back of the stage; there they separate, the wise going into the lighted room, the foolish into the dark. The foolish then march back again across the stage, and stand in a row in front of the lighted room. Then the music ceases, and the five foolish virgins sing the first verse of a song found in the Methodist Hymnal, No. 375:

"Late, late, so late! and dark the night and chill! Late, late, so late! but we can enter still."

Then they stop, and the wise sing from within the lighted room, "Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now."

Then the foolish sing the second and third verses, and the wise answer each time with the refrain, "Too late," etc. While the foolish sing the fourth verse they all kneel down, and when they come to the latter part of it they lift their hands in an attitude of earnest entreaty; then while the wise answer, "No! no! too late! ye cannot enter now!" they bow their heads, and with hands over their eyes they seem to submit to their fate. As soon as the wise virgins cease singing the curtain falls.

When well acted this is very impressive, and cannot fail to produce serious thoughts. C. DEWITT SMITH.

Fretting and Whining Sinful

John Wesley once said that the habit of fretting and whining is as sinful as it is to swear and lie and steal, and he was right. How many lives are rendered miserable, and how many homes are blighted and distressed, by some chronic fretters and whiners; yes, and even those who profess to be Christians. It is a monstrous travesty on the sweet-spirited, hopeful religion of Jesus Christ.—Religious Telescope.

Why don't you get one of those World's Fair picture-books before they are all gone? See page 22.

Ten Good Things Free

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The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it

cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like the excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

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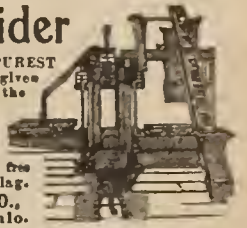
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## CHAPTER VIII.

## TWELVE O'CLOCK, AND ALL'S WELL

THE tide of war now flowed from the North to the South, and for nearly three years longer the cruel combat waged. Hopes rose and fell on both sides as one army or the other was victorious. During these closing years of the war men like Mr. Meredith found themselves in an unenviable position. Business affairs were in a serious condition, with little hope of a speedy change for the better. Standing in a neutral position, they were expected to contribute equally to both parties, while they were looked upon with suspicion by all. The long stay of the British officers in his house, and the arrogance which they had shown even to his daughter and himself, had done much to turn Mr. Meredith's sympathies to the side of the colonists. The surrender of Burgoyne, the battle of Monmouth and the coming of the French fleet had almost caused him to declare openly for "the winning side," but "prudence" bade him wait a little longer. A short time later he was very glad that he had done so. The sweeping successes of Cornwallis and Tarleton in the South, the clamor of victorious allegiance to England which was raised by that Tory section of the country, and the straits to which Congress was reduced financially, all rendered him sure that Britain would ultimately win. At this juncture Robert Miller aroused the extreme wrath of his brother-in-law by placing his fortune at the disposal of Congress, to be used in carrying on the war.

"Foolish man!" cried Mr. Meredith, indignantly. "What do you hope to gain? Who will support you in your old age? What good will your money do the country, anyway? It is not sufficient to do any permanent good, for what does it amount to when compared with the resources of King George's treasury? You are only guilty of criminally prolonging this murderous war, and of encouraging further rebellion. You are rendering more women widows, more children orphans, and are blocking still closer the wheels of commercial prosperity. You are bringing down upon yourself and my misguided sister the combined curses of Whig and Tory, and marking yourselves as subjects for especial punishment by the king when his army ultimately wins—as win it will."

If he had added what was really his underlying thought, he would have said, "You are robbing Margaret of what you have always said should be her inheritance, and giving away a fortune which I have long expected would some day be under my control." This is what actuated his bitter words, but he was prudent enough to keep the selfish thought to himself.

His sister, however, knew her brother's disposition, and suspected the hidden root of bitterness, so she answered, calmly, "Brother James, we have carefully considered all these things. We know that the risk is great, but far greater is the need. We have no children to be dependent upon us, or to suffer because of what we give away. We had thought to bestow our fortune upon Margaret when we no longer had need of it, but Margaret is willing—nay, eager—for us to use it to save her beloved land. We are able to care for ourselves. If King George should win, he would confiscate our property because of our Whig principles; if America wins, Americans will see that we do not suffer because of the sacrifice we have made for them. Whichever way the conflict turns, we will not need to reproach ourselves because in the midst of plenty we have held back our hands from our brother's need."

James Meredith winced a little at her closing words, that struck straight at his own selfish heart. Many times during the long struggle his conscience had troubled him when he had seen his friends and neighbors cheerfully sacrificing everything to relieve the suffering around them; but the habits of years were not lightly to be thrown off, so time and again his conscience had been stifled, and his hand withheld until "a more convenient season."

Finding his remonstrances useless, he left his sister and her husband to go on their chosen way of "financial folly," and revenged himself by compelling Margaret to give up all communication with those who "had defrauded her of her rights and marked themselves as victims of the king's especial wrath."

"They shall not involve you in their fanatical self-destruction," he declared to Margaret. "I wish to hear no more of your Whig tendencies. You are my daughter, and accustomed to obey my wishes. See, therefore, that you heed this positive command."

Nothing was left Margaret but to obey. Right glad was she that her father knew nothing of her correspondence with Count Lorraine, else that solace would also have been denied her. Their letters were necessarily few and far between, as the tides of war flowed between them; but for that very reason they were the more precious, since each one came as a sweet surprise.

## Two Girls Against Eighteen Thousand Men

BY MARY McCRAE CULTER

And so the heavy weeks and months and years dragged by.

One night in October, 1781, Margaret found herself strangely nervous and unable to sleep. Finally she arose, and sat by her window, looking out into the moonlight that spread softly over the sleeping city. The footsteps of the night-watchman sounded down the street, and his cry, "Eleven o'clock, and all's well," echoed back from the silent buildings.

Margaret's thoughts were with the army in Virginia. Momentous things were happening there, she well knew, for only a few days previous Washington's army, with their French allies, had passed through the city, electrifying the whole country by their rapid forced march from New York to join Greene and Lafayette and DeGrasse at Yorktown. No tidings had come since then—no word from the lover who was surrounded by the perils of war; no answer to the prayers of thousands of women who pleaded for victory from the god of battles. There was nothing but

A few days later came details of the great victory, and not long afterward Lafayette and his staff arrived in Philadelphia. This time it was Mr. Meredith's house that was opened to receive them, since the Miller home had been given up with the rest of the fortune. Their host strove in every possible way to make up for the coldness he had shown them on their former visit, but Margaret had no such failure to cover. Her father was amazed and fairly trembled when the story of her treason to the British cause was revealed to him. "My child! my child! suppose you had been discovered!" he exclaimed.

"But I was not discovered. Thanks to Colonel Marchmont's obtuseness, General Howe's suspicions were all allayed, and Louise was never suspected at all. She was braver than I, and shrewder, also, for she conceived and executed the daring deed. All I did was to send the word to the army."

"Yes," replied Lafayette, "but you inspired and encouraged her. More than that, you got the news to us in the safest and speediest manner. Brains are worth more than mere daring at such a time. We do not overlook the great and noble part your maid took in the affair, but we are not willing to underestimate your own, Mistress Meredith. Then, remember, this one instance was only a beginning of what you did for us. You kept us continually posted on the enemy's movements; you gave us the strength of their army and their positions; you warned us of Lee's treachery in time to turn the battle of Monmouth—in short, many a man owes his life to your skill and promptness, that saved the army from surprise and butchery. You have cause to be proud of your daughter, Mr. Meredith, for the gratitude of the army and the American nation is due her."

Poor Mr. Meredith had little that he could say in reply to such compliments from so illustrious a man. He was amazed to think that his apparently innocent and frank daughter had been capable of such deep deception, and had been able to outwit General Howe and his army of trained men. He trembled to think of the peril that had hung over his house, and was almost indignant to think that Margaret had not consulted him before risking his safety as well as her own. He was thankful that affairs had come out as they had done, and now that the colonists were successful he could not be sorry that she had done what she could to help them. Moreover, the praises of the noted General Lafayette were a salve to his wounded pride and sore conscience.

Margaret's deeds soon became known throughout the city, and the praises and gratitude of the multitude were showered upon her.

But a still more amazing thing was in store for the bewildered Mr. Meredith. At the first opportunity Count Lorraine sought an audience with him, informed him of the mutual attachment between Margaret and himself, and confessed their long-continued correspondence. He begged her father's forgiveness for the secrecy they had maintained through the troublous days of the war, and asked that now that peace was assured Mr. Meredith would consent "to give his daughter to one who had striven to show himself worthy of her by serving her country."

Mr. Meredith did not attempt to conceal his surprise over this most unexpected state of affairs. His secret exultation was great. This love-affair would more than compensate for the fortune which Robert Miller had thrown away. Count Lorraine's great wealth and high position were well known, and as the Countess Lorraine, Mistress Margaret Meredith would attain to a dignity and splendor far beyond her father's wildest dreams. Concealing his extreme satisfaction so far as possible, Mr. Meredith gave a dignified consent to the proposed alliance, and promised that the marriage should take place "as soon as the times became more settled."

Little remains to be told. Although there were many skirmishes between Whigs and Tories, and the British and American armies still held one another at bay, the war was practically over, and conditions of peace were under consideration. Two years later the treaty of peace was finally signed at Paris, but long before that time Count Lorraine and his lovely bride had bidden Philadelphia farewell, and sailed away across the sea.

There was a long period of unrest while the government and the country were adjusting themselves to the new conditions, but prosperity soon began to grow out of adversity, and the new nation took its place among the great governments of the world.

Many of those who had come to fight America had become so enamored with the country and its people that they remained to cast their lots with the new nation. Among these was Pat O'Hara, former body-servant to General Howe. He settled in Philadelphia, where he soon obtained a good position, and began to lay the basis of a substantial fortune.



"You have cause to be proud of your daughter, Mr. Meredith"

that heartsick suspense, that almost shut out the light of hope.

Far down the street again came the cry of the watchman. As he drew nearer Margaret detected a new ring to his tone, and leaned from her window to listen. Nearer it sounded, in great exultation:

"TWELVE O'CLOCK, AND CORNWALLIS IS TAKEN!"

Margaret sprang to her feet, but tarried breathlessly to listen for the cry again:

"TWELVE O'CLOCK, AND CORNWALLIS IS TAKEN!"

She rushed to her father's door, and pounded upon it in her excitement.

"Father! father! wake up! Listen to the watchman's cry!" she fairly screamed.

Mr. Meredith sprang from his bed, and ran to the window in time to hear the news as it was cried forth again. From down the streets came sounds of an awakened and excited city. People were pouring into the streets, or shouting to one another from their windows. Soon the bells began to clang, shouts rent the air, and bonfires lit up the city. There was no more sleep in Philadelphia that night.

"The war is ended! America has won!" was the cry that passed from mouth to mouth.

Margaret's mouth was no longer muzzled, nor were her "Whig tendencies" reproved. Since the Whigs had won, Mr. Meredith was not unwilling that every one should know that his daughter had all along been loyal to their cause; nor was he sorry to hear it said that she had eagerly consented to her uncle's sacrifice of the fortune that would otherwise have been hers. He congratulated himself on the fact that "his house had been well propped on both sides," and hence had weathered the storm of war.



Louise Laidlaw, Mistress Meredith's maid, became housekeeper for Mr. Meredith after his daughter's marriage, and served him faithfully for over two years. At the end of that time she left his service to take charge of a house of her own, and was thenceforth addressed as "Mistress O'Hara." In explanation of this move she wrote to Margaret: "I am quite as good an American as ever, and have not given up my allegiance to my country," as you have written. Pat says, 'Since yez helped to shtear the glorious vichtry from us, and made fools of all of us who were quartered in Mistress Meredith's house, 'tis only fair that yez finish your vichtry by comin' to make me miserable for the rest o' me days.' And so I am doing my best to make him a miserably poor British subject, but a most contented and happy American. The war is over, and we are united under one flag, while you have done your part by strengthening the alliance with France."

Thus peace was declared.  
[THE END]

Arnold of the Ranks  
BY AMELIA FRY

THE west was a flaming sea. A few fleecy clouds floated suspended like gilded craft—fantastic, motionless. Athwart the curtained brilliancy beyond a prairie-grouse winged its solitary way.

The somber lines of Fort McLane changed to scintillating splendor. The whole world around flamed with the crimson and gold of sunset.

Just within the stockade gate stood Lieutenant Chantrell intently scanning the horizon with a field-glass. A scarcely discernible speck near the sky-line rose and fell with rhythmic motion. Slowly it evolved itself into a horse and rider—the loping swing of a horse, the rider lying low on the animal's neck.

The man in uniform adjusted his binocular for a nearer view.  
"By Jove!" he ejaculated, softly, "I wonder what—Hello!"

The approaching horseman displayed the regulation service uniform, with a blood-stained rag around his head. His identity and appearance established beyond a doubt that some important issue was at stake, hinting at desperate chances many men were taking somewhere out in that illimitable greatness of God's country.

For weeks past disquieting rumors had reached the fort. The Sioux tribes were secretly mustering their forces for the war-path. When the chieftains gave the signal, the flower of their nation, ten thousand braves, incited to an almost fanatical frenzy by nightly war-dances, would descend upon the sparsely settled districts.

The light was fast fading in the west as the trooper pulled up at the gate, and swung heavily from his badly heaving horse.

"I must see Colonel Aldridge at once," he panted, in a hoarse tone, to Lieutenant Chantrell, his face gleaming gray as his alkali-dusted uniform. "There's the deuce to pay along the Little Snake. Major Dunn's command is surrounded two miles north of Big Rock Ford by a big bunch of bucks under Painted Horse. The boys are fighting the fight of their lives, but God help them after the sun rises to-morrow."

Major Dunn, commanding a detachment of regulars, had attempted to form a junction with troops stationed at Fort Dalles. He had been intercepted by a war-party of Sioux near the Little Snake, and forced to entrench himself in a depression near the river-bank. That same night two volunteers had attempted to break through the cordon surrounding them. One succeeded with a bullet-wound in the head; the other suffered the death of a hero, covering his companion's retreat.

The Sioux had taken to the war-path! Almost instantly the fort blazed into sudden activity. The third battalion received orders to prepare for service. Every man knew what it meant—a long, hard ride, with a good stiff fight at the end of it. The parade soon became a congested mass of moving man and beast.

Colonel Aldridge was pacing impatiently up and down his quarters. Suddenly he turned to an orderly. "Have Captain Machamer report at once."

A moment later that officer saluted.  
"Have you a man in your command," asked Colonel Aldridge, tersely, "who is not afraid of death?"

"My men are American soldiers, sir," came the quick response.

"You misunderstand me. On the field of battle every soldier takes his chances. Have you a man who is willing to accept one chance out of a hundred? It is a dangerous mission—he must go only as a volunteer."

"I can name a number, sir."  
"But one in whom you have the strict-

est confidence, who will not fail at the crucial moment. He must reach those beleaguered men by daybreak. The relief cannot possibly arrive there until two hours later. Those two hours may mean a matter of life or death. He shall have the fastest horse of the garrison, and must cut his way to Major Dunn if his dead body is the only message he delivers. You understand. Have you such a man?"

"I'd stake my life on Arnold, sir. He'd cut his way through hell for his flag."  
"Send him here at once."

Bob Arnold had just finished tightening his saddle-girths when his captain accosted him with orders to report to the colonel at headquarters.

As the young trooper turned toward "Officers' Row," the captain gazed after the manly, stalwart figure with a certain feeling of regret.

"It's a shame to sacrifice him on such a mission," he muttered, angrily. "Bob's as brave as they make 'em, and he's one of the boys heart and soul. The chances are he's going to his death. And there's the 'Belle of Old McLane.'"

The "Belle of Old McLane" was surely a most important factor. Three years before Bob Arnold had been a sophomore at an Eastern college and the idolized leader of his class. One day came news of a serious financial difficulty that involved his father's fortune. It left but one alternative open to him—to leave college and abandon all hopes of a future professional career. It was a sad blow to his ambition—a renunciation of all that appealed to him in life—but not once did he falter in his decision. He left for the West with the God-speed of his college-mates ringing in his ears, and eventually joined the army. About the same time his company was transferred to Fort McLane Colonel Aldridge was placed in command of the garrison. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and an able officer; but best in the eyes of Arnold, he was the father of Dorothy.

The "Belle of Old McLane" the boys affectionately described her, and woe to him who denied her deference. She was the prettiest girl of prairie-land, as demure and dainty as a Western bluebell, and many an officer's heart beat faster at sight of her. But it soon became evident to all that she favored one—Arnold of the ranks.

One summer night under the mystic spell of the harvest-moon he confessed his love for her. It was the old, old story, ever new, for the woman he loved loved him. Both realized that until promotion came to him their cause was hopeless. But they were young, and youth is ever hopeful.

The steel-gray eyes of Colonel Aldridge regarded him searchingly as he apprised him of the desperate chances that the commission would involve.

"I do not consider it your duty to accept," finished the colonel, in the cold, even tones of the old-school warrior. "You may choose as you will. If you return, your promotion is assured."

"I am ready, sir," answered Arnold, briefly.

The moon had already risen as he led his restless pony to the gate. She was the fleetest of the corral, with the blood of five generations of Indian racers in her veins. He had not mounted. A lover's intuition told him some one would be waiting. Love seldom errs.

A woman came to him from out of the shadow, with a sob on her lips. "Don't go, Bob," she entreated, passionately. "The men say you'll never get through alive. Say that you'll not go, Bob. To think of you out there alone on the prairie, wounded, dead perhaps—ah, God, God!—think—think what it means to a woman!"

"Would you have the garrison think me a coward, Dorothy?" he questioned, tenderly. "Ah, no you wouldn't, little girl. And when I come back, we're going to be happy, you and I. This will mean promotion for me, sweetheart," he added, gaily, "and it's Mrs. Arnold I'll be kissing soon."

"But, Bob—suppose—"  
"You mustn't think of that, sweetheart, for if you do it will surely bring bad dreams."

"I shall not sleep to-night. I shall only think of you, Bob—out there alone."

He kissed her, and was gone. All night long his pony pounded the floor of the prairie with unflagging hoof-beats. On, on, with the moon-shadow of horse and rider behind and the face of a woman taking image ahead—a woman dearer than life to him. On, on, with the sibilant rush of the night wind past his ears whispering of death in the distance. Twice he rested his pony, for the pace was beyond endurance. As the dull gray streaks of morning dawned in the east the muffled reports of carbines came to him. To his right the Little Snake trailed the yellowish trend of the serpent.

Finally he came to a rise in the prairie, and dismounting, crept cautiously to its

crest. At the base of the opposite slope, near the river-bank, lay the beleaguered troops. On every side the Sioux had flung their cordon in one unbroken line.

How he made that fearful dash down the slope into the very midst of the savage host below remains only as some horrible reality—how the very daring of his intentions held the redskins inert and spellbound for the moment, and aided by the resistless momentum of his pony, carried him through the opposing line, with his "Colt's" spitting its death-bark into the ring of fiendish, painted faces. Then how a hundred rifles flung sparks, and under that terrible fusillade his pony shuddered, and fell, and he was flung headlong to earth, badly hit.

It was First Sergeant Burns who leaped his barrier of horse-flesh and dragged back the recumbent figure of the fallen trooper, with only a furrowed cheek in payment of his bravery. As Arnold sank to unconsciousness beside him, he caught the whispered name of a woman falter on his lips.

"He's touched," said the sergeant, grimly, flinging the blood from his wounded cheek.

"In the shoulder?" questioned a pale-faced lad, late of the East, glancing at the blood-stained uniform.

"Naw!" grunted the sergeant; "it's his heart."

Some distance back came the relief, riding as troopers never rode before.

When Arnold came to life again, a half-hour later, the fight was nearing its end. His message carried but little hope—the reinforcements could not possibly arrive in time. Ammunition was running low, and some of the men had ceased firing, reserving their last few charges for the final onslaught.

At last it came.

The Sioux chieftain was seen to raise himself on his pony and give utterance to the war-whoop as a signal for the death-charge. From every side came the exultant echo—the cougar-scream of savage hate, keyed to anticipation of the blood feast. A maddening whirl of ponies followed, the circle narrowed, the charge was on!

Sergeant Burns swept the distant crest with a last look of infinite longing. If only—

"By the eternal God!"  
A trooper appeared silhouetted against the sky-line—another—the Stars and Stripes—the battalion!

Above the din of the battle came the call of the bugle—God's own melody to those beleaguered men—and the soul of the bugler was in his music.

"Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?

Whose broad stripes and bright stars,  
through the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched were  
so gallantly streaming.

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs  
bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our  
flag was still there."

On they swept, a solid phalanx of invincible blue.

A little while later Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, commanding the reinforcements from Fort McLane, tired but triumphant, congratulated Major Dunn.

The following day a body of horsemen rode into Fort McLane. Among their number was Bob Arnold, with a bandaged shoulder and his arm in a sling.

The "Belle of Old McLane" met him at the gate. The tears started at sight of his wounds, and then she laughed out of sheer happiness at his return.

"Oh, Bob!" was all she could say, in the fullness of her joy.

A trooper standing near, with all deference in his manner lifted her up to him on horseback.

"I'm so glad that you've come back," she whispered, softly, as she nestled close to his uninjured shoulder.

His wounds had ceased to throb. The pain was gone. It was all wine and ecstasy in his veins now.

He felt her heart beat against his breast in unison with his own. His whole being seemed tuned to the melody of a thousand songs. Her breath swept his face, light and fragrant as the brush of a rose across his cheek. The light in her eyes shone with love and happiness.

He was her lover and hero—Arnold of the ranks.

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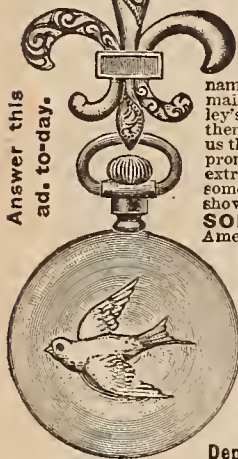
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**The Journey to Dreamland**

A LULLABY

WORDS BY ELIZABETH W. MORRISON

MUSIC BY FRANK V. WHITE

*Voice*

*Piano*

*Andante Moderato.*

*Andante*

Come a - way to the land of the Dream - land King; take a ride in the  
We jour - ney a - way with a rock, rock, rock, to the hum of an  
Kind deeds are the tracks where the trolley - car goes, filled with fair - ies,

*Andante*

old arm - chair; And the horses so gay, as they prance a - way, shake the gold - en  
old love - song, And a sto - ry true do I tell to you while we has - ten to  
songs and joy; And this hap - py band in that sweet Dream - land scat - ter sun - shine to

bells they wear. You must lay down the head with the bright shin - ing curls, close the  
Dream - land a - long. Oh, the land is called Dream - land, my dear lit - tle boy; Nid and  
us, my boy. I can see that you're there by the smile on your face, and the

eyes of the sky's deep - est blue, While you wave your dear hand to the beau - ti - ful land that  
Nod are the good - na - tured kings. They are made up of true winks, tired legs, sighs and blinks, and they  
nod of the dear cur - ly head. The dear fair - ies so, are now sing - ing to you, "Good -

mother's de - scribing to you. Dear Dream land,  
come while dear mo - ther sings,  
night, my dear lit - tle Ned."

sweet Dream land, Bear me a - way to your king;

to the coun - try so fair, where but hap - pi - ness reigns, and all the an - gels just sing.

*Unison*

*D.C.*





Wit and Humor

Evidently by a Man

M R. YOUNGHUSBAND—"My wife and I are always of one opinion." His cynical friend—"Hers, of course."—New York Sun.

Had the Odor

"Ah, so you've got an automobile, eh?" "No, indeed! My wife's been cleaning my clothes with gasolene, that's all."—Indianapolis Sentinel.



Uncle—"The bars will stand so long as you are good."—W. L. Evans, in Cleveland Leader.

Good Business

Hewitt—"What is the best business to which a young man can give his attention?" Jewett—"His own."—Harper's Bazar.

In South Dakota

"Yes," remarked the fair plaintiff, "a first husband is as useful as the first set of teeth—you've got to have them before you can get a second." Smiling sweetly at the judge, she went off with her decree.—New York Sun.

Proved His Contention

Rip Reukema, a Milwaukee lawyer and member of the Wisconsin legislature, is superintendent of one of the largest Sunday-schools in the city. Mr. Reukema was making a children's-day address, and wishing to get an explanation of "manna," asked, "What is the staff of life?" An agitated hand waved in the air, and on being encouraged to make reply, a lad answered, "Whisky." The assemblage was astonished, but roared when the boy, encouraged to make himself clear, continued, "Moses threw down his staff, and then the people saw a snake."—New York Times.



A TERRIBLE CLIMATE Mrs. McClancy (her first view of the trolley)—"Great hivins. Pat! look how th' gale is runcin' away wid thot little shanty!" Mr. McClancy—"Thot settles it! Oi love to morry fer County Sligo. Blamed if Oi'll shay in a country phwere th' wind blows th' loikes av thot!"—Judge.

The Boy Scored

Squire (to rural lad)—"Now, my boy, tell me how do you know an old partridge from a young one." Boy—"By teeth, sir." Squire—"Nonsense, boy. You ought to know better. A partridge hasn't got any teeth." Boy—"No, sir; but I have."—Sporting Times.

When Time Laughed

I was seventeen, and she Blushed and bloomed at twenty-three; When I hinted we might wed, "You're too young for me," she said.

But I thirsted through the years, Tortured by my hopes and fears: And I longed to win her so That it must have helped me grow.

For I hastened on so fast My momentum bore me past! And to-day, by anguish rent, See my sad predicament:

She's still "twenty-three," while I've Waxed sedate at thirty-five; And I hear her now aver I am much too "old" for her! —Edwin L. Sabin, in Leslie's Monthly.

Reasoning

"Parlor chairs? Yes, ma'am," said the salesman. "I suppose you want something stylish and yet comfortable—" "Not too comfortable," replied Mrs. Schoppen. "My parlor chairs will be used mostly by callers."—Philadelphia Press.

Not Wide the Mark

"But," the publisher complained, "the chief characters in your story are a man and a woman who go on making love to each other for years and years after they are married." "Well," the young novelist replied, "you must remember this is a work of fiction."—Chicago Herald.



THE HOME AUTO No fines, no speed-limit, no breakdowns and no repairs.—Puck's Library.

A Chinese Dog-Story

A Chinaman had three dogs. When he came home one evening he found them asleep on his couch of teakwood and marble. He whipped the dogs and drove them forth. The next night when the man came home the dogs were lying on the floor. But he placed his hand on the couch and found it warm from their bodies. Therefore he whipped the dogs again. The third night, returning home a little earlier than usual, he found the dogs sitting before the couch blowing on it to cool it!—London World.

Why the Service Came to an End

In the time of the old three-decker pulpit there was a Lancashire clerk who during a holiday prevailed on the village blacksmith, a man stone-deaf, to take his place. The clerk provided the vicar with a bag of peas, and persuaded him to drop a pea onto the deputy's head in the desk below him every time he wanted him to say "Amen!" Sunday came around, and all went well for a time, the minister adroitly dropping the peas one by one at the end of each collect, and the deputy clerk responding promptly with his "Amen!" But suddenly two peas dropping, the new clerk considered it his duty to sing a double "Amen!" and when this was repeated a little later the interest of the congregation was naturally aroused. Becoming nervous at this, the vicar unwittingly let the mouth of the bag hang over his desk, and the peas began to drop in a shower on the poor old blacksmith's head. "Amen! Amen! Amen! Amen! Amen!" he roared at the top of his voice. This proved too much for the minister, who, saying "Amen!" himself, brought the service to an abrupt ending.—The Quiver.

Nerves All Right

An Indiana physician tells this story on himself: After writing a prescription for a patient the physician told him that the druggist would probably charge him sixty cents for filling it. Then the patient asked the physician to lend him the sixty cents. Thereupon the physician carefully scratched out a part of the prescription, and handed it back with ten cents, remarking, "You can get that filled for a dime. What I scratched out was for your nerves, but you need nothing for them."—The Pilgrim.



"Me allee samee velly much neuttal."—Rehse, in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Moral

He started as a milkman In quite a modest way; By using water freely He made the venture pay. Becoming a great magnate, He kept on as before; By making use of water He added to his store. At last the doctors gathered Where he was lying dead: "Poor man, he died of water Upon the brain," they said. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Mixed

During a church convention in one of our large cities a lady well known as one of the prominent hostesses of the land was entertaining at her home a number of ministers, delegates to the convention. The second evening, being very tired, she proposed having two hours to herself while her guests were attending the religious meeting announced. One delegate, however, insisted on keeping her company. They sat for a time before the library fire, the minister talking on in a gentle stream, the lady growing more and more sleepy. A cricket was singing on the hearth, and presently a



THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE "General Kuropatkin's move, therefore, is not to be considered as a retreat, but rather as the carrying out of a well-defined idea."—St. Petersburg dispatch.—Kansas City Journal.

hymn from the neighboring church reached their ears. The clergyman, slowly rocking, slowly fitting the tips of his fingers to one another, commented, "How sweet the songs of Zion sound upon the evening air!" His hostess, almost asleep, was still responsive. She fancied he was referring to the cricket. "Yes," she replied. "I'm told they do it with their hind legs."—Harper's Weekly.

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1876 was..	8,412,733	increase of 30.10 per cent
1880 was..	9,209,406	increase of 9.47 per cent
1884 was..	10,044,985	increase of 9.07 per cent
1888 was..	11,380,860	increase of 13.30 per cent
1892 was..	12,059,351	increase of 5.96 per cent
1896 was..	13,923,102	increase of 15.45 per cent
1900 was..	13,959,653	increase of .26 per cent
1904	What will it be?	

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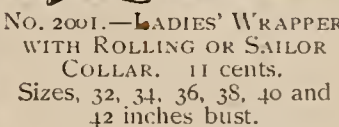


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Notes

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In accordance with an appropriation made at the last session of Congress, the secretary of agriculture is fully authorized to take the necessary measures to prevent the importation of impure food, drugs and drinks. A laboratory has been established by order of the secretary in the New York Custom House, and others are to be established at the various ports of entry. Instead of selecting samples for analysis from the importers after the goods have been delivered, they will now be taken direct from the ship. This plan will be of advantage to the importers, for in case the goods are found to be impure, and ordered reshipped, the cost of unloading and reloading will be saved.

Apple Day at the Fair

Apple Day at the World's Fair, under the auspices of the National Apple-Growers' Congress, is doubtless of far greater importance than most people think. Apples to the majority of people are a luxury rather than a food supply. In this respect the apple is very wrongly appreciated, for it supplies the place of both, more especially a food supply. Not only does its great value lie in its food properties, but in its health-giving qualities, for no fruit is more healthful than good apples.

To fix the attention of the general public upon the intrinsic value of the apple as a food product and healthful diet is the prime object of Apple Day at the World's Fair on October 4th. On this day a good eating-apple will be handed each visitor to the World's Fair, and with it will be given to each person a neat folder stating the uses and benefits of the apple as a food supply. The Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Lowell Blush, Kings or any good varieties that are ripe at the time will be used, perhaps mostly Jonathan, and this would be quite fitting, as the Jonathan was crowned for excellency at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and is worthy of equal prominence and mention at the World's Fair in 1904.

Let every one interested—and all should be interested in the growing and consuming of apples—do whatever they can to make Apple Day a grand success and a lasting profit to all people.—Geo. T. Tippin, in American Truck Farmer.

Catalogues Received

D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich. Autumn catalogue of bulbs and seeds.

J. A. Woolery, Ione, Ore. A little booklet describing the climate, resources, etc., of Morrow County, Oregon.

J. L. Owens Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Pamphlet describing machines and process for killing smut-germs in seed-grains.

New Holland Machine Works, New Holland, Pa. Illustrated catalogue of corn-and-cob feed-mills sent out on ten days' free trial.

B. F. Freeland Sons Company, Sturgis, Mich. Illustrated catalogue of galvanized-steel tanks, farmers' boilers, tank-heaters, etc.

Wm. H. Dillon, Enid, Okla. Map of the Oklahoma Short Line Railroad from Denver to New Orleans through the land of wheat and plenty.

Chas. S. Fee, San Francisco, Cal. "Eat California Fruit"—a pamphlet on California fruits as nutritious health foods, giving the best methods of preparing them for the table.

Israel Seeded String Company, Block 52, Agriculture, L. P. E., St. Louis, Mo. A sample of "Garden Seed by the Yard"—a tissue-paper string containing garden or flower seed placed at desired regular intervals for planting.

Chas. S. Fee, San Francisco, Cal. "The Sacramento Valley, of California"—an illustrated pamphlet on its resources, industries and advantages, scenery, climate and opportunities, giving facts for the investor, home-maker and health-seeker.

The F. E. Sanborn Company, Omaha, Neb. Pamphlet setting forth the merits of Standard Stock Food—"a blended mixture of roots, seeds and spices of a condimental and tonic nature, with linseed-meal as a basis, a powder in form, and used with the regular feed."

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# FARM & FIRESIDE



Vol. XXVIII. No. 2

EASTERN EDITION

OCTOBER 15, 1904

TERMS 25 CENTS A YEAR  
24 NUMBERS

## Utilizing the Windmill

By PHEBE WESTCOTT HUMPHREYS

SINCE the windmill first came into use among the Europeans, in the twelfth century, numerous experiments have been made to test the capacity of its field of general usefulness; but the windmill of the American country-seat of to-day is relegated to its one purpose of supplying water, with little thought of using it to further beautify the place. The windmill of to-day is probably more complete in the perfection of its mechanism than any of the past, and yet but little is expected of its motive power, compared with what might be accomplished. Of the thousands of windmills manufactured annually in a single city in the United States, the vast majority will find a place on the grounds of the progressive farmer, whose complete list of farm-utensils and modern machinery makes the motive power from the windmill superfluous except for the purpose of supplying water for the house and the stock, or near the homes of retired business men, or suburban dwellers who are beyond the limit of the city water-supply. There is little occasion for the windmill-owners of this country to use them, as they are still used in many countries in Europe where fuel is scarce, for work that can be done intermittently. We have little occasion to employ them as the Hollanders do, in draining the polders and grinding trass; or like the Indian government, where windmills have been repeatedly tested in irrigation; or for drainage purposes, as they are used in Norfolk; or for mining purposes, as they are used in some new countries; or for the various uses found for small windmills in brick-fields, etc., and in ships for cleaning out bilge-water.

The mere pumping of water may be the main use of the windmill of the American country-seat and the farm home so far as motive power is concerned, but the skeleton structure offers special possibilities of usefulness in decorating the home grounds. The iron

structure is frequently noticed, in the profusion of summer foliage and bloom, displaying a mass of vines that makes the useful windmill one of the most pleasing decorative features of the farm grounds. But only recently have the possibilities of the inclosed windmill become fully appreciated. The inclosure may be rustic in effect, the lower portion supplying the place of an elaborate rustic summer-house, with stairs of the same effect—bark-lined and rustic-railed—leading to a lookout-tower up near the wheel. But the neatly and snugly inclosed and weather-boarded windmill is the arrangement that is giving the most satisfaction for winter as well as summer usefulness.

A characteristic type of the inclosed windmill has the entire skeleton structure boarded up on the four sides, with a broad porch effect at the base, with a railing to match that of the inclosed stand up under the wheel. A rockery, formed from a collection of rare and attractive stones found on the place, is arranged on the lower side and beneath the floor of the base-porch, with a neat cement-lined ditch arranged to provide drainage. Vines trained about the stones and over the porch-railling add to the appearance of the neat and tasty exterior, but the special talent for home beautifying is usually displayed in the interior.

The average windmill is sufficiently tall to allow a four-story inclosure. The room on the first floor is of good dimensions, and it is frequently utilized as a playhouse for the children. If the little people are old enough to be trusted, the room on the second floor is also devoted to this use, and their pleasure is greatly enhanced by the fact that there is an "up-stairs" to their treasure-house—something that is seldom found in the average playhouse for the youngsters. Then the third and fourth floors must be carefully locked.

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 3]



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## About Rural Affairs

By T. GREINER

**THE SEEDLESS, BLOOMLESS APPLE BOOMERS** in Colorado now assert that the "apple-worm lives off the seed," and that "consequently the seedless apple is also wormless." That is news to me. I imagine that the codling-worm will be able to live in the seedless apple as well as in one with seed. Nor is it likely that the "bloomless apple is also frost-proof," and that "the hardest frosts and the severest weather will not affect the bearing-power of the new tree." Let the hard frost come after the fruit has well set—then see.

**ALFALFA-SEED.**—Alfalfa is coming more and more into popular favor as a fodder crop, and that for the very best of reasons. But when we go to purchase seed, it may be well to do it with our eyes wide open. Even if the statement did not come from the department in Washington that much of the alfalfa-seed on the market is badly adulterated, both by the admixture of old dead seed and that of weed-seed, we will frequently be able to see it with our own eyes if we closely examine the seed offered us. We don't want old dead seed, and we have weeds enough already. The weed-seed in the alfalfa is worse than valueless.

**THE NEW BORDEAUX FORMULA.**—Several readers are inquiring about the "washing" soda given as the substitute for lime in the preparation of the new spraying-mixture usually called "soda Bordeaux mixture." Every grocery and every drug-store keeps it. At the groceries it is known also as sal-soda, and is a simple carbonate of soda, sold in retail at about two cents a pound, and probably less when purchased in quantities of one hundred pounds or more. After one season's trial of this new formula I declare myself entirely satisfied with it, and propose to use it hereafter in place of the old Bordeaux mixture made with lime, at least until something still better is found.

**BALANCE IN NATURE.**—I don't believe that Nature is ever out of balance, but that it is a most wonderful and perfect self-regulating piece of machinery. What we call interference with, or disturbance of, the balance of Nature is only the swing of the pendulum. It may move off to one side, but it has to come back from its own accord. Particularly favorable condi-

tions may cause the immoderate increase of certain birds or insects or other animals, but such increase will soon be followed by a corresponding decrease of the natural food-supply of such creatures, or a corresponding increase of their natural enemies or parasites or diseases, and the pendulum will soon swing again the other way. Nature has its own cures for its own ills.

**CANNED VEGETABLES.**—We sometimes buy commercially canned peas. The best of them (the small ones) are fairly good, and in order to make them hold out, and at the same time to improve the dish, as we think, we cook carrots, selecting the smaller ones from our stored ones or those grown from late-planted seed, with the peas, first cutting the carrots in small pieces. We never buy commercially canned tomatoes. We can cur our own, and they are infinitely better than the store-goods. Ours usually taste just about like the tomatoes cooked shortly after being brought fresh from the patch. The commercially canned tomatoes almost invariably have a "flat" taste, as if some preserving-powder, like salicylic acid, had been put in. And we know that ours are put up cleanly, only perfect specimens having been used.

IT IS NOT THE COFFEE or tea itself that I object to, but their immoderate use. An occasional cup of good coffee taken at meal-time will in most cases have a beneficial, rather than injurious, effect; but we should not forget that coffee and tea are strong stimulants. I know that I cannot take either regularly in large doses, especially if made as strong as some people like them, without soon noticing most deleterious effect on stomach and nerves, more pronounced and undesirable, perhaps, than may result from the regular and moderate use of alcoholic stimulants. I prefer to consider any of these things in the light of medicines for certain cases rather than as legitimate articles of food. I wish I could induce some of these habitual coffee and tea toppers who are all the time complaining about their bodily ills, especially their stomachs and nerves, to try for themselves how much better they would feel after a few months' abstinence from these favorite yet dispensable beverages.

**FUTURE OF APPLE BUSINESS.**—There has been a feverish activity in planting apple orchards in many of the Southwestern states, especially in Missouri, also in Nebraska and West Virginia, etc. The fear has often been expressed that planting is overdone, and that the world will be flooded with apples as soon as all the trees recently set out arrive at bearing age. At the same time, we here at the East, especially in the great apple regions of New York State, can see more older orchards giving out and going out of existence than new ones started. We here, with our high-quality, long-keeping winter fruit, have little to fear from the competition of the Ben Davis regions. The life of an apple-tree in Missouri, Arkansas, etc., is only eighteen or twenty years, while New York trees give good crops for a period of fifty years. The advantage is largely with the Northeastern grower. Mr. George T. Powell, before the Western New York Horticultural Society, pointed out that the price of New York apples has steadily increased during the past thirty years. As long as this increase is maintained, it will be safe to plant apples. Professor Bailey notices a decided and increasing tendency of grain-growers, and even dairymen, to abandon the hill-farms for the more advantageous locations in the level lands. What shall we do with our hill-farms? The crops most promising for these lands, he thinks, are forest-trees, sheep, and especially apples. What better could be suggested?

**BORDEAUX AS A DISINFECTANT.**—A reader asks: "Is copper sulphate the same as bluestone? Is the Bordeaux mixture safe to use on the rough walls of an old house that we wish to use as a pen for shotes? Can it be used on animals to rid them of vermin? Would it do for spraying the stable floor or the manure-piles?" Some of these questions show how much need there is for more knowledge among country dwellers and in the homes of our farmers in regard to the nature and composition and the primary chemical relations of the substances with which the soil-tiller comes in daily contact—the air, the water, the soil, the fertilizers or fertilizing and other chemicals, etc. Every farmer's boy, and every girl who may be supposed to become a farmer's wife some day, should receive some instruction about the nature of the ten or twelve most important elements which figure in the composition of the soil and soil-products, and of the simpler compounds. Sulphate of copper (the chemical combination of copper and sulphuric acid) is also known as blue vitriol and bluestone, and is in itself one of our most valuable and most effective disinfectants. I use it quite freely in our sinks, our cesspools (if we have any), our drains and sewers, on the damp cellar floor, etc. In simple solution it is undoubtedly more powerful for such purposes than Bordeaux mixture, which is a weakened form of the bluestone, thus reduced only for the purpose of preventing injurious action on plant-tissues and of insuring better and longer adherence to leaf-surface. For washing rough walls a simple solution is probably preferable. But bluestone, while one of the best of all germ-destroyers and preventives for the spread of disease, is not an insecticide. It cannot be used on animals or in stables for killing vermin. The sovereign remedy for that purpose is kerosene, or possibly still better, crude petroleum. The latter may be used in full strength on any of our domestic animals without danger. It is good for sores and wounds, and for many other purposes besides. Kerosene may be sprayed over the rough walls of a building, and will destroy the germs of disease as well as insect life, but unless in emulsion, and therefore greatly reduced in strength, it would not be advisable to use it freely on hogs, horses, cows, etc. I do, however, make use of it (mixed with oil of tar, fish-oil, etc.) for spraying cattle and horses to repel flies. For disinfecting stables and manure-piles the best things to use are land-plaster, acid phosphate (dissolved with South Carolina rock, the plainest form of superphosphate) and kainite.

## Salient Farm Notes

By FRED GRUNDY

**BIRDS AND APPLES.**—One morning not long ago I heard several blue jays screaming in different parts of the orchard, and one of them flew into a tree directly over my head. I remained perfectly quiet, and watched to see what he was doing. He hopped onto a limb just over a big red Gano apple, and reaching down, dug several mouthfuls out of it and swallowed them. After giving vent to two more screams, he hopped on a little further to another fine red apple, and pecked a few mouthfuls out of it, then he flew to another tree. Under the tree lay several nice apples with holes pecked in them, and as I hear the jays in the orchard every morning I am satisfied they are the birds that are ruining the small crop now on the trees. I have found another enemy to the fruit crop, and he will have to go.

**GET OUT OF THE RUTS.**—It is surprising how many people there are who get into a rut and stay there—keep on doing things in the same old way, without making any effort to improve upon it or change it in any way, though often complaining about the drudgery and long hours of labor entailed. One good woman of my acquaintance used to rise early on wash-day to try to finish the task before noon, but always failed to accomplish her desire. She had one wash-boiler, and that was filled and set on the stove as soon as she arose. After the dishes were washed the water soon became hot enough for business, and was transferred to the washing-machine, the boiler being refilled to boil clothes in. She would have all her white clothes ready for boiling long before the water was hot enough, and they would have to wait while she proceeded with the colored clothes. She lost a great deal of valuable time boiling the clothes before running them through the "second water," then came the rinsing and bluing, and finally the colored clothes. When she was complaining about the washing task one day I suggested that she procure another boiler, and by the time the white clothes were ready for boiling, the second boiler would be ready for them, and the boiling would be going on while she wrestled with the colored articles. The idea had never entered her head. She procured another boiler, and after that always finished the washing job before noon.

I knew a farmer who had his corn-crib about two hundred feet from his feed-lots and stables, and carried all the corn his stock required that distance in a basket. The old crib had to be rebuilt, and he decided to put the new one on the same spot. I said, "Wouldn't it be a good idea to erect the new one closer to the feed-lots and stable?" He studied the matter for about ten minutes, and then said he believed it would. A month afterward he said, "I wonder why it never occurred to me to place that crib of mine nearer to the feed-lots? You have no idea how much time and lugging of corn it would have saved."

There are probably fifty tasks or chores in every house that can be made easier, and be done quicker and just as well as now, if a little brain-work is applied to them, and there are a hundred or more tasks or chores on the farm and about the yards and buildings that can be made much easier and be more quickly done if a little study along that line is indulged in. I well remember a farmer starting off from the barn with a basket of corn on his arm to feed a lot of shotes in a yard back of the cow-lot. He had been working hard all day, and was very tired. After going a few steps he set the basket down, and seating himself on it, he said, "I'll be blessed if I ain't getting tired of carrying feed to that back lot. Let me see, how can I bring those pigs up here?" The neighbor he was addressing said, "Split the cow-lot in two halves, and run the dividing fence to the lower end of your pig-lot; or cut off a third of your cow-lot with the dividing fence. That will make good yards for both cows and pigs, and bring the pigs right up here to their feed." Within a week it was done, and the farmer said he felt like bumping his head because he had never thought of it himself.

Often it is the multiplicity of chores and the tedium of doing them that causes many a boy to decide that he will not be a farmer. Passing through a mining town in the midst of a farming country on a train not long ago I observed at least a hundred miners in clean clothes sitting about and near the railroad station laughing and chatting, and apparently at peace with themselves and the whole world. They had just had supper, and were enjoying themselves, and the sun was still over an hour high. Leaving the town, we passed farm after farm on which the farmers were still pegging away, some plowing, some harrowing and some planting. As long as the sun remained above the horizon we could see them at work, among them many boys ten to sixteen years old, trudging wearily along after plows and harrows. I thought of the chores those tired fellows would have to do when they left the fields, and I did not blame the brakeman and the newsboy for leaving the farm and taking up the occupations they were engaged in, nor the two traveling men in the next seat whom I overheard saying that they used to "play at that game." All that is needed to make work lighter and easier about the farm and yards is a little brain-work and a little intelligent management. The boys who are going to the agricultural colleges will there learn to use their brains to their own advantage, and the irksomeness of farm work and chores will become to them things of the past. They will learn that brain is mightier than muscle, and that farming is not drudgery and unceasing toil. That is what one boy I met called it, and he was only waiting until he became old enough to work in the mines to leave the farm. He said that when a miner had worked eight hours he was done for the day, but that when he had worked twelve he had a big lot of chores to do, and instead of supper at five or six, he did not get his before eight or nine.



Saving the Old Apple-Tree

"OH, FATHER, the old King tree's gone down! Look, it isn't clear over, because the long branches hold it up a little, but I guess it's spoiled."

It was Sunday, close to the edge of evening, and a terrible storm was sweeping up our valley. The rain was falling in a torrent, but the cry of the little man when he found that the dear old King tree had fallen before the awful blast called us all to the window, where we could dimly see through the misty pane the outlines of the noble tree lying there prone on the ground.

The children could not have felt worse if some human friend had been suddenly stricken down. They had swung in the branches of the tree, had listened to its music when the summer breezes had whispered up in its top, and had watched the bluebird as year after year she made her nest in the big hole just at the top of the trunk and later had noted the efforts of the birdlings when they made their first attempt to get out into the great world which was for them as yet all unexplored. And for us older folks the sense of loss seemed not much less deep and poignant. We had set the old tree out in the yard years ago, when it was thought to be the proper thing to plant fruit-trees in the yard about the house, instead of trees which should be merely ornamental. We had trimmed it up, fought the enemies that attacked it, gathered its splendid fruit, and in many other ways enjoyed its presence. We, too, could not keep back an expression of regret that this old friend of ours should have been laid low. But there it was.

"It does seem too bad, little man. What a blast that must have been to turn up such a stout tree by the roots! It has stood there through many a storm."

"We will have to cut it up for wood now, won't we?"

The tone was full of regret. But this had been the fate of a number of the old trees of the orchard when for one reason or another they had passed the days of usefulness.

The father was thinking about that very thing when the boy spoke. The wind was dying down now, the rain did not blind the window quite so much as it had a moment before, and he was deep in the study of the future disposition of the tree.

"We will wait until to-morrow, and think about it in the meantime, little man."

When father said, "We will see," something lay behind the words, and the boys and girls wondered what could now be in the mind of the one they loved next to mother.

The next morning, after the chores were all done, father said, "After breakfast Ned may hitch up Old Tom and Kit. We will make an experiment with the King tree."

Well, surely there was now a tremble of emotion, and many a question was showered upon father by the wide-eyed boys and girls. What was to be the fate of the old friend? Would the woodshed hold its silent remains before night?

But father had better things in store for the tree. When the team had been hitched up, a stout rope was fastened high up among the branches of the tree. Some strong props were cut, and a number of stakes prepared. When all was ready the big boy took up the lines, and at the word from father started Old Tom and Kit. The heavy tree rose a little from the ground.

"Can't we help a little, father?" the little man asked, quick to catch the meaning of what was about to be done, and grasping a branch near him.

"We will all give it a boost, anyway," father said, and half a dozen pairs of hands joined those of the smallest chick of them all. The horses tugged again, and this time up the old King tree sprang, as if glad to be released from the cramped position in which it had been lying on the earth.

"Steady, now! Hold the horses right where they are until we can stay the trunk a little," father said, hurrying to raise one of the props into position under a big limb. The boys followed his example with other props, and soon they had the tree once more in its place. Ropes were fastened to the branches, too, and stayed to stakes about the tree, then a few good loads of earth were hauled, and stamped firmly around the base of the tree to give the roots a strong support.

"Suppose it will stand, father?" This was the question in the minds of them all. And who could answer it positively?

"If a hard wind should come before the roots get a good hold again, no doubt it will go down again; but we will hope for pleasant weather. Only a day or two ago I read how they saved an old elm-tree down East. That was a tree so old that it had a long history, and when it began to go to decay, so that it was likely to go over in some storm, just as our old friend did, the city forester, who has charge of such things, made up his mind that he would try to save it. One side of the tree had decayed so that there was a great hollow, weakening the tree very much. They filled the hollow with cement, and it took fifteen barrels in all. The top was trimmed up, and the cemented spot painted and covered with tin. Now they think the tree will stand another half-century, and if it does it will be about two hundred years old. It cost the town one hundred and fifty dollars to doctor the old elm up—a good deal more than it has us to right the King tree up—but I thought if they could afford to do so much for

All Over the Farm

the elm maybe it would pay us to see what we could do with our apple-tree."

That was a good many years ago. To-day the old King tree has a nice lot of splendid fruit on its branches. The props and ropes have long since been taken away, for the roots quickly grasped the soil about them, and struck deeper into the earth than ever before, as if fearful that some day another storm might come.

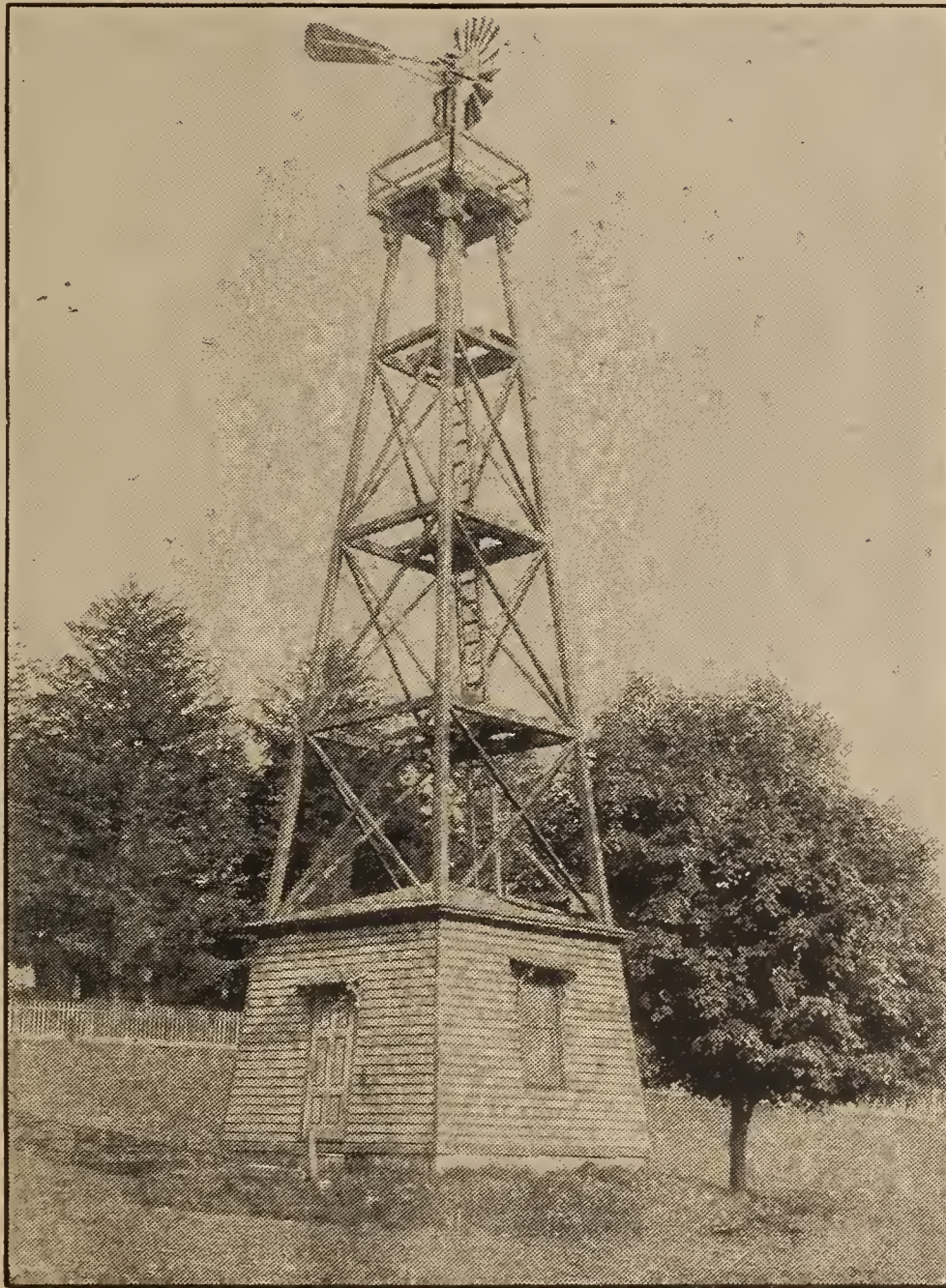
And it paid.

E. L. VINCENT.

It Might Have Been

Agriculture has its might-have-beens.

The farmer who is frugal and industrious, who meets with no serious business reverses, and who has a sympathetic wife to advise, encourage and help him, is pretty sure of a good living, but as a plain farmer he can no more get to be worth fifty thousand dollars than I can go to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania. Happily for his peace of mind and security of soul he generally does not covet the fifty thousand dollars any more than I do the office. I conceive it as laudable, however, that one who works and manages



A ONE-STORY INCLOSURE FORMS A CONVENIENT SUMMER-HOUSE

should try to make his efforts as profitable as possible. There is satisfaction in succeeding at one's work.

The colt that is of unknown breeding may with ordinary attention grow up into a "pretty good plug of a horse," but with good care and plenty of feed it would no doubt have made a very much better horse. With the good feed and care added to much better breeding he might have been a better horse for both pride and profit. The pig that weighs one hundred and fifty pounds when six months old ordinarily shows a fair profit to his owner, but another pig that at the same age with the same feed will pull the scales at one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred pounds is a might-have-been in swine-husbandry. The cow that receives no particular attention at her time of calving, is allowed to "find her calf in the back pasture," and may have to make her bed on the damp ground, or perhaps pass a day or night out in a chilling rain, doesn't always go to the bad, and may in a short time come up all right and give "a bucketful of milk." But who can tell how much larger bucket it would have required if she had been regarded and treated as a bovine mother undergoing the supreme demands of motherhood? The man who gets sixty bushels of corn to the acre one year with another takes uncton by remembering that there are a hundred farmers who get less to every one who gets more. But with the best seed, soil and culture the average might have been—can be—a hundred.

It is not the best farmers who are satisfied with the best they have done—they want the best that may be done; it is the "average farmer" who is satisfied to "let well enough alone." W. F. McSPARRAN.

Ashes

The value of the wood and coal ashes that accumulate about the house is often not realized. Wood-ashes contain about two per cent of phosphoric acid, and from two to eight per cent of potash, or an average of about five per cent potash. This would make the ashes worth thirty

cents a hundred pounds for these elements alone as a fertilizer. Wood-ashes also contain about forty per cent lime, which is worth something as an indirect fertilizer.

A moderate application of wood-ashes is a valuable aid in getting a stand of clover on soils that will not bring a paying crop of clover without the ashes.

Coal-ashes are not so valuable for the direct plant-food, but are valuable as an indirect fertilizer. I never saw it fail to help the grass crop to give the soil a light dressing of coal-ashes during the winter or early spring. A. J. LEGG.

Utilizing the Windmill

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1]

as there is too much risk in trusting them to these heights even when windows are carefully fastened.

The inclosed windmill of to-day is used for a summer-house and a view-tower. With the four large windows, one on each side, opening opposite, there is a good draft on warm days, and yet this ideal summer-house may be securely locked at night—a feature that is lacking in the average open summer-house—and the reading matter, sewing-materials and fancy-work need not be taken to the house on leaving the outdoor retreat in the evening. An inclosed windmill on the slope of a hill on the grounds of a certain suburban home commands such a fine view of woodland—sloping valley, with a winding stream at the foot of the incline—that it is used as a winter retreat quite as much as during the summer. One broad side of the roomy lower floor displays an open fireplace, with a smoke-flue so arranged that it passes through the two rooms above, and the smoke escapes from the rear window of the narrow fourth-floor room. In this instance the entire windmill inclosure is given over to the occupancy of the artist son of the family. Here his paints and brushes and canvases are secure from prying brothers and sisters, and solicitous housemaids bent on "cleaning things up." The first floor makes an ideal studio, with easels, draperies and wall-decorations arranged in studied simplicity, the whole being expressive of a workroom, with special stress upon the "work." Above, where finished canvases are on exhibition, the furnishings of the room are arranged with Oriental magnificence, while the room of the third floor, being too small for special furnishings, is used simply for a lookout-tower when the young artist feels in special need of inspiration. The fourth floor allows simply room for the smoke-flue, and the ladder leading to the top for purposes of oiling and caring for the wheel.

The interior walls of these windmill-rooms are most appropriately and satisfactorily finished with plaster coating or pebble-dashing. Any attempt at a smooth finish or conventional decorations in frescoing or papering is out of keeping with its surroundings. Plaster ornaments and square mirror-spaces decorate the walls, with ledges formed for holding potted plants. One of the most curious of these plaster-cast walls has recently been finished in "glass-dashing" instead of the usual plain pebble-dashing. Little bits of green, blue and purple glass have been mixed with the plaster and pebbles, and dashed upon the wall-surface of wet plaster, then lightly smoothed with the trowels to embed the sharp edges. When the whole is dry and firm it is easily kept fresh and free from dust, as water does not harm it, the finish being the same as that of pebble-dashing on the exterior walls of houses. The many particles of colored glass produce a curious glinting finish, that lends itself readily to quaint effects in decoration and furnishing.

Farm Notes

Much is frequently lost by hesitancy in trying the new varieties of grain and fruit. In recent years the Ben Davis apple, the Keiffer pear and the Elberta peach have made fortunes by not overcautious planters; not that these fruits are of the best quality, but they proved the money-makers.

The possibilities of electricity along agricultural lines are practically immeasurable. Where the farmer has sufficient capital and an abundance of coal, oil, gas or water power for generating electrical power, the various purposes for which electricity of a high voltage power can be used seem to be almost limitless. It has even been suggested that it is possible to assist Nature in the growth of plants by its application beneath the surface of the soil, or by the action of electric light be able to produce a constant supply of fruits, flowers and vegetables at all seasons.

Farm and Fireside Gives Cash Away

Five hundred dollars in cash divided up in twenty-one cash prizes, without the cost of a single penny to the subscriber, is the exact situation. See page 22. Send in your estimates—it's free for all. We don't ask for money—we're giving it away. Will you get your share? Act at once.



## Gardening

By T. GREINER

**M**ANY OF THE SPECIALTIES in farming, orcharding and gardening pay fully as well as the average product of manufactures. What particular specialties these are often depends on particular local conditions. In this county the peach and the Bartlett pear are the leaders among money-makers in soil-products.

**THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM** of successfully marketing fruit-products, such as apples, pears, plums, etc., in seasons of abundant supply is careful, conscientious grading and packing, and especially refusing to demoralize the market with rubbish. Really good fruit well packed always sells well if sent to the right market.

**CORN FOR SEED.**—I am going to be in worse shape next spring than I was last spring so far as my supply of seed-corn is concerned. Frost has already killed the plants, and many of the ears have not even begun to glaze. The sweet corn is especially backward, and I do not expect that any of it except the very earliest will be fit for seed. If I can find any that might be made to answer, it will be braided, and hung up in a place where neither frost nor mice, rats nor squirrels can touch it. I imagine that seed sweet corn will be in very scant supply another season, and quite high-priced.

**THE BIG BOSTON** is the lettuce most largely grown by the truckers on Long Island for the fall or early winter market. It appears to be rather coarse in leaf, but gives the bulk, and bulk is what the retailer wants during the winter. For myself, I prefer such a nice crisp, close-heading sort as the Salamander, of which seedsmen now give us a fine strain under the name of Perfection Salamander or Perfected Salamander. A share of the Long Island crop of late lettuce is put in barrels, and placed in cold storage for the holidays. This trade will most likely interfere quite seriously with the truckers around Norfolk, who grow lettuce (mostly Big Boston) for the holiday season in the same markets.

**WITH SEVERE FROSTS** late in the spring, killing frosts promptly on time in the fall, and rather cool weather prevailing between the two points, the summer of 1904 was disappointing in some respects with me. It has cut my crop of melons, late tomatoes, late sweet corn, etc., very short. The gardener has to take some risks. He plants early, running the risk of injury to plants by late spring frosts. He plants late, expecting to have some good things very late in the fall, provided early killing frosts do not interfere. As an average we gain more than we lose by running these risks, and while I know I am beaten in this game of chance this time, I am going to try my luck again next season, hoping that I will win then.

**PETROLEUM AND SAN JOSE SCALE.**—Spraying with crude petroleum in full strength has again proved a perfect success. A considerable percentage of my apples last year were utterly unfit for sale, or anything else but stock-food, on account of being spotted all over with the scale. Many, many barrels of otherwise good fruit were thrown into the hog-pen or fed to cattle and horses. The one rather hasty application of the petroleum late in April or early in May of this year, on trees already with open buds, and from the wind side only, shooting the fine mist-like spray all through the tree-limbs, has almost entirely annihilated the San Jose pest without injuring a leaf or bud, so that our apples and pears are now almost absolutely free from the telltale red spots, and the limbs and twigs are clean. A few trees which we did not think it worth while to spray, as we intended to cut them down, bear apples as badly spotted as any of them were last year. A more thorough spraying next spring from both sides (perhaps at different times, so as to always spray with the wind) will certainly give us a rest from the San Jose scale for some years to come. This treatment also appears to improve the general health and thrift of the trees.

**INCREASE IN THE USE OF PEPPERS.**—Older people can well remember the time when tomatoes were looked upon with suspicion rather than favor. The plants and fruit were considered more ornamental than useful. Now they have become a common dish, and highly appreciated, on the tables of both rich and poor. Now a new vegetable is coming more and more into popular favor—the common red pepper. Where one plant was grown ten years ago, we now find twenty or fifty. In the trucking-regions on Long Island, in New Jersey, around Norfolk, Va., and in other places, I came across large tracts comprising some acres, all in red peppers grown for market. Our Italian population seems to be very fond of this vegetable, of which we now have varieties of very mild flavor, so that the fruit can be eaten even raw without discomfort. People may soon learn to like them, and possibly these peppers are quite wholesome. I propose to begin eating them occasionally with bread and butter, raw, or fried like egg-plant and summer squash, etc. It is change, variety—what we are after, even in vegetables—and that is the spice of life. In New Jersey I found quite a large patch of the Magnum Dolce, which originated there, and has been introduced by Vaughn. It is of immense size, in shape almost a cube, only slightly tapering toward the blossom end, and quite sweet, leaving no trace of "smarty taste" in the mouth even after one partakes freely of the raw fruit. Eleven selected specimens once filled a half-bushel (New Jersey) peach-basket. This pepper is said to be a cross between the Chinese Giant and Pro-copp's Giant, and claimed to be an improvement in shape on the Chinese Giant. The cross was made by

Doctor Van Fleet. At Panmure, Maule's seed-gardens, I found a field of Chinese Giant pepper, showing an immense crop of immense peppers, apparently not materially differing in the size and shape of the individual peppers from Doctor Van Fleet's newer production, the Magnum Dolce. I am not able to state just now whether these immense and very sweet peppers will become more popular in our markets, and especially among the Italians, who seem to be fond of somewhat pungent things, than the smaller and higher-flavored Ruby or other red peppers. Yellow peppers will probably not "take" so well in market.

**THE PEPPER CROP.**—It will be easy enough to supply all the demand that may spring up for peppers. It is not a difficult crop to grow. What it needs is good warm soil that is well provided with humus. We need not be in a great hurry to start the plants, either, and these require comparatively little room until planted out in open ground. I believe I can grow a dozen pepper-plants in the space that I usually give to my early tomatoes, either in the greenhouse or hot-bed or frames. The plants transplant easily, and there will be little loss if the operation is performed with about the same care that a good gardener uses when setting out cabbage-plants. The flea-beetle is about the only insect enemy the plant has, and a black rot of the fruit about the only disease. I have never yet seen the necessity of spraying peppers.

**POISONS FOR CABBAGE-EATERS.**—I see it reported that a family of Wade, N. Y., has been poisoned by eating cabbage that had been sprinkled with Paris green to get rid of the green worm. If this is true, the poison must have been applied in a very careless manner—in fact, I can hardly understand how it is possible for the Paris green to be conveyed, even in a fine spray, to any part of a solid cabbage that is to be eaten. The outer leaves cover the edible part so completely that I would not apprehend any danger for people who will use ordinary care in cleaning the cabbage-heads properly (especially removing the outer layers of the leaves) before cutting the heads up or cooking them. The only danger might be for animals that are fed with the wastes. Yet it seems hardly necessary to use arsenical poisons for the cabbage-worm. We have so many other, and to man harmless, remedies for this worm that I have never yet applied such strong poisons to my cabbage. Kerosene emulsion, tobacco-tea, hot soap-suds, etc., sprayed forcibly upon the cabbage or dashed upon them, or tobacco-dust or other dusty materials applied freely to the plants, will surely free them from the pest, and there is no danger in such applications, nor even the fear of danger.

**PETROLEUM FOR TREES.**—A Pennsylvania reader asks whether petroleum is the oil that one buys in the stores for lighting purposes, and whether it is safe to use it on grapes, plum and peach trees, etc. I hope that my reports of the successful use of "crude petroleum" for the San Jose scale will not induce any of my friends to try the kerosene, or coal-oil, of our stores for spraying on trees, in the erroneous supposition that petroleum and kerosene are one and the same thing. Our experiment stations insist that even crude petroleum (which, as the name indicates, is the original product as it comes up out of our oil-wells) is dangerous to use on trees in full strength. I have sprayed apple, pear and cherry trees with the undiluted crude petroleum, a thick, amber-colored liquid, applied at a time when the buds had already broken, yet never noted the least injury to the trees or opened buds, but on the other hand, with the most happy results in clearing out insects and fungous pests. I am afraid to use it on peach-trees and plum-trees, but do not feel sure that even these trees would be injured by the same application. Before using it indiscriminately I prefer to wait until I can try it on a few of such trees and on a few grapes, but I have used it on currant and gooseberry bushes with only good results. Never, under any circumstances, use kerosene, or coal-oil, in full strength on any tree, or petroleum on trees in leaf.

**FIGS AT THE NORTH.**—I find it easy enough, and quite interesting, to grow a few figs. It might be too expensive to grow them on a large scale, and I will have to leave that to my friends further south, although I have seen quite a large tree, or rather bush, growing in open ground at Niagara-on-the-Lake, in Canada. Every fall the stalks are bent down to the ground, fastened there in some manner, and then covered with litter and earth. In the spring they are released, and soon start into growth and fruiting. I have a single-stemmed tree, pruned into good shape, and kept in a large tub. Usually I have this in the greenhouse. If that is not kept going early in the winter, the tree, tub and all, is put into a corner in the cellar, to be taken back to the greenhouse in February or March. In July or August I have ripe figs. The question with me was what to do with them. Here at the North we have such a variety of excellent fruits right along—strawberries, cherries, gooseberries, currants, Junc-berries, raspberries, blackberries, apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc., and later on grapes—that we scarcely appreciate the taste of the fresh fig. A short time ago I had the chance to pick ripe figs from the tree in North Carolina, and I enjoyed it as a novel sensation; but I cannot say that I really have a hankering after fresh figs any more, or that I find a great deal to admire in the flavor of that fruit. We did put some in cans. My Southern friends tell me that if we want to put the fresh figs to that use they should first be treated with hot alum-water, so as to remove the roughness in the skin, then cooked, and put up in a syrup. We have had them once before in syrup, but without the alum treatment, and they were very fine. I confess, however, that I keep the tree more for ornament and curiosity than for its fruit in a practical way. Yet I believe that some city merchant would willingly pay me a fancy price for the beautiful little tree when well set with fruit approaching maturity, and it might be more profitable to grow fig-trees for such purpose in a small way than to grow winter lettuce or forced radishes.

## Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

**D**RYING PEARS.—C. H. S., New Boston, N. H. It is quite common to dry pears, although they are not very much in demand. In doing this the pears are generally halved when of ordinary size, and they are dried in the same way as apples. The fruit should be quite firm and hard when prepared. Pears with some little acidity are far better than those that are sweet.

**ROSE-RUST.**—Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Mass. Yours of July 30th came during my absence, and was referred to another for reply. I returned from a trip recently, and found it on my desk apparently unanswered. I do not understand how this happened. The inquiry was in regard to a certain rose-leaf which was inclosed, and which I find to be badly infected with rose-rust, or "Phragmidium subcorticum." The best method of preventing this is to spray the branches and the soil about the bushes in the spring, before the buds open, with a copper-sulphate solution, at the rate of two ounces to three gallons of water. The occasional use of Bordeaux on the foliage in the summer would also act as a preventive. I fear this reply is of about as much value to you as a last year's bird's nest, but nevertheless I make it, so that you may know that I do not intend to let my correspondence drag along in this way, and I am ashamed to send this answer so late.

**CONTROLLING THE BLOOMING-PERIOD OF TREES.**—G. F. M., Quintette, Fla. It is very unusual to have a request for a method of advancing the blooming-period of trees. What most horticulturists are trying to do is to get varieties that will bloom rather late, so as to be out of the way of late spring frosts. I am inclined to think that it would be impossible to bring your trees into bloom so early that the bees had not started flight. It is warmth that forces the trees into growth, and it is warmth, also, that starts activity in the bees. I am inclined to think that the connection between the time of blooming, the presence of the bees, and the attack of blight on your trees, is not quite so clear as you evidently think. I know the generally accepted theory in regard to the spread of blight by bees, and it seems to me that the bee-keepers in your vicinity ought to combine to prevent the bees from flying until after the Le Conte and Kieffer pears are out of bloom, if you are positive that they spread the blight. Anyway, it would be an interesting experiment, which ought to be carried on without any great trouble, and it should merit the interest of every enterprising bee-keeper. It would be quite a small matter to cover the hives with netting, so as to allow the bees to get out, but at the same time not fly away from the hive until after the time these trees are in flower. In such a case the bees would have to be fed in the hive, and possibly it would be necessary to go to the expense of feeding the bees for a short time. In my opinion, the application of nitrate of soda to the land would not advance the blooming-period of the trees. A short time ago I was told that in the vicinity of Fresno the best orchardists were opposed to having any bees about their places, and this sentiment had so extended that there were practically no bees kept about the large pear orchards there.

**GRAPE-VINE ROOT-LOUSE.**—W. H. H., Barberton, Ohio. The grape-leaf sent, which has many hard, blister-like swellings on its surface, is affected by what is known as the leaf form of the grape-vine root-louse, or "phylloxera." It is quite common on some of our native grapes, especially on the frost grape. It is this root-louse that has prevented growing the European wine-grape in this country. Our American grapes are not especially injured by it, but on the European grapes it destroys the roots. By the exchange of vines between this country and Europe this root-louse was introduced into France and some of the other principal grape-growing sections of Europe, and it spread very rapidly, so as to almost cause a panic in some of the wine-growing sections there, and the French government offered a large reward for some means of controlling it. After many experiments with the use of carbon bisulphid, flooding the roots, and in other ways killing out the lice, the method that has finally succeeded has been that of grafting the European wine-grapes upon the roots of the American frost grape, or river-bank grape, so that now the most successful vineyardists in France plant only vines that are grafted on what is known as resistant stock—that is, stocks of the American wild grapes. It is interesting to note also that this root-louse was originally confined to the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and that it was not found on the Pacific coast until introduced with grape-vines. As a result of this introduction the best vineyardists in California have had to follow the experience of the French vineyardists, and work their vines on resistant stocks. In answering inquiries from small-fruit growers as to the best methods of preventing many of the diseases for which it is necessary to spray, I have often been puzzled to find some simple remedy that was within their reach. As yet little attention has been paid to the supplying of the different mixtures in small, convenient forms adapted to the wants of the small grower, who naturally would not care to fuss with the mixing of such things as Bordeaux and other mixtures which require some little time and are apt to make more or less dirt. There is, however, a form of Bordeaux mixture, known as dry Bordeaux, which is put up in packages that can be used by small growers, and I think this can be obtained from most of the large seedsmen and other dealers in garden supplies. I remember using some of it a few years ago in quite a successful way. The use of dry Bordeaux mixture by a dust-sprayer is one that I think is especially adapted to the wants of the grower of a few vines.



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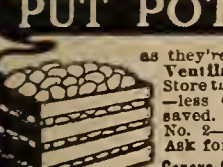
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## Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

**Plastered Houses**

IF ALL poultry-houses were lathed and plastered with two coats of mortar, the lice problem would be solved and the cold drafts shut off. To destroy lice it would then only be necessary to burn enough sulphur in the poultry-house once a week to fill it with dense fumes, keeping it shut for an hour, and the work would be done. When the house is not lathed and plastered it is not close enough, and too much fresh air comes in when the sulphur is burning. Whitewashing will also be easier on a plastered wall, and the poultry-house will be warm in winter, and the hens more comfortable and profitable.

**Roup**

When roup appears in a flock, and rapidly spreads, the probability is that it is in a form that is highly contagious, and that one hen in the flock has caused all the trouble. A fowl may have the germs of roup within itself, and they may remain dormant under good conditions and surroundings, but the first exposure to cold may be the beginning of its appearance as an ailment, and other fowls in contact with it—that drink from the same water-fountain, or pick over the same ground—may become affected, and the disease spread from one to the other. It is best at such a stage to destroy all sick birds, disinfect, and get new stock.

**Rapid Feathering of Chicks**

The feathering of chicks depends on several matters, but much also depends on the breed of the chicks. The chicks of non-sitting breeds seem to begin to shoot out feathers from the wings before they are two days old, which is a drawback, as rapid feathering is weakening. Brahma and Cochin chicks feather very slowly, sometimes appearing to be almost naked for weeks; but they are hardy, and stand it well, as they are not weakened by rapid feathering. Sometimes the backs of the chicks will be against the hot pipes of brooders, causing loss of feathers on that portion of the body. It has been found that when chickens feather slowly more of them are raised, as they are not weakened by growing a large covering of feathers at an age when they cannot endure the process.

**Feeding Geese**

The bill of the goose and duck is designed for the partaking of larger substances than are relished by the hen, and they do not confine their diet to a very limited variety. Geese will eat corn and oats, but food of a more bulky character is preferred. Their livers are large, proportionately, and they have very large digestive capacity. They prefer grass, especially clover, and some weeds, such as purslane, are delicacies. Ground grain moistened with milk is excellent in the early part of the year, and a little ground meat added is always of advantage. This ground grain may be oats, corn, bran or middlings. Once a day on grain, with scalded clover at night, is sufficient. During favorable seasons turn ducks and geese on grass, and give no other food. Too much grain prevents eggs from hatching.

**Throat Diseases**

Throat diseases in fowls are sometimes similar to those incident to humans, and the sooner such affected fowls are destroyed the better, as no treatment can be given without frequent handling of the sick birds, even should diphtheria exist. The best remedy is to sprinkle a pinch of chlorate of potash on the roof of the mouth and down the throat of each bird at night, with a swabbing or spraying of one part of peroxid of hydrogen and three parts water in the morning. It may happen that certain fowls or breeds are more subject to the disease than others, which denotes that the birds so affected belong to a family that is more liable to the disease than others. In all cases be sure to avoid drafts of air, and omit grain from the food, as it is heating. Resort to lean meat, allowing only an ounce to each fowl once a day.

**Rake Up the Leaves**

One of the best methods of making the poultry-house warm in winter at a small cost is to keep the floor well littered. When the floor of a poultry-house is covered to the depth of from two to six inches with litter—such as

dirt, cut straw, refuse hay or leaves—there is not only a protection against loss of heat and the prevention of cold currents from below, but the drafts of air which flow across the floor are prevented. The additional comfort of the poultry-house by the use of such litter will be appreciated by the hens. They will be more active, and will also keep busily employed in working in the litter. Experienced poultrymen give more attention to keeping the floor of the poultry-house clean than they do to the food, as no amount of food will enable the hens to lay if they are not kept warm and busy, while if warm they will sometimes lay even if the food is only of the ordinary kind. Litter is cheap, and there is no reason for neglecting its use. A straw-cutter should be kept, not only to cut straw for litter, but also to cut clover for the fowls. If the straw is cut in lengths of about six inches it is all that is required, but leaves are superior to any other material.

**Market Preferences**

In this country the customers seem partial to appearances. The Dorkings and Games are superior table-fowls, but they are deficient in hardiness when young, and in prolificacy as adults, compared with some breeds. The Games and Dorkings thrive better in England than in this country, and the Brahma cross is a good one here because the birds of that breed are hardy. Dorkings, like turkeys, in this country are tender when young, but after they are well feathered are hardy. If one wishes superb, choice table-poultry for his own table, let him try a cross of either Indian Game or Pit Game on Dorking hens, and he will have the best to be had. Another point is that American customers prefer yellow legs in market fowls, although such breeds as Dorkings, Langshans, Houdans and nearly all kinds of Pit Games have dark, willow or flesh-color legs. There is nothing to indicate quality in the color of the legs. The main point is to raise the chicks, and a little Brahma or Cochin blood will be valuable in that respect. The Houdan is nearly equal to the Dorking, and is a better layer.

**Care and Management**

Beginners should not consider any kind of work too laborious if they expect to succeed with early broilers. All who have ever attempted to hatch chicks and raise broilers with incubators and brooders admit that the work is tedious and laborious, and that constant care—day and night—is necessary. In the winter, however, when a large number are seeking work, it is as profitable to apply labor in broiler-raising as in any other direction. It is the work that makes the business pay, and it is because so many have endeavored to save labor that they have not succeeded. Why do broilers sometimes sell for fifty cents a pound? Because it requires so much hard work and risk to raise them, and because over one half of the young chicks die before they are six weeks old. It is the heavy loss of young chicks that entails the cost, and this loss can only be averted by constant care. The high prices for broilers compensate for the labor, for if but little labor was required the supply would be much greater than the demand. Broiler-raising in winter, therefore, is a means of employment, and it will pay any farmer to endeavor to learn how to hatch and raise chicks by artificial means, determining, however, not to spare labor in the enterprise.

**Inquiries Answered**

**FATTENING LATE CHICKS.**—M. G. S., Charleston, W. Va., asks for "the best food for fattening late-hatched chicks." An excellent method is to feed at least three times daily, allowing a variety of food, of which corn-meal should largely predominate.

**THE LEGHORNS.**—F. S. R., Tallahassee, Fla., "has a flock of Brown Leghorns, and wishes to know if it will be advantageous to cross with Barred Plymouth Rocks." In such a climate as that of Florida the pure-bred Leghorn cannot be improved upon. It would be a mistake to cross with any other breed.

**PRICES OF EGGS, ETC.**—J. E., Bowling Green, Va., requests information regarding "the market preferences for light and dark eggs, and the prices thereof." The color of eggs, so far as preference is concerned, seems to be local. New York City prefers eggs with white shells, while Boston gives a little more for those that are dark.

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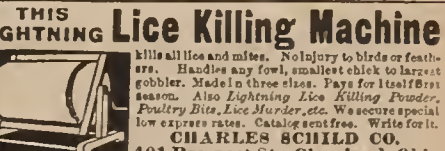
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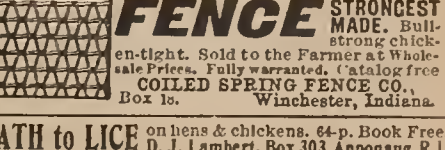
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# Live Stock and Dairy

## Horses Need Bedding

HOW MANY horses are kept with little or no bedding? The horse should have plenty of bedding at all times. During the winter, and summer as well, the horse should be kept comfortable, and it is impossible to keep the horse warm in winter without a liberal supply of bedding. A horse cannot be comfortable if required to sleep on a cold, wet floor, and besides, it is a cruel practice.

Some of my neighbors have told me that I am wasteful, but I find there is more profit in putting spoiled hay and straw under the stock, and letting it increase the value of the manure, than to let the stock eat it and go through the winter in a weakened condition.

How does a horse look which has been sleeping on wet manure, and has it sticking all over him? It would pay to arrange a little different for looks alone. A horse needs a comfortable place to sleep as well as man.

Threshed clover is worth little as feed, but makes the best of bedding. It mixes with the manure, absorbs the liquid, and increases the value of the whole. Straw is also good bedding. If the straw is well kept there is some good feed in it, and the coarsest can be used for bedding. I keep some sheaf-oats to feed the horses during the winter. They will eat the heads and part of the straw, and the remainder is thrown out for bedding. This is the best winter feed for horses, and combines bedding with the feed.

One man who makes his horses sleep on bare floors said he did not see how I could afford to waste bedding in that way, for horses need no bedding. I am glad I can see how I can afford to do it. It pays me, and will pay every one. It pays in every way to keep a horse comfortable, and if I could say something that would prevent some of the cruelty which is practised I would do it.

E. J. WATERSTRIPE.

## Question the Cows

It is a misfortune of the dairy business that a dairyman is ever willing to work with unprofitable cows. It is generally conceded that the summer season, when pasture and other green feeds are abundant, is the season when cows may be most cheaply fed. It is not the season, however, when they may be most cheaply milked—when the weather is hot, flies annoying, and the farm work pressing. It is passing strange and an irony of the business that a farmer will work hard afield all day, and come to the barn in the evening and pull away at more or less cows that may not be returning him a decent compensation for the labor. I like to believe that so many farmers continue to do this through the bliss of ignorance, and not from a definite policy of their occupation—that is, ignorance of exactly what the cow is doing. For unless she is a cow of good capabilities, and is well fed, and her product weighed or measured and tested, how but ignorant can her owner be of what she is accomplishing?

True, the summer season may be the one of cheapest feeding, but no season can have feed and labor cheap enough to furnish justification to the unprofitable cow. A cow's ability for profit is a constitutional attribute, and after the duty of the feeder has been well done the careful dairyman will consult the record of his scale and tester, and say to each of his cows, "How is it with you?"

As a rule the best dairy-cows do not get externally fat, and some half-way teachers would have us believe that any evidence of such a condition should be the beginning of such a cow's condemnation. I have not always found it a safe test. A cow of the strict dairy-breeds is not likely ever to get fat as we see the Galloway or Hereford, but if by reason of feeding-economy I widen the ration so that some of my Jerseys take on extra flesh I am rather inclined to regard her as a provident creature. I certainly do not guess that she must be unprofitable simply because she makes a little fat, and therefore banish her from my herd. True, I consider the bodily fat as a reason for suspicion and my watching her more closely and asking her more minutely, "Is it well with you?"

W. F. McSPARRAN.

## Help that Million Along

Just one new subscription in addition to his own from every reader, and FARM AND FIRESIDE will have a million. All subscriptions sent in before November 7, 1904, entitle the subscriber to a chance for one of our gold prizes. See page 22.

## The Foundation Herd of Swine

### SELECTING THE SOWS

The first selection of breeding-stock is of prime importance. The effects of mismatching are always difficult to breed out of a herd, and the effect on a beginner is such that a mistake may completely discourage him. It is good economy to make haste slowly at this time. The start should be made with a few animals—five sows will make a large enough herd for the first year. They should be good individuals, and it will even be much better to buy one high-class sow than five poor ones. This will be real economy, and the development of the herd will prove its value. It will be well if a beginner can obtain the assistance of an old and successful breeder in making a start.


The expression "the male is half the herd" is repeatedly quoted. So far as our knowledge of heredity has developed, other conditions being equal, there is uniform prepotency in both sexes—the influence of the two parents on the offspring is theoretically equal. Therefore, if the boar is half the herd, the sows certainly make up the other half, and their selection is a highly important matter. They may be purchased, already bred, some time before the boar, and quite an item of expense will thus be saved: then by the time the sows have been watched and studied for a season, and have each raised a litter of pigs, the owner will be much better prepared to select a suitable male, and he can then procure one to use on both dams and offspring.

The sows selected should be nearly the same age, which should be about twelve months, and all should be safe in pig, preferably to the same boar. Their individual characteristics ought, perhaps, to be first looked to. While hogs do not show the strong differences of sex that we look for in a cow or mare, sex characteristics always constitute a marked feature of a good brood-sow. The smoother forehead and the lighter, finer neck are points of distinction from the signs of masculinity in a boar. The forehead should be broad between the eyes, the throat clean and trim, the neck moderately thin, and the shoulders smooth and deep; the back should be fairly wide and straight, and ample room for the vital organs should be provided by a good width and depth of chest, well-sprung ribs and straight, deep sides—a deep, capacious body from end to end. Depth of chest and abdomen are specially important in a brood-sow. Pinched chests and waists must be avoided. It is generally advised that sows that have much length of body should be selected for breeding-purposes, length of body being regarded as an indication of fecundity. It will certainly do no harm to select sows that are especially long, but care should always be taken that quality goes with the increase in length. The loose-jointed, long-coupled, slow-maturing and slow-fattening type should not be allowed to get a foothold in the herd. The influence of length of body on a sow's fecundity is by no means positively known. Many very short-bodied sows have proved to be wonderfully prolific breeders. The surest means by which to select prolific sows is to keep an accurate record of the herd, and cull out all sows that do not yield a certain percentage of pigs annually. Each sow should have at least twelve well-developed teats, thus providing for the proper nourishment of large litters.

The important qualifications of the market hog should always be looked for—namely, smoothly covered shoulders, a wide, straight, deeply fleshed back, well-sprung ribs, straight, deep sides, broad rumps and deep, well-rounded hams. A broad, well-developed pelvic cavity will most generally insure a sow easy in parturition. The body should stand on moderately short, straight legs, with a moderate amount of bone. All hogs, particularly breeding-animals, should stand well up on the toes. There is a tendency, more marked in some breeds than in others, for the pasterns to break down, so that the animal walks on the pastern-bone instead of on the toes. This is particularly the case with the hind pasterns, and is oftener noticed in boars than in sows. It is a weakness that seriously impairs the usefulness of the animal.

Brood-sows should, of course, show quality, but this should not become over-refined and delicate. Extremes of refinement usually lead to delicacy of constitution and frequently accompany sterility.

As a last, but very important, point, these first sows should be uniform in



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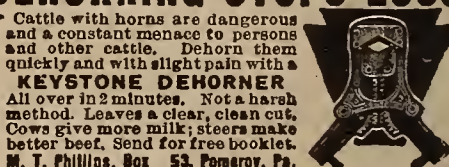
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Live Stock and Dairy

type. Uniformity of type goes far beneath the surface. It includes every part of the internal organization. The reproductive system, the digestive system, the circulatory system, and even the nervous system, influence uniformity. The breeder may often be disappointed in the results from sows that he thought were of a uniform type. His pigs are a heterogeneous lot, unpleasing to the eye, unsatisfactory in the feed-lot and profitless to the pocket. In such a case a lack of uniformity in the powers of heredity may no doubt be assigned as the cause of these unfortunate results. It must be borne in mind that it is comparatively easy to select sows that are uniform in quality, constitution and conformation. This may be done by any skilful judge of hogs. But our only basis for the selection of animals uniform in reproductive powers and heredity of type is the breeding-record of their sires and dams and the standard of the herds from which they come. For this reason it is readily apparent why it is an advantage for the beginner to select his sows from one well-established herd. Whether the sows will be uniform in breeding-powers can be determined definitely only by testing them in the herd, but to select them from the same herd or from herds of similar breeding will be a reasonable guaranty of good results. When a sow has shown herself to be a prolific breeder she should be retained in the herd as long as her reproductive powers are maintained.

Uniformity in a herd is the surest index to the worth of the stock and the skill of the breeder, and its advantages are obvious. A uniform lot of pigs will feed better, look better when fattened, and command a higher price on the market, than a mixed lot. With a bunch of sows closely conforming to the same standard, whose reproductive powers are similar, uniform pigs may be expected.

The importance of the male in the herd should not be asserted at the expense of the females, yet the importance of a male of marked excellence must not be minimized. The boar represents fifty per cent of the reproductive power of the herd concentrated in one animal; the sows represent an equal amount of reproductive force, divided up among ten, twenty or fifty individuals. If, then, these females do not in their conformation and fecundity conform strictly to the same type, they are merely convenient machines for the birth and rearing of young, and not what they might be,

never allow the standard of his sows to be lowered, and should always couple them with a boar of a little better grade. One thing must not be forgotten, and it indicates the chief difference between the influence of the two sexes in the herd: A superior boar may be used on a herd of inferior sows with good results, but the use of an inferior boar on sows of high quality will have a disastrous outcome. The one method raises the standard of the herd; the other inevitably lowers it.

A boar with the male characteristics strongly developed should be selected, preferably as a yearling, or else as a pig that had been purchased at the same time as the sows and allowed to come to maturity before using. He should have a strongly masculine head and a well-crested neck. His shoulders should be developed according to age, but strong shoulder-development in pigs under a year or eighteen months is objectionable. The same indications of a good pork-producing carcass that the sows require should be seen in the boar—a broad, straight, deeply fleshed back, much depth and length of side, and well-developed hind quarters. The boar should be selected to correct any defects that may be common to the sows. For example, if the sows are rather coarse in bone and loosely built, the boar should have high quality—fine bone, skin and hair; if the sows tend toward over-refinement and delicacy, the boar should be rather "rangy" and strong-boned. There is a common belief that the male parent influences principally the extremities and general appearance of the offspring, while the vital organs (the heart, lungs and viscera) resemble those of the female parent. This theory is strongly questioned by some modern authorities on heredity; but so long as our knowledge of the subject is so limited, and this particular phase is in dispute, it can do no harm to select breeding-animals according to the old ideas. The visible organs of the reproductive system should be well developed and clearly defined. A boar should not be bought with small, indefinitely placed testicles. Avoid particularly a boar with only one testicle visible.

The boar should stand up on his toes. There should not be the slightest indication of weakness in the pasterns of a young one. In a mature boar (two or three years of age) that has seen hard service it may be expected that he will be a little "down on his pasterns, but a



SIGNAL OF MAPLE GROVE—A CHAMPION AYRSHIRE BULL

an influential force in furthering the plans of the breeder and raising the standard of the herd.

SELECTING THE BOAR

If there is a tendency at times to unduly exalt the influence of the boar and neglect that of the sows, the beginner should not permit himself to reverse things and entirely neglect the boar. It was, indeed, the feeling that any male could be used so long as he had sufficient strength for service that brought about arguments in favor of the value of the boar. A breeder cannot afford to neglect the animals of either sex. The male has, perhaps, the greater influence on the herd, for the simple reason that every pig in the herd is sired by him, whereas they have not all the same dam. To achieve the best results a breeder should

six or eight months old pig that does not carry himself on upright pasterns is not a safe animal to select for a herd-boar, as the hind pastern will be in much danger of breaking down with a little age and service. Look carefully to the set of the hind legs. The hock should be carefully set and straight. A crooked hock is as great a drawback as a weak pastern.—From "Pig Management," Farmers' Bulletin No. 205, United States Department of Agriculture.

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## Farm Selections

### Lime for Clover-Sick Land

**M**Y EXPERIENCE is that the best treatment for clover-sick land is liming. It is commonly said that land is clover-sick when it no longer gives a stand or holds a crop of the plant. The usual cause of this failure of clover is acidity of the soil. Another cause is the gradual disappearance of humus, making the soil tighter, sooner to dry out in a drought, and slower of drainage when rains are excessive. Further than this, the soil may have become so impoverished as to be lacking in the mineral elements to support the crop. These several causes may coexist, but usually it is the acidity more than anything else, as shown by the marked effect of an application of lime. There is something about an acid soil that is peculiarly inimical to clover. The seeds do not germinate so well, and the plants are puny and weak. The sourness of the soil checks the growth of those nitrifying bacteria which are especially useful to clover. Whatever causes have brought this condition, lime will correct it by neutralizing the pernicious weeds.

A few years ago I came into possession of a small farm on which clover, although grown for years in the rotation, had become mere nothing. Its fellow-crop, timothy, had usurped the place of importance, and crowded the clover into the background. Realizing the value of this leguminous crop for feeding and for the building up of the soil when properly handled, I started out to discover the cause of the decline. Manuring, although making general improvement, did not help the clover sufficiently. I then tried muriate of potash upon the wheat, which was to be seeded down to clover and timothy. It helped both grass crops a little, but what I wanted was to see the clover grow so strong as to keep back the timothy, for a time at least. Shortly after this in another field I got about half a stand of clover, and on this the first autumn I applied lime at the rate of twenty-five bushels to the acre. As a result I noticed that I never had clover to go through the winter so well, and the second year of mowing I cut nearly as much clover as the first year. I next applied lime to the wheat-ground previous to seeding with wheat and harrowing in, and when I saw the clover grow on that ground after taking off the wheat I knew I had solved the difficulty. It grew so thickly and luxuriantly that I was compelled to mow it about the middle of August and gather for hay.

For a complete reclamation of the clover-sick land attention must be paid to the humus-content and mechanical condition of the soil. Soils becoming deteriorated as to these points have less drought-resisting powers, and in consequence the young clover often perishes during a dry spell. Clay soils, becoming hard through the working out of the vegetable matter, resist the penetrating roots, and should be made more porous by underdrainage, tillage and bulky manures. There may be soils that are not adapted to the growing of clover, but where it has once flourished it can be made to do well again in a proper rotation. While the general system of farming doubtless needs changing, I think I have named the specific for the cure—that is, lime. Wood-ashes are generally as good, or better, as they contain potash as well as carbonate of lime, but they are more costly than lime. Light and frequent applications of lime are better than heavy ones far apart.—John McHale, in the Practical Farmer.

### Pumpkin-Seeds and Dairy-Cows

A. L. M., Earlham, Iowa, submits the following inquiry: "Will pumpkin-seeds decrease the flow of milk when fed to dairy-cows?"

There is a common impression that the seeds should be removed from pumpkins before feeding them to dairy-cows, and that they have a tendency to decrease the flow of milk. There does not appear to be a well-grounded foundation for this belief. A great many successful dairymen feed pumpkins without removing the seeds, and I do not know of any case where a test has been made that has verified the belief that pumpkin-seeds have a tendency to decrease the milk-flow of dairy-cows.—C. F. Curtis, in The Breeders' Gazette.

### Going Toward the Million

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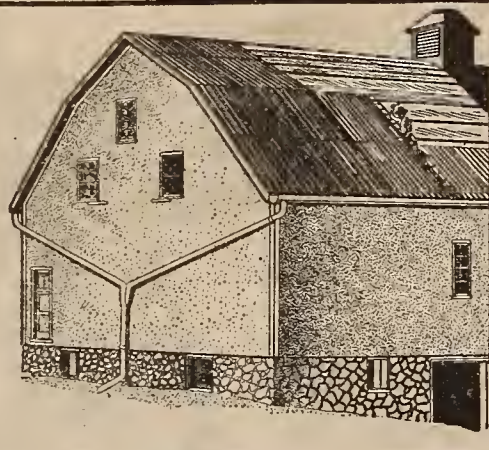
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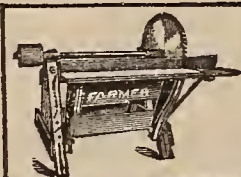
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Address WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Department of Agents, Springfield, Ohio



# The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Hon. N. J. Bachelder

EVERY person who rises to so high a level as to be distinguishable from the great multitude must be possessed of some positive qualities before which mankind is bound to bow. His individuality must be so persistent and invincible, so assertive and commanding, that he can overtop the ambitions of lesser men, and grasp the golden fruit that lies in the shadowy distance. If he secures his position by the practice of fraud and chicanery, Nature, which abhors dissembling, will circumvent him, and his toy house, built on falsities and unwisdom, will tumble upon him and his co-workers. If he, however, rises to eminence step by step, supported always by the collected wisdom of the people, proving himself a determined advocate of truth and justice, Nature beneficently smiles upon him, and crowns his brow with laurel. She gives him the fairy wand that will disenchant the forces hitherto bound in iron-lidded sleep, and waken them to life and activity. Such a man is not content with the outward semblances of magisterial power, the pomp and ceremony of office, the usufruct of position, the sycophantic fawning of self-seekers. He must use his power to promote justice, wisdom, the spiritual and physical well-being of his people. Such a man is Nahum J. Bachelder, lecturer of the National Grange, governor of New Hampshire, and heir to a yet more distinguished position in the United States Senate.

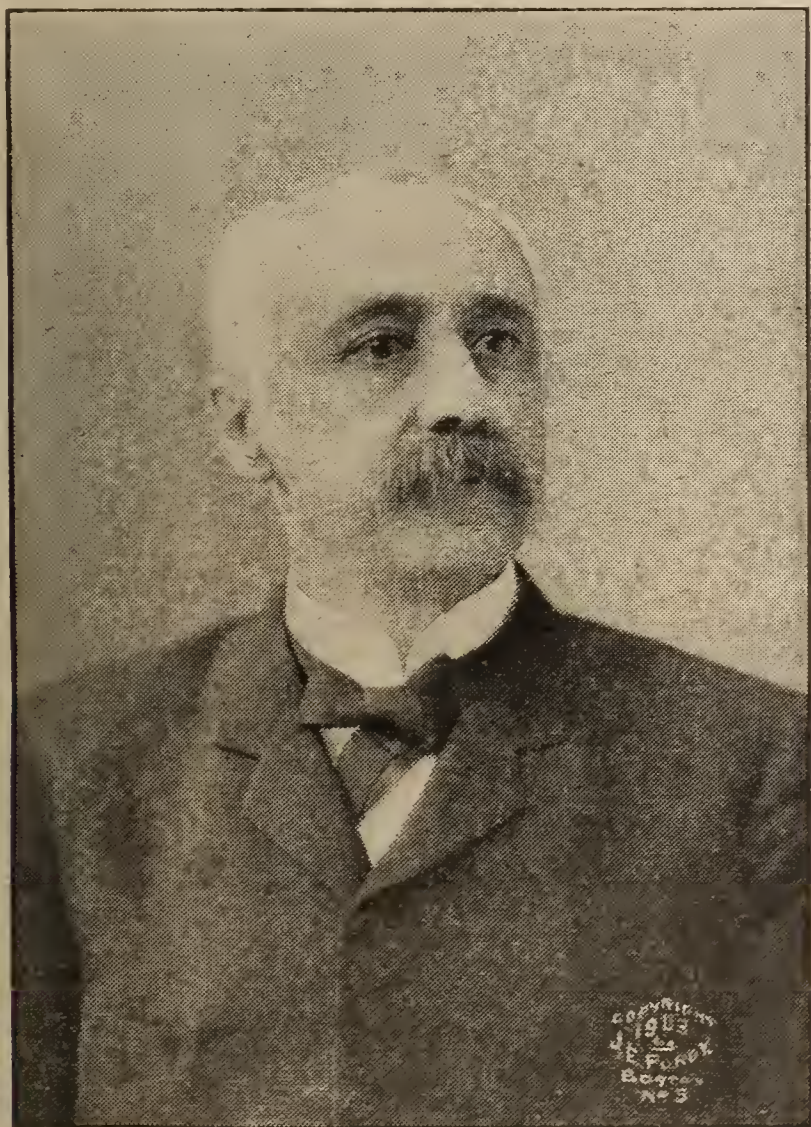
Mr. Bachelder comes of rare old New England stock, noted for its integrity, sagacity, public-spirit and high moral purpose. Born in 1854, he is at that golden age when the generous impulses of youth are moderated by experience and calm judgment. He supplemented the education of the common school by several years in Franklin Academy and New Hampton Institute. He taught a

he has filled with honor to himself and the financial betterment of the people. He was also called to act as immigration commissioner, and secretary of the state cattle commission. Thus it is seen that his life is not one of ease, but of devotion to duty. Like the Brahmans, who were not permitted to sit down to the table until they could recount some useful deed done that day, so great was their abhorrence of idleness, so is idleness abhorrent to Governor Bachelder. The amount he accomplishes in a day is remarkable, yet he always has an open ear for the needy and a ready hand to assist languishing industries.

Perhaps one of his farthest-reaching acts was the institution of "Home-coming Week," an idea that states, counties and towns have recognized as wise and appropriated. By this means he hoped to bring back to their native heath the native stock, and rejuvenate the country with true American blood.

He has softened the animosities between town and country, and united the people in zeal for excellence and virtue. When the farmers clamored for a governor there were doubts and misgivings in the minds of many, but the wise administration, the quiet, unassuming, yet persistent, devotion to the welfare of all the people has eradicated that notion. It will be an easier matter for a farmer-governor to be elected in the East by reason of the admirable precedent established by Governor Bachelder. He was elected not because the politicians wanted him, but because the farmers of both parties demanded his election. This goes to show that farmers are not so blindly partizan as some believe, but that on the contrary they are willing to sink party prejudice when one they trust is nominated.

Mr. Bachelder has spoken on grange topics in nearly every state in the Union, and his "Bulletin" has been a powerful



GOVERNOR NAHUM J. BACHELDER

few terms, and then took up the business of dairying and market gardening. In this he has been very successful, and he owns one of the finest farms in the state. It is the same land that his great-grandfather cleared in 1782.

In 1877 Governor Bachelder united with the grange, and six years later his worth as a leader placed him in the state master's chair. He was a member of the national executive committee six years, and is now serving his second term as national lecturer. He is a member of the legislative committee of the National Grange, and always an effective power for the farmer's rights.

In 1887 he was made secretary of the state board of agriculture, a position

advocate of the education of the farmers. He is a Mason, a Congregationalist, a member of the University and Woonanet clubs of Concord. Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of master of arts in 1881. In 1887 he married Mary A. Putney. They have two children.

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**PLEASE REMEMBER** we are real manufacturers—not simply dealers; we guarantee our product under a \$50,000 bank bond. We pay all freight charges; if you are not perfectly satisfied we don't want you to keep the purchase; we give you a 360 day approval test. The Kalamazoo is not excelled by any stove or range in the world, and we certainly do save you money. **Send for free catalogue No. 123;** read our offer; compare our prices and then let us ship you a Kalamazoo.

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 We refer to any bank in Kalamazoo or to any Commercial Agency.

Planning for Hallowe'en

**T**HE jolly entertainments now marking the celebration of Hallowe'en bear little resemblance to the solemn festival with which this day was celebrated in ancient times. The pagans believed that witches and fairies came very near to human beings on the eve of the first of November, and in the early days of Christianity we are told it was not considered wise to entirely destroy this faith. Or to be more correct, the Christian teachers gradually changed the pagan superstition to a holier belief, until by degrees it was accepted as a fact by both Christians and heathen that on All Saints' night all departed spirits returned to visit familiar places and friends who had loved them. We are much too enlightened to put faith in this belief to-day, yet the most skeptical of maidens has been known to feel a thrill of superstitious awe when trying her fate by some of the old-time charms. The most

**Around the Fireside**

smoothness or disaster of their thrilling voyages, are supposed to prove a true prophecy of the lives of the two for whom they are named.

An amusing charm is to suspend a ring in a tumbler not quite full of water, and recite the alphabet while holding the thread. If the ring strikes the glass while any letter is pronounced, that is of course the initial of the future husband or wife.

"Cutting the flour" is another favorite trick. Press a quantity of flour into a mound by means of a large cup, and turn it out onto a plate. The players then take turns in cutting it. The one who causes the mound to fall will not get married.

To drop a ball of yarn out of an upper window on Hallowe'en is to insure its being pulled by the maiden's future husband, and she must only have sufficient temerity to inquire who pulled it to be informed of his name. This, too, has proved an infallible test when some love-lorn youth has been apprised of it beforehand by a kindly or mischievous friend.

The old custom of dipping the hand, when blindfolded, in one of three basins—one containing clear water, one dirty water, and one empty—is much more daintily tried at twentieth-century Hallowe'en celebrations. The empty bowl and the one containing clear water remain the same, but the third is prettily colored and perfumed. To dip the hand in the bowl containing clear water foretells marriage to a person who has not been married before; the empty bowl predicts single blessedness, and the colored water a widow or widower.

A great deal of merriment is the inevitable result when a garden is at hand to be visited. Pulling corn-stalks and cabbages invariably foretells whether marriage is to be the lot of the player or not. If the top of the plant is missing, fate intends a lonely life—at least, an unmarried one—whereas a generous top is a sure prophecy of married life and happiness. The players must be blindfolded, of course. If young men try this charm, still more thrilling secrets of the future will be revealed. The straightness or crookedness of the stalks indicate the figure of the future wife, the amount of earth clinging to the roots the wealth with which she will endow her future husband, and from the taste of the heart of the cabbage-stalk her disposition may be ascertained—whether she will be sweet-tempered and lovable, or an acid and uncertain young person.

There are numbers of other well-known charms for Hallowe'en, the last of them to be tried when the superstitious maiden is secure in the privacy of her own room for the night. She must not fail then to remember the warning:

"Turn your boots toward the street,  
 Tie your garters on your feet,  
 Put your stockings on your head,  
 And dream of him you'll surely wed."  
 MARY FOSTER SNIDER.

"Place your slippers in the form of a T,  
 And to-night you your love will see;  
 The color of his hair, and the suit he will wear  
 The night he is wedded to thee."

Who has not bobbed for apples in a large tubful of water, and at least once come out triumphant and soaking, with an apple firmly grasped in the teeth? "When one doesn't mind bathing with his clothes on," says one who has had this experience, "this is much fun." But for one who is particular, the sport of dropping the fork into the tub, in the hope of piercing an apple, is much more satisfactory. It is claimed that greater zest is given to this sport if small coins are introduced into the apples in small slits.

One of the favorite tests of maidens who have more than one suitor is the naming of several chestnuts after them. The nuts are placed on top of the stove, and those which crack or jump are supposed to be unfaithful to their lovers' vows. If a nut begins to burn, the suitor represented by it is supposed to adore the one who attempts to divine unknown things. It may be a pertinent fact that most of the nuts either jump or crack.

If they crack or jump apart under the influence of the heat, there will be a lovers' quarrel and final separation; but if they roast together quietly until they are done, or until they begin to burn, the love will end happily in marriage.

A horse-shoe will be needed for the weal-or-woe test, which consists in trying to throw an apple through a horse-shoe suspended in the doorway at a convenient height. If successful, prosperity and happiness will be the portion of the thrower; if not, vice versa.

The making of silhouettes is a popular Hallowe'en photography. Provide a sheet of smooth wrapping-paper for each guest, and when ready for the silhouette place a sheet of the paper on the wall for each one who is to be "taken," seat the subject in front of it, and put out all the lights but the one that throws the shadows on the paper. Care should be taken in the adjustment of the light and the posing of the subject, so that the shadow of the head thrown on the paper will make a reasonably accurate profile. Then the operator should outline the head and bust on the paper with a soft-lead pencil, and cut out from the sheet with scissors. If one does not mind the extra trouble, this can be cut out again from black paper, and when pasted on the brown makes a veritable and lifelike silhouette. If there are several operators at work, each screened with a single candle to throw the reflection, it will be possible to take a number of these silhouettes, which will serve as very pleasing souvenirs of the occasion.

**The Winter Window-Garden**

There is hardly anything that will brighten up the home in winter like a few plants, either flowering or foliage, in the window. A well-selected and well-cared-for window-garden is a source of a great deal of pleasure for every member of the family, while many a passer-by is brightened and cheered by a glimpse of a little bit of summer during the long, dreary winter.

Flowers are always more appreciated in winter than at any other season, and if wisely selected they are not so much trouble, after all. The owner of the ordinary window-garden should leave the tropical plants alone, and select the hardy bulbs that are sure to grow and bloom. These she can have in abundance at a very small cost, and by planting in succession at intervals of two weeks one can keep the window gay until the flowers come again in the spring.

Both the foliage and flowers of the cyclamen are beautiful, and a healthy flowering bulb will send up flowers from December until May. I find that where it can be done it is best to procure the bulbs already potted from the florist, as they are then much surer to bloom.

The hyacinth, with its bright coloring and exquisite fragrance, is the most popular of the hardy bulbs, and can always be depended upon for flowers even if allowed very little sunlight. Often these will flower if given warmth and light, but no direct rays from the sun. The hyacinth-glasses give one a chance to study both root and flower formation, and makes the cultivation doubly interesting. For years I have grown the hyacinth in one window in long, narrow boxes to fit the window-sill, about eight inches deep. In these I plant from twelve to eighteen of the large Dutch hyacinth bulbs, which I put away in the dark for six weeks for root-formation, after which I gradually bring them to the light, warmth and sunshine.

The calla lily, if properly prepared, is excellent for the window-garden, but it must be given warmth and sunlight. The Candidum and Longiflorum lilies both make excellent pot-plants for the window-garden, shedding their beauty and fragrance usually during the stormy days of March.

Where there is a cool, sunny window, the sweet violet should be given a place, and their fragrance will repay one for the little care expended upon them.

No window-garden is complete without some little bit of greenery. The smilax, sword-fern, asparagus sprengeri and plumosus are all indispensable, are easily grown, and are invaluable for cutting and mixing in with cut flowers.

Have a winter window-garden, by all means.  
 LAURA JONES.



CALLA LILY

popular of these all bear upon love and matrimony, and many and most amusing are some of these "tests."

One of the most amusing games is to have an apple suspended in a doorway, and one by one the young people pass in, each making an effort to secure a bite of the fruit. The first one who succeeds will assuredly be the first to marry.

Apples and nuts play a very important part in many of these love and friendship games. With the former the votary must pare one without breaking the skin, then twist the paring three times around over the head, and allow it to fall. The shape of the letter which it most nearly assumes will be the initial of the maiden's future husband's surname, or the first letter of his wife's Christian name if a man tries the trick. The apple may then be eaten, and the seeds used in any of the following tests:

Stick an apple-seed on each eyelid, name them after two friends or admirers, and wink very hard. The one which sticks the longest is the truest friend or most sincere admirer. Or the seeds may be counted, with either the daisy test:

"Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief;  
 Doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief,"

or the time of marriage, "This year, next year, sometime, never." The texture of the wedding-dress is likewise settled in this way: "Silk, satin, calico, rags."

The most popular and the most eery apple charm is the one to be tried only as the witching hour of midnight approaches. Each of the girls must slowly eat an apple before a mirror in a dark room, holding in one hand a small lighted candle. Looking in the mirror, she will certainly see the face of her future husband over her shoulder. A very mean advantage has frequently been taken of this test by young men who have discovered their sweethearts' superstition.

To test the duration of love or friendship, place two hazelnuts side by side in an open fire, and name them—one for the player, the other for whomsoever she or he pleases. If they burn steadily and brightly together, the course of true love will run smooth; but should they sputter and jump apart, one or the other will prove fickle.

Another pretty love test is the following: Split an English-walnut shell very evenly, and remove the meat. In each half of the shell place a piece of cotton batting, into the center of this pour some melted tallow, and before it hardens insert in it a bit of string, which is to be lighted as the mimic ships are launched. Name the boats before launching them, and then float them in a large bowl of water. The nearness to or distance from each other of their separate courses, and the

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 Burner patented Mar 10 1891; Mar. 30, 1897.

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HYACINTH



The Secret of Managing a Wife

**I**F MEN are more backward in the knowledge of how to manage than women, it is because that is one branch of information they have never expected to need to study. A woman knows from the time she is born that she has got to manage some man to get what she wants. She begins on her father, she practises on her brothers, she graduates on her beaux, and she brings the skill of an adept to deal with her husband. It never dawns on a man beforehand that he is going to have any trouble managing his wife. He expects that to come "dead easy." He thinks she will be so grateful to him for having saved her from being an old maid that she will adopt all his opinions and fall into his ways without

Around the Fireside

resistance at every turn that balks him. The wise man makes his wife feel that she can do absolutely as she pleases, and it always pleases her to do exactly as he pleases. She gives him the road because she believes she could have it if she wanted it.

Another theory that one would like to see applied from the masculine side of the house is the personal-charm theory. Women are told continually that if they would keep their husband's affection and make home happy for him they must pay attention to their looks, and to those little graces of person and mind which first attracted him. Nothing could be truer, and every one of us feels what a blow and disillusion it must be to a man when the pretty young creature who has been the embodiment to his fancy of all that was dainty and sweet takes to coming to breakfast in dowdy, dirty wrappers, and with her hair done up in curl-papers that she doesn't take down until company comes in the evening. When a woman does that, it really ought to be actionable as obtaining goods under false pretenses. But what about a man?

When he came a-courting, how handsome and well he looked! He was barbered and brushed and perfumed until he was just too sweet to live. And that was the kind of man she fell in love with, not this seedy individual with a three days' stubble of dirty beard on his face. Nine tenths of the men in the world seem to think that marriage means the liberty to go slouchy, and shave as seldom as they possibly can. When you see a middle-aged man suddenly bloom out in good clothes, and looking spick and span and well groomed, you know at once that he is a widower.

It has always been considered that the supreme test of a wife's good management was her ability to make home so happy and pleasant that her husband would never care to wander from his own fireside. She has been told—and it is good advice—to always meet him with a smile, to keep the unpleasant details of domestic contentments and servant-broils from a man already overburdened by his own cares, and

above all, always to be bright and cheerful and entertaining in her conversation. Is there any reason why these delightful domestic virtues should all be feminine? Surely it is a man's business to smile just as much as a woman's; yet there isn't one man in a million who doesn't feel that he is doing his full duty as a man and a husband when he gives a few inarticulate grunts in answer to his wife's questions and remarks, and then absorbs himself in his paper until he goes to bed. Pretty interesting and exciting for her, isn't it? Yet the man who does this complains that his wife isn't satisfied at home, and is forever wanting to go gadding off somewhere. Good Lord! why shouldn't she? Anybody would be justified in wanting to get away from that kind of a mummy. If more men would take the trouble to try to make home happy and entertaining for their wives, there would be fewer women so dead anxious to chase off to the springs the very first time the weather-bureau hints that summer has come.

Every now and then I hear it said that some man is being ruined by his wife's extravagance, and that he cannot manage her or prevent it. Well, whose fault is that? The man's, almost without exception, and the remedy is so simple the wonder is that it suggests itself to so few husbands. Make your wife your partner. Let her know exactly what your income is, and what your business obligations are. Women are deathly afraid of debt. Let one feel that she must do her part toward helping you meet a note, and—my word for it—she will do it cheerfully and willingly, and you'll have no bills to complain of.

Finally, my beloved brethren, be assured that the one unailing rule for managing a wife is by kindness. No woman ever yet rebelled against that. Give her love, tenderness, appreciation, and there is no question of managing. It settles itself. She gives in because she enjoys it.—Dorothy Dix, in Kansas-City Journal.

Seeking Hidden Treasure

The British yacht "Cavalier," of the royal army reserve, is on its way to the Galapagos Islands, where search is to be made for treasure placed there many years ago by pirates. The treasure was the spoils of years of piracy carried on in the West Indies, and is estimated at from thirty-three million dollars to sixty million dollars. It was taken around the Horn in 1820. The treasure was hidden on Commander Island, one of the Galapagos group, which lies under the equator. The story told the British admiralty came from two of the pirates by the names of Chapel and Thompson, both Englishmen, who had landed at Valparaiso and worked their way back to England. They gave the

information to the admiralty on promise of immunity from punishment. They claim the treasure was hidden in a cañon which cleaves the hills, running down to the beach. It appears that the pirates who originally had possession of the treasure were uncomfortably chased, and after burying the treasure, scattered. Chapel and Thompson furnished maps, and accompanied the "Cavalier," sent to seize the pirates and recover the money.

Peculiar Swedish Restaurant Custom

Among the somewhat odd and peculiar customs in Sweden is that which makes the charges for a married couple stopping at a hotel equivalent to that for one person and a half. Many old-fashioned Swedish res-



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT



CHAS. WARREN FAIRBANKS

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

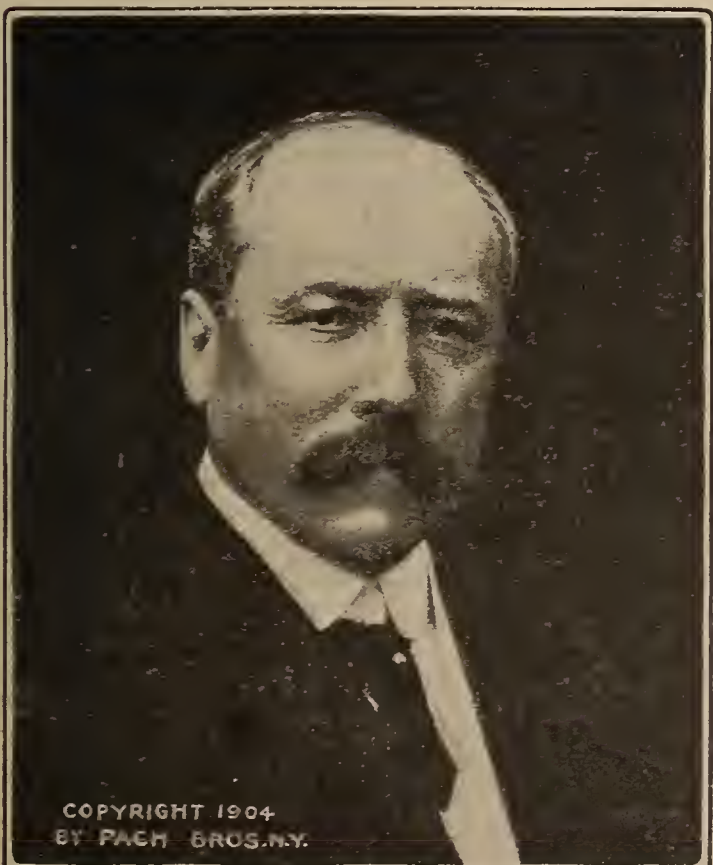
a question. His dearest illusion is that he will form her, and he gets the jar of his life when he finds out that her character was settled some twenty years before he ever met her, and that she is just as set in her ways and as tenacious of her views as he is.

Among the tenets most strenuously insisted upon as efficacious in managing a husband is the hidden-hand policy. Women are adjured to use diplomacy, and not force, and to get their way without appearing to do so. They are told never to arouse opposition

taurants charge less for a woman's meal than a man's, the theory being that a woman is physically unable to eat as much as a man.

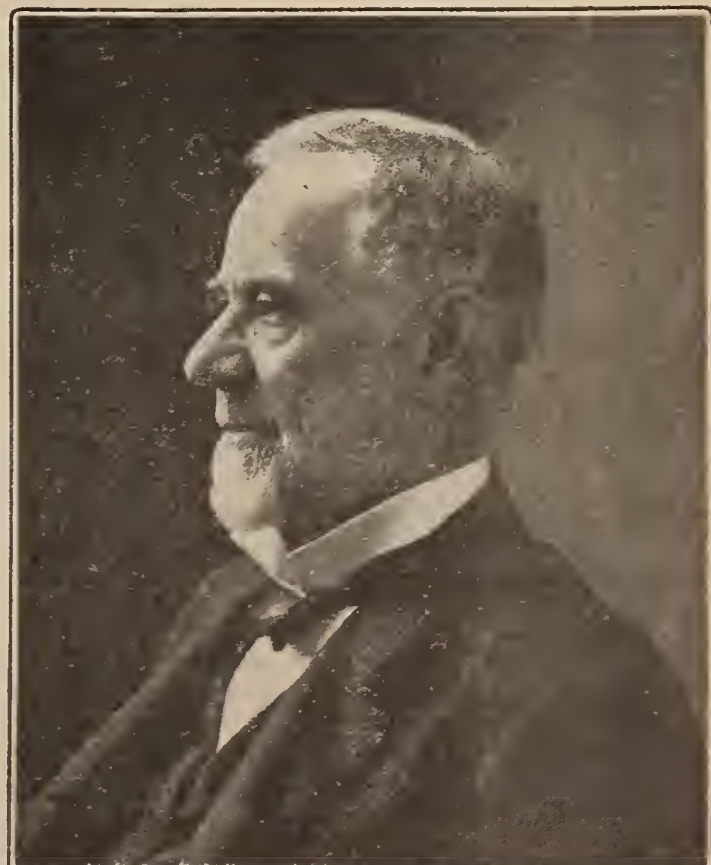
How the Malays Keep Time

The Malays have a unique and original way of keeping a record of time. It is done by floating in a bucket filled with water a cocoanut-shell having a small perforation, through which by slow degrees the water finds its way. The hole is so proportioned that



ALTON B. PARKER

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT



HENRY G. DAVIS

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

or appear arbitrary, and that victory perches on the banner of the woman who knows how to yield gracefully in little matters. Any woman who has ever tried these wise precepts knows that they come pretty near being all of the law and the prophets on the subject. But what is the matter with men applying them with equally good results to their wives? Everybody with a grain of spirit in them objects to being bossed. The man who announces in a loud tone of voice that he is the head of the house, and proposes to manage it, is always outwitted in the end, and finds a stubborn

it takes one hour for the shell to fill and sink. A watchman announces when the shell is filled. It is then emptied and the same process repeated.

How to Get a Million

How to get a million subscribers to FARM AND FIRESIDE: Let every reader send one new one in addition to his own—that will do it. Will you do it?—that is the question. FARM AND FIRESIDE believes you will. See page 22.



## Some Notions of an Economical Woman

THE woman of "faculty" may be rare nowadays, when so many women board or depend on servants. In the days of our grandmothers every woman expected to do her own work, and in the doing of it she found out many inventions. But the capable woman is still in existence. A few of the ways of such a one are here jotted down to stimulate her sisters.

One of the rubber rolls of her wringer was worn out. There was no place in the village where it could be fixed, and to send to the city was inconvenient. She met the emergency by cutting a strip of heavy felt as wide as the roller was long, and covering it smoothly and tightly. This bandage she sewed on, but glue would have secured it as well. The wringer worked as well as ever. The felt cover lasted a year with heavy wear, and was then easily renewed.

One economy of this housewife has been to buy at the underwear-mills their remnants, which are sold by the pound. From these she makes all-wool shirts of a fine grade, which at the regular store prices would cost at least twice as much.

When the topic of umbrellas comes up she can tell of numberless broken ones repaired, of combinations of good colors put on the frames which had outlasted their silk. Her last work in this line was to buy at a "fire sale" an umbrella with damaged cover and handsome handle. The handle was transferred to another umbrella, which had good material, but a plain stick, and the combination delighted the heart of the fastidious and unsuspecting young lady daughter of the family to whom it was given on Christmas.

Among the box of clothes sent the family from a relative was a white dressing-sacque, handsomely hand-embroidered. It was old-fashioned, and could not be worn in its present shape, and the embroidery was too pretty to be used on a house-garment when all the world was wearing embroidered shirt-waists and she had none. She cut the embroidery out carefully, and appliquéd it on a waist she made of natural-color linen. She arranged the figures in an artistic pattern, and sewed them very carefully with lace thread so that no one would discover without close examination that it had not been embroidered on the material of the new waist. She was told by friends that this was the most elegant shirt-waist they had seen this season.

Another shirt-waist notion picked up somewhere, and not her own invention, is a simple way to hold waist and skirt together. It proves more satisfactory than the various patented devices she has tried, although it is merely to use the ordinary hooks and eyes of the "hump" style. Two hooks are put on the skirt-band about one or one and one half inches apart at the middle of the back, and on the shirt-waist two corresponding eyes are placed. All the different skirts and waists in her wardrobe being thus provided, it is easy to keep any waist and any skirt together.

AMELIA H. BOTSFORD.

## Three Old-Time Cake Recipes

**SOUTHERN CAKE.**—Allow six eggs, half a pound of butter, one pound and one ounce of flour, one pound of sugar, half a pint of milk and two even teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Cream the butter and sugar, add the eggs (well beaten), then the milk, flour, and the baking-powder sifted into a little of the flour; flavor with vanilla or lemon. Bake either in layers, loaf or in cups, and serve with a sweet sauce.

**ROBERT E. LEE CAKE.**—Take nine eggs, the weight of seven eggs in sugar, and the weight of four eggs in flour. Add the sugar to the well-beaten yolks of the nine eggs, then add the whites beaten very light, stir in the flour, and flavor with fresh lemon. Bake in jelly-cake tins. When cold, spread each layer with the following filling: Strain the grated rind and juice of two oranges and one lemon through a fine sieve into a pound of pulverized sugar, add this to a grated cocoanut and the white of an egg beaten very light. This recipe makes two cakes of three layers.

**CRULLERS.**—For two eggs allow one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one cupful of milk, three cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Rub the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the well-beaten eggs and the milk, little by little, and lastly the flour, which has been sifted with the baking-powder and salt; mix all well together, and then turn out on a board, adding flour enough to make the dough sufficiently stiff to roll.

## A Yorkshire Method of Curing a Ham

Yorkshire hams are celebrated all over England. There are several ways of curing them, but this is a favorite recipe. Before it is cut up the hog is allowed to remain hanging for twenty-four hours. Sprinkle the ham with a handful of salt, and let it lie on a board to drain. Now for the curing: Suppose the weight of the ham to be from fourteen to sixteen pounds. Allow one pound of common salt, half a pound of bay-salt, one and one fourth ounces of saltpeter and half an ounce of brown sugar. Dry these ingredients well before the fire, then pound them in a mortar, mixing them up thoroughly, and rub them well into every part of the ham. Let the ham lie in the tub for four days, turning it every day, then pour over it one pint of molasses, and leave it for three weeks, turning it regularly every day, and basting it frequently. At the end of that time put it into cold water for twenty-four hours, take it out, wipe it dry, and hang in a cool, dry place. I. A. GLASSE.

## The Housewife

## Love-Haunts

BY A. S. K.

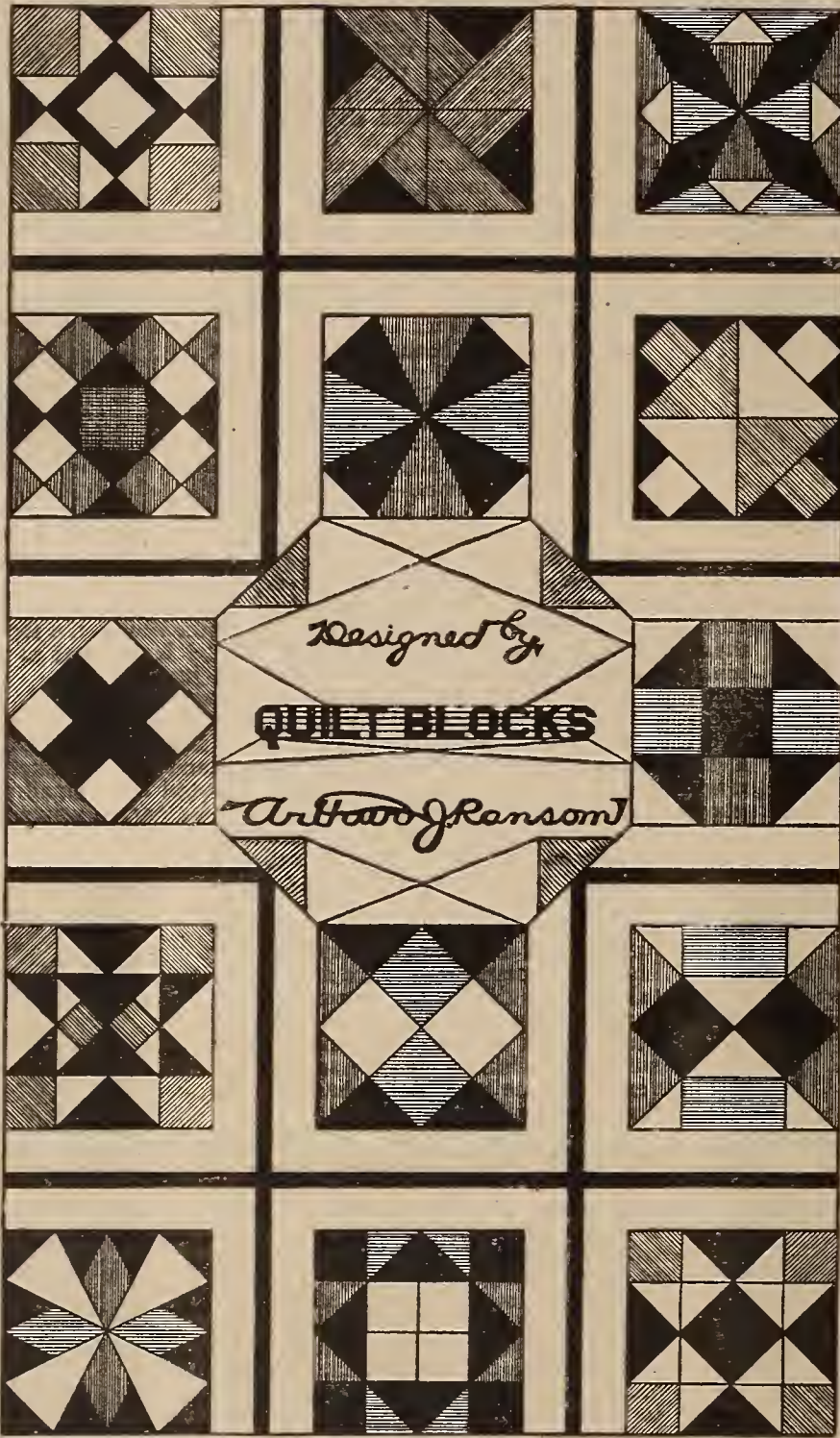
Near rippling stream at twilight gray  
'Neath bowing elms we love to stray;  
Where song-birds from a distant tree  
Bring happiness to you and me.

Let others seek the joyous throng,  
With hearts so light and merry song;  
'Mid mirth and cheer they love to be—  
Our joy's complete—just you and me.

The day so fair in woodland bright  
Speeds on, so fast toward coming night.  
Now lovers they must parted be;  
Not so, sweetheart, with you and me.

When twilight shades into the night,  
From these dear haunts we take our flight;  
The birds then to their nests do flee,  
And cease their songs to you and me.

'Neath moon and stars in paths so bright,  
While homeward bound in God's own light,  
We guidance ask, and pray there'll be  
Long years of love for you and me.



## For Baby's Comfort

An excellent way to keep the baby from soiling his little skirts and dresses, and to keep him sweet and dry, is to get a piece of thin oil-cloth or rubber, and cut it to the size of his diapers. Then take a piece of soft cotton, silk or velvet, and cut a two-inch bias fold. Stitch this all around the rubber diaper, having two inches on each side to prevent the rubber from coming in contact with baby's skin. Then either button or pin it on over the diaper, and you will find it a great comfort in the matter of keeping the baby's skirts dry and sweet. A couple of these will be necessary, so that one of them may be hung to air while the other is in use. H. C. S.

## Maple Ice-Cream

Heat one cupful of maple syrup to the boiling-point. Pour it over a tablespoonful of gelatine which has been soaked in half a cupful of cold water. When cold add one pint of cream whipped stiff. Stir constantly until all becomes thick and cold. This may be frozen in a freezer or packed in a mold. If a mold is used, cover it closely, putting lard around generously to prevent salt water from running in. Pack in chopped ice and salt, and allow it to stand for several hours. MARIE WILKINSON.

## An Improvised Greenhouse

Last spring, while driving through a country village, I saw what seemed to me a very clever contrivance for the winter protection of some twenty or more pots of tender plants. It was at a tiny cottage which had an outside chimney on the south end. A simple frame of twelve-inch boards had been built about the chimney's end, and in this were shelves for the plants. An oil-cloth cover was pulled away from it when I saw it, exposing the most luxuriant calla lilies, oxalis, ferns and geraniums, and they had stood there all winter long, I afterward learned, with no heat except that of the chimney. When the days were too cold, the cloth was kept fastened about them; but every pleasant day it was thrown back, and the sunlight allowed to shine in upon the plants. In the same village I saw a very nice greenhouse, in which the plants did not look one bit better than they did in this cute little substitute, and I thought for the hundredth time that where the will exists to have the luxury of growing plants about the house a way can always be contrived to have them.

MRS. HENRY WIGHT.

## Collar-Bag

A bag for soiled collars is quickly made from a fringed towel with a colored border. Fold the towel crosswise through the center, and overhand the edges together to make a bag. Take a small wooden hoop, and put the towel through it, turning the border out and over the hoop, and sew it into position with strong thread. We now have the bag gathered up to fit the hoop, with the border forming a downward-turned ruffle. To one of the lower corners sew a loop or ring, and hang the bag up. This will give the bag an odd and pretty shape, into which it will be easy to thrust soiled collars or handkerchiefs. H. C. S.

## Simple Luncheons

The country at this season offers lavish opportunities for the woman who wishes to entertain in a simple way. The following luncheon menus have been arranged with a color-scheme in view, and are very effective and easily prepared. Many of the dainties may be prepared in advance, so that there will be little for the hostess to do when luncheon-time arrives.

Yellow and white is a very beautiful combination. Goldenrod, golden-glow and butter-and-eggs are the nicest flowers to select.

## MENU

Chicken in Jelly      Tea Rolls  
Banana Salad  
White Cake with Yellow Icing  
Lemonade

Scarlet nasturtiums and their leaves will produce a pretty effect.

## MENU

Mashed Potatoes Browned  
Creamed Peas  
Stuffed Olives and Radishes  
Tomato Salad Served on Nasturtium-leaves  
Neapolitan Ice-cream  
Ribbon Cake.

Purple asters and white would be novel for an autumn luncheon.

## MENU

Roast Lamb      Potato Soufflé  
Purple Jelly  
Pear-and-Plum Salad  
Deviled Crackers Tied with Purple Ribbon  
Purple and White Grapes  
Pears  
CHRISTINE EMERY.

## About Beefsteak

A tough beefsteak can be made tender and juicy if it is allowed to stand overnight in a mixture of equal parts of vinegar and salad-oil. For a three-pound steak put a good one half cupful of the mixture into a crockery dish large enough to spread the meat out in. Do this early in the evening, and before retiring turn the steak. Whatever is left of the mixture can be bottled, and used for the same purpose in the future.

Do not put salt or pepper on the meat while it is in the oil and vinegar. J. R. M.

## How to Make Fish Savory

Make a sauce of one tablespoonful of butter, a scant tablespoonful of flour wetted in a little cold milk, one cupful of milk in which a "pea" of soda has been dissolved; cook until smooth, then add a gill of strained tomato-juice, a little salt and a dust of cayenne pepper; stir in last one and one half cupfuls of flaked cold cooked fish, toss and stir until the fish is heated through, and serve on toast. J. R. M.

## "Novel" Luncheon

The idea of a "novel" luncheon is English—a London creation. At this affair the guests find objects representing the names of well-known novels. Before a guest can take her seat and be served she must guess the novels represented. This is particularly good where there are from twenty to forty guests.

## Notice—Only a Short Time Left

If you want part of the prize-money FARM AND FIRESIDE is giving away, you had better act at once. It's free. See page 22.



An Oak-Leaf Centerpiece

**H**AVE you seen one? If you have not, you certainly will

want to make one, because it is so extremely useful and pretty—and then, it will be something new.

You will want this centerpiece to be about twenty inches in diameter. You had better get a leather-dealer to cut this perfect circle for you from a piece of oak-brown leather, soft and pliable; then for the leaves you will want a piece of leather of a darker shade, but also of soft texture. You will need to have a paper pattern of an oak-leaf cut out before beginning your pleasant task. Six inches from tip to tip is the size generally used, then if the leather disk is just twenty inches across you will need just thirteen leaves. You can cut the leaves yourself, sketch



OAK-LEAF CENTERPIECE

the veins in with a pencil, and afterward outline them with bone-brown water-color and a No. 6 brush.

When all things are ready, baste the leaves on the circular piece as shown in the illustration. Use your tape-measure, so as to be sure that they are all an equal distance apart. Stitch them on with the sewing-machine, running the stitches as near the edge as possible, then trim the outer edge of the disk to the leaves. Color the edge of the leaves and the disk dark brown, to match the veining. After all this is done, if you still desire to add to the beauty, sketch in acorns, and paint them with water-colors.

Leather is rather expensive, and a very pretty and serviceable substitute can be made from oak-brown felt, remembering that the leaves must be of a darker shade than the center, and should be veined with rope-embroidery silk.

ELLA BARTLETT SIMMONS.

Darned Net Lace Again in Favor

We have had to wait more than the proverbial seven years before darned net lace is once more "the thing," but after these almost three times seven years nothing is more popular than this same net lace. It is easily and speedily done, and best of all, is not expensive. It lends itself to so many different uses that its possibilities are almost boundless. It is now used for dainty doilies, baby-caps, dress-trimmings, round and square yokes with or without an underlining, bed-spreads, pillow-shams, curtains, and the handsome round bolster-coverings that are used with the iron and metal bedsteads, ties, throws, dresser-scarfs, ties, handkerchiefs, baby-dresses, collars, cuffs and vest-fronts—in fact, "other things too numerous to mention," as we used to say in our compositions at school.

The material which forms the foundation of this darned net lace is called wash-blond, and comes in various grades as to price and quality. It can be obtained quite coarse for the work that requires such. Bed-sets, curtains, glass-door panels, transom-linings and the like should be made of the heaviest kinds, and must be worked with knitting-cotton. Then there is a medium grade that is exactly adapted to aprons, dresser and commode, or sideboard, scarfs, ties, gingham-dress trimmings, and lace for children's outer and under clothing. The superfine netting makes most beautiful and exquisite handkerchiefs, baby-accessories, insertion, ties, dainty white-dress yokes, etc. This finest footing, netting, or wash-blond—different names for the same thing—is darned with fine cotton floss or silk, while the medium grade is worked with a coarser kind of cotton floss or silkcotten. When colors are used the effect is very striking.

Nothing is more stylish at the present time than a darned net curtain. If one is stylish, several are more so. A ruffle can be worked, and sewed onto the unworked body of the curtain, or the edge of the curtain itself can be worked as deeply as may be desired. As a matter of course, a pointed or scalloped edge must be worked first, and then any desirable pattern can be darned in. No stamping is

The Housewife

necessary, nor are embroidery-hoops required. Some baste the net on stiff paper, others do not. When the stiff paper is used, it is well to baste over the curtain, or whatever is to be worked in the main body, pieces of this paper—larger, of course, than the figure to be worked—just where the design is to be placed. Any set, conventional or original design can be used—stars, diamonds, hearts, circles, ovals, rectangular figures or flower designs. Most delightful patterns can be found on floor oil-cloths, linoleums or wall-paper. Nottingham lace curtains will furnish many a beautiful design. If we look around, we will learn to see pretty figures, dainty designs and artistic groupings on every hand, and the more we see, the more we will be able to see.

For some styles of this network there is nothing prettier than the old-fashioned linen floss that we formerly used. Where the ends of floss or silkcotten join, they ought to be whipped together with very fine thread, so the work will not look unfinished when the lace is washed.

E. B. S.

Just a Few for You

Before mint is chopped for sauce, sprinkle it with sugar. It can then be chopped fine easily and quickly.

When a fire is nearly out it may easily be induced to burn up brightly again by sprinkling a little sugar over it.

Brass pans should be rubbed with salt and vinegar, then rinsed thoroughly with water, and dried with a soft cloth.

After ironing shirts, etc., place them by the fire until perfectly dry, for this quick drying insures their being as stiff as possible.

It is quite easy to remove the ugly green marks caused by damp on stone, tile and brick floors and steps. All that is necessary is a good scrubbing with water in which a small quantity of chloride of lime has been dissolved.

To wash fancy china make a nice lather of soap in water only just warm, and well wash the china in this with a soft mop or brush. Rinse in clear cold water, then place on a cloth folded twice, and leave until dry. On no account attempt to wipe them.

To make boots water-tight mix twenty ounces of boiled linseed-oil, four ounces of powdered resin and four ounces of sliced beeswax, and place in an earthenware jar. Stand it in a pot of water on the fire, and heat gently until the ingredients are dissolved and thoroughly amalgamated. This compound resembles cart-grease, and is rubbed on when the boots are wet. The more rubbing, the better.

It is good advice not to leave an umbrella standing on the point in the ordinary way when wet. The water trickles down, spoiling the silk and making the wires rusty. It is also a mistake to open it and leave it standing, as this stretches the silk, making it baggy, so that it is impossible to fold it smoothly. The proper way is to shake out as much water as possible, then stand the umbrella on its handle.

Valuable Recipes for Prunes

**STEWED PRUNES.**—Wash the prunes well, put in a kettle, just cover with cold water, and let stand all night. In the morning put on the stove in the same water, and boil until tender. Don't stir or mash them. Set back on the stove where they will simmer until the juice is a thick syrup and very little of it. Eat, when cold, with cream.

**STEWED WITH JACKETS OFF.**—Wash thoroughly, put in a fruit-kettle, and cover with cold water. Do not have the fire too brisk, as at no time must the prunes boil. Let them come slowly to the scalding-point, and scald for ten or fifteen minutes. Remove from the stove, pour off the hot water, and cover with cold water so that the prunes may be easily handled. Slip the skins off, and replace the prunes in the kettle. Cover with water, and simmer slowly for thirty or forty minutes. Use no sugar.

**STEWED PRUNES WITH ORANGE.**—Soak three quarts of prunes over night in enough water to cover them, add one cupful of sugar and a sliced orange or lemon, cover with water, and stew two hours. Prunes cooked in this way have a rich color and flavor.

**STEAMED PRUNES.**—Wash the prunes two or three times in warm water, put them into a stew-pan with half a cupful of water, cover closely, and let them steam until the water is absorbed. Do not stir or break the fruit. When cool, place in a glass dish, grate a lemon-peel over them, sprinkle with sugar, and cover with whipped cream.

**BOILED PRUNES.**—Wash carefully, and put to boil with plenty of water, adding sliced lemon to suit. Cook until tender, adding a little sugar at the finish. Serve cold in their own syrup. This "fast cooking" recipe does not conform to the conventions in cooking prunes, but finds favor with many.

**PRUNES WITH WHIPPED CREAM.**—Cook in the usual manner, cut in two, remove pit, and serve cold with whipped cream as dessert. A delicious dish.

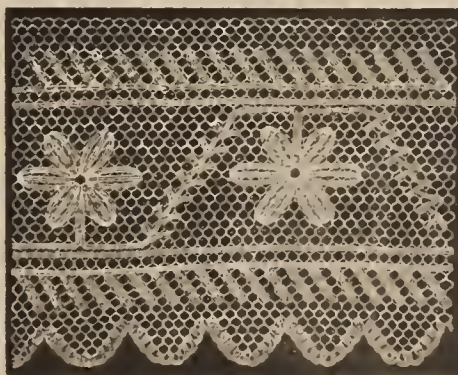
**PRUNE PUDDING.**—Take three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of butter, one egg, one large cupful of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk, one and one half cupfuls of prunes (seeded, and chopped fine), one and one half cupfuls of flour and a little salt and nutmeg. Steam for three hours. This is to be served with a sauce made of one cupful of butter, one spoonful of flour, a cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of hot water. Boil thoroughly, and flavor.

**PRUNE PUDDING.**—Remove the pits from a large cupful of stewed prunes, and chop fine; add the whites of three eggs and half a cupful of sugar beaten to a stiff froth; mix well, turn into a buttered dish, and bake for thirty minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream.

**PRUNE PIE.**—Line a stew-pan with pastry, and fill with pitted stewed prunes; when baked, cover with a meringue of the whites of three eggs sweetened with three heaping tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Return the pie to the oven, and let it brown. The meringue may be replaced by whipped cream.

**EDEN VALE PRUNE WHIP.**—Take one pint of large stewed prunes, one third of a pint of thick cream, the whites of six eggs, and raspberry or Loganberry jelly. After thoroughly draining the prunes, pit them, and put them through a colander. Avoid rubbing the skin through as much as possible. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, then by degrees beat this into the sifted prunes. If not sweet enough to suit the taste, add a tablespoonful of sugar. The delicacy of this dish depends largely upon the thoroughness with which the ingredients are beaten together. When they are all beaten together, pour them into a glass dish. Whip the cream, and spread evenly over the top of the pudding, then fleck the whipped cream with bits of the jelly. Serve with cream, or if preferred, with a custard made from the yolks of the six eggs.

**PRUNE JELLY.**—A quart of prunes stewed in a quart of water until they fall to pieces; press through a colander; soak a box of gelatine in a cupful of cold water, and pour on gradually a cupful of boiling water, and stir until thoroughly dissolved; add one pint of the



DARNED NET LACE

prune-pulp, the juice of one lemon and a little sugar. Strain, and serve with whipped cream.

**PRUNE CHARLOTTE.**—Stew one and one half pounds of prunes, pit them, and sweeten with one cupful of sugar; line a well-buttered pudding-dish with slices of bread and butter, pour in the prunes, and flavor with vanilla; cover this with bread and butter, and bake. When done, turn it out, sift sugar over it, and serve with cream.

**STUFFED PRUNES.**—Steam the prunes until soft, pit them, and fill each of them with plain fondant, or with fondant and chopped nuts mixed.—From "Eat California Fruit."

\$500.00 Given Away

FARM AND FIRESIDE has decided to distribute to its subscribers five hundred dollars in cash. Every paid-up subscriber may take part free of charge, and try for a prize. Only one estimate free to each person. Send in your estimates at once; don't wait. It does not cost you a cent, and you may win two hundred dollars for a postage-stamp. It's worth trying for. See page 22.

**STEAMED PRUNES.**—Wash thoroughly, steam until the fruit is swollen to its original size and is tender, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and squeeze lemon-juice over them.

Butchering Time



No. 25—4 Qts. Price, \$5.50

It's surprising how much time and work can be saved by using proper utensils. On butchering day an Enterprise Sausage Stuffer is a great saver and a big help. No other machine does the work so well as the

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It's so simple, so easily managed and cleaned. Takes but a minute to convert it into a perfect Lard Press.

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The Story Grandma Told

"TELL me a story, grandma," pleaded Dorothy, as she pulled her little white rocking-chair up close to the big one by the window.

"Tell you a story, dear?" questioned grandma, gazing into the eager, upturned face. "I'm afraid I've told you all I know."

"But can't you think of just one more?" begged Dorothy; "a story about a little girl like me."

Grandma dropped her knitting into her lap, and smiled down upon the curly head of gold.

"About a little girl like you?" she repeated. "Well, let me see. Did I ever tell you about the little girl who saved her papa's life during the Civil War?"

"Oh, no!" cried Dorothy, delightedly. "Please tell me all about her. And did the dragons get after her—a whole lot of dragons? And did the handsome prince cut their heads off with a beautiful, sparkly sword?" she finished, eagerly, recalling a fairy-story she had heard the day before.

"Oh, my, no!" exclaimed grandma. "This is a really truly story, and I knew the little girl as well as I know you."

Dorothy settled back into her chair with a little contented sigh. Fairy-tales were nice, but true stories were often just as interesting.

"But, grandma," she asked, quickly, "what was the Civil War?"

"I'm afraid, my dear, you wouldn't understand it if I told you," replied grandma. "When you get a little older, and begin to study history in school, you will learn all about it. It was a terrible war waged between the people of the North and those of the South, and it happened a good many years before you were born. Both sides thought they were fighting for the right, and thousands of men gave up their lives upon the battle-field. And when it was all over, many and many a little girl was told that she would never see her papa again."

"It must have been just dreadful," declared Dorothy, almost tearfully, "to lose your papa like that. But, grandma," she asked, "what was the name of the little girl you were going to tell me about?"

"Everybody called her Kitty," replied grandma, "but that wasn't her name."

"Why, how funny!" exclaimed Dorothy, in surprise. "That's just what papa calls mama sometimes."

Grandma smiled softly to herself, and leaning her head back against the cushion, began her story:

"When Kitty was a very little girl her papa took her mama and her to the state of Virginia to live in a beautiful country home. For a long time Kitty was just as happy as she could be. I'm sure she had just as good times as any little princess you hear about in the fairy-stories. Her papa bought her a beautiful white pony, with the cutest little carriage to match, and many a jolly hour did Kitty have driving about. Then there was the shallow brook running past the meadow in which to wade, and the big elm-trees under which she could play with her dolls. And all summer long the fields were pink and white with wild flowers, and swarms of butterflies fluttered in the golden sunshine. And then when evening came the frogs and crickets made merry with their music, and the fireflies flitted through the shrubbery, gleaming like so many fairy lamps. Surely there was never a little girl who had a more delightful home.

"But one day a terrible change took place. War was declared between the North and the South, and Kitty's papa, who had lived in the North nearly all his life, said good-by to Kitty and her mama, and left his home to join the Union Army. That night Kitty cried herself to sleep, and for a long time afterward not even her mama could comfort her.

"For nearly two years Kitty's papa remained away. Then one day news came that the Union Army was drawing near, and day after day Kitty watched and waited, in the hope that her papa would soon come back to her. In the meantime the Confederate Army had approached northward, and encamped within a short distance of Kitty's home.

"On pleasant days Kitty often visited the camp, and soon became a great favorite with the soldiers. They called her the 'Little Yankee,' and the drummer-boys allowed her to beat upon their drums. Even the general in command

The Young People



would stop to pat Kitty's golden curly head as she darted from one tent to another. One day he called her into his tent, and lifting her to his knee, told her all about his own little girl at home, and how much he loved her. When Kitty returned to her mama she described the 'soldier man' with 'gold stuff on his sleeve,' and told her that she thought him just the nicest man she had ever known—next to her papa, of course.

boldly for the general's tent. The 'soldier man' was alone, writing dispatches, and did not notice Kitty until she stood beside him.

"I've come to give you my Trixie for your little girl," said Kitty, bravely. "And you won't shoot my papa now, will you?"

"Bless your little innocent heart!" exclaimed the general, as he took Kitty in his arms. That was all he said, but Kitty noticed a big tear roll down his cheek, and she wondered what she had said to make him cry. The next moment she was sobbing against the general's shoulder.

"There, there, little one," he said, gently, "don't cry. Then for a long time he sat silent, with his head-bowed on one hand, the other softly stroking Kitty's hair. He was thinking of his own little girl, and how she would miss her papa if he could never go home to her. When he raised his head again he smiled into Kitty's tear-stained face.

"I'm going to give you papa back to you," he said, "and you may keep your dolly, too. I'm sure she'd grieve terribly to be separated from you. But maybe you will give me a kiss instead. It's been a long, long time since a little girl has kissed me."

"Kitty was so overjoyed that she gave him six before she knew it, and even threw in a hearty hug for good measure. Thirty minutes later she passed through the Confederate lines riding proudly on her papa's shoulder. And when the war finally ended, he returned home to her—well and strong and happy."

"Oh, grandma!" exclaimed Dorothy, with shining eyes, "I like that story. I could have just loved Kitty."

"But you love her already, my dear," said grandma. "Better than any one else in the whole world."

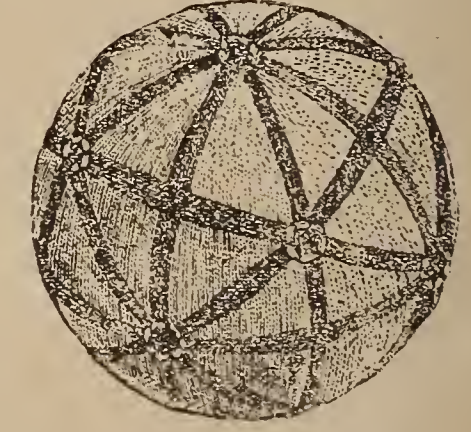
"But how can I, grandma?" asked Dorothy. "I don't even know her."

"Indeed you do," replied grandma. "for Kitty is your own mama."

HARRY WHITTIER FREES.

**New Life for Old Tennis-Balls**

The old, worn-out tennis-balls can be put to good use, and will furnish untold pleasure for many poor or sick children.



A new dress is all the ball needs. For this new dress most people who do much fancy-work can produce all sorts of odds and ends of wool left over from various articles, either crewel-work, crochets or knitting, for it matters little what kind of wool you use, so long as you make the balls bright and attractive.

**Young People's Serial Story**

Commencing with the issue of November 1st, a delightfully entertaining serial story will be published in this department. It is entitled "Three Boys and Their Ambition," and is from the pen of that well-known writer, Frank H. Sweet. The story deals with the struggles of three young men seeking to earn money to further their education, fishing and camping life, etc., along Long Island, and in the closing chapters weaves itself into the return of soldiers from the Spanish-American War to Montauk Point. President Roosevelt's personality is veiled in one of the characters. The story just bubbles over with real life, has a high moral tone, and will prove interesting to the old as well as the young folks. Don't fail to read it.



DOROTHY





# The Prize Puzzles

Sharpen Your Wits and Quicken Your Intellect



Supply the Letters and Words Represented by the Groups of Stars Below, and Win a Prize

### DOUBLE ACROSTIC

- 1—To Issue. \* \* \* \* \*
- 2—Biographies. \* \* \* \* \*
- 3—Old. \* \* \* \* \*
- 4—Lies Snug. \* \* \* \* \*
- 5—To Reduce Cost. \* \* \* \* \*
- 6—To Particularize. \* \* \* \* \*
- 7—Marched Ceremoniously. \* \* \* \* \*
- 8—To Examine Carefully. \* \* \* \* \*
- 9—Denser. \* \* \* \* \*
- 10—Solemnly Invited. \* \* \* \* \*
- 11—Fragrant. \* \* \* \* \*
- 12—Small Pincers. \* \* \* \* \*

Primals Read Downward Mean Liberation, Centrals Read Upward Mean a Published Ordinance.

### OBLIQUE RECTANGLE

- 1—A Letter. \*
- 2—Merriment. \* \* \*
- 3—The Price of a Passage. \* \* \* \* \*
- 4—The Outside. \* \* \* \* \*
- 5—Closet. \* \* \* \* \*
- 6—Perfumed. \* \* \* \* \*
- 7—An Arm of the Sea. \* \* \* \* \*
- 8—Wet with Tears. \* \* \* \* \*
- 9—Arid. \* \* \*
- 10—A Letter. \*

We Offer Eight Dollars Cash in Prizes of Two Dollars Each to the First Girl, First Boy, First Woman and First Man from Whom We Receive Correct Solutions. Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are Excluded. Contestants Must State Their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before November 1st.

### ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As further rewards for our great family of readers, a picture, "Defiance, or Stag at Bay," size twenty by twenty-five inches, will be given for the first correct solution received from each state and territory. This means a picture for each of the forty-five states, one for each territory, one for the District of Columbia, also one for each province of Canada. The first correct solution from each state wins

a prize, giving an equal opportunity to all our readers wherever located. In the states where the cash prizes are awarded the pictures will be given to the persons sending the second correct solution, so that in no case will any one person receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

### ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE SEPTEMBER 15th ISSUE

Group No. 1	Group No. 2
M A R C H	C R I S P
A D O R E	R U M O R
R O B I N	I M A G E
C R I E R	S O G G Y
H E N R Y	P R E V S

#### PRIZE AWARDS

The cash prizes of two dollars each were awarded as follows:

- Girl's Prize—Florence L. DeLany, Columbus, Ohio.
- Boy's Prize—Harold Seyle, Greenville, South Carolina.
- Woman's Prize—Mary R. Weich, Wilmington, Delaware.
- Man's Prize—C. J. Swenson, Houston, Minnesota.

As a consolation prize a beautiful picture, entitled "Waterfall by Moonlight," size twenty by twenty-five inches, is awarded to each of the following persons, whose lists were the first to reach us from their respective states:

- Alabama—Wm. H. Shanks.
- California—Edward H. Galligan.
- Canada—Arch. Hone.
- Connecticut—Mrs. Ella M. Gaylord.
- Florida—Mrs. M. A. Ohlinger.
- Georgia—Mrs. C. A. Kendall.
- Illinois—Harry T. Saylor.
- Iowa—Milton Breneman.
- Kansas—Augustus M. Fuller.
- Massachusetts—Miss Lida F. Larkin.
- Michigan—Jerome Tromhley.
- Missouri—Arthur S. Young.
- Nehraska—Mrs. Jeanette M. White.
- New Hampshire—Mrs. G. H. Lowell.
- New Mexico—Powhatan Carter.
- New York—Emily Chamberlain.
- Ohio—Miss Rachel Wagner.
- Oklahoma—Fred Sieglinger.
- Pennsylvania—G. B. Tiffany.
- Rhode Island—Mrs. Julia C. McIntosh.
- South Carolina—Mrs. Kate Eargle.
- Tennessee—Mrs. Hannah M. Farnune.
- Texas—Wiley M. Fuller.
- Vermont—Mrs. W. A. Morse.
- Virginia—C. F. Danforth.

### Puzzlers for Hallowe'en

"Guess who" is one of the games where the suspended sheet is used. An aperture just large

enough for a pair of eyes to look through is made. The male portion of the guests are seated on one side of the curtain, while the young women of the party are on the other. Under the direction of the captain, who directs her company, the first young woman looks through this opening. The captain of the young men arranges who shall have the first three guesses. Should he fail to discover who the owner of the eyes is, she steps aside, to be put up again, and thus mystify and confuse her audience. The failure of the young man in thus guessing leaves him without a partner for the remainder of the game, while those who have been fortunate enjoy a waltz or a two-step after the game is finished; or, if preferred, a set of prizes are given, which the man presents to the woman of his guess.

"Lucky Findings," or good luck for the year, is another good game. The captain instructs the guests that written instructions will be found near their respective chairs, which should be placed as far apart as possible. Each must keep in his own territory in looking for the paper. The hostess exercises the greatest ingenuity in hiding these papers. Finally they are discovered with different quotations, as:

"Maybe under mother's chair,  
You'll be able to find it there."

The greatest silence and secrecy must prevail, each person keeping his written instructions a secret from his neighbor. Other papers may bear this legend:

"If you really feel able,  
Look under the table."

Or,  
"The dictionary is a very big book,  
But in passing by just give it a look."

The lucky searcher finds a ring or some other trifle suggestive of the day.

"The Baby Show" is provocative of much mirth. In these days of art and progression we all have baby-pictures. Each guest brings his own, with the name on the outside, arranged on the table with a number attached, and catalogued as in an art collection. The young men are invited to view their future wives, and the young women their husbands. Naturally they expect to see the photographs of grown-ups. However, the guests try to guess who the pictures represent, and prizes are given for the prettiest baby. The teller keeps tally of the lucky guessers, who receive such souvenirs as rattles, dolls, toys, etc.

# GIVEN AWAY—FREE American Beauty CALENDAR

PRETTIER THAN MOST DOLLAR CALENDARS.  
ELEVEN INCHES WIDE, THIRTY INCHES LONG,  
LITHOGRAPHED IN EIGHTEEN COLORS  
ON A REPRESENTATION OF CORDED SILK

## A Magnificent Work of Art

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, THE MOST EXPENSIVE  
ART CALENDAR GIVEN AWAY BY ANY  
PUBLISHER THIS SEASON



SEE  
THE  
ROLL

ROLL  
PANEL  
EFFECT

REDUCED ILLUSTRATION ACTUAL SIZE 11½ BY 30 INCHES

## American Beauty Calendar for 1905

W. H. McEntee, the celebrated artist and pupil of Bougereau, conceived this beautiful and interesting design, upon which are most artistically combined this celebrated painting and a most magnificent spray of American Beauty roses painted by the renowned flower artist, Paul de Longpre.

Our desire for an exclusive design has prompted us to pay the price demanded by the artist for his original painting, in order that we might present to our readers a calendar worthy of being hung in the homes. The design has been most carefully reproduced in eighteen colors, reproducing the original painting with a corded-silk effect, and for this holiday season of the year would make a most appropriate gift. A similar calendar to this would, if purchased in the art-stores, cost at least \$1.00.

The illustration herewith gives but a faint idea of the beauty and magnificence of this calendar, as it is finished in the original colors. It makes a rich and decorative art panel, to be exact, eleven and one half inches wide by thirty inches long.

This calendar is not to be compared with the calendars usually sold in the art-stores, as its novel construction, the beautiful silk effect and the blending of the colors, combined with the knowledge that it is a creation of two of the best-known American artists, should arouse sufficient interest to cause every one of our readers to possess one. In the tastefulness of the design, the beauty of the coloring and the excellence of the lithograph it should certainly prove a most artistic calendar for 1905, and we believe there is nothing to equal it being offered by any one this year. Nothing more appropriate for the home or for a Christmas gift has been conceived.

### How to Get the Calendar FREE

This beautiful calendar may be secured by adding ten cents, to pay for postage, wrapping, etc., to the regular yearly subscription price of Farm and Fireside when sending in your subscription, or by adding ten cents when accepting any offers in which Farm and Fireside is included. The calendar is not sold alone at any price, only in connection with subscriptions.

FARM AND FIRESIDE  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO





# How to Dress



WAIST WITH SURPLICE COLLAR

**T**HE idea of economy seems to have been thrown to the winds by the fair dame who rules the destiny of fashions. To follow closely the lines as laid down by many leaders of fashion for the fall and winter means that the smart girl's wardrobe must be about twice as large as it used to be, and woefully extravagant. On these pages, however, we endeavor to strike a happy medium, whereby we keep the prices for correct dress within the reach of all, and at the same time introduce the most up-to-date patterns and designs and suggest economical, serviceable and pretty materials for their making.

The waists for autumn and winter wear show a great many changes. There is less of the 1830 sloping shoulder and more of the broad effect. The new plain shirt-waist sleeve is much fuller. In the sleeves of the more elaborate waists the fullness is all above the elbow, the lower part being in the form of a deep, tight-fitting cuff. When the blouse is worn it is not as full as last year. The tendency is toward close-fitting designs.

### Shirt-Waist with Chemisette

Mohair, French flannel, cotton vesting or one of the new silk-warp, light-weight fabrics may be used for this plain but smart-looking shirt-waist, which is to be worn with a chemisette. The waist fastens in front with buttons, and buttons are used on the cuffs and revers. The model shows but little blouse. The back is plain, with a few gathers at the waist-line. The sleeve has full gathers at the arm-holes. The chemisette is separate from the waist, and can be made of either

is a trifle full in front, the pouch is missing. The straight, drawn-down back is perfectly plain. A last season's embroidered waist would invariably have been developed in heavy linen, even though it was designed for cold-weather wear, but this year the preference is for such materials as mohair, wool crash or lansdowne. The embroidered mohair shirt-waists are

extremely smart, especially in white, with the embroidered design in either some pretty bright color or in black. Though these waists will not wash, they may be cleaned successfully. Another

idea for a waist made after this pattern is to use plain wool crash and have the box-plait and cuffs of soft kid attractively embroidered. The pattern for the Embroidered Shirt-waist, No. 377, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures.

### Waist with Shirred Shoulders

The rows of shirring at the shoulder and the tops of the sleeve give this dainty waist a pretty new touch. The lace plastron has a narrow silk plaiting and velvet ribbon as its trimming. The sleeve shows the new tight-fitting, very deep cuff. The waist opens in the back, hooking invisibly. This model may be developed in either crepe louisine or chiffon taffeta. The pattern for the Waist with Shirred Shoulders, No. 379, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures.

### Waist with Surplice Collar

The new feature of this pretty waist is the graceful and novel surplice collar

### Shirred Coat

This fetching silk coat demands the fashionable small waist. It is made with a group of flat shirrings arranged at the waist, back and front, simulating a deep girdle. Over the shoulders is a becoming tucked cape, which falls in two points in front. The lower part of the coat is made with a full basque. The bishop coat-sleeve has a deep shirred cuff. Black silk is best for this coat, though it is very effective in chiffon velvet. The pattern for the Shirred Coat, No. 388, is cut for 32, 34 and 36 bust measures.

### Broad-Shouldered Waist

The front of this smart-looking plaited waist has a little different touch given it by being trimmed with velvet bows, the ribbon drawn through slashes which are made in the waist. One plait at either side extends over the sleeve, emphasizing the broad-shouldered effect. The center back of the waist is plain, with two plaits at either side. At the neck the waist is cut in a small V, to be worn with a chemisette. The fastening is down the center front, where the waist hooks invisibly. The sleeve is fuller than the summer shirt-waist sleeve. This model is equally good style in any material suitable for every-day or dress wear. It would look well in supple cloth, chiffon velvet, silk, mohair or heavy mercerized linen. The velvet bows should be black or match the material.

The pattern for the Broad-shouldered Waist, No. 380, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures.

### Tucked Shirt-Waist

This good-looking tucked waist fastens on the side, buttoning at the left shoulder



BROAD-SHOULDERED WAIST

model would also be stylish for every-day wear developed in flannel or henrietta cloth. It is more fashionable this season to have the stitching in the same color or a shade lighter or darker than the material rather than in a contrasting shade. The pattern for the Tucked Shirt-waist, No. 381, is cut for 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measures.

### Dyeing

According to the conclusions of a clever dressmaker, dyeing is one of the most valuable of the minor crafts that woman is obliged to practise. Dress has been brought to such a degree of artistic perfection, so far as color goes, that to use the wrong shade of lace or braid on a gown is to run the risk of spoiling it absolutely. Often the exact shade can be bought, but sometimes not. The woman who lives in the small country town often sees failure staring her in the face because she cannot get to the larger cities to match the dress she is making with the aid of a fashion paper and the village seamstress, and doubts if she could match her goods, anyway. For such a one, even more than to the city woman, a little skill with the dye-pot is a boon. Dyes in the seven primary colors can be bought at department stores or pharmacies, or even at some groceries, and a little experience and judgment in the matter of mixing them to obtain the required shade will enable one to produce unexpectedly satisfactory results. The dye must be two shades deeper than the shade desired.



SHIRRED COAT



SHIRT-WAIST WITH CHEMISETTE



EMBROIDERED SHIRT-WAIST



WAIST WITH SHIRRED SHOULDERS



TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST

stiff linen or finely tucked white mull. The pattern for the Shirt-waist with Chemisette, No. 376, is cut for 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measures.

### Embroidered Shirt-Waist

This waist shows the new full shirt-waist sleeve finished with a band cuff. The front is embroidered and made with a narrow box-plait. Though the waist

with its overlapping ends. This collar is formed of folds of the material edged with a narrow plaiting of silk or chiffon. It is cut round at the back. The waist is slightly full back and front, and made with shirrings at the shoulders. It is cut V-shaped at the neck in the front, and worn with a chemisette. The pattern for the Waist with Surplice Collar, No. 378, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures.

and down the left side. A plain narrow strap outlines the opening. The back of the waist is tucked as well as the front. The sleeve is the new full shirt-waist sleeve finished with a narrow band cuff. Mohair is a good-style material to use for this waist, with the band down the left side and over the shoulder in silk. Silk can also be used with the band in the self-material or of soft kid. This

### PATTERNS

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention the number and size of pattern desired.

Our new fall catalogue of fashionable patterns is now ready, and will be sent free to any address upon request.



Sunday Reading

"Let the Sunshine In"

MERRY, cheerful woman in the household is like so much sunshine on a dark and stormy day. What a blessing to the home is the woman whose spirits are not affected by wet days and little disappointments, and whose milk of human kindness does not sour in the sunshine of human prosperity!

A Unique Calendar

One of the newest things in calendars was found in a little country town where the struggling church had much trouble to meet its expenses. Among the summer visitors was a lady who, having given liberally, devised the following plan for making others give:

She issued a general invitation to a "calendar party" to be held at her house. When the time arrived and the guests had assembled, the hostess announced during the evening that she wished to make a calendar, and by the payment of ten dollars constituted herself the year. But the year had twelve months to sell at one dollar each, and would be very glad if twelve of her guests would volunteer to take them.

The months were found without difficulty, and they in turn were asked to procure four weeks each. Each week was obliged to pay fifty cents, and to sell seven days at twenty-five cents each. But unlike most calendars, this did not end with the days, but they in turn were requested to dispose of twenty-four hours at ten cents each.

They were allowed several weeks in which to sell their allotted periods of time, which of course made the task much lighter. The months paid their dollars to the year; each day paid the sum collected from hours to her respective week, and the weeks paid all money received by them to the month of which they formed part, so that there was much system, and all money was easily accounted for.

It may be interesting as well as surprising to know the sum thus obtained:

The hours of one day paid twenty-four times ten cents—\$2.40; the hours of one week paid seven times \$2.40—\$16.80; the days of a week paid seven times twenty-five cents—\$1.75; each week amounted to \$18.55, and four weeks equaled \$74.20. Add to this four times fifty cents, and the month's receipts are \$76.20. In twelve months this gives \$914.40. This is further increased by twelve times \$1.00—\$12.00—and by \$10.00 from the year. So the round sum is \$936.40.

Try it, and see how easy it is.

FRANK H. SWEET.

Those Little Ones

Katie had an idea, and was struggling desperately with her limited stock of words. At length she gave it up, saying, impatiently, "Oh, dear! I can't 'press my mind!"

One night when the grocer's boy had failed to bring the yeast, Emma amended her prayer to suit the occasion, saying, "Give us the yeast, and mama'll make her own bread."

There had been a long-continued and unwelcome dry spell, and a day of prayer for relief had been appointed by a local pastor. Little Amy heard of it, and looking up devoutly, she said, "Santa Claus—no, Dod—p'ease make rain come down!" After tilting her head for a minute, like a listening bird, she added, "Dod says, 'Mind you' own business!'"

The minister had three children who nightly said their prayers in concert, and at one time during his absence they were having as much trouble in getting started evenly as an ill-matched team, so that George's mind evidently wandered from the subject in hand to Mother Goose, for in spite of repeated calls from the others to "wait for me!" he droned out, "Forgive us our trespasses—who killed Cock Robin?"

Asa was a pioneer child in the times when the squash was a staple article of food for beast and human, and were often brought into the house during the coldest weather to keep them from freezing. One day as he lay across a chair, idly rolling one of the squashes to and fro with his down-stretched hand, he repeated, meditatively, "Our daily bread, our daily bread," and his elders wondered if he was tired of his boarding-house.

ISABEL DARLING.



THE CALL FOR 1905.

Two hundred and twenty-five writers from all parts of the world have been enlisted to write for

The Youth's Companion

FOR 1905.

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Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



"Gog" was a hero. The hero-worshippers didn't know him as "Gog," but as Thad—Thadeus Abram. His old friends of earlier school-days knew him by the nickname "Gog," however, and he never outgrew it. Right anxiously and hopefully did they trace his rise to favor and success in his initial as well as his subsequent years at college.

An athlete almost from the cradle, he developed and improved, and when the athletic committee of the college sized up his work on the campus diamond they were not long in enrolling him as "future great." On the football eleven he won laurels as quarter-back, and as captain and third baseman of the base-ball team he never had an equal in the history of the college.

It was in the early months of the autumn preceding his last year at college that there came to the small city a maiden of seeming metropolitan tastes and airs. This fair structure of lovely femininity bore down on the college functions like unto a blue-ribbon winner at a chrysanthemum-show. The varicid petitioning glances of the college youth seemed to have little weight with this beauty, however. The reason, perhaps, was satisfactorily explained when it was whispered about that she had promised to be "the only" to a well-to-do New York banker.

The season grew on apace, and it befell Thad's lot to meet Adelle Lafayette at a dinner given at a friend's home. The dinner, while informal, was nevertheless all to be desired. Thad's appetite, however, was anything but such as would lead his hostess to believe he was enjoying the meal. The guests jokingly attributed it to the fact that it was the eve of the great annual foot-ball contest with their old rivals, and that the doughty quarter-back was loath to take any chances with his being in prime condition for the fray.

Of course, the conversation naturally drifted to the game of the morrow, and the chivalrous young athlete invited all to attend the game as his guests. Adelle accepted for herself and her banker friend, and the next afternoon saw them all gaily bedecked with college colors, cheering lustily for the players of their choice.

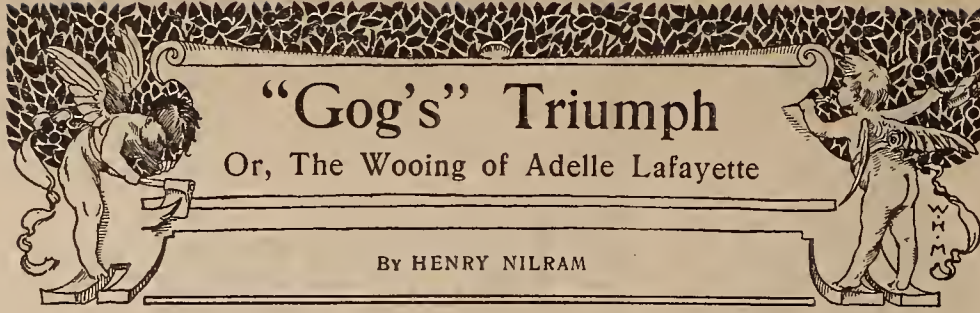
The preliminary practice over, the mighty warriors lined up for the first note of the referee's whistle signalling the opening of the game. The flushed face, the dancing, sparkling eye, of Adelle, directed at a seemingly single object in moleskin away to the rear, left no doubt that her heart and soul were in the struggle, and a memorable struggle it proved to be. Up and down the field swayed the little oval, turning the tide of battle one way, then the other. A mighty punt from the toe of Thad's giant captain sent the ball deep into the enemy's territory, but back it came, soaring heavenward and onward until it seemed as if it never would come down. Below where the oval seemed hung in air dashed a lone, solitary figure. It was Thad. Finally down came the little pigskin like a shot, and smashed into the trained arms of Thad awaiting it. The old south stand cheered and cheered as the little quarter-back started up the gridiron toward the enemy's goal. Like the wind his fleet and nimble feet seemed to enable him to cover the ground lost in the exchange of punts. As he closed in on the enemy's territory the backs, ends and tackles charged fiercely. To left, to right, now back, now on, he dodged, shaking off tackle after tackle, squirming and struggling, until down he went, with a half dozen or more desperate tacklers piled on top. Away above the mighty cheer that was echoing and reëchoing the glorious run of the plucky quarter, a shrill, piercing scream escaped the lips of a fair roofer on the south stand as Thad was crushed to earth. "He'll surely be killed!" frantically called out the excited little beauty; and as the writhing, struggling mass untangled itself, and from the bottom wriggled forth Thad, a sigh of relief escaped Adelle—for she it was—and she buried her face in her hands to hide her blushes and escape the curious smiling attentions of those who sat near her.

Another heart had joined the great army of hero-worshippers. Adelle's exhibition of sympathy did not go unnoticed by her moneyed friend, who sat beside her, nor did it escape the folks whose guest she was in the city.

Between halves and after the rub-down Thad managed to slip over toward the boxes and wave his hand in recognition, and the hearty response of Adelle seemed to disconcert the male suitor with her.

Again the tide of battle ebbed and flowed; fiercer and fiercer charged the rival combatants; clouds hung low, while here and there a ray of sun shone through to stimulate hopes of victory in the breasts of the student bodies.

But victory was not for Adelle's champions. They had gone down to defeat, but gloriously. There was a sting, but no dishonor, in such defeat. The game was lost, but a heart had been won, though no one knew but Adelle.



## "Gog's" Triumph Or, The Wooing of Adelle Lafayette

By HENRY NILRAM

There were other games which Adelle attended—fraternity functions that opened up to her a new life. The past she forgot. She decided to write to her betrothed in the big city, and ask release from her engagement. She did not love him!

The fatal letter reached the metropolitan banker in due time, and the same evening found him with Adelle's father.

The fact of the matter was that the match between Adelle and the banker was of her father's making. The news of his daughter's disregard of his wishes was like so much thunder from a clear sky. A telegram reached Adelle that night demanding her return home the next day without fail.

Adelle, obedient—for she loved her father, and was his seeming favorite among the large family of girls—took an early train home the following day. Her father received her with his warmth and loving kisses, as was his custom, and told her he would talk to her in the evening.

The autumnal twilight had just settled down over the vine-covered bay window in which Adelle had taken seat when Papa Lafayette joined her.

"Well, my little one," he began, "so you have decided to disobey my wishes, have you, as to your future relations with George? Now, you must surely understand that I, who have nothing but your future welfare at heart, would not have encouraged this engagement if I did not think it for the best. George is a good, moral young man, has principle, and excellent prospects so far as his finances are concerned. I certainly think you are making a great mistake by breaking off with him."

"But, father," spoke up Adelle, throwing her arms about her father's neck, and kissing him as a loving daughter is wont to do, "I do not love him. You

Why, papa, he's just been elected captain of the college nine, and plays quarter-back on the varsity eleven," proudly spoke up the girl.

"What's this you tell me? You've fallen in love with a young, silly college boy, probably not out of his teens, who is no doubt a sport, and parts his hair in the middle? This cannot be. You must not, you will not, tie yourself up with this penniless young fool."

"He's not a fool," flashed Adelle, a little of her father's spirit showing forth in her manner. "Call him what you will, father, but he's a man—a man, every inch of him."

"I will never agree to your marrying this Mr. Abram. You may break off relations with George, go anywhere, do what you please, but I swear you must not leave me for this college lover, a fellow you know absolutely nothing about."

The pleadings of her father, the heart and soul he seemed to pour into his words, seemed to melt Adelle into a spirit of submission, and when the good-nights were said it was with the understanding that Adelle would try to forget Mr. Abram, would not correspond with him, and should be free so far as her banker lover was concerned.

That night she cried herself to sleep, and awoke late the next morning, her father having gone to his place of business before she came down-stairs. For several days everything moved along smoothly. The father seemed to be happy and contented, and Adelle, too, seemed to inhale the same air of good humor and plesantry as marked her father's bearing when in the house. Months slipped by. The college team, her new lover a member, came to her home city. They met unknown to Mr. Lafayette. The Christmas season was on, and an invitation from Adelle's sister came to ask her to visit her in the college city for a little while. Papa's consent was obtained, and she started for the station light and airy as a bird just released from long captivity.

The few days' visit was stretched into weeks, and meanwhile Cupid had gotten in his telling work.

She returned to her parental roof. The letters from the fraternity-room came regularly—almost daily—and of course the father soon became aware of it.

He called her to him one evening, and when she had settled herself comfortably upon his knee, he kissed her, and said, "Adelle, you have renewed your relations with that college fellow again, I see."

She had to admit it, and did.

"Well," said he, "I have made up my mind that this must stop; that you must receive no more letters from him, and must write such a letter to him as you may show me, telling him he must not write to you any more. I have made up my mind that it shall be so. You must choose between me and this man Abram."

Adelle broke into tears, protested, but to no avail. She insisted that she loved Mr. Abram, and that if she didn't marry him she would marry no other man.

The father grew white with rage, stamped, and paraded the parlor in a high state of excitement. To disobey meant Adelle's disinheritance, her loss of home, for her father swore that no daughter of his should share his roof and still accept attentions and mail from any young snip of a fellow like unto this Abram.

Adelle again weakened. She wrote as her father wished, and sent the letter. The note was short. The father read it, and expressed his satisfaction at Adelle's sensible conclusion. Adelle further promised to return all letters received from Abram.

The receipt of Adelle's note carried with it the pain such a message would naturally cause. What to do Thad knew not. He could not understand the change wrought in Adelle's affections. Troubled and worried over the few days of silence following the receipt of the fatal note, and goaded almost to desperation, he wrote Adelle.

Adelle was sitting on the porch when the postman came along, and in the bunch of mail handed to her was one bearing the familiar handwriting of Thad. The temptation was too great. She opened it. (Who wouldn't?) The message re-awakened in her all the old love that had been smoldering since she sent her last little note telling

him to cease his attentions.

The reaction put her to bed with a high fever. The doctor gave it as his opinion that her nerves were in bad shape, and that several days of quiet would be necessary.

For several days she remained abed. Feeling improved one evening, she put on a gown to make her first trip down-stairs since her illness. Her tottering step gave every indication that she was not strong.

She wandered into her father's den to give him a word of greeting, when she was received with a cold, withering look, which left no doubt that papa had something on his mind that he wanted to get rid of.

"Sit down, daughter," he said; "I want to speak to you."

Adelle knew in an instant that he was going to reopen the old sore, but she was not sorry. Her



"These lines, the thoughtless, silly vaporings of a young fellow who doesn't know his own mind?"

surely don't want me to marry a man I do not love."

"How long has it been since you discovered your true feeling toward him, daughter?"

"Well, father, I have never felt toward him as I have often dreamed and thought a sweetheart should toward a lover and future husband. I respect him, but that is all—I cannot love him. I have tried and tried, for your sake, but I just can't," sobbed Adelle.

"Is there any other person who holds that ideal place in your heart, little one?"

Adelle remained silent. She feared to tell even her father the innermost longings of her heart.

"Speak, daughter; we have no secrets between us."

"Well, father, I do love another, a Mr. Abram—Thadeus Abram."

"Indeed, and who is this fellow?"

"Father, he is a student at \_\_\_\_\_ college.



hours and days in bed had given her time for sober thought and decision.

"You've been receiving mail from that man Abram again, I understand."

"Yes," and she proceeded to say that she was sorely tempted, and told how, but promised to send it back, and so on.

"And you don't love him any more, do you?" pleaded the father.

"Oh, yes, I do. I'm trying hard to please you, but love Thad Abram I do, and always will."

In a rage Mr. Lafayette left the room and Adelle; not, however, before again demanding that she "receive no more letters from that insolent chappie."

Two months passed, and everything seemed moving along without a sign of a cloud of discontent in the Lafayette home. All faith is not to be put in signs, however, for one evening Mr. Lafayette, upon his arrival home from his office duties, said to Adelle, "Daughter, I want to see you in the library after supper."

By his tone and manner Adelle knew that a violent rage was penned up within her father. She looked for its outburst after the evening meal, and she was not disappointed.

There was little acting after the supper had been cleared. Into the library walked the father, to which place Adelle shortly after repaired. Once inside, and the door closed, the storm broke forth with all its human fury.

"You have deceived me; you have lied to me time and time again, and you greet me with your smiles and Judas kisses at every opportunity. Now what have you to say for yourself? Speak up; don't be a coward. You were not a coward when you deliberately stood before me and told me that your relations with this adventurer, this Abram, were at an end. Speak up; I expect you to."

Adelle wondered how much her father knew. What should she say? The old Lafayette spirit that was born in the girl came to her rescue. She did not rise from the chair in which she had taken a seat; her pose was one of self-confidence and determination.

"Yes, I have deceived you. I love Thad Abram, and I cannot give him up. Won't you read this letter, that I received from him to-day?" she said, handing it to her father.

"Read this letter, these lines, the thoughtless, silly vaporings of a young fellow who doesn't know his own mind? Bah! never. You, you, I say, must decide to-night—now—between he and I. If you still insist upon receiving mail and attentions from this man you must leave this house; you can no longer fill the place of a daughter of mine."

Trembling somewhat, Adelle looked pleadingly into her father's eyes, but they received no loving response.

"You, father, say I must decide now, to-night?"

"Yes, now; right now!" thundered the enraged father.

"Then I must decide in Thad's favor, for he is my husband. We were married March—in Grace Church chantry by the Rev. —"

Speechless, Mr. Lafayette dropped into a chair. Great beads of perspiration stood out on his forehead, and a slow-forming, black and ominous cloud seemed gathered on his countenance. Like the peals of distant rumblings of thunder he vented his passionate feelings upon the girl. Louder, louder and fiercer became his denunciation. "Out of this house you go! Out! And to-night. There is no room here for such as you. Go, and live your fancied future with your college beauty. You are no longer a daughter of mine. Go! There is no appeal from my decision."

Not so much time as to gather a few articles of wearing-apparel did Adelle take in complying with her father's demand. Out into the world, she knew not where; but go she would and did. A sister's home in another part of the city sheltered her that night, and an answer to a telegram to her husband instructed her to start for his college home the next day.

It was on the eve of the trip South for the summer base-ball training, and the sudden climax of the romance sort of put the captain of the base-ball team in no little hot water, so to speak. He was the man of the hour, however, and it took him but the day and the night to make Adelle as comfortably settled as possible until his return from the South.

In due time he returned. The strenuous life of a captain of a varsity base-ball team had little effect on him. He entered into the game and play perhaps the most enthusiastic of his fellows. His life seemed all sunshine, and the same sort of spirit seemed to be instilled into the work of his brother players so thoroughly that the season developed one round of successes, the greatest in the history of the college base-ball association. Their old rivals, who had crushed them on the gridiron in the fall, went

down ignominiously to defeat before them three times. Thad Abram was the hero who had brought about the possibility.

The college base-ball season once over, the principals in this little romance settled down to practical married life. Happy is too mild a word for describing their state. They lived and do live in a little world seemingly all their own.

Perhaps some day Papa Lafayette will become reconciled. Perhaps the flame of hatred that burned so fiercely on that April night and since will some day have spent itself, and the natural, loving father of old will assert himself toward his Adelle, his once favorite.

"No Delivery"

BY HARRY WHITTIER FREES

THE Metropolitan Stock Company, presenting the matinee favorites, Dale Jerome and Adelaide Funston, had been playing that week at the National Theater. While not generally known outside of theatrical circles, the two leading members of the company were man and wife. For professional reasons Adelaide Funston had not adopted her husband's name.

It was Friday morning, and the two were lounging in their room at the hotel. On the bed between them lay a magnificent Dresden doll, with fluffy flaxen curls, and big blue eyes that opened and shut. Attached to one of the wrists was a dainty white tag, inscribed: "To Baby Rose, from mama and papa, with love and a thousand kisses."

"She'll be tickled all to pieces," said Dale, laughingly, peering up into his wife's face with a half-boyish enthusiasm.

"The little dear," murmured his wife, stroking the bonny head of the doll with a fondness of touch that displayed the mother-love within her.

"I wish she were here, Dale," she said, tenderly, after a while, with a queer little catch in her voice.

"So do I, old girl," he answered as steadily as he could: "with all my heart."

Then they both stared silently at the doll, but their eyes were dim.

Four years before a baby girl had come into their lives, and never was a little visitor welcomed more royally. They had deemed it best to place the little one with some relatives in New Hampshire, apart from their life upon the stage. For the past two years, at the close of their season they had hastened New Englandward, and the summer days that followed were the happiest within their recollection.

It was just after the holidays, and the following week was the child's birthday. So they had bought her a doll, in loving remembrance, to be sent the following morning.

Dale came out of his reverie with a sudden start. His wife was leaning against the foot-board of the bed, sobbing softly to herself. He crossed the room, and put his arm around her.

"Why, you're not crying, little woman, are you?" he questioned, tenderly. "I know it's pretty hard. It means a good bit to me, but it means more to a mother. It's five months now since you saw her last. But the season will soon be over, and it means our last."

"I know it's foolish of me, Dale," she said, brokenly, "but I—I can't help—"

"I understand, old girl," he responded, feelingly. "There are times when you want your baby close to you, to fondle, to kiss her—and God bless you for it! But it will all come right." He bent his head, and touched her hair reverently with his lips.

The bill that afternoon was to be a revised version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Dale in the rôle of St. Clair, and his wife appearing as Ophelia, the spinster. Upon leaving the hotel for the theater they were joined in the lobby by the manager of the company.

"Say, Dale, what do you make out of this?" queried Farnell, in the course of conversation, handing his leading man a letter.

It was addressed to their advance man at Topeka. Stamped across the envelope in red ink was the advice of the receiving post-office: "No delivery. Return to sender."

"No delivery," mused Dale to himself. "That's strange," he said aloud. "He gave you the date all right, didn't he?"

"Sure," declared Farnell. "Wrote me that I should reach him at Topeka by the fifth. I'll gamble it got there a day earlier. The postmark's blurred, so you can't tell. I've got an idea there'll be a holy howl from Kansas very shortly."

They all laughed, and the incident was dropped.

As they entered the theater by way of the stage-door Dale was halted by the man in charge. His wife passed on into her dressing-room, while the manager walked to the front of the stage.

"Here's a message for you, sir," explained the doorkeeper. "It just came."

Dale tore open the envelope, and hastily scanned the inclosed yellow sheet.

A single glance told him all. The sudden thrust of a dagger to his heart could not have caused him more acute pain. He leaned against the door with his hand covering his eyes. Everything had suddenly gone black before him. The unutterable anguish within him welled to his lips in a broken sob.

"I hope it's not serious news, sir," said the man, with ready sympathy.

At the sound of the other's voice Dale steadied himself with an effort. His wife must not know—not now. That the performance should go on was of paramount importance. She could never go through it if she knew. He nodded an affirmative answer to the doorkeeper, and passed on.

When he joined his wife behind the scenes a little later he had gained control of himself. She spoke to him about his deathly pallor, and feared that he was ill. He tried to assure her with a smile, but it nearly ended in a sob.

During the course of the play it became painfully evident that he was not in his usual form. Frequently he fumbled with his lines and disconcerted the other players by failing to give the proper cue. The audience became restless and dissatisfied. A number rose from their seats and left the theater in unconcealed disgust. Behind the scenes the manager was pacing impatiently up and down. Once he had decided to remonstrate with Dale, but the look on the other's face restrained him. He had seen that look once before—in the eyes of one gone mad.

Then came the scene of Eva's death, and Dale became himself, playing as he had never played before, and as he could never hope to play again. Never before in the dramatic history of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the death of Eva so vividly portrayed. It seemed to those in the audience as though that mimic scene of death was being enacted before their eyes in all reality. And to one man it was. He saw another form in Eva's place—a fair-haired child whose chubby arms had lovingly clasped his neck, whose baby lips had whispered childish confidences in his ear. But those little arms were idle now, and the baby lips were still. As the curtain slowly fell, every sound was hushed save the soft sobbing of women.

A little later, in one of the dressing-rooms, the leading man held a woman to his breast, quivering in uncontrollable grief. In his hand was the fatal message: "Baby Rose died this morning." That was all, but it held the supreme tragedy of their lives.

A gust of air pushed open the door, and the stage stood revealed to them. It showed the final tableau of Eva's ascension into heaven—the white-robed figure kneeling with uplifted arms. Then the curtain fell, and the lime-light faded, while the shadows thickened about the lonely pair.

Back in a room at the hotel was a Dresden doll, with a laughing face and a small white tag attached: "To Baby Rose." It meant so little now—for there was "No delivery."

A Voice of Woe

Up in the morning, and work all day  
Just for the grub of to-morrow to pay;  
Work to-morrow for meat to carve—  
Got to keep working or else I'll starve;  
Work next day for a chance to sup—  
Just earn money to eat it up!  
Next day after it's root or die—  
Habit of eating comes mighty high.

Next week, too, it is just the same—  
Never can beat the eating game.  
Working on Monday for Tuesday's bread.  
Working on Tuesday to keep me fed;  
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, too,  
Same old game, and it's never new.  
Don't want to kick or to make a fuss,  
But blowed if it isn't monotonous!  
—Sunset.

New Serial Story

In the November 1st issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE will begin an illustrated serial by Mary MacIvors, entitled "The Range War." It is an interesting story of the Prairie under cow-boy rule, and will please a multitude of readers.

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We search the world for truth, we call  
The good, the pure, the beautiful,  
From graven stone and written scroll,  
From the old flower-fields of the soul.  
And, weary seekers for the best,  
We come back laden from our quest.  
To find that all the sages said  
Is in the book our mothers read.  
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Probably Your Last Chance

This may be the last opportunity you will have to secure the two-hundred-dollar prize which will be absolutely given to some one. There is more than that—there are twenty other prizes. See page 22.

**STOVE OFFER**  
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16-inch fire pot, weight, 130 pounds, with wood grate, \$6.15; coal grate, \$6.18; both grates, \$6.56.  
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**Right to Make Patented Article for Own Use**

W. H. wants to know whether a person is allowed to make for his own use anything that is patented.

No. If he does he is liable to pay a royalty to the patentee.

**Inheritance in Kansas**

W. F. D. asks: "If a wife dies, to whom does her private personal property belong? The husband is living, and the children are all of age. Can they claim her personal belongings while her husband is living?"

One half of the property will go to the husband, the other half to the children.

**Repairs on Partnership Property**

D. E. B., Ohio, asks: "In Ohio will property stand good for the repairs put on it when you have a part interest in the property? It was bought in partnership. The other party never cares to repair."

In partnership matters the authority of the partners is equal to do anything which properly comes within the scope of the partnership business, and when a property is owned in that way each partner would have a right to put on the property needed repairs, and in partnership settlement receive credit for the same. In that way the property could be made to stand good for it.

**Construction of Lease**

T. P. D. asks: "A. rents land from B., and agrees to manure and summer-fallow ten acres each year he tenants the place. Can B. make him furnish manure from other sources if his animals do not provide enough for the ten acres?—If A. agrees to do the work, and then threshes the grain out of the shock, can B. make A. pay the difference between the shock and stack rates, nothing being said about it in the contract?"

I rather think that if A. agrees to manure ten acres he must get the manure either on the farm or elsewhere to fulfil his contract.—I do not think B. can collect the difference from A.

**Drainage, etc.**

H. C. says: "The water on the north side of a road is higher than the cultivated field, and is getting higher each year because of decaying weeds. Nothing prevents damage to the crops but the road-bed, and sometimes the water overflows that. The only outlet to the creek is by a ditch which the supervisors neglect to keep open, as it ought to be. There is so much water and muck along the roadside that a team cannot work in it to ditch it. The muck closes in, filling a ditch in a short time. If these conditions last much longer the cultivated land will be—in fact, is now—somewhat damaged by the water. Have I any remedy? Is there any law that will allow the commissioners to ditch this swamp for the benefit of the road?"

The commissioners have power, if the road is under their control, to purchase or put in the tile, but it is probable that the road is not under their jurisdiction, but under the jurisdiction of the township trustees. I noticed from the accompanying diagram that the distance is about twenty rods, and it will be cheaper for you to do this yourself than to attempt to force either the commissioners or trustees to do it. If it were mine, and I had no assistance, I would do it myself.

**Widow's Dower—Inheritance**

W. S. H. says: "A man who lived in Ohio died, and left a widow and five children. He had seventy acres of land. The widow and children lived on the farm until the eldest daughter married. The elder son bought her share in her father's estate, except her share in her mother's third. They all live together. The other brother bought out the other heirs, and divided the farm with the elder brother, who took two shares. The widow died, and the elder brother died, also leaving his share to his widow. What right has the eldest daughter in her brother's property? The deed on record reads that she sold all her right in her father's estate, except the widow's dower. There was no administration on the estate."

On the death of the widow her dower interest ceased—that is, she had only a life estate. If the daughter sold her share, and did not particularly describe it, all her interest was conveyed under that deed. Under the common law, which is in force in many states, where a man dies all his property goes to his children, but the widow has a right to use one third of his real estate for life. If the brother died without a will, leaving a widow and no children, the widow would have a life estate in all the property that the brother got or inherited from his parents; in that which he bought she would get an absolute estate. The one share that he inherited after the death of the wife would go to his brothers and sisters.

**The Family Lawyer**

BY JUDGE W. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

**A Lawful Line Fence**

J. C. says: "I own twenty-five acres of land, which is inclosed on three sides by a good fence. My neighbor refuses to build his share of the fence. Can I compel him to build it? Also, what is a lawful fence?"

The former statute of our state said that a lawful fence is such as a good husbandman ought to keep. In an Illinois case it was defined to be a fence that would prevent the breaking in of stock not breachy. You can compel your neighbor to build one half of the fence. Call on the township trustees.

**Rights Under Common-Law Marriage**

S. J. inquires: "A single man and a single woman mutually agree to assume the relation of husband and wife, and carry out such agreement without further ceremony. Is she not his common-law wife? Are not her legal rights to property, support, etc., the same as if she had been married to him by a minister or justice? Are not their children to be considered legally, in the same light as children of a marriage by a regular ceremony?"

The woman is his common-law wife, and the children legitimate. The difficulty about such marriages is to prove them.

**Right of Widow to Sell Property**

G. B. R. inquires: "A. and B. were in business together. B. bought the lot on which they did business, and had the deed in his own name. B. died, and left heirs. A. claims a one-half interest in the lot, and B.'s widow sells A. the other half. Could she make him a safe deed, and can A. make a good deed to D? Under the laws of South Carolina, all of B.'s heirs being minor heirs at the date of sale, has the widow the right to sell and use the personal property as she pleases?"

No, the widow had no right to make a deed. She could not convey the interest of the children.

**Interest of Property Conveyed**

N. E. W. writes: "A. buys a three-fourths interest in forty acres, and has a deed to the same. There are three heirs, and two have signed. Can the third get more than her share? One owns two parts, which leaves a fourth to the third party?"

If there are three heirs to the property, each would have a one-third interest, and that would remain, no matter how much the deed of two might attempt to convey. If two heirs attempt to sell a three-fourths interest, they would sell more than they owned, and the deed would convey only their interest, which would be two thirds. The question is not plain.

**Rural-Mail Delivery-Boxes**

J. W. K. says: "I desire to know if a rural-mail carrier has a right to deliver mail in any other box than one approved by the postmaster-general—or in other words, has the carrier a right to put mail in a home-made box? I see some such boxes in use, but our carrier has refused to put mail in such boxes."

The government prescribes the dimensions of the box, and if the box is made according to these government rules, no matter whether home-made or not, the carrier will be required to deliver mail in it. The only advantage in having a box that is approved by the postmaster-general is that the box is under government protection, and if any one tampers with it he will be subject to punishment under United States laws.

**Changing Course of Stream**

A. P. inquires: "There is a stream of water made up of springs all heading on my own farm. The natural course of the stream as it reaches the highway is straight across the road. About thirty years ago the road-master turned the course of the water at the point where it comes to the road so that it runs in front of my residence in a deep open ditch. Can I compel the town to turn the water back into the original channel, and how would I have to proceed to accomplish it?—Can I turn the water on my own premises, and cause it to come to the highway at a different point, and so run off in the opposite direction from where it does now?"

I do not think you can compel the town to turn the water back. It has run too long where it is.—If it injures no one below you, you can change it to wherever you want it.

**Injury to Trespassing Animals**

M. B. inquires: "If A. has an unlawful fence, and B.'s cows get in his field, can B. collect if A. should damage his cows in any way?"

The mere fact that animals are trespassing on your land will not allow you to injure them without being liable therefor to the owner. It does not matter if they got there rightfully or wrongfully.

**Marital Woes and Miseries**

L. S. says: "A man died several years ago, and left to his widow and two small children seventy-five acres. The widow married a man who now makes her life miserable. He has no claim on any of her real or personal property. Is there any law in Massachusetts compelling her to put up with abusive treatment from him?"

The only thing to do is to apply for a divorce. Of course, in matters of this kind parties must consult a local attorney.

**Using Former Name in Unhappy Marriage**

S. D. inquires whether one could lawfully use her former name, as, for instance, after divorce and separation after an unhappy marriage in South Dakota.

There is no law preventing one from adopting any name they choose, provided it is not done with intent to commit a fraud, and I can see no reason why a lady marrying and leaving her husband could not assume her former name. In legal matters it might at some time become necessary for her to show that she was the same person that at one time had another name.

**Tax Tangle**

S. T., Kentucky, asks: "I have a deed to lot No. 26 of a certain block in a small town in Florida. The deed is dated 1891, and was given by a land-company to myself. I have four tax-receipts, showing that I paid taxes on lot No. 26 for four years after, and I have a receipt for the next year for lot No. 25. When I received the last-named receipt, I wrote to the tax-collector, and told him he had made a mistake in the number of the lot. He replied by saying that I had been paying taxes on lot No. 25 all the time. Being so provoked over this way of keeping record of taxes, I have not paid any taxes on this lot since. The lot was valued at ten dollars on the tax-receipt, it being in the suburbs of the town. Do you think there is any way for me to straighten out this tangle and still own the lot? I have written to the tax-collector, but he referred me to the county clerk, and said it would cost me a dollar. I don't feel like I ought to be charged for their blunder. Will you please tell me what to do?"

I guess you had better send that dollar. As your lot is worth only ten dollars, you cannot afford to pay out much fees; but if you wish further investigation you will need to employ a lawyer at the place where your lot is located.

**Turning Property Over to Child for Support**

S. M. M. inquires: "If I make an agreement with one of my sons to support me the rest of my life, and give him the use of two farms to do it with, and agree that I will do a reasonable amount of work on the farm when able, and all that I receive is my board when at home, is not a bill for my clothing, laundry and board when absent good against him at my death, and can it not be collected by my daughter if willed to her?"

Whether or not the bill can be collected depends entirely upon the contract made with the son, and the contract would no doubt be interpreted by taking into consideration the surrounding circumstances of the parties when it was made. It would depend upon the value of the interest released by the parent, as well as his usual manner of living. Some of the bill may be collected, but how much I am unable to answer. As a general rule it may be said that it is a foolish thing for a parent to surrender his property during his lifetime; at least, he should always keep under his control enough of his property to maintain himself. Contracts like the above almost always cause ill feeling between the children, and very often entail hardships upon the parent. If that kind of contract must be entered into, let it be done with the consent of all the children, and let it be made in writing by a competent lawyer.

**Collection of Bill by Union**

W. L. says: "A. owes B. a grocery-bill. A. has never refused to pay this bill—in fact, is willing to pay it, but is not in a position to do so right now. B. belongs to Merchants' and Physicians' Union, and has put the bill in their hands for collection. What measures can this union take for the collection of this bill, A. owning nothing and receiving only twenty-two dollars a month wages?"

The union has no more power than a single individual. If all the property the party has is twenty-two dollars a month, and the party is a householder, it cannot be attached.

**Description in Deed**

J. L. R. says: "A. gives B. a contract for a deed to land which was originally conveyed in two separate tracts. The contract does not fully describe the land, but specifies that a more complete description is to be given in the deed. The deed that A. has does not give measurements, and only partially bounds the land, and refers to a prior deed on record. Can A. be compelled to give full description in his deed?"

No doubt what is meant in the contract is that a good description will be given in the deed, and the probability is that the description given in the deed to A. will suffice. However, a proper description should be made in the deed, such as will completely identify the land. I should think that A. would be required to give such a description.

**Filling Up Drain—Removing Line Fence**

A. P., Ohio, would like to know: "What right has a man to fill a drain by the roadside on my farm for his benefit, keeping my land wet. He has land of his own on which to make his driveway. Would I have a right to open it up, as it is on my land? The same man has built the line fence on my ground, in order to have more ground himself. It was built after I bought the farm, and before I moved here. The line-fence corners were changed to make his place larger and defraud the owner of this farm. What is the penalty in this case, and what would be best to do?"

He has no right to fill up the drain. Open it up if you want to. Neither has he any right to have his fence upon your land. Notify him to remove his fence. If he does not do it, remove it yourself, or notify the township trustees to arrange the matter of your line fence. It would be difficult to enforce any penalty.

**Damages for Breach of Contract**

M. D. J. inquires: "A. moved on B.'s place in the fall. They had a verbal contract. A. was to have house-rent and garden free, and have one third of the corn crop, B. furnishing everything, and A. doing all the work. Last spring A. plowed and planted a potato-patch, and was to work it and get one third of the potatoes. B. refused to let A. get ready to put out his corn crop, and A. then moved out of B.'s house. B. then refused to allow A. to work the potato-patch. Can A. get his portion of the potatoes? Can A. recover any damages for being knocked out of his corn crop?"

The querist does not state how long the contract was to run. I presume it was for one year at least. Whether or not A. could recover damages would depend upon whether it was his fault that the breach occurred. If A. was properly performing his part of the contract, and B. compelled him to move, and acted in a manner that A. could not remain, then A. can recover damages, and this would include the potatoes already planted and the corn that was to be planted.

**Duty of Children to Parents**

A. S. writes: "We have a neighbor who is a hard worker, and provides for his family, but the girls—sixteen and eighteen years old—feel too 'tony' to live on the farm and do housework. The mother naturally sides with the girls. Possibly your views, under your 'Family Lawyer,' might help this family to appreciate their position."

There is something wrong in that family. I am sorry to hear those girls are too 'tony' to live on a farm and do housework; but they are young, and have not seen much of the world. They have seen only the hard sides of their own lives, and flood their imaginations with the supposed easy life of others. They should remember that "All is not gold that glitters." City life has its sorrows and misfortunes, as well as farm life. There may be some drudgery in the country, but there is not near the misery and suffering that there is in the city. Those girls should obey their father, but in return he should do all he can to make their country life attractive. Many farmers are too neglectful in this line. Make the home, by kind words and thoughtful acts, so that in truth and in fact there is no place like it.



Wit and Humor



—Kansas City Journal. IN FULL BLOOM

Cooks Are Too Hard to Get

"I caught my husband kissing the cook last night." "Did you discharge her?" "No; I am going to get a divorce."

From a Political Standpoint

"Hist!" whispered the politician's wife in the dead of night; "there are robbers in the house!" "Yes," replied the politician, sleepily, "and in the Senate, too. But why should that worry you?"—Philadelphia Press.

The Way of the Fisherman

"Just throw me half a dozen of your biggest trout," said the man with the angler's outfit. "Throw them!" exclaimed the astonished fish-dealer. "That's what I said," replied the party of the first part. "Then I'll go home and tell my wife I caught them. I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar."—Young Americans.

What Gout Is

Miller Reese Hutchinson, the inventor, was talking one day about gout. "Gout," he said, "is very painful." "Is it different from rheumatism?" someone asked. "It is, indeed." "What is the difference?" "Well," said Mr. Hutchinson, "suppose you should take a vise, put your finger in it, and turn the screw tighter and tighter, until you could bear the pain no longer. That would be rheumatism. Then suppose you should give the screw one full turn more. That would be gout."—Argonaut.

Poor Dad

Didactic mama—"Now, Charlie, don't you admire my new silk dress?" Charlie (with emphasis)—"Yes, mama." Didactic mama—"And, Charlie, all this silk is provided for us, by a poor worm." Charlie—"Do you mean dad?"—Chicago Post.

He Bore On

"This won't go for only one stamp," said the village postmaster to old Uncle 'Kiah, as the latter handed him a bulky and much-sealed missive. "'Whuf fo'?" "What's de maddah wid dat?" "Too heavy," replied the postmaster, balancing it on his hand. "Umph! I tolle dat boy so when he was writin' ob it. I tolle him he was writin' too heaby a han', but he kep' on a-bearin' down an' a-bearin' down on de pen, laik a load ob hay. I'll take it back, sah, an' mek him write wid a pencil. I ain't gwine spen' no mo' two centes jes' fo' his pigheadedness."—Youth's Companion.

Neglected Education

Oliver Herford was entertaining some men friends in his flat one evening, when a servant brought a message to the effect that the gentleman in the apartment below was unable, by reason of the alleged noise, to enjoy peace and quiet. "He says he can't read," remarked the servant. "Present my compliments to the gentleman," said Herford, calmly, "and tell him that I could when I was three years old."—Harper's Weekly.

Elections Not Honest

"Do you think that elections are as honest as they used to be?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I can't say I do. A lot of people get paid for votes nowadays and then don't deliver the goods."—Washington Star.

Pie with a Knife

Aunt Maria—"An' did yer manage the fancy forks an' spoons at the dinner?" Uncle Si—"Yes; but—would yer b'lieve it?—I had ter show 'em how ter eat with the knives!"—New York Sun.



THEY COME HIGH

Hix—"Diggs holds his head mighty high lately. Is he stuck on himself?" Dix—"No; it's from reading the bulletins about the Japan and Russian war."

Just So

"A judge will sit on his bench all day and say 'You are discharged' fifty times," remarked the observer of events and things; "but when he goes home, and his wife requests him to go into the kitchen and repeat those words to the cook, he's ready for the woods."—Yonkers Statesman.

Out for the Coin

Judge—"You let the burglar go to arrest an automobilist?" Policeman—"Yes. The autoist pays a fine, and adds to the resources of the state; the burglar goes to prison, and the state has to pay for his keep."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Thoughtful DOWNTON—"Here comes Blinkers. He's got a new baby, and he'll talk us to death." Upton—"Well, here comes a neighbor of mine who has a new setter dog. Let's introduce them, and leave them to their fate."—New York Weekly.



—Spokesman-Review. "Now, if I were Kuropatkin—"

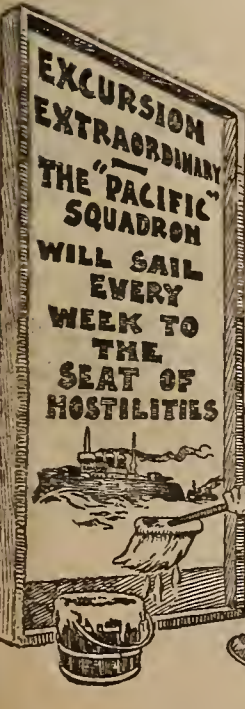
Self-Defense

Waggs—"I had no idea you were such a gallant old chap." Naggs—"What do you mean?" Waggs—"I saw you give up your seat in a crowded car to a homely woman last night." Naggs—"Oh, that wasn't gallantry; it was a case of self-defense. Rather than have her stand on my feet I preferred to stand on them myself."—Chicago News.

Not Premeditated

Justice of the Peace—"What do you mean by saying it was not premeditated, 'Rastus'?" You acknowledge that you broke into the plaintiff's hardware-store and stole a bunch of keys."

'Rastus—"Yassuh; but dat wuzn't mah fault, jedge. Mistah Smiff put locks on his chicken-coop dat none ob mah keys would fit, an' dere wuzn't no udder way ter git in widout his heahin' me 'ceptin' by bor-rerin' dem keys. Yassuh; dat's de truf."—Judge.



Spain—"See here, don't you know that's an infringement of my copyright?"—Pioneer Press.

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LEAP-YEAR VICTIM Ethel—"Is your friend a marrying man?" Maud—"Well, I intend for him to be, but he doesn't know it yet."



The Family Physician

By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

Institution for Inebriates

ON THE first of October the city of Dresden opened the first institution on the continent for the cure of drunkenness. The patients must be examined as to their sanity and be diagnosed as curable, and must voluntarily submit to a healthful régime, such as farm work. They will have good moral surroundings, and must pay forty-five cents a day. Patients may stay in the institution for three years.

Eggs Kept in Silicate

It is said that a newly laid egg will keep fresh for many months in a ten-per-cent solution of silicate, and will then be indistinguishable from a fresh egg. It has been reported that chickens have been hatched from eggs preserved for twelve months in this way. This result shows that not only are chemical changes prevented, but that the vital characteristics of the egg remain unimpaired.

Experiments in the Interest of Sickly Children

An interesting experiment is to be made in the neighborhood of Berlin for the benefit of weak and sickly children who, if they are not already victims of any positive disease, are likely to become infected unless constitutionally strengthened. The authorities of Charlottenberg have determined to establish a school large enough to accommodate from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five children at a chosen spot in the depths of the Junfernheide woods, near Berlin. It is intended that the pupils—delicate children, unfitted for the ordinary school-life—shall remain there the whole day, special arrangements being made to supply them with their meals. They are to receive only from two to three hours' instruction daily, and are to spend the rest of the day in taking healthy exercise in the forest. If the experiment proves successful—and on this point there can be very little doubt—it will be carried out upon a much larger scale, with a big building and a permanent endowment. The idea clearly is good, but it is not often that healthful woodland can be found near enough to the tenement districts of a big city to be within daily reach of the children. In most cases, at all events, it would be necessary to provide free transit.

Tomatoes as a Food

No fruit or vegetable is more valuable as a food than the tomato. Tomatoes do not convey very much nutrition to the system, but their effect upon the stomach, liver and bowels is most salutary. They may be eaten either raw or cooked, as preferred.

There is one caution that ought to be observed, however. If sugar or vinegar is used, it should not be used too freely. The good effect of the tomatoes upon the digestive organs is destroyed by the enormous amount of sugar and the over-amount of vinegar used.

Ripe tomatoes, sliced and sprinkled with salt and pepper, are appetizing and wholesome.

Tomato soup is an excellent food for the sick. There are in market good samples of tomato soup already cooked that can be procured for such a purpose. The only fixing necessary is simply the addition of hot water. But it would be better for the housewife to make her own tomato soup. It can be given to the sick in any stage of any disease. It has a soothing effect upon the fever patient. It will not endanger the bowels in cases of typhoid fever, and altogether it is much more refreshing and sustaining than the beef slops and beef tea that are generally fed to sick people.

When vinegar is used on the tomatoes it ought to be diluted with water. It is a very good way when vinegar is desired to use three parts of water to one part of vinegar, and add the salt and pepper to the water and vinegar before it is poured upon the tomatoes.

If sugar is preferred to either of these, it ought to be used sparingly. The sugar counteracts in a great measure the very excellent effect the tomatoes have upon the stomach.—Medical Talk for the Home.

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Farm Selections

The Poor Rich Boy

THREE handsome boys, about nineteen years of age, well dressed, well kept and decent-looking, went past our office the other morning. They are the sons of well-to-do parents—boys who have a little pocket-money whether they work or not. If the style of clothes should completely change in the next thirty days each of these boys would have a complete new outfit. He would go to the store and order it, and it would be "sent in." They are not bad boys. They think nothing, however, of spending two dollars at the bowling-alley, and borrowing the money from some other boys to pay for it. An old gentleman who sat in our office and saw the boys pass said, "Poor devils! they have no show. Luck is against them." And what he said is true. Life is a struggle, success is a battle, which goes to the strong. Strength is not inherited. Blood tells, but it tells only for men and women who have character enough to work, to grow strong, to dig their toes in the ground and grapple with life. In the days when they should be gaining moral and spiritual strength these boys are idling. When they get into the thick of the battle their muscles will be flabby. Wealth will help them little. Their education, however good—unless education trains them to be strong—will avail them nothing. All that will count when the test comes will be such moral fiber as there is in their souls. Failure will bump them, misfortune will jostle them. Unless they can stand up and set their jaws and fight they are goners. The boy who has to work hard with his hands to get his education, to get his "start" in life, is training his moral muscle for the fight. He is ready when the shock of combat comes. He is full armored for the fight. He knows what it is to stint himself, to do without comforts and luxuries. He is more afraid of a crooked dollar than he is of a shabby coat. He can go without a shave for a week if he hasn't the dime to pay for it. Dirty hands do not keep him awake nights, but a dirty conscience would. Such boys have a mortgage on life. They are not poor boys. The "poor boys" are the boys who have an easy time of it. If they succeed, it is a sign that they have not been loafing; it is a sign that some way they have been gaining strength. If your boy is loafing, having a good time, for heaven's sake stop him, put some dirty clothes on him that he has earned himself, and let him have the new clothes only when he has paid for them. Too many boys these days are going to the bad because their mothers insist on sending them. They are the poor rich boys. Pity them.—Ellicott City (Md.) Times.

Postal Currency

The latest proposition for a postal currency is Brower's coupon dollar. With a face like the present dollar bill, its back would bear one coupon each for five, twenty-five and fifty cents, and two for ten cents, good for those sums when cut off. The coupons, in whole or part, would not be legal tender for sums less than one dollar, but would be redeemed at par in silver at any post-office. The device seems to have some merit—a simple and clever one for providing the whole public with an easy means of remitting fractional parts of a dollar by mail. The sooner Congress provides the coupon dollar, or some equally convenient fractional currency, the sooner will the public be accommodated. It is a disgrace that people are now compelled to use postage-stamps for this purpose.—American Agriculturist.

Selling Weeds

A Kansas farmer, being asked what he did to get rid of the weeds on his farm, said that he sold most of them as mutton at three and one half to four cents a pound. A contemporary adds that goats are the best brush-cleaners, and sheep are the best weed-cleaners, but they both eat weeds and brush in preference to grass, although grass is a part of their natural ration.—New England Farmer.

Catalogues Received

W. N. Hires, Milford, Del. Descriptive farm catalogue of Delaware, "The Garden State of the Union."  
Stoddard Manufacturing Company, Rutland, Vt. Illustrated catalogue of improved butter-making appliances, dairy apparatus and milk-dealers' supplies.

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# FARM AND FIRE-SIDE

Vol. XXVIII. No. 3

WESTERN EDITION

NOVEMBER 1, 1904

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## A PURE-FOOD TRIUMPH

BY MARY E. LEE

POSSIBLY no single phase of human life so accurately indexes an individual or nation in the scale of civilization as the kind of care they bestow on their food. From the earliest times, when men subsisted on the natural products of forest and stream, indifferent whether the article was freed from the soil-stain or not ("In the early times men ate the earth, and found it sweet," runs the old proverb), up to the present, where the most enlightened are so intolerant of impurity as to give a very large per cent of their labor to secure the purest and most wholesome food, it is observable that the periods that gave the closest attention to the quality of food were times of the largest material and mental progress.

It took many centuries to teach man that food for the gods must be cleansed and purified by water and fire, and yet others to develop the notion of divinity in each that made for closer attention to food details. The consideration has been amply repaid, for wisdom in selection and preparation of food has brought increased powers of application, and therefore of pro-

food products might be compared, and by it determined whether or not they are wholesome.

In 1902 the Congress of the United States authorized the secretary of agriculture to establish standards of purity for food products, and empowered him to consult with the committee on food standards of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. Secretary Wilson therefore appointed on that committee the following eminent scientists: William Frear, Edward H. Jenkins, Melvill A. Scovell, Henry A. Weber, Harvey W. Wiley. The first report was made in 1903, and embraced standards for articles belonging to meat and meat products; milk and its products, sugars, condiments, cocoa and cocoa products.

The work before the committee was unique. It had no precedent to guide it. It was a pioneer in a country beset with many difficulties; but it worked earnestly, and the signing of its report will be ranked as one of the great events in history, the importance of which will not be realized until the cobwebs of ignorance and indifference to what plays a most important

taining not less than six per cent of non-volatile ether extract, not less than twenty-two per cent of starch by the diastase method, not less than twenty-eight per cent of starch by direct inversion, not more than seven per cent of total ash, not more than two per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and not more than fifteen per cent of crude fiber. One hundred parts of the non-volatile ether extract contain not less than three and one fourth parts of nitrogen."

In establishing these standards of purity authorities on the various schedules were consulted. The schedules were also submitted to manufacturers and the trade for criticism and information, and conferences arranged. Every possible precaution was taken to get accurate and complete data. The standards are based upon American conditions and processes. Other articles are under investigation, and standards upon them will be established.

This is a radical step forward in food-reform. It takes the matter out of chaos, and reduces it to a science. It is not known how much sickness and death



WILLIAM FREAR.

EDWARD H. JENKINS.

HENRY A. WEBER.

MELVILL A. SCOVELL.

HARVEY W. WILEY.

Secretary Wilson Signing Proclamation Establishing Official Food Standards  
UNITED STATES FOOD STANDARD COMMISSION

duction, whether mental or material. I have no reference to that exquisiteness of taste of the over-fastidious dilettante who must have his "learned stomach" pandered to, else he is of the miserable most miserable, and takes unto himself airs of abuse, but to that army of "God's cheerful, fallible men and women" who do the world's work, and realize that to do it best one must be well, and therefore wisely, fed. Hundreds, yes thousands, of pages had been written to show the necessity of pure food before the people demanded that some standard of purity be established by which all

part in human destiny, the purity of that which supports life, are swept away. First it must classify broadly, and then make the accurate subdivisions, of each food-stuff known. Then each must be accurately defined, specifying what shall be included, what excluded, in each article to entitle it to the term "pure." Take for example black pepper, which comes under the general head of spices. "Black pepper is the dried immature berries of 'Piper nigrum.' Standard black pepper is black pepper free from added pepper-shells, pepper-dust and other pepper by-products, and con-

is caused by adulterated foods, but the per cent is large. While the majority of manufacturers and dealers are honest from principle as well as policy, there are also a large enough number of unscrupulous men who would send their fellow-men to death by the slow-poison route to enhance their private gain. The unfortunates usually belong to that great class of meagerly educated who now suffer too much. The public and the courts now have definite data to proceed upon. State laws, giving police powers to the food-commissioner, and funds to employ them, are essential.



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Silver, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelope and get lost.

Postage-stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar if for every 25 cents in stamps you add a one-cent stamp extra, as we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid. Thus: Nov 1904 means that the subscription is paid up to November, 1904; Dec 1904, to December, 1904, and so on.

When money is received, the date will be changed within four weeks, so that the label will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to say it is a renewal. If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on the label, to your letter of renewal.

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Always give your post-office at the beginning of your letter.

## The Next Issue Will Be Our Thanksgiving Number. Will You Miss It?

Because of its many attractions there will be a great and unusual demand for the next issue of Farm and Fireside, the November 15th number.

And although we will print from 350,000 to 400,000 copies, the supply will not permit of sending it to those whose subscriptions have expired.

If your time is out, you can only be sure of receiving a copy by promptly renewing; therefore examine the little yellow address label on this copy, and see if your time is out and send the money for another year. This

## Great Thanksgiving Number

will contain thirty-two pages, making it the largest and best farm and family journal in the world for the price.

And with each and every copy of the Thanksgiving number we will send a beautiful Art Supplement, a fine reproduction of the famous

## \$75,000.00 Painting

entitled "The Village Wedding," by the great artist, Luke Fildes, R.A.

The original painting was shown all over Europe, and thousands upon thousands of people gazed upon it with rapture. It was quickly bought up for seventy-five thousand dollars, and placed in the position of honor in one of the most celebrated galleries in Europe, and no American money yet offered has been able to secure it for this country.

Our exquisite reproduction of this great picture will be a splendid addition to any home, whether framed or hung without framing, a fashion now so much in vogue.

This marvelous picture is on a separate sheet of fine art paper, and will not be bound in with the regular copy of Farm and Fireside, but will be inserted loose, as a supplement. It is sure to be highly appreciated and greatly valued by all who receive it.

Remember that the above valuable Art Supplement will be sent with the next number, our November 15th issue, which is also to be the mammoth thirty-two-page edition. It alone will be worth more than the price of a year's subscription.

## OUR THANKSGIVING NUMBER

Besides the attractive features mentioned in the first column of this page, our next number, the November 15th issue, will be permeated with the spirit of the Thanksgiving season.

This will include a bright historical sketch with something about the first Thanksgiving, written by Elizabeth Clarke Hardy.

And our good housewives, always glad to know of the extra-toothsome things which may help to make the Thanksgiving dinner a special surprise and pleasure, will be sure to appreciate the help of Mary Foster Snider and M. Maude Wright, as they tell what to provide, and furnish the choice recipes for all the dishes to be made ready for the feast.

The Household pages will illustrate and describe a variety of articles appropriate as gifts for the happy Christmas-time—pretty and useful articles that may be easily made. And what is so much appreciated as the tokens made by the deft hands of our loving friends?

There will also be an announcement of prizes offered to those who send the best illustrations and descriptions of articles for the household. Look for it. "A Wonderful Garden in Miniature" will be illustrated and described, the life-work of a man now eighty-one years old.

And our Fashion department will show some of the latest styles, desirable because they are sensible, practical and easily followed. All finely illustrated.

Our young friends will be remembered with much that will interest them, including the second instalment of the story entitled "Three Boys and Their Ambition." And you will want to read of "The Remarkable Feats of a Blind Boy on the Farm," which will appear in this number.

Of course, our usual departments for farm-work will be choke-full of nuggets that will be golden to the observing and progressive tillers of the soil. The stockman, the dairyman, the horticulturist, the gardener and the poultry fancier will find much that will assist them in keeping abreast of the times.

"How California Fights Her Fruit-Pests" is the title of an interesting illustrated special.

Be sure that your subscription is paid in advance, so that you will not fail to receive the next number.

## About Rural Affairs

BY T. GREINER

**B**LACKBIRDS may now be seen in flocks of many hundreds in this vicinity, and the crack of the pot-hunter's gun is heard in the land. When I go into my corn-field, and see the ends of the husks all slit up, and the corn of the exposed parts picked off and mused over, I cannot help wishing good luck to the hunter. Now, I wonder what the bird-sentimentalists will say to this. The blackbird surely lives largely on insect food, and especially likes grubs. I admit this, and yet . . . !

**ANTIBIRDISTS AND BIRD-FADDISTS.**—"Antibirdist" is a new word, apparently coined by some "bird-faddist" who in his defense of feathered robbers claims everything in sight and out of sight. The true antibirdists are those who wantonly or for mere sport kill a useful song-bird; the bird-faddists those who denounce as antibirdist every one who in the defense of his property points a gun toward a bird. Of the two classes of "bird-extremists," the bird-faddist is hurting the cause of the bird side of the question only a little less than does the real antibirdist.

**AN IDAHO WEED.**—A reader in Idaho sends me a specimen-stalk of a plant that he claims is a bad weed there, and one that can only be gotten rid of by planting alfalfa. He asks me to say what it is and to give the best method of killing it out. In the first place we here are not so well acquainted with the flora of the Far West as, for instance, the experts of the Western stations. A specimen weed should have been forwarded to his own experiment station, at Moscow, Prof. H. T. French, director. This is what the stations are for, and I have always found them willing to give such information and advice. Our friend, however, answers the second of his own questions himself. If he can get rid of the weed by planting alfalfa, why, sow alfalfa, get rid of the weed in that field, and then treat another field in the same way. His station, however, may be able to suggest a shorter way.

**THE USE OF POISONS.**—The story recently published in Ohio that a whole family had been poisoned by eating cabbage to which Paris green "was thought" to have been applied for the purpose of killing worms moves somebody to write me that this means the end of using poisons in agriculture. "Nature does not brook any interference," he says. "She supplied the birds to counteract the insect pests. Man destroyed her birds as she will destroy man." In the first place, in order to be able to talk sense we should stick to facts. The regular contributor to a leading agricultural paper who gave "hot air" rather than facts would soon lose his job. The daily political, so-called "news" papers are not so particular. The reporters are allowed to report, and are more or less in the habit of reporting, so-called "news" items without much investigation, and their whole work rests largely on "reports." When all the facts are known in this poisoning case (and I shall try to ascertain them) it will undoubtedly be found that they are entirely different from the ones now told, or that the whole matter is grossly exaggerated—indeed, no facts are thus far established on which to rest comments of the kind quoted. Then, is it a fact that "man destroyed her

birds?" In this part of the world we are overrun with them. And yet how many of us would be able to raise a profitable crop of potatoes if we were to neglect using poison for the potato-beetles? Who could think of leaving the task of clearing his cucumber and melon vines of the striped beetle to the birds? In the present state of agricultural development we would be in bad shape if the use of poisons against our insect enemies was forbidden. Poisons will continue to be used, and are still indispensable.

**THE APPLE SITUATION.**—Here in western New York we know that we have this year about the choicest lot of apples in quality that have been grown in a great many years—really as long as our memories reach back—and in quantity nearly as many as we had last year. We are convinced that the apple-consumption has wonderfully expanded during the past few years of good apple crops, and that the situation, especially in view of the generally high scale of prices of all necessities of life, warrants the expectation of at least a fair price for the apple output. From the way the buyers act this year we suspect that they have entered a combination for the purpose of holding off until the grower gets scared into accepting about one dollar a barrel for a No. 1 fruit. Such seems to be the game, and it intensifies the old antagonism between jobber and producer. The situation seems to call for some effort on the part of growers to dispense with the services of the jobber. We will have to put up our own cold-storage plants, individually or on the coöperative plan, and deal directly with the small dealers in the cities all over the continent if we desire to get our just dues. Just at this time, for instance, I would gladly ship a car-load or two of as fine apples of leading varieties as were ever shipped from this place, at about one dollar and fifty cents a barrel, but in order to make this direct deal possible two or more of the smaller dealers in cities having good demand for our apples may also have to join if a car-load is too much for one. "Why is it," said a friend to me the other day, while in an Eastern city, "that we have to pay forty cents a peck for apples, when the country is full of them, and they are so cheap? Is there no way of getting the producer and the consumer closer together?" Ask me something easier. I hope we will find some way in the near future.

**RYE AND OTHER FODDER CROPS.**—A reader in Uniontown, Pa., some time ago asked me about sowing rye after a sweet-corn crop is taken off, the rye to be used for pasturing or plowing under in early spring, to be followed by another crop that can be cut for the cows, and this to be followed by wheat in the fall. I have sown rye so late in the fall that I could not see much of it above-ground when winter set in for good, and yet I had a good crop the next season. Rye is good enough for first early spring feeding, and I usually try to have a patch of it for that purpose. Of course, it should be cut before the straw gets tough, rather before the seed-heads make their appearance. It does not make so good or so rich a feed as some other green crops, but it answers very well at a time when the cows cannot get any other green stuff, and if supplemented with bran and oil-meal the combination is all right. The next thing I usually feed after the rye gives out or gets too old is oats and peas. This makes a ration that can only be equaled or surpassed at that season by alfalfa; but I usually make the first sowing on another field, and long before the rye is big enough for feeding. For a second sowing the rye-field will do very well. We might also plant either the Southern cow-pea or the Japanese soy-bean after the rye is off or plowed under. Under favorable conditions these crops make a lot of cow-feed of the highest feeding value. When wheat is to be sown on the same piece of ground in the fall, however, oats and peas or barley and peas would be preferable, as they can be cut green, or even for hay or for a grain crop, in plenty of time for sowing wheat.

**SPRAYING FOR SAN JOSE SCALE.**—A reader in Hartford, Conn., tells me that last season he had about eighty young trees, most of them only two years old and about six feet high, sprayed with the sulphur-and-lime compound, at a cost of nine dollars, by a professional operator who has the necessary outfit for spraying. Now he wants to know whether he should spray this fall, and again in the spring, and whether by doing that every year he could save these trees from the San Jose scale; also, whether he can use petroleum on currant-bushes, shrubs, etc. In the first place, I would say that trees of that age and size can be sprayed with a knapsack sprayer, and that he could treat them with petroleum at an expense of less than half the sum named, and do so thorough a job that they would be practically free from scale for not less than two years. The lime-and-sulphur wash, with or without caustic soda, has not proved uniformly successful; the petroleum spray is invariably so. I have sprayed all sorts of trees with it, cherries and peaches included, and have not seen even a sign of injury to the trees. This does not exclude the possibility that injury may be done under some conditions. I spray in early spring, when the trees or shrubs are in full sap, the buds being either swelled quite considerably, or better already partly open. The crude petroleum is a syrup-like, amber-colored liquid. The injuries elsewhere reported as resulting from spraying with crude petroleum were probably traceable to spraying at a wrong time or with petroleum of another quality. Weather conditions may play an important part in this, too, but I believe that when we use the petroleum that I have had heretofore at a time when the tree is in sap, so that the oil cannot penetrate beyond the bark, the treatment will be entirely safe, and accomplish its purpose with certainty and at a minimum of inconvenience.

## The Last Chance

This is the last appearance of our Election Contest, and it closes midnight November 7th. Send in five subscriptions and one dollar and twenty-five cents, and get ten estimates. See page 26.



## Salient Farm Notes

BY FRED GRUNDY

**CHEAPER FOOD FOR HOGS.**—The price of corn is a little high, and many farmers who have a good bunch of hogs on hand are doing some hard thinking and close figuring. Those who have kept their hogs yarded all summer, and have fed them a good deal of corn, are thinking they are going to come out at the little end of the horn. Those who have raised their hogs on clover-pasture are feeling better, and can see some profit in finishing them up in the best manner even with corn close around fifty cents. The only man I know who can see any profit in his yard-raised pigs is one who has been feeding them rape and sweet corn all summer, and he counted the cutting and drawing of the feed merely one of his chores.

It is gradually being forced into the mind of the farmer who farms at random that the only way to make hog-raising profitable is to carry them through the summer on green food largely, and that the cheapest and best green food is clover. In this matter the tenant-farmer is generally placed at a great disadvantage because of lack of fences, and for this reason he is obliged to resort to feeding in the yards any green food he can grow quickly, and to the cost of growing he must add the cost of feeding it. As the farmer above referred to says, it is only a chore, but chores frequently take up valuable time.

Last spring a farmer wrote me asking what I would advise him to plant or sow for green food for yarded pigs. He had a few loads of good manure to put on the land to be planted, and he desired to plant the stuff that would supply him with the largest quantity of good green food. I advised him to sow a third of the land to oats, putting them in at the rate of three bushels to the acre, and to plant the rest of the patch to sweet corn; to sow rape as soon as the oats were off, and among the sweet corn at the same time. As the sweet corn was cut, the rape would occupy the land, and furnish a large quantity of feed for the latter part of summer and through the fall. About a month ago he wrote me that he had followed the advice, and had grown a vast quantity of excellent pig-food on the patch, and had all that his pigs needed until sharp frosts came. It will be noticed that he applied a good dressing of manure to the land before planting it, and this brought the rape on rapidly after the other crops were removed. He said that part of the oats were so heavy that they fell down just before heading, so he cut them and made hay of them, and

## All Over the Farm

farm, which the farmer had leased to a tenant for five years before moving to town. The old gentleman called them together, and said what he would do—borrow twenty-five hundred dollars, and clear up all indebtedness of the firm, then go back to the farm and practically buy it again. His wife was old and not strong, but she rolled up her sleeves and cheerfully joined in the task of debt-paying, which she thought had happily been finished ten years previously. The old man bought the tenant out for three hundred dollars, and opened up his campaign. It took just eleven years to complete the task. Then they rented the land to a neighbor, and rested. The task had been a hard one, but when it was finished both declared that it had not been without some compensating features. Making, saving, and reducing the debt, had proved to be really pleasurable when they knew that not only their own children, but lots of other well-wishers, were watching the struggle with the keenest interest. The old man said that when he learned what a fix he was in he made up his mind in an instant what he would do. There was no time for wailing, no time to think of the infirmities of age—the debts had to be paid, and the farm won back, and that was all there was to it, and the sooner the work was begun, the sooner it would be done. The old lady said she never did like the partner, and when they were rid of him for good she felt relieved. The task of paying the debt held no terrors for her. She decided she would tackle the job cheerfully, be careful of her health and strength, encourage her husband, and smile as she went along.

The thing for our correspondent to do is to cheerfully tackle the task of paying off that mortgage. As the son has proved to be a miserably poor manager, he should be given the choice of moving out and hustling for himself or taking the place of a hired man on the farm at hired man's wages. Under no circumstances should he be made manager or business partner, nor should he be tenderly carried on a chip.

## The Soil

The manipulation, composition and conditions of the soil are so important and so little understood that it seems that a word on the subject may be of profit. In other words, the soil is so important a factor to

particles of a clay soil apart, the compactness, so unfit for many plants, is prevented, and if sufficient humus is supplied the dense clay soil is converted into a flaky, spongy one, which insures success. Such a soil, by holding just so much water, is seldom drowned, and by holding moisture from evaporation is the salvation

of crops during a drought; indeed, if the soil is supplied with humus to a sufficient depth, and properly mulched, the ordinary drought, though ruinous to most lands, is harmless to such.

Soak a sponge, and place it out in the air. Note the time it takes it to dry out. Humus has the same quality of holding water from evaporation and leaching. Humus holds water. When it has the plant-food in solution, it holds both ready for the roots of plants, otherwise such dissolved plant-food would pass away with the water.

Most farming is done on soil that is too shallow. I have noticed on our grounds that the removal of only one or two inches of the top soil greatly lessened the yield. This indicates that the tilled soil is much too shallow to allow for mulching and water-storage with proper room for roots. It is not a difficult matter to deepen soil. The hard, compact subsoil must not be brought to the surface in too large quantities. Raise heavy rooting crops. These will fill the subsoil with humus even without other help. Plow a little deeper each year, and plow under vegetable matter partially, or better completely, rotted. This material will remain in the ground for years. Aim to have a deep, spongy soil, full of humus, then you will not dread droughts so much.

A few words about the condition under which soils had better be worked: Very sandy soil will not run together and puddle, so it may be worked wet or dry. Care must be exercised, however, in working the other grades. Clay soil must not be worked when too wet or too dry. If worked when too wet it will work together, and when the moisture has gone the soil will be hard and lumpy. If it is worked when too dry—that is, if it has not been worked since the last rain—the land will break up in clods, and the clods will get harder and harder as they lose their moisture. When possible, work clay soil just as soon as it is dry enough not to puddle or run together. By working and separating the particles then, and preventing a too rapid evaporation of water, the land will not clod or crack open, as is so often the case. Anyhow, the surface should be kept scratched or mulched. Loamy soils must be handled according to the amount of clay and sand in their make-up. A. D. WARNER.



A SOUTH DAKOTA FARM-YARD

that the sweet corn grew about twice as large as such corn generally does. The rape made a rapid growth from the start, that among the corn jumping right up as the corn was removed. The rent for the acre was four dollars, and he said he believed he got about twenty dollars' worth of feed off it. By growing a good supply of green stuff to feed in the yard the tenant-farmer stands some show of making a profit on raising and feeding hogs. The cost of cutting and feeding is offset by the small acreage required to produce the food. In growing feed of this sort the land must be rich to give profitable crops, and all who think of adopting this plan should give the land a good dressing this fall and turn it under three or four inches deep. The soil will dry out quicker next spring.

**A WORTHY EXAMPLE OF CLEAR GRIT.**—A farmer who says he is sixty-two years old writes a long letter about his "unfortunate streak of bad luck," and asks what would be best for him to do under the circumstances. It seems that his son started in "business" five years ago, and that two years ago he needed money badly to meet some pressing debts and to save what he had already invested, and he called on his father for assistance. The good old gentleman placed a mortgage on his little farm to raise the amount, which his son assured him could be returned within a year at the furthest. The usual result followed. The son lost all, and is now back at the farm with his family, and to the old gentleman that mortgage looms up like a mountain.

A similar case came to my notice several years ago. The farmer went into "business" with a partner, and about a year later the partner absconded with all the funds of the firm, leaving liabilities amounting to about two thousand dollars to the care of the farmer. Creditors immediately began proceedings to attach the

agriculture, and the knowledge of it so limited to the average farmer, that with the changing conditions that surround the farmer of to-day a more intimate knowledge of this most important subject must be had, or failure will ensue. The ignorant farmers are being rapidly displaced by the educated and intelligent ones. It is better so. There is no business that requires more intellect and affords such opportunities for study and research as that of agriculture. To be an expert farmer one must be acquainted with the conditions which go to make a crop or a failure. He should know his soil and its needs. The acquisition of this knowledge brings more interest to the work of agriculture, and renders good harvests much more certain.

The average man knows the difference between sand and clay, and is familiar with some grades of loam. He knows that no soil is highly productive when it has too much of the characteristics of either clay or sand. Therefore the question is, What condition in soil should be aimed at that the largest crops may be grown with the smallest cost and work—that is, what condition is best for the growth of vegetation?

We know that the necessities of plant-growth are heat, food, air, water and mechanical condition. When these are supplied properly the best growth will result. But how can we change a given soil that a gain in this direction will ensue? Let us see. The perfect soil is the soil filled with humus. What is humus? It is decaying vegetable matter, which has generally a dark color, and has many very important properties valuable to the farmer. It fills in between the coarse grains of a sandy soil, and together with its sponge-like property of holding water, stops the leaching of such soils, and stores water for the use of plants growing upon such land. Humus prevents the crusting of loams and the hardening of clay. By keeping the

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## YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED

and that you are one of those we had counted on to renew for another year.

Doubtless many of our friends fail to notice when their time is up, and their subscriptions are not renewed because of inattention.

The date on the little yellow address label shows the time to which your subscription has been paid. Notice the label now, and if your subscription has expired, please renew at once, to avoid missing a number.

According to our terms, as printed on the second page, "subscribers wishing their paper discontinued should write us to that effect and pay up all arrearages. If this is not done, it is assumed that the subscriber wishes the paper continued and intends to pay."

While we are pleased to accommodate our friends by waiting a reasonable time for their remittances, there is a limit beyond which this favor cannot be extended, and unless your renewal is promptly sent we must discontinue sending Farm and Fireside to you.

And we desire to say to all of our subscribers that they will oblige us very much, and save us time and trouble in keeping accounts, if they will be so kind and thoughtful as to renew at least two weeks before their time is out, and in this way make sure of not missing a number.

Address Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio.



## Gardening

By T. GREINER

**F**OR ANTS, try kerosene oil, says S. R. M. "I had a nest of big black ants on an apple-tree in my back yard, and I got rid of them after a couple of applications. It doesn't cost much to try it."

**CANNING PUMPKIN AND SQUASH.**—An Indiana reader wants a recipe for canning pumpkin and squash, presumably for pies. This seems a rather simple matter. Cook the pulp as you would for making pies, then put hot in cans and seal air-tight.

**KILLING WEEDS.**—Unfortunately we have as yet discovered no royal road to success in weed-killing. Work and tillage is what we must look to for getting rid of weed pests. Lime will not kill them, neither will salt applied in doses that will not injure crops also. I have tried spraying with copper-sulphate solutions, but thus far without the hoped-for results. Keep on fighting the weeds with plow, harrow, hoe or hands.

**KEEPING CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES** free from weeds, and especially grasses, that send their roots among the roots of the bushes is quite a problem. I have tried killing the weeds out by heavy mulching, or covering the hills deeply with coal-ashes, etc., but the plan does not always work. Thus far I have been able to make a sure thing of it only by frequently digging around the bushes with grub-hoes or similar tools. I have thought of spraying, but what to spray with is the question. Petroleum might be tried, or possibly a strong copperas solution.

**MANURE FOR GARDEN PURPOSES** should always be composted, for the double purpose of getting the plant-foods in it in most readily available form and of killing all weed-seed in it. If the manure is piled up and allowed to heat, then turned from time to time so as to mix the outside with the inner portions, adding water, liquid manure, or soap-suds from the family washing, or any slops that may be available, in quantity just sufficient to prevent fire-fang, but keeping up the hot fermentation, the pile will soon get into good shape for garden work, and be free from weed-seed besides. It is a good time now to prepare the manure for next year's garden.

**PURSLANE ON ALKALI SOIL.**—From California I have the report that purslane grows very luxuriantly on land "too rich in mineral salts" for other crops. Plants will occasionally grow to weigh ten pounds apiece, and if left alone the weed will cover large areas quite thickly. It makes an excellent feed for cows, hogs, etc. Our correspondent proposes to allow the purslane to grow to full size, and then plow it under, afterward to irrigate, and allow another crop to grow up to be plowed under also. The acid fermentation of this succulent vegetation during warm weather would probably neutralize some of the alkali, while irrigation would tend to remove some of it by dissolving and washing out.

**GROWING STRAWBERRIES.**—A Michigan lady is asking to be told an easy way of growing strawberries, as she is getting old and has not much strength. I am afraid the laborless method of growing strawberries has not yet been discovered, any more than has an easy way of killing weeds; but in order to reduce the amount of disagreeable or inconvenient hand-labor to a minimum I would in the first place select land for the strawberry-patch that is reasonably free from bad weeds, and use only well-composted manure that contains no live weed-seed. Then by never letting the patch get overrun with weeds—that is, by giving it the needed attention promptly and in good season—it is not much of a job to raise first-class strawberries with a minimum of labor.

**BEST ASPARAGUS.**—A California reader asks which is the largest and best variety of asparagus, either white or green. Some years ago I planted a lot of Mammoth Columbian White, a year later some Giant Argenteil (and these more on the recommendations of seedsmen than on positive knowledge of the respective merits of these varieties), then I grew a trial lot of the various leading sorts, and planted a little patch of each. Outside of difference in color, I have never been able to discover very much difference in size, quality or yield between these different sorts. The Palmetto, however, seems as large as any, and free from rust, so that in the present state of our knowledge on asparagus varieties I would advise the planting of Palmetto.

**PLANTING RHUBARB.**—A reader asks whether fall or spring is the better time for replanting his rhubarb. This job may be done at any time when roots can be secured. I intend to make a new plantation either this fall or early next spring, and I shall go at it just as soon as I can find time to do it. Be sure that the soil is made very rich and deeply prepared. If trenched, and manure mixed with the soil to a considerable depth, all the better. Plow up or dig up the old plants. Use only the best of them—those that have always given the fattest and best-looking stalks. Divide the clumps of roots, leaving one good eye to the piece, and then plant the pieces four feet apart each way, with the eye just below the surface. Pack the soil solidly around the root-piece, and confidently await results.

**BLACK ROT IN TOMATOES.**—"My experience with it," says D. W. G., of Colorado, "is that it will appear in wet weather in spite of anything that one can do. Plant your tomatoes on the driest ground you have. Don't let the water stand on or around the plants at

any stage of their growth, and I think you will have fewer tomatoes that are affected with black rot. Here, where we depend altogether on irrigation, we can control the water-supply to a great extent. My tomatoes, however, were considerably damaged last month on account of so much rain, but are all right now since the rain ceased." Our friend is about right. The rot is always worse in a wet season than in a dry one, and his advice to plant on high ground is good. There is one more thing that can be done to lessen this disease in the patch—namely, trimming the plants to single stalk, and tying to a pole or trellis, or keeping the fruit from coming in contact with the ground in some other manner.

**GROWING CELERY.**—S. R. M., of Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I note your experience (FARM AND FIRESIDE of September 15th) in setting out very small celery-plants, and want to say that my experience is about the same. I sowed seed in May, but it did not come up, so I had to sow again June 1st. When the plants were about one and one half inches high I transplanted them in furrows about eight inches apart, and then watered them once a week with soap-suds from the family washing. They came right along, and now I have as nice-looking celery as any one may want to see." Yes, there can be no doubt about it, those very small celery plants, even if having only the first pair of true leaves, transplant very easily, especially in the early part of spring, before the weather gets hot and dry. Let us bear this in mind another season. It may help us to get celery earlier than ever before.

**STORING POTATOES IN THE FIELD.**—An Illinois reader asks me to tell him a cheap and safe way to store potatoes in the field. I thought every farmer knew how potato-pits should be put up. The matter is simple enough. First select a high and dry spot in the field. If the subsoil is porous, so that there is no danger of water standing in the bottom of the pit, make an excavation a foot or more in depth; otherwise have the potatoes on top of the ground, resting on a layer of clean straw. Put the potatoes in a round, conical heap; or if very many, in a long heap with a ridge. Cover with wheat or rye straw, butt-ends down. This covering may be eight inches or a foot thick, depending on the severity of the winters in that locality. Next begin covering with soil, from the bottom up. The layer of soil may be six inches or more in depth. Leave the top uncovered for a few days, and when finishing the cover leave a bunch of straw sticking out of the top for ventilation, and cover this with an inverted pan; or if a ridge, by a trough the shape of an inverted V. When real cold weather sets in, cover the whole pit with coarse manure thickly enough to exclude frost. If you do all this the potatoes will be housed cheaply and safely.

**THE EGG-PLANT.**—As usual, my egg-plant crop was large and profitable. It is a vegetable that is found in but few of our home gardens. This is probably due to the fact that the home gardener seldom has the chance or the necessary equipment to raise his own plants. The seed requires a comparatively high temperature for germination, and the plants at any stage of their growth are partial to warm soil and surroundings. Cold, wet feet are fatal to them, and to the hopes of the grower for a good crop; and yet it is easy to get around the difficulty. The few plants that the home grower needs can be secured at a trifling cost from the nearest professional plant-grower or city seedsman; then by selecting the highest, warmest, richest spot in the garden, and giving to each plant a space not less than three feet square, a big yield of eggs is assured, provided bugs and diseases are kept off by proper precautions. I accomplish this task in the easiest manner by spraying frequently with Bordeaux mixture to which a little arsenate of lead (or in its absence, Paris green) has been added. A well-grown plant, well set with the beautiful, glossy, purple-colored fruit is always a pleasing sight worth having for its ornamental feature alone, and a source of gratification in a more substantial manner, too. Half a dozen plants will supply all the egg-plant fruit that even a large family will want, and probably some to spare for neighbors or for sale. I feel that I can hardly say too much in urging the claims of the egg-plant upon the attention of the home gardener.

**EGG-PLANT VARIETIES.**—New York Purple, or New York Improved Purple, is the standard market variety of the egg-plant. Long Purple, which gives much smaller fruit, may be a little earlier, but when we start our plants early enough or buy plants from the professional plantsman we can get even the magnificent Improved New York Purple egg-fruits ready for the table or market early in August, and from that time on until the end of the season. Earliness in the egg-plant is therefore no particular point to work for unless we grow them for market, when of course we should try to secure early fruit (which usually brings a better price than the main crop) by getting our plants started early and well developed before setting them out in open ground. Any new variety to compete with the older standard New York Purple must have other qualifications besides the mere advantage of being two or three days earlier. We have such new variety, I believe, in the strain of the older standard which was introduced two or three years ago under the two names "Cherry Black" and "Black Beauty." Seedsmen now generally seem to have accepted the name "Black Beauty." I saw a big field of them the other day at Maule's seed-gardens, in the central part of New Jersey, and it was "a sight." It seems hardly possible that it can be more prolific than the Improved New York Purple, for I grow dozens of specimens of this variety on one plant, and the plants are loaded with eggs all the time; but the bushes of the Black Beauty on my grounds seem to be even more robust, and able to hold the eggs, which set remarkably free, up from the ground. The specimens are uniformly smooth, and of a rich purple-black color, which makes them very attractive. In short, when we have the Black Beauty I think we can easily dispense with the older standards.

## Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

**S**AN JOSE SCALE.—F. R., Jamesburg, N. J. The twig which you sent on is infested with San Jose scale. You should at once communicate with Mr. John B. Smith, entomologist at your agricultural experiment station, New Brunswick, N. J., who will inspect your orchard and advise what to do.

**SCAB ON PEARS.**—P. C., Chadds Ford, Pa. The Kieffer pear and piece of twig of Kieffer which you sent on has no scale-insects on it. The fruit is somewhat affected by scab, and sufficiently so to prevent its being readily salable. I think the best treatment for your pears, to secure freedom from this scab, is to spray with Bordeaux mixture, beginning as soon as the fruit is well set, and repeating three times, at intervals of about two weeks. Perhaps an extra spraying may be needed in very wet seasons.

### Some Mistakes in Irrigation

During the past summer I have made quite an extensive trip in the irrigated sections of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. Many of these places are especially prosperous, and the absence of rainfall is looked upon as an advantage rather than otherwise, since with plenty of good irrigation the cultivators of the soil can control soil-conditions, which is not so where rain may fall at any time, and where there may be a superabundance or lack of moisture.

One of the most common mistakes of the beginner in such sections is that of using too much water, and trying to make it take the place of good cultivation. I have seen young apple orchards flooded with water where the soil was previously sufficiently wet to enable the trees to make a satisfactory growth. Exact rules for the use of water cannot be given in a line for all locations, as the amount of water used will depend very much upon the local conditions.

In many irrigated sections I noted that it was quite practicable to grow fruit-trees to bearing-size without the use of water at all, or anyway by using only a small amount of water. However, after the trees come into bearing the fruit will be very small in size unless water is given about the time it is filling out. It is a good rule, I think, in irrigating land not to apply water in more than sufficient quantity to secure good soil-conditions. More than this is injurious. Standing water in the soil is very harmful to our fruit crops, and the effect of it on the land may even be to entirely stop growth, and fruit-land that is over-irrigated will oftentimes not do as well as land that depends entirely upon cultivation. What some one has called "horse leg" irrigation should be practised thoroughly in every irrigated district. It is a good plan to give the trees plenty of water when they are growing rapidly in the spring, and if it is not supplied naturally, then supply it by the ditch; but along about the first of August, or possibly the latter part of July, water should be withheld so that the growth may ripen up and become firm for winter. If, however, on the approach of winter the ground is found to be exceedingly dry, it is a good plan to apply water, since it is absolutely necessary to have the soil moist in order to secure best winter-conditions. This is more important where the winter climate is dry and cold than where it is moist.

### Trees of Many Fruits

Many people who live on city lots long for fruit-trees of their own from which they can gather fresh fruit instead of being dependent on the markets, but owing to cramped garden area they feel that an orchard is an impossibility. Mr. Vaughn, of Pasadena, was confronted by just such a problem, but he has cleverly found a way out of the difficulty. On the back of his town lot he had room for six fruit-trees. He planted navel oranges and peaches and plums, and when they had become strong and sturdy he grafted and budded other varieties into them. The operations were all successful, and now Mr. Vaughn has numerous varieties of fruit that ripen at all times of the year and furnish an abundance for table use. On one navel-orange tree Mr. Vaughn budded a tangerine, a grapefruit, a lemon and a blood-orange, making, with the navel orange itself, five kinds of fruit on one tree. They all bear profusely, and the fruit is of extraordinarily large size. The peach-trees were budded with numerous varieties of early and late peaches, as well as apricots and nectarines. These trees bear from July 1st to November 1st. The plum-trees have been induced to produce many kinds of plums. If all the fruit raised from these six trees came from individual trees of their own kind, it would take a five-acre ranch to accommodate them.—Country Life in America.

### PRIZE-WINNERS IN THE WORLD'S FAIR FREE-TRIP CONTEST

The World's Fair Free-Trip Contest closed September 15th, and we desire to announce herewith the names of the successful contestants. Later on we shall perhaps be able to publish their photographs, so that you may have the opportunity of seeing them.

First, 525 subscriptions, Marimus Riter, Jr., New Jersey.

Second, 500 subscriptions, Rev. H. A. Harris, state of New York.

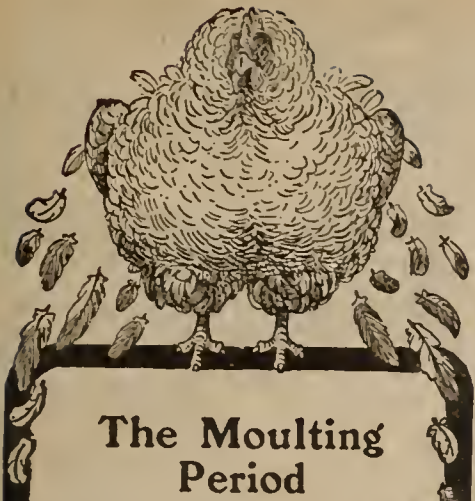
Third, 345 subscriptions, H. L. Davis, Ohio.

Fourth, 245 subscriptions, Mrs. Mattie Johnson, state of Washington.

Fifth, 209 subscriptions, Jessie Edwards and Harriet Hunt (divided), North Dakota.

To these persons and the hundreds of others who were in the contest we desire to tender our sincerest thanks for the wonderful interest manifested. The results of the efforts of many of the contestants were far beyond our most sanguine expectations, and showed the mettle that some of these persons possess.





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**Poultry-Raising**

By P. H. JACOBS

**Wintering the Flock**

IT IS of no advantage to carry a lot of fowls over into spring unless there is some object in view, and the poultryman is confident that it will pay to winter the birds. Before winter arrives there should be a reduction in the number as close as possible in order to avoid crowding. Room on the roosts and on the floor is a necessity when the ground is covered with snow. Select the best, and then select again in order to avoid mistakes. It is better to have a few good fowls that pay than to retain a large number that are unprofitable.

**Using a Stove**

Where there is a stove it ventilates the house, because a current of air is constantly passing into the stove. Even a dwelling-house is sometimes damp during certain periods though stoves may be numerous. The walls of a poultry-house are always of the same temperature as the surrounding atmosphere, but sometimes, when the interior is warm and the exterior cold, the moisture condenses on the walls because the walls are colder than the air of the interior, but as the walls become warmer the moisture passes off. It will do no harm to ventilate it. It can be done without causing drafts on the fowls. A stable-lantern suspended from the ceiling sometimes dries the house, and a lot of freshly burned lime also serves to absorb moisture.

**Getting Good Prices**

It does not pay to market a fowl that is in poor condition, as such a bird in market must always be given away, or sold at a price below the regular quotations. It does not cost over five cents, even with the heaviest feeding, to produce a pound of poultry. A poor hen weighing six pounds can be gotten to the weight of eight pounds in from ten to twenty days—seldom more than two weeks—and if the market price is twelve cents a pound she will bring fourteen cents, owing to her superior quality; but allowing twelve and one half cents

house and sweep every portion clean, carrying off the sweepings in a coal-scuttle or any other suitable utensil. Then return to the poultry-house with the scuttle or bucket filled with sawdust. This may be scattered freely over the floor, under the roosts, or wherever a broom can be used, which renders the filth easily swept the next morning. As a precaution against vermin, some mix a handful of carbolized dirt with the sawdust. This is prepared by mixing a gill of crude carbolic acid with a quart of water, the water being sprinkled over and intimately mixed with a bushel of fine dirt, and then allowed to dry. A poultry-house kept in this manner will always be free from odor, disease will be avoided, and the work of cleaning will become simple and easy. Objection to sawdust is made by some, who claim that the fowls fill their crops with it. This is not true if gravel and proper foods are allowed. Marl, fine muck, dry earth, wheat chaff, or even crushed and cut corn-stalks, will answer, provided the material selected is used liberally and removed daily, or at least three times a week, as the labor so bestowed will be amply compensated for in the extra number of eggs which the hens will give in return for such extra care.

**Dubbing Fowls**

Such breeds as Minorcas and Leghorns have very small combs, the combs being subject to frost in winter, sometimes becoming frozen and causing severe pain. It is better to cut off the combs of such birds when they are about three months old. Though the practice is apparently cruel, and is not to be recommended where the climate is moderate, yet it is a merciful system compared with the slow loss of the comb by inflammation after it has been frozen. To do the work properly, use a sharp pair of scissors (slightly curved scissors are sold especially for this purpose), and get an assistant to hold the bird. The latter holding the bird firmly against his body with one hand, and with the comb in the other, the operator should take hold of the loose skin of the ear-lobe, insert the



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a pound, she will bring a dollar. The poor hen, weighing six pounds, will not sell for more than ten cents a pound. Thus it will be seen that by expending ten cents more for food, and making the hen very fat, not only is the expenditure for food returned, but the profit is much larger—in fact, by increasing the weight and improving the quality the value of the hen is nearly doubled in two weeks.

**Absorbent Materials**

To keep the poultry-house dry and warm must be the principal object of the farmer or poultryman at this season. If the poultry-house floor is littered with fresh material daily, the quarters will be rendered fifty per cent more comfortable, and the result will be more eggs. Cut straw thrown upon the floor will prevent cold drafts of air from coming in during the night, and may be used as scratching-material during the day. If the straw is cut as fine as two inches, and used six inches deep on the floor, it will be even more advantageous as a protective agent against cold and also as an absorbent. One of the best substances for use on the floor of the poultry-house is sawdust. Dry dirt is also excellent, but sawdust is light and more easily handled. In cleaning a poultry-house, it should be swept with a broom; if this is done, it will require only a few minutes daily. One of the best plans is to go to the poultry-

point of his scissors, and dissect the outer portion, leaving no loose skin behind. Having done this on both sides, the wattles should next receive attention. Take each one singly, and cut close to the face-skin; do not, however, cut into the latter, nor into the skin of the throat, and lastly take off the comb. This is best performed from the back, cutting toward the beak. Press the scissors firmly down on the head, following the curve of the head, and remove the comb as close as possible to the head. If this is done correctly, but little else will be necessary, except perhaps to give a couple of snips at each side of the front to remove any slight excrescences. Many people, after performing this operation, simply place the bird down without anything else being done to it, but it is a better plan to dip the head into a strong solution of alum (alum-water) for a few seconds, and with a dry, soft cloth wipe it a little, and in the evening apply a little vaseline. This latter will enable the scabs that form to fall off much sooner than will be the case if nothing is applied to it. White-lobed pullets should also be treated similarly to the cockerels—that is, so far as their lobes are concerned. Bear in mind that the scissors must be very sharp, the work must be done very quickly, and there must be no "hacking" at it. When the head is healed, the bird will escape the effects of severe cold and high winds, having no comb or wattles to freeze.

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## Live Stock and Dairy

### The Town Farmer's Troubles

IN ANSWERING inquiries the experienced writer can often profitably condense the question into comparatively few words, but the following letter, from L. F. C., of Bethesda Park, Md., is too good, interesting and suggestive for me to spoil by attempted condensation:

"Will you please tell me just how I shall feed my cow this winter after she is brought to the stable and can pasture no more? We have a five-acre pasture which I have hired, and at night she is brought home and given bran or green fodder while she is being milked.

"We moved to the three-acre farm last spring, and had about one acre planted to corn, using the rest of the land for vegetables, and will therefore have only the fodder from this corn to feed the cow, and will have to buy all additional feed for her. But we don't know what to buy, nor how much, in order to get the best results from the cow. She is a pure-blooded Jersey, small in frame, but hearty in appetite, and gives about ten or twelve quarts of rich milk a day.

"We have only the loft of a stable, twelve by fourteen feet, in which to store hay, and a small ground space where the wagon will go when we get one; but we could use part of the cellar of the house if necessary to store feed in. Clover hay is twelve dollars a ton here, and the farmers say it is too high to feed the cows, but we wish to feed that which will produce the best results and give the cow a well-balanced ration.

"Also, what should we buy for bedding, where should we keep it, and should there be a yard attached to her stall into which she can go at will? Should the corn fodder be put under cover, or be stacked near the stable exposed to the weather?"

"We are perfectly ignorant on all such matters, and I fancy there must be many others situated as we are, who are just beginning country life, who would eagerly read a series of articles written for the benefit of greenhorns if you would have them written for your paper.

"One thing we and others situated as we are do not know is what and how much of everything to plant on our three-acre lot to make it count the most in our living. For instance, is it better to plant enough of one thing, say potatoes, to last us the year round, and not many other vegetables, or is it better to raise a little of everything, and not enough of anything to last the year?"

"Would it be more profitable to keep a horse on a place as small as ours than to hire the plowing and other horse-work done? Labor is worth one dollar and twenty-five cents a day, and a team for plowing, with a man, is worth two dollars and fifty cents or three dollars.

"If some one would only put themselves in imagination in the places of beginners just starting on small places in the suburbs of large cities, and relieve their dense ignorance, I am sure hundreds of young people would venture to move into the suburbs rather than stay in apartments in the stuffy city.

"We live in the suburbs; eight miles from the White House, and the country for miles around is settled with people who do not know just how to make the most of their land. As it is, of course I get wonderful help from the columns of your paper, and would not be without it for several times its price."

It would be a matter of great personal pleasure for me to put myself in the place of this man, and tell him all about it, but I am afraid our indulgent editor would not care to go to the length of running a serial in the live-stock department. Each tiller of the soil and tender of animals must work out his own details to questions that arise in his business. There is no royal road to learn farming, and if all that the wisest farmer knows were written, its usefulness to others could only be suggestive in our application of it to our own needs and conditions. Each one of us should study his land, his markets and his personal ability. Agriculture and animal husbandry are both profound and interesting studies, but man will never reduce them to exact sciences, because in considering them we must always take into account the varying operations of Nature.

The city man's idea of rural affairs is too often based on the jokes in the papers or the performances of the jokers on the stage. We have been pictured as very simple people, and it must therefore be very easy for a bright town man to step out and do as good farming and dairying as we do. When he makes the trial he learns different. I say this not

in recrimination, but in explanation that our business must be learned by personal experiences—it can't be covered by "short courses." The investigations, the experiences and practices of others working on farming lines must always be valuable in fact and suggestion to us. The best of all these—and plenty not at all good—are found in our great agricultural press, of which the student of agriculture should make a diligent and discriminating study. I cannot recommend anything better than this to our friend L. F. C. in seeking light to relieve his "dense ignorance."

The question of what shall be fed the cows the coming winter is by no means confined to the single-cow dairyman. Granting wheat bran the standard of commercial feeds, and it not selling under twenty dollars a ton by the car-load for months at Eastern points, suggests what we may expect as winter prices for commercial feeds. If the correspondent's acre of corn has made a fair crop we may count he has fifty bushels of corn, or one and three fourths tons of ears. If this can be ground, there will be over one and one half tons of meal as part of the ration, or more than the cow will need for the winter feeding, or say a period of two hundred days. If fed an average of five pounds a day for that time, one thousand pounds will be required. The remainder of the corn can be sold to buy other feeds, or used for chickens and for fattening a hog for home consumption.

As the cow in question is a good one, she may be fed liberally, and an average ration for her be made somewhat as follows for a day's feeding in two feeds: Corn-and-cob meal, five pounds; wheat bran, three pounds; oil-meal, two pounds; clover hay, ten pounds; corn stover, what she will eat; clear salt, one and one half ounces. To supply this there would have to be a purchase of about six hundred pounds of bran, four hundred pounds of oil-meal and one ton of clover hay. If the hay is bought baled, it will require less storage-room than if put in loose. If bought from a dealer baled, there would probably be no advantage in buying more than a few bales at a time, thus saving storage-room for the corn stover. If bought loose, the storage at hand would probably all be used for it, as nearly a ton would be bought at a time.

If it can be so arranged, by all means store the stover. To make the most out of it as feed, and economically use for bedding what the cow does not eat, I advise using a hand feed-cutter, and reducing the stover to inch lengths or less. This refuse will make considerable bedding. The cow will more completely consume all the stover if it is moistened with hot water in a tight box between feedings. When corn stover is not fully appreciated as a feed it can often be bought as bedding more cheaply than straw or other bedding-material. Farmers usually sell it by the bundle, and by weighing an average bundle one can determine the cost of a ton. When cut it makes the best bedding in the world; when uncut the stalks in the stable are a profane nuisance. Wood-shavings and sawdust are good for bedding, also.

Have a generous window in the cow-stable, to admit light and sunshine. A small yard for the cow to be turned into when the weather is pleasant would be preferable to constant stabling. She doesn't need violent exercise. Give her plenty of feed, pure air, protection from severe cold and all storms. Make her comfortable.

It being late in the season, I advised the correspondent by mail to sow part of his land to rye and sand vetch, and part to wheat and sand vetch, these to be cut in the spring for soiling and for hay, the land sown to them to be given an application of manure direct from the stable during fall and winter.

After the rye and wheat and vetch are harvested, put the land in corn. Unless the ground is very good, apply commercial fertilizer for the corn. At the last working of the corn sow a pound of turnip-seed to the acre. Sell the best of the turnips if the price is attractive, and store the culls for adding to the cow-ration the next winter. Sow the rye, wheat and vetch again. This system can be kept up for a long time if the land is given plenty of tillage and plant-food.

If I had to be a city man, and was fortunate enough to have three acres out in the open, and a love for it, I would want a horse to work and drive, a horse-cart for farm work and a carriage for pleasure, a lot of good chickens, two hogs that I could fatten into two hundred pounds each, so I might have my own hams, lard,

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One pound can prepaid, 50c. A Sure Killer  
One pound making One Gallon A Sure Killer  
Spraying Fluid

Wanted 100,000 Fruit Growers to test the L & S Insecticide. County Agents Wanted.

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Live Stock and Dairy

bacon and sausage with no injections of embalming-fluid in them. I would want at least three apple-trees—summer, fall and winter—two or three pear-trees and some grape-vines, which may take little room if trained on the fences or over the side of the stable. I would have "berries—straw, rasp and black," as the grocer advertised them, and all the vegetables in the catalogue, and would never boast that I was a farmer unless all could be kept, fed and grown on my three acres, except perhaps some hay, and such feeds and grains as are needed to balance the rations of the horse, two cows, the hogs and the chickens.

There is both pleasure and art in intensive gardening, and you will soon learn to get two crops a year on most of your land. Enough pumpkins may be raised in the corn, and will not hurt the corn. Pumpkins are good for pies and for cows and hogs. I grow bushels of pole-beans by planting them to the corn when corn is well up. This saves space and poles. Any crop off the ground by the fourth of July can be followed by sugar-corn or celery. Little patches up to that date can be made to grow corn, hay or millet.

For heavy plowing it would be most profitable to hire a team, but after the ground was made "garden-rich"—filled with humus—a good strong horse would do all the work and be a constant source of pleasure for driving.

Finally, no man whose advice would be worth a bean could undertake to tell you in a prearranged schedule how to do all these things. One must ask questions, read, experiment, work and think. We all make mistakes, but we are not called upon to make the palpable ones twice.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

Balky Horses

I have seen several balky horses in my time, and have given the subject a little thought and study. I confess with all the rest that there is more in it than I can see through, but give the following from practical experience and observation. I can give the cause of some horses being balky, but I don't believe any man can give the cause of all—it is beyond discovery.

I believe that the driver is the cause of over seventy-five per cent of the balky horses, and they bring it on by a little thing—overloading. The driver wants to haul a little more than some one else, and so puts on a little more than

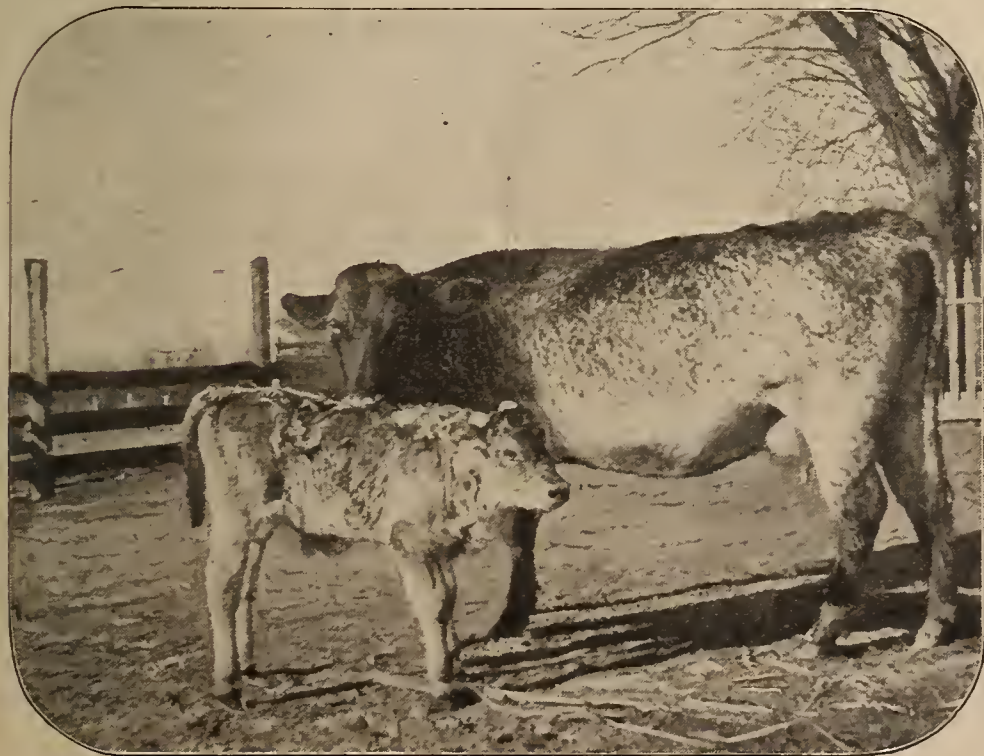
cause they have inherited the habit from generations back. I know of one family of horses every one of which is more or less balky. They are good horses, and can do more work than the average horse, but spoil it all by balking at the slightest cause. If they have not a good excuse they use a poor one, and so the man who owns one has to be very careful not to overload, but with careful management they will do a lot of work. I have one of them myself. He doesn't balk with me, for I don't give him a chance, but it would be no trouble to make him stop and say, "I will pull no more." Now, if horses do not inherit this, why are all these alike? They are built alike, and all are good workers sometimes. I have seen one of them when going along without a load just stop and throw his head sideways, and he was of no more account for the day.

Why there are balky horses in the world I cannot say, unless it is to try the patience of the drivers, and it surely tries it at times. The man who has patience can drive balky horses at times, but the man who has no patience had better let them alone. Patience is the best remedy for a balky horse—in fact, I know of no remedy, only a preventive.

When a horse flies up and says he is done he generally gets a good beating by the owner, but this is a poor remedy, and seldom if ever does any good. But many times it looks as if the horse needed it; but whether a horse is sometimes just mean, and balks for no cause only his own, and whether he needs a whip, I will not attempt to say. I don't understand the balky horse. I have seen such horses which puzzle me yet. Some people say that the horse cannot help it, that it is impossible for the horse to pull, and I have seen horses which almost convinced me of the fact, also; but while sometimes the horse is to blame, it is oftener the driver, and sometimes both, and sometimes I almost believe that neither are to blame.

If a horse balks in a crowd there will be a dozen remedies offered, all of which may have helped at some time. But which one shall we try? Usually many are tried, and the horse is made worse. All have the same end in view—if the horse can have his attention drawn to something else, and forget that he ever stopped, he can sometimes be made to start the load.

But rather than talk remedy I would talk prevention. It is the best, and always the cheapest. If you have a horse



BROWN SWISS COW AND CALF

he can safely haul. This is more often done when the ground happens to be a little soft. It is the best plan to tend to your own business while loading, and put on just what you think you can safely haul, and no more. Don't worry if your neighbor is hauling a little more—that doesn't hurt you, or him, either. Of course, I aim to haul all I safely can, and no man wants to waste time, but there is more time lost by overloading than by not hauling all we can. If we stick in the mud, or break something, how much do we gain by loading too much? No man ever gains anything by overloading his team—it always causes him a loss of time and money.

I believe some horses are balky be-

cause they are thus inclined, be careful in driving; be careful in loading, for you will surely make a mistake if you load too heavy, and you will be reminded of it before you get home. If the proper prevention were used there would be use for but very little remedy. Hold your patience, and strive to study out prevention. It is the best thing I could advise you to do.

E. J. WATERSTRIPE.

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can be secured from grain fed to live stock if it is cooked. It is more easily digested and assimilated by the animal stomach. This **ELECTRIC FEED COOKER** cooks feed in the quickest and best way and with the least amount of fuel. Made of cast iron, lined with steel. Boilers made of heavy galvanized steel, made in 12 sizes. Capacity from 25 to 100 gals. Strong, well made and will last indefinitely. Order before the cold weather catches you. Write at once for free circulars and prices.

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## The Grange

BY MRS. MARY E. LEE

### Lecture Work

"THE chief art of learning," wrote that profound philosopher, Locke, "is to attempt but little at a time."

When an earnest lecturer assumes his duties, realizing the importance and responsibility of his position, he immediately casts about to find a way to help the grange attain the highest possible good. If he has had the advantages of a liberal education, he yearns for the same good for his fellow-men; if he is inexperienced, the very ardor of his desire builds a top-heavy structure that topples and falls. If he could but remember that he grew step by step through painful gradations, he would not feel such keen regret that his members cannot grasp the precious truths at once; that they are not like the gods who leaped full-armed from the head of Jove.

Make your scheme of educational work as comprehensive as you like, but go slow, and keep going all the time. Have a definite aim in view, and work steadfastly to that end. Give the members the subject best suited to their tastes. Don't expect all to take part—many will leave the grange rather than speak. They are there for the good they can get and do. Let them stay in peace. Some day they will surprise you and themselves by doing some very necessary thing. Above all, get books—good books. Know your subject well before assigning it, so that if a member fails to respond you will be ready to lead in the presentation of the subject or call others out on its various phases. A lecturer should be as thoroughly conversant with his theme as a teacher with the lesson he would teach.

### The Interest in Education

It has been held for many centuries that few people can be touched by an appeal to their desire for educational advantages, but that appeal must be made to their pocketbooks. In organizing granges I have presented both arguments, and it is rare that the sentiment that finds keenest expression is not for education. Appeal to their hearts in behalf of a better, nobler, higher life on the farm finds ready acceptance, while the arguments in favor of purely financial gain are little considered.

The fact is, our farming classes are possessed of greater intelligence, higher aspirations and a more definite idea of what a farmers' organization should be than they are usually given credit for. Usually the more intelligent and wealthier communities are the most anxious for the grange. They realize the need of a club where they can meet for social purposes as well as for the discussion of problems affecting their interests. They also realize the necessity of safeguarding their financial interests through the agency of a strong, conservative organization. The work of organization in such a community is comparatively easy. Not long since I went into a community composed of wealthy farmers, and presented the mission of the grange. I spoke of its many features, and as I always do, urged them to use the traveling library in the community whether they organized a grange or not. It was very gratifying to see the amount of time given by the audience to the question of books and reading matter. Several of the townspeople came to ask if they were not eligible, saying that they did not know the grange meant so much.

"I thought it was a business organization," said one.

"It is a business organization," I replied, "in that it makes it a business to help the farmer to help himself and his family to the very largest life possible."

### Tenure of Office

At the grange reunion at the Ohio State Fair Hon. T. R. Smith urged that men who had shown capability in office should be retained, because they could render better service than new ones, who must be learners before they are doers. There is so much of worth in Brother Smith's argument that I hope he will give you his views some day.

The same argument applies to the principal officers in the grange. I have often wished that more offices might be created, to satisfy the ambitions of those who feel unhappy without official recognition, yet are utterly unfit for positions requiring long experience and wide acquaintance. The grange desires to reward faithful workers, but it must first of all care for its great body of members before seeking individual preferment. With such state offices as master, secretary and members of the executive com-

mittee it is of the utmost importance that the persons holding them be possessed of the highest possible qualities for winning and holding the confidence and respect of other businesses besides our own. The master and secretary of the state grange are ex-officio members of the legislative committee, and our executive committee is also the legislative committee. Thus it will be seen that in addition to the routine office work they must be able to meet representatives of other industries in legislative-halls and committee-rooms, and have the tact, the knowledge and judgment to know how to present the farmers' interests fairly, forcibly and logically. The wider their acquaintance, not only with farmers, but others, the greater their prominence in the outside world; and the larger experience they have, the better adapted they are to represent us. The rank and file of the grange are not particularly interested in the personality of their officials, but in their actual worth to the order. They want men skilled and capable to direct and carry on the splendid work so auspiciously begun. The cry for short terms of office originated with office-seekers, not the great membership.

On the other hand, the officer who cannot measure up to his opportunities, who cannot wield the power and influence that a representative of so great and prosperous an organization should, ought, if he does not willingly retire, be voted out by the grange, and a more capable man placed in his stead. What the grange wants is men to represent them. It is willing to flatter and gratify ambition if it would not leap in places it cannot fill, but it demands capability of those it honors.

Few of the grange who have not come in actual contact with the forces that shape legislation can have any adequate notion of the power the grange wields during a session of the legislature, not only in securing just laws, but in preventing unjust legislation. One can read about it, but he misses the spirit until he sees with his own eyes what was done. I know of no organization that wielded more power in Ohio last winter than the grange; and every member helped, yet he lifted not a hand. His power was felt through his representatives.

Elect and keep in office men of whom you are not ashamed, and with whom any governor, senator or college president would be proud to walk in the most conspicuous places. It makes no difference whether you like him or not—if he is the best man for the place, keep him there. If there is a better, elect him and keep him there. By always seeking the best you encourage those in office to do their utmost to serve you, and those who aspire to struggle to fit themselves to serve better than those in power.

### Do Something

The grange, like an individual, has a reputation to maintain, not only in state and nation, but in town and county. It must show a record of work accomplished. The outside world is not particularly interested in the fact that John Smith saved fifteen dollars in the purchase of fertilizer, or carries insurance in a mutual at less than half the cost of old-line companies, but it is the value of the organization to its local community that counts. What has it done to win support and confidence? Has it helped to secure and maintain better schools, established a library, created and fostered a higher moral and spiritual life, rendered one dark place more beautiful, contributed to public enterprise? If it has done any one of these things it is to be commended. It is voicing the sentiment of the people; it is showing its faith by its works, and is worthy the respect of the people. And it will gain it, for no good work goes without commendation.

Let each grange decide upon some specific good to be accomplished during this winter. It may consist of putting pictures in the schools and the churches, of making more beautiful "God's acre," of getting school-grounds ready for the spring planting of flowers, of establishing reading-rooms, of dragging the mud roads or keeping in order the hard roads within the jurisdiction of that grange, of putting in drinking-fountains for men and animals along the highway. Whatever it is, it will speak for itself the spirit that is within you, the spirit of helpfulness. If you cannot make some sacrifices for local improvement, how can you expect state and national granges to make sacrifices for public good? They do it, it is true, but are you not asking too much when you refuse to contribute your share?



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## Notes and Comment

**I**N IOWA the Tamworth breed of hogs is said to be the most profitable for bacon-making purposes.

It is estimated that a bushel of apples will produce six pounds of dried fruit, worth about fifty cents, at a cost of ten cents for labor and fuel.

Apple-buyers say that when the fruit is wrapped in brown paper or in crumpled newspaper that it will withstand fifteen degrees more of cold than it will without such protection.

Mr. Frederick Wellhouse, of eastern Kansas, says that the best-paying varieties of apples in that section are the Jonathan, Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Winesap, York Imperial, Gano, Maiden's Blush and Cooper's Early.

The principal fruits imported into Great Britain are oranges and apples. Of apples, over half the quantity comes from the United States, and over one third from Canada. The demand for American apples is increasing rapidly.

"For the land's sake" a field of red clover should be allowed to remain unplowed two years, and an alfalfa-field not less than five to six years, before either is plowed up for other crops. Let these nitrogen-gathering crops complete their much-needed work.

Colorado leads in the average yield of crops. This is doubtless owing to the large number of irrigated farms. The yield to the acre of alfalfa hay is four tons, sugar-beets fifteen tons, wheat twenty-eight bushels, potatoes one hundred and eighty bushels, barley forty-two bushels and oats forty bushels.

Macaroni wheat has proved to be quite a certain and profitable crop on the high uplands of the leading Northwestern states, where irrigation is to a great extent impracticable. Macaroni wheat is a fitting companion for the alfalfa-plant, both of which are destined to be of incalculable value in the semi-arid districts.

The assistant state geologist of Georgia has found that the water taken from the deep well at Baxley contains a small percentage of phosphoric acid. This is stated to be in sufficient quantity that if the water is applied on the surface of each acre to the depth of one foot it will be equivalent to the application of two hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer.

The young farmer who has just graduated from a properly conducted agricultural college will never be content to return to the farm and resume the old-time methods of cultivation. His constant aim will be to improve the quality of his farm products, economize the cost, increase the yield to the acre, and leave the soil in better condition with each succeeding year of cultivation.

The potato crop of Germany will be a short one this year. Our imports from that country this year will be very materially decreased. In Germany a large proportion of the crop is used in the production of alcohol. In 1901-02 three million tons were used for this purpose, the total crop being forty-eight million tons. The amount exported was two hundred and twenty-four thousand tons.

A series of experiments conducted at the Ontario, Canada, Agricultural College tend to confirm the conclusions reached by the United States Department of Agriculture that apples can be kept in better condition at a temperature of thirty-one degrees, Fahrenheit, than at a higher temperature. Both agree that a great advantage is gained by wrapping each apple in paper and carefully packing them in shallow one-bushel boxes.

A near neighbor says of his recently purchased forty-dollar disk-plow that it is a fine grubbing-machine, as it cuts off sassafras-roots one and one half inches in diameter; also that it is a good subsoiler, as it does not throw the subsoil on top, but leaves it where the next furrow covers it. With the disk-plow he says he can plow as deep as ten inches, and not have the subsoil on top to bake in the sun, as when the plowing is done with the common plow.

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This is your last chance; don't let it go by. The contest closes November 7th at midnight. Now or never. See page 26. Ten estimates free for a club of five subscriptions at twenty-five cents each.

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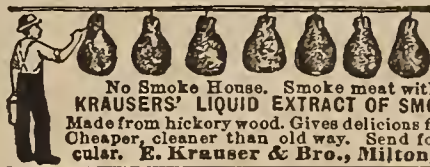
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Commanders at Port Arthur

SO LITTLE attention was paid to the details of the Chino-Japanese war that most of us have not recognized the names of Japan's present victorious commanders as already renowned in the war against China, yet it is a remarkable fact that every one of the mikado's generals whose names are now familiar even to the man in the street gained high distinction in the war of ten years ago. Field-Marshal Yamagata was then in command of the first Japanese army. Field-Marshal Oyama in like manner commanded the second Japanese army, which captured Port Arthur. Major-General Nogi, as he then was, made a name for himself at the fall of Kaiping. Lieutenant-General Kuroki was the hero of Wei-Hai-Wei, which was brilliantly assaulted and captured by the Japanese. Lieutenant-General Oku was the hero of the first capture of New-Chwang. Similarly Vice-Admiral Togo, then a captain, was in command of the "Naniwa," one of the three swift warships which led the attack against the Chinese battle-ships at the outset of the war. He was the leading figure in the sinking of the transport "Kowshing," which had on board a number of English officers and engineers in Chinese service.

HOW OYAMA TOOK PORT ARTHUR

Most of us have probably forgotten the details of the taking of Port Arthur, and the part played in that decisive event by Marshal Oyama.

Port Arthur was then considered one of the most formidable forts in existence. Its fortifications had been planned by a distinguished German soldier and strategist, Major von Hanneken, and consisted of twenty main forts, and many lesser works, and these were backed up by huge docks and iron works for the repair and fitting of the Chinese fleet which had its headquarters there. The attack was arranged by Marshal Oyama for the early morning of November 21st. It was so intensely cold that the Japanese soldiers were compelled to sleep wrapped in each other's arms in order to keep from freezing during the night. Just after the rising of the moon, about 2 A.M., the Japanese

Around the Fireside

was well supplied by heavy artillery. The Second Regiment advanced to the assault, and by 4 P.M. all the Hwan-kin-shan, or "Golden Hill," forts were in the hands of the Japanese. This marked the close of effective resistance on the part of the Chinese, for by the next morning they had deserted all the remaining forts, and Port Arthur was in the hands of Marshal Oyama.

It is impossible not to be struck by the almost complete identity in order of the events of the two sieges, but here the analogy ends. If a series of pictures taken slowly with a kinoscope be projected on the screen with vastly increased rapidity, the whole perspective of the event pictured is foreshortened, minutes being contracted into seconds. In this way the Chinese defense of Port Arthur compares with the Russian. It is hours against weeks. The numbers of the slain bear about the same ratio. In capturing Port Arthur ten years ago Japan lost only forty killed and two hundred wounded, according to the official figures, while the Chinese losses are given as seven thousand killed and wounded. The attacking and defending armies then numbered about eighteen thousand each. It is startling to compare with these figures the present numbers of the slain.

GENERAL STOESSEL'S FIRST SUCCESS

It may be conceded that General Stoessel's heroic defense of Port Arthur will pass into history as the greatest of modern defensive operations. One's only regret is that such a splendid fight should be waged for what is really foreign soil, and not genuinely a part of the Russian empire. But notwithstanding this fact the valor of the Port Arthur garrison will stand as one of the great things in modern Russian history.

rites over his memory, they might as well be postponed for a while. A little later on they may be performed in conjunction with those to the memory of my second son, Hoten, and of myself."

To be the commander of Nippon's forces at Port Arthur is the greatest honor to which the dreams of a soldier of the emperor can aspire. The fortress is full of sentimental interest to every individual member of the Nippon race.

Not so rugged as Gibraltar, to which it has been likened over and over again, the hills which hem in the harbor of Port Arthur are quite as commanding as the fortress on the Mediterranean.—Shirba Shiro, in Review of Reviews.

Culture and Care of Chrysanthemums

Many new and splendid varieties of chrysanthemums have been introduced this season, but few of these surpass in beauty some of the older kinds, and as a rule amateurs will do well to avoid those requiring special measures to grow them successfully. The enormous size of their blooms, necessitating a long time for cultivation and very high feeding, tends to lower their standard of strength. Exquisite blossoms of ordinary size, but perfect color and shape, have been doomed to obscurity by this pandering to the point of size alone. The lovely anemone-flowered chrysanthemums, the single varieties and the new, decorative plume chrysanthemums are thus pushed on one side almost entirely, although they are far more beautiful from an esthetic point of view, as well as useful for cutting.

With regard to taking cuttings, it is well to secure them as early as possible—in some cases even in December—where large blooms are required, although some few chrysanthemums will produce fine blossoms on cuttings struck as late as March. Cuttings should not exceed three inches in length. Plants that are kept in a heated greenhouse will as a general rule produce weak cuttings, and the cooler they can be kept, the better will be the result.

Each cutting, inserted in a thumb-pot, with light soil and a little charcoal-dust, should be labeled. A cutting-box containing a few inches of damp ashes, and covered with glass, yet so arranged as to admit air at the corners, is a good place for them, and with the help of this box they can be induced to take root even in a window.

In the case of late and decorative varieties the points are usually pinched out of the central shoots during the first week of April, repeating the process at the beginning of July; with early flowering chrysanthemums, on the other hand, the shoots are shortened about the third week in March.

A due supply of water is very necessary for the plants at all times. As soon as all danger of severe frost is over, the young plants should stand in the open air, each plant being sufficiently distant from its neighbors for the sun and air to penetrate it thoroughly, and on no account should the growth of two plants touch each other.

As a general rule those plants on which the first crown-buds have been left are the most difficult to grow to perfection, the second crown-buds being usually of better shape and color.

When once the buds have been secured, extra feeding with liquid manure should begin, continuing this until the first flower is open, after which plain water only is necessary. Constant vigilance is needed during the autumn to prevent the attacks of earwigs, caterpillars of various kinds, and green or black fly—in fact, highly fed plants are subject to many enemies, of which mildew is not the least, this being kept at bay

by an airy position when the plants are taken under shelter at the beginning of October.—Millicent Adams, in Pictorial Review.

The Sun is Always Shinin', an' the Sky is Always Blue

BY WILLIAM EBEN SCHULTZ

When you go to gettin' troubled, an' the world seems upside down,  
When misfortune stares upon you with an awful-lookin' frown,  
There's a cheerfulness in knowin', when its dark for me an' you,  
That the sun is always shinin', an' the sky is always blue.

When the clouds appear the thickest an' the daylight seems withdrawn,  
An' the hopeful joy o' livin' seems to be entirely gone,  
Just remember, when the darkest, just a little distance through,  
That the sun is always shinin', an' the sky is always blue.

So there ain't no use in frettin' at the hardships that we meet,  
For the birds are still a-singin', an' the flowers are just as sweet;  
An' behind the deepest shadow there's a heap o' promise, too,  
For the sun is always shinin', an' the sky is always blue.



THE DEFENSES OF PORT ARTHUR

—From the Hamburger Nachrichten.

soldiers began their advance, taking with them nothing beyond their rifles and ammunition.

The plan of attack decided on by Marshal Oyama was as follows: The first division was to attack the Eteshan, or "Chair Hill," forts, the mixed brigade was to storm the Erhlung-shan forts, the independent cavalry was to cover the right flank of the first division, and four batteries of siege-artillery were stationed to the north of Shuitse-ying. The first attack was made on Eteshan by Major-General Nishi, with the Third Regiment, with forty field and siege guns. The Chinese at first responded valiantly with their heavy Krupp guns, but after an hour their fire stopped, and the Third Regiment rushed Eteshan at the point of the bayonet. Meanwhile the Chinese Peiyu-shan and Song-shu-shan forts kept up a steady fire on the Japanese, but in spite of this the whole group of Eteshan forts were in the hands of the Japanese by 8 A.M. The next attack was directed against the Song-shu-shan forts. The Chinese in these forts were preparing to flee, when a shell exploded their powder-magazine, and slaughtered many of them. This group of forts fell about 11 A.M. The assault on Ehrlung-shan and Kikwong-shan forts began immediately after this, the mixed brigade taking the lead. Seven great forts in this group were silenced by noon, and thus all the inland forts had fallen into the hands of the Japanese by midday, the port proper and the coast-forts being still in the hands of the Chinese.

The attack on the town of Port Arthur and the coast-forts was led by Marshal Oyama in person. Hwang-kin-shan, the most important of the coast-forts,

General Stoessel won his first laurels somewhat later than Marshal Oyama—namely, in the great Boxer outbreak of 1900. The relief of Tien-Tsin and the famous march to Peking are among the most dramatic events in modern history. We all remember the weeks of apprehension during which the cloud of danger hung over the legations, with daily rumors of their terrible fate at the hands of the Chinese; but it is not generally known nor generally remembered that the hero of both these great exploits, the relief of Tien-Tsin and the march to Peking, was the same General Stoessel who has made such a heroic stand at Port Arthur against the combined armies and fleet of the Japanese.—Charles Johnston, in Harper's Weekly.

GENERAL NOGI, THE JAPANESE HERO

It was a day in May. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, they say, had just expressed his imperial pleasure of honoring General Nogi with the highest honor that could be bestowed upon a fighting man of Nippon—command of the forces besieging Port Arthur. Cherries were abloom, and Tokio was gay. On that same day came the news of the battle of Nanshan, telling of the sad and savage things that had come to pass at the neck of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. To General Nogi came the report that his eldest son, Lieutenant Nogi Shoten, had fulfilled the high ambitions of the soldier of Nippon in dying and leaving his heroic memory engraved on the slope of Nanshan Hill. The general received the message, and said, simply, "I am glad he died so splendidly. It was the greatest honor he could have. As for the funeral



Monte Carlo

High up on a rock-ribbed promontory extending into the Mediterranean Sea is situated the city of Monaco, with its few thousand population and with a reputation world-wide. It, with a surrounding territory of the same name, comprises an area of about six square miles, and forms an independent principality. This is Monte Carlo. About one thousand of the inhabitants are employed in the rooms and the gardens of the celebrated Casino. These gambling-places are legalized, and built on ground leased from the Prince of Monaco, and are owned by a joint stock company. The capital of Monaco is under French protection. The territory is encircled by the French department of Alpes Maritimes and the sea. The government has in it many earmarks of the Middle Ages. The revenue from the "tables" alone is so large that it not only pays the running expenses of this city, which is thrown open to all comers, but also the taxes of the entire principality of Monaco besides. There is a government pawnshop, which occupies one of the most prominent buildings in the little city. A huge sign stands out upon it, announcing that advances are made on jewels, etc. The tables are never empty. It is a very common sight to see

Around the Fireside

household picks up every bit of new discovery of science which can profitably be applied to the working and operation of any or every part of the farm. The country girl has read the latest novel, has had her own house-party, and what she doesn't know about the season's styles and patterns the modern pattern journals haven't yet introduced.

As has the effect of change been so noticeable in dress and social condition, so, too, has it affected the home. A run through the country lays open to one's gaze the trim, flower-bedecked yards, rich in color and with seasonable varieties, hammocks swung invitingly, the house, barn and fences looking bright in their new coats of paint—no wonder city folks seek the country in the summer. No wonder the summer boarder has become such a drag on the market, so to speak. Many a city folk who has at one time or other had a country relative or acquaintance looks them up, and possibly invites them to their city home for a short stay during the winter, and then takes the opportunity to get an invitation for a summer visit to the country.

married husband four dozen of every article of body and house linen, all made and embroidered with her own hands, even the lace that trimmed the house-linen being of her own work.

"Even in Rome many of the women spend their time between their house and church, varying these with an occasional walk on Sundays and great holidays, while everything in the house is done by themselves, and for the most part without a servant, servants being too expensive for the incomes of most of these women."

The Czar Still Pensions Japs

When the present czar of Russia was czarevitch he visited Japan, and while in Otsu he was attacked by a fanatic. Two native Japs assisted in rescuing him from his assailant, and for this service they have received pensions from Russia ever since. In view of the deadly struggle between the two countries, the Japs were very much surprised to receive their pensions this year as usual.

The Next Big Fair

The enterprising folks of the great Northwest are booming another world's fair, to be known as the "Lewis-Clark Centennial and Oriental Fair." It will be held at Portland, Oreg., and will cover four and one half months, beginning on June 1, 1905. It is to commemorate the exploration of the Northwest Territory to the Pacific in 1805. It will be the first international exhibition held west of the Rockies.

The expedition which explored this vast tract, that was then a "no man's land," was sent out under the leadership of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark by President Jefferson in 1803, and it arrived at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1805. The perilous journey, some three thousand miles overland, was accomplished under most trying circumstances. The expedition was composed of thirty-three men. Lewis and Clark were the first Americans who reached the Pacific coast overland, and it is the centenary of this achievement that will be celebrated at Portland.

Standard Oil's Enormous Profits

For the past five years the dividends of the Standard Oil Company have been averaging about forty-five million dollars a year. This is almost fifty per cent on its capitalization, a sum which, capitalized at five per cent, would give nine hundred million dollars. Besides, this gigantic trust allows an annual average of 5.77 per cent for deficit, and also carries always an ample reserve-fund. John D. Rockefeller gets one third of the profits.

The World's Cotton

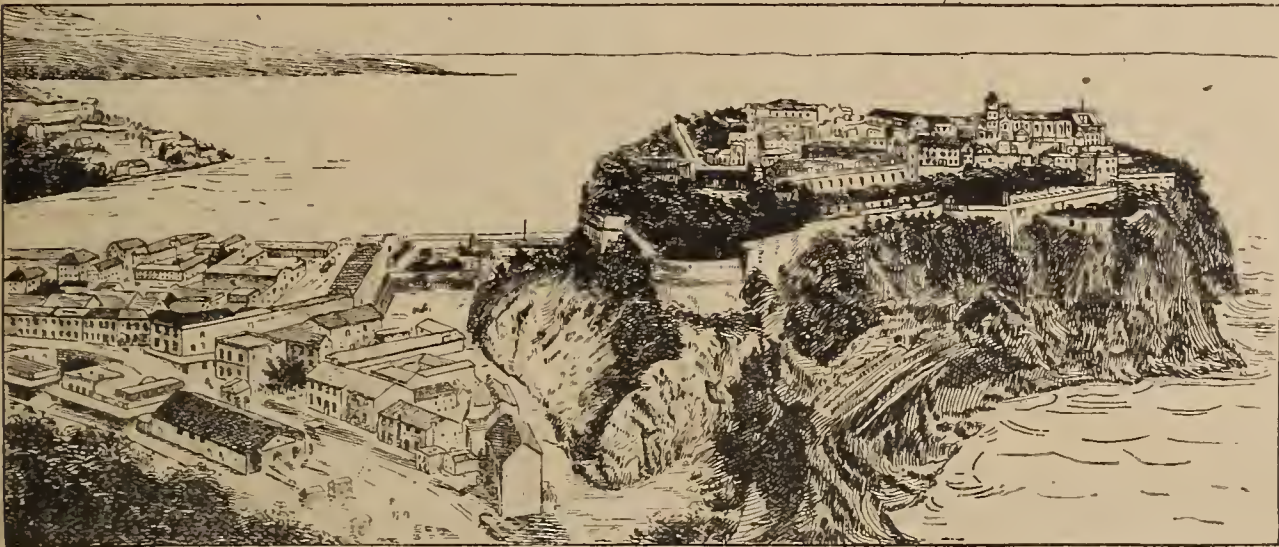
Bales of cotton to the number of fourteen million are annually produced in the entire world, and of this amount the United States alone produces ten million five hundred thousand bales, or seventy-five per cent. In this country the consumption of American cotton grew from two million two hundred and eighty-seven thousand bales in 1893 to three million nine hundred and eight thousand bales in 1903, and the increase in its consumption since has been a great deal more rapid.

Improved Fish-Hook

E. Hindon Hyde, of New York, has invented a new type of fish-hook. The improvement over the old style consists in transferring the barb of the hook from the inside of the point to the opposite side of the hook. It is claimed for it that the new hook makes it more difficult for a hooked fish to release itself upon a slack line.

Don't Miss It

Be sure your subscription is paid up so you don't miss that big thirty-two-page November 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE. It will be the biggest farm and home journal published in the world. A beautiful picture given away free to all paid-in-advance subscribers.



MONACO—MONTE CARLO

staid old fathers and mothers, bent with age, there with a fixed amount to place on the turn of fortune's wheel. Men and women of all ages sit around, figuring mentally, and some with paper and pencil, schemes and combinations by which they hope and expect to "beat" the game.

There are times when tables will suffer a run of bad luck, and in order to prevent the possibility of a damaging run on the bank, when a table has lost a certain amount as set by the operators and understood by the gamblers, it is closed or discontinued for that day or night. One table can lose only a given amount, while its winnings are unlimited. The greater part of the world does not know or half conceive on how gigantic a plan this gambling operation is carried on. Suicides and attempted suicides, crazed men and women, ruined and enriched people, are common products of the roulette-table.

Monte Carlo is a great and popular watering-place, and is said to be a much-frequented resort for consumptives. It abounds with rich tropical gardens, filled with beautiful plants, inviting arbors and shaded walks; it has one of the finest orchestras in all Europe. But the great bulk of the audience sees not the gardens or hears the music as it listens for the click of the little ball on its journey, which means fortune or misfortune to them.

Modernizing of the Country

With the trend of progress has come a very noticeable change in the condition of the dwellers in the country. Country and city no longer contrast as sharply as they did twenty years ago—in fact, the country man, but more especially the country woman, has become so thoroughly modernized that the old shade of distinction is almost, if not entirely, obliterated. Nowadays the farmer comes to town with his butter and eggs, etc., on the trolley. By the same means the wife comes into town very quickly of an afternoon to see and visit her friends and have a cup of tea. No need to harness up the old gray mare every time they want to "go to town." Rural delivery of mail keeps them in touch with what is going on in the outside world, every farm-house is stocked with up-to-date magazines and newspapers, libraries are started and increased from time to time, grange meetings take on more and more interest, and every member of the farm

Emerson very beautifully says: "Where are the farmer's days gone? See, they are hid in that stone wall, in that excavated trench, in the harvest grown on what was shingle and pine barren. Labor hides itself in every mode and form. It is massed and blocked away in that stone house for fifty years. It is twisted and screwed into fragrant hay which fills the barn. It is under the house; in the well; it is over the house in slates and water-spout; it grows in the corn; it delights us in the flower-bed; it keeps the cow out of the garden, the rain out of the library, the miasma out of the town. It is in dress, in pictures, in ships and cannon, in every spectacle, in odors, flavors, in sweet sounds, in words of safety, of delight, of science."

Sale of Russian Wives

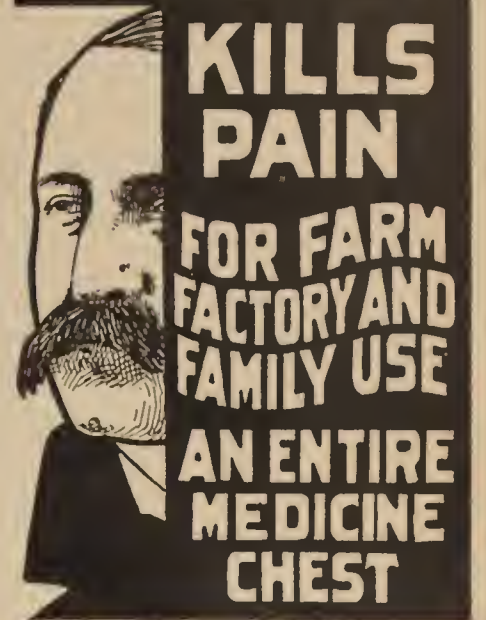
The sale of wives in the Russian provinces of Kharkov, Poltava and Ekaterinoslav is a very common occurrence, and oftentimes the trade is carried on at the instance of the wife. Sometimes the cause is poverty of the husband and inability to longer support his wife, and again a desire of the wife to be free from a drunken, and very often cruel, partner. The market value varies from forty to seventy-five dollars. The usual requirements of the women are that they are to be good housewives and field-workers. The trade is very common, and the sale so binding that few if any cases are known of a husband demanding the return of his wife.

Italian Women at Home

Of all the women of the world, few if any work as hard as do the Italian women. This is true even in towns, and in families of good circumstances. "Not a stitch is done in the house," says "Everywhere," "that their fingers do not trace." "They often spin and make their own linen, rear their own silkworms, knit their own stockings and the stockings of the whole family, make their own dresses, bonnets and cloaks, and superintend all the baking, cleaning and cooking of the house, even if they do not positively do the work with their own hands.

"They study carefully the tastes of their husbands. Bonny brides, even in high society, still maintain the custom of making their own wedding outfits, and try their best to please the groom in so doing. One young girl brought her newly

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**Inexpensive Christmas Gifts**

**T**HE perplexing problem, ever recurring at this season of the year, as to what can be made that will be useful, pretty, acceptable, and still inexpensive, to give as a remembrance to dear ones in the Christmas season, is to a degree solved by the extensive publication of illustrations and descriptions for making up all manner of things quickly and at moderate cost. On the pages of "The Housewife" this issue will be found a valuable collection of articles, all of which will be appropriate for Christmas gifts.



**The Housewife**

**Baby-Basket**

Every mother would like to have a pretty baby-basket for her little one, but as they are usually very expensive, many mothers with small incomes think they cannot afford one. It is to these mothers I want to tell how I made one which cost less than one dollar, and it is dainty and pretty enough to please any one.

For the frame I bought a wire dish-drainer made to set in a sink, which is just the shape of a baby-basket, for ten cents. I also bought three fourths of a yard of light blue mercerized sateen, ten yards of baby-ribbon and two yards of lace. First I cut two strips of the sateen a little wider than the sides of the drainer, sewed them together, gathered them on each side, and fastened them around the sides of the drainer on the inside, leaving about an inch at the top to turn over onto the outside, and about an inch at the bottom to go under the bottom covering. Next I covered two layers of cotton cut to fit the bottom of the drainer with the sateen, tied at about every two inches with blue silkoteen, and fastened it in the bottom. Then I covered the outside of the basket neatly and plainly with the sateen, and put a frill of lace around it, concealing the place where it was sewn on with beading, through which I run ribbon, making a large, careless-looking rosette of it at one corner. I made a long, narrow pincushion, trimmed it prettily with beading and ribbon, and put it in the basket on one side near the corner, and in the other three corners I put pockets for the purpose of holding brush, comb, etc. If you prefer, you can cover the blue sateen with dotted mull on the inside of the basket, and use a ruffle of it around the outside instead of the lace.



**BLOTTER**

**PEN-WIPER**

**VISITING-LIST**

MRS. ALBERT I. WILLIS.

**Fruit Candies**

Following are some recipes for home-made candies which can easily be made in any home:

**PINEAPPLE ROCK-CANDY.**—Boil a pound of sugar to the crack (when it snaps like glass between the teeth), take some preserved pineapple, cut in slices, wipe very dry, and further dry for a few hours in an oven or over a register; stir a cupful of this into the candy. Pour out into a greased pan.

**CANDIED ORANGE-QUARTERS.**—Take ripe, thin-skinned oranges not too large, peel them, taking care not to make the juice run, divide them into sections, and discard any of which the skin may show the least break; lay them on a tray for a few hours in a warm place, in order that they may get a little dry, then with a wooden toothpick take the seed out of the little pocket (this can be done without starting the juice); now boil sugar to the crack, and dip the orange-quarters in. They must be quickly taken out with a greased fork, which should be gently tapped on the edge of the saucepan to get rid of superfluous candy, then the oranges are turned off the fork onto a thickly oiled dish.

**PLUM-PUDDING CANDY.**—Make some Everton toffy by melting two ounces of butter of the best quality and free from salt in a thick saucepan; add a pound of brown sugar, and boil soft—that is, instead of letting it come to the crack, take it up when it makes a soft ball in water—have ready a cupful of seeded raisins slightly warmed, one cupful of citron, two cupfuls of currants, the grated rind of one orange and one lemon, and four ounces of chopped almonds; mix this all with the warm candy thoroughly, using your hands to work it; make it into a ball, press into an oiled dish, and turn out when cool.

**Black Chocolate Cake**

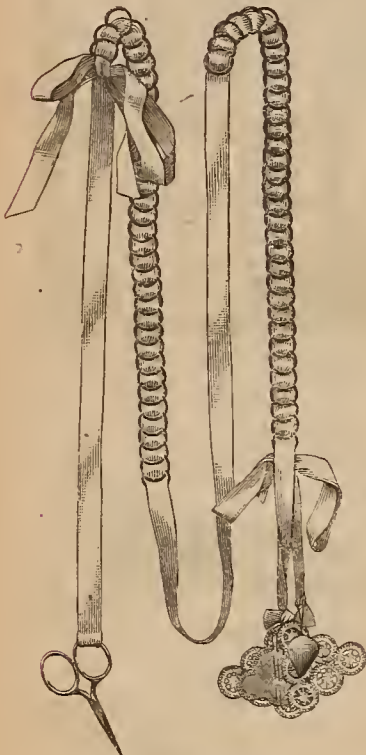
Beat three eggs, the whites and the yolks separately; to the yolks add one and one fourth cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of sour cream, one large cupful of flour, one fourth of a pound of unsweetened chocolate melted with a second half-cupful of sour cream, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of vanilla, the whites of the eggs, and lastly one teaspoonful of baking-soda dissolved in a little boiling water. For the filling boil one cupful of granulated sugar and half a cupful of water together until it spins a thread; beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth, and add to it one fourth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and the syrup, little by little, beating all the while; whip evenly and vigorously until cold. Flavor with a little lemon-juice.

**Don't Wait Longer**

The time is short—nearly at an end—and if you want any of the five hundred dollars in gold that we are giving away, now is the time. Send five subscriptions and one dollar and twenty-five cents, and get ten estimates in the Presidential-Election Contest free. Ten estimates are given free for every club of five.

**Scissors-Chain**

This chain, the delight of the embroiderer, requires two yards of No. 2 or 3 satin ribbon, and sixty-four brass rings large enough to pull the ribbon through. The rings are held in place by weaving the ribbon in and out on each side, and are divided into two sections of thirty-two rings each, with half a yard of plain ribbon between the sections. A bow and ends, to which are attached small scissors, emery, thimble-case, and needle-book composed of white flannel leaves between covered rings the color of the ribbon, complete this article. When thrown around the neck of the needlewoman, the articles most needed and easily mislaid are always at hand.



**SCISSORS-CHAIN**

**Doll Articles**

A very delightful addition to dolly's wardrobe is a set of articles such as is illustrated. These inexpensive trifles possess sufficient magic to give many happy

hours of genuine pleasure to the possessor of a family of dolls. The description is for a medium-sized doll.

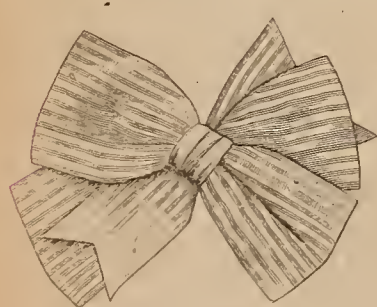
**CROCHET SACQUE.**—Make a ch of 40 st of white split zephyr, into this crochet 8 st, 2 st in the ninth st of ch, 5 st, 2 st in the fourteenth st of ch, 13 st, 2 st in the twenty-seventh st, 5 st, 2 st in the thirty-second st, 8 st to the end of ch; repeat four times, widening each row in the same place for the yoke. With pink zephyr make a shell of 4 st in every other st to the shoulder-point, make a ch of 6 st, skip to the other point, make shells across the back to the other shoulder-point, make a ch of 6 st, and skip to other point, continue shells to end; repeat for eight rows, making shells in small chains which form arm-holes; nine shells fit in arm-hole for sleeve, make six rows deep, narrow in alternate rows, then in every row; finish the wrist with scallops, and eyelet for ribbon at wrist and neck; finish all around with scallops, and run ribbon at neck.

**MUFF.**—Crochet a six-by-two-inch strip of Afghan stitch with white saxony, insert a stitch of black saxony here and there with a needle to imitate ermine, line with pink silk, and finish with ribbon of the same color.

**CAP.**—Crochet a ring of white split zephyr, make 12 d c st in the ring, repeat four times, increase on each round, make a double row of shells of 3 d st of light blue, then one row of white like the crown, another double row of blue shells, with a white scallop around the cap for a finish; draw in and tie with blue ribbons.

**TAM-O'-SHANTER.**—Into a small ring of crochet make 12 d st, widen in every third st. For seven rows widen in same place, then narrow for four rows, crochet a straight band of several rows, and finish with a fluffy button of the yarn on top.

**MITTENS.**—Make a ch two inches long, and join. For nine rows use s c, skip 6 sts for thumb, and crochet plain for three rows, narrow off, finish wrists with color, fill in the thumb, and draw in at wrist with small cord and tassel.



**SACHET-BOW**

**HAMMOCK.**—With yellow crochet-cotton make a ch about twelve inches long, crochet back and forth in meshes until it is six inches wide, border with scallop of green cotton, at each end make 9 ch six inches long, catch each strand in a brass ring, also a cord and tassels. A pillow the

width of the hammock made of green sateen, covered with crochet the same as the hammock, and finished with scallops all around, is attached at one end.

**SLIPPERS.**—Cut from kid a sole the size of Miss Dolly's foot, make the top of saxony crochet in ridges, beginning at the toe, widening in the center of every other row for the instep; continue straight around one fourth of an inch deep, finish with tiny scallop around the ankle.

**KIMONO.**—Cut this dainty article from white cash-

mere or flannel, crochet the edge with silk, form sleeves by tying together with a bow of baby-ribbon, and draw in the neck with ribbon.

**Sachet-Bow**

One cannot have too many sachet-bows. A very pretty one is made of wide ribbon, about two yards being required to make a full bow. After tying the bow, make two thin pads of cotton or batting, fill them with sachet-powder, and place them between two of the loops of the ribbon. Sew them in carefully, to prevent the powder from slipping out. Satin ribbon of a delicate color makes a most attractive bow.

**Traveling-Case**

This is a very convenient receptacle for the small necessary articles. Six small pasteboard boxes are used in the case illustrated, one each for needles, pins, safety pins, buttons, and one for black and one for white hooks and eyes. On the end of each box sew one of the articles which the box is to contain. Tie the boxes together with wide ribbon, and finish with a bow on the top.



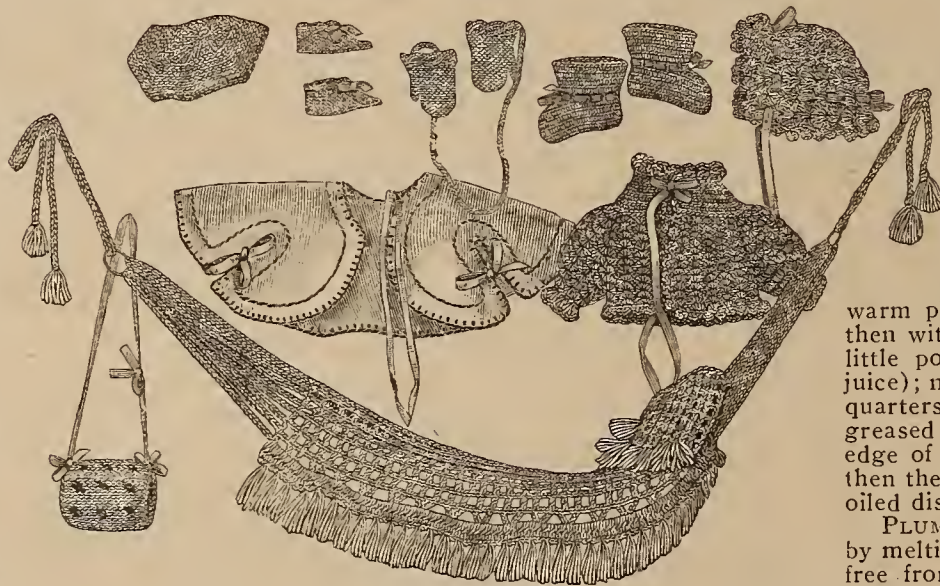
**TRAVELING-CASE AND SPOOL-BASKET**

**Spool-Basket**

If one is gifted in the art of basket-making a basket of this kind can be quickly made, or it may be purchased for the purpose. Run a pretty ribbon through the top of the basket, and finish it with a bow. It will be found very useful for spools of thread.

**Sewing-Bag**

Cut two thirds of a yard of handsome five-inch ribbon in two parts, fold into one end of each piece a piece of light cardboard two and one half by five inches, and cross narrow satin ribbon on one or both pieces thus covered to hold needles, scissors, etc., in the case. Overcast the cardboard in place, blindstitch the two ribbons together above the cardboard, over-



**DOLL ARTICLES**

cast the sides, make a casing and ruffle at the other end, through which ribbons are drawn for closing the bag, and insert between the cardboard-covered ends several pieces of pinked white flannel for needles. Conceal the joining of the lower part of the bag with narrow ribbon ending in a small bow on each side.

**Pen-Wiper**

Small pieces of decorated porcelain can be purchased, which are used in making an attractive combination pen-wiper and paper-weight. Cut several pieces of chamois-skin the size of the porcelain top, and tie them together near the edge with narrow ribbon. Glue one of the outside pieces of chamois firmly to the top, leaving the other pieces free to be used as the pen-wiper.

**Serviceable Blotter**

This blotter consists of several pieces of blotting-paper and a piece of heavy leather cut a convenient size. Tie them together with a narrow strip of the leather. The top may be decorated by either painting or burning some simple design on it.

**Shopping or Visiting List**

Take two narrow pieces of soft leather, and decorate the one to be used as the top—it may be burned or painted. Cut the strips of paper to go between a trifle smaller than the leather, and tie them all together at the top with narrow strips of the leather. Attach a small pencil in the same manner.



**SEWING-BAG**



The Chafing-Dish

**M**OST persons who try can cook well in a chafing-dish, but certain rudiments of cooking must be learned before one can be master of the art. The chafing-dish is now used for the Sunday-night tea, the luncheon, and even a hasty breakfast, and chafing-dish parties are growing more and more popular every season, especially during long winter evenings.

RECIPES FOR THE CHAFING-DISH

**CREAMED OYSTERS.**—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, half a pint of cream and one and one half pints of oysters. Have the oysters thoroughly drained, melt the butter, add the flour, and stir until smooth, then add the cream, stirring until it begins to thicken; add the oysters, and cook until the edges begin to curl. Season with salt and pepper, and serve on toast or wafers.

**CREAMED LOBSTER.**—Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until smooth; add one and one half cupfuls of milk, stirring constantly until thick; stir in a pint of lobster-meat, and season with salt and cayenne pepper. Serve with Graham sandwiches.

**LOBSTER NEWBERG.**—Melt one fourth of a cupful of butter, add a pint of lobster-meat cut in large dice, and cook until thoroughly heated; season with salt and pepper; cook for one minute before adding the yolks of two eggs which have been well beaten and half a cupful of cream. Stir until thickened, and serve on toast or wafers, as desired.

**SHRIMP WIGGLE.**—Three tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and salt and pepper; stir in one and one half cupfuls of milk, and as soon as the sauce thickens add a can of shrimps cut in small pieces, and a cupful of peas which have been rinsed and carefully drained. Serve with nut sandwiches.

**DRIED BEEF WITH CREAM.**—Scald and drain the dried beef; make a cream sauce of a tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of flour and half a pint of cream; put in the beef just before serving so as to heat through.

**SWEETBREADS WITH OLIVE SAUCE.**—One pair of sweetbreads, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour and six olives. Parboil and pick apart the sweetbreads, and cut the olives in strips before bringing to the table; melt and brown the butter, add the flour, and stir until smooth; pour in the stock, and when mixed smooth add the sweetbreads; when thoroughly heated, add seasoning, a tablespoonful of catsup and the olives. Serve with toast.

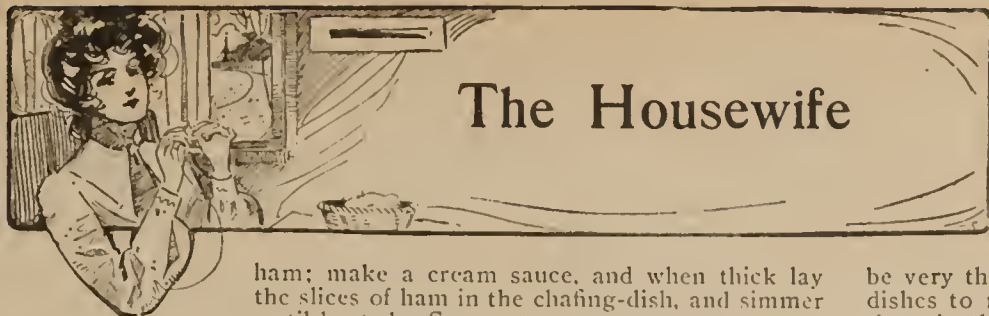
**WELSH RAREBIT.**—Melt one and one half pounds of cream cheese and half a pound of switzer cheese (or the cream cheese may be used alone), add a piece of butter, and cream enough to make it the desired consistency. Season with salt, black and cayenne pepper, and half a teaspoonful of dry mustard. Serve either on toast or on wafers.

**MUSHROOMS.**—Cook fresh or canned mushrooms until tender, make a cream sauce, and when the sauce has become thick add the mushrooms and seasoning. Serve on toast with green peas.

**SCRAMBLED EGGS.**—Half a cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of butter and a little salt and pepper; when thoroughly baked, add six eggs (not beaten); stir constantly until set. Serve on toast.

**CREAMED CHICKEN.**—Pick all the meat from a chicken which has been previously boiled and seasoned; before bringing to the table make a cream sauce of one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour and half a pint of cream (some of the stock may be used, also); cook until thick, stirring constantly; add the chicken, and cook until thoroughly heated. Serve on toast with green peas.

**CREAMED HAM.**—Cut delicate slices of cold boiled



The Housewife

ham; make a cream sauce, and when thick lay the slices of ham in the chafing-dish, and simmer until heated. Serve at once.

**SARDINES SAUTÉD.**—Select good-sized boneless sardines, take them carefully from the can, and lay on brown paper to drain; melt one tablespoonful of butter in the chafing-dish, lay in the sardines, and delicately brown on both sides. Season with lemon-juice, and serve on toasted crackers.

**FRIED TOMATOES.**—Slice and dry the tomatoes, dip in bread-crumbs or flour, and sauté in plenty of hot butter. Serve with cream sauce.

MARIE WILKINSON.

Fancy Bag

A square of figured and one of plain silk the width of the silk are placed edge to edge for this single bag. Lay a circular piece of cardboard in the center between the pieces or squares, and stitch around it through both pieces. Make a circular casing three inches from the edge of the sides, and finish with a small silk cord after the squares have been overcast together. Insert ribbons one inch wide to draw. Finish with bow on the ends, and you have a strong, easily made bag.



FANCY BAG

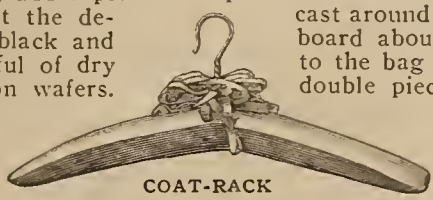
Traveling-Bag

A gift of a dainty bag to one's personal belongings is always appreciated by maidens old and young. The bag illustrated is of green-and-white-striped taffeta, with plain green lining and ribbon. Cover a six-sided piece of cardboard with silk, sew to each of the six sides a bag the width of the side of the bottom and six inches long. When the hem and casing have been made, a narrow satin ribbon run through each of the bags serves to draw all together, making one center bag, with a small cushion attached to the bottom, surrounded by six bags for buttons, tape, thread, etc. This bag will be found a very valuable

and serviceable companion when traveling because of its capacity and compactness.

Coat-Rack

Cover a wire frame with cotton batting scented with sachet-powder. Make a covering of pretty ribbon by overcasting the sides of the ribbon together over each end of the frame. Wrap the hook with baby-ribbon of the same color, and cover the joining of the ribbons with a full, fluffy rosette of the ribbon, eight or ten yards being necessary for good effect.



COAT-RACK

Japanese Bag

The small Japanese bag is very quaint indeed. A piece of flowered silk about ten inches deep is overcast around a silk-covered circular piece of cardboard about five inches in diameter. Attached to the bag below the casing at the top are four double pieces of silk almost the length of the bag. These are lined with red, and two, close together, are placed on each side, with a small Japanese head painted on white silk and stuffed with emery fastened between.

Around the outside of the bottom of the bag is a soft roll of silk, forming a rim, which adds a finishing touch.

Button-Bags

Three little bags are we,  
All for buttons—one, two, three.  
Pull the string, and you shall see,  
Three little bags are we.

Three shades of heavy brown satin ribbon made into bags, and joined by a cord run through eyelets below the hems, make nice button-bags. A flower and the above couplet in gold paint answer for decoration.

A Lesson in Plaster of Paris

Go to a first-class druggist—one who keeps dentists' supplies—and buy a pound of pure white plaster of Paris for fifteen or twenty cents. This will make four or five picture-placques, according to the size desired. Choose your picture from some of our fine magazine cuts with the glazed surface (Gibson girls make pretty ones, or faces from calendars, only they must be very thin and cut carefully). Use shallow earthen dishes to make your placques on. It does not injure them in the least. For one medium-sized I used the bottom of a wash-bowl turned upside down. In a soup-bowl mix three or four heaping tablespoonfuls of the plaster of Paris with sufficient water to render it as thick as molasses. Now as quickly as you can

take the picture you have selected, dip it face down in a saucerful of water, then press it face down gently but firmly onto the center of the shallow dish with a soft cloth so as to leave no bubbles of water under the picture nor any on the dish. With a spoon put on a layer of the mixture smoothly so that the picture and bottom of the dish will be covered, then another layer, until about one fourth of an inch thick and as smooth as possible. A ring to hang it



JAPANESE BAG

up by can be inserted in the back while the placque is soft by resting it against a toothpick until it hardens, but I use four brass-headed tacks for holding mine on the wall, one at the top, one at the bottom and one at each side. The placque requires two hours to dry. Loosen the edge with a sharp knife, and it will all come up, and you will be surprised what a lovely picture-placque you have made. If the edges are not as smooth as desired, even them off with a sharp knife. These will do nicely to help fill up a Christmas box, and make very pretty souvenirs for a tea-party. Invite the girls, and then have them make the placques themselves after they get there. They will find it more fascinating than Battenberg. H. H. G.



TRAVELING-BAG

To Make Sachet-Powders

To make violet sachet-powder, take one and one half pounds of the best orris-root, half an ounce of musk essence, two drams of oil of bergamot and ten minims each of essential oil of almonds and attar of roses. Mix, and place in silk bags.



BUTTON-BAGS

For heliotrope sachet-powder take eight ounces of powdered orris-root, half an ounce of powdered benzoin, two ounces of powdered vanilla, three grains of musk, seven grains of civet and five minims each of essential oil of almonds and attar of roses.—Pictorial Review.

This is the last appearance of our Election Contest, and it closes midnight November 7th. Send in five subscriptions and one dollar and twenty-five cents, and get ten estimates. See page 26.



JOLLY CHAFING-DISH GATHERINGS



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**Novel Church Entertainments**

**"The Feast of Seven Tables"**

"The Feast of Seven Tables" was by far the prettiest and most attractive entertainment ever given in our church. Upon entering, the guests were first shown to the "white" table. Here only pure white china was used, and the decorations were bouquets of white roses. Centerpieces of white-embroidered linen gave a finishing-touch to the table. The refreshments were white bread and butter sandwiches, cottage cheese, water-crackers and milk. A lady dressed in white and with a white rose in her hair sat at the head of the table, poured the milk, saw that each guest was served, and kept the ball of conversation rolling. The girl waiters also were dressed in white.

The "green" table came next. Here the china was white with a green band, and the glasses in which the water was served were green. Lettuce sandwiches, nut-and-celery salad and small green pickles were served here. In the center of the table was a beautiful asparagus fern in a white-and-green jardiniere.

The third table was the "brown" table. Here the guests, whose appetites had heretofore been only whetted, were given the substantial, and they did them full justice. Brown bread, baked beans, scalloped corn, veal-loaf with brown gravy, salted nuts, jelly, spice-cake and coffee made every one happy. We found by experience that it is much better to have two of the "brown" tables, as this course takes so much time to serve that people at preceding tables become impatient.

The "red" table was voted by nearly all to be the most beautiful of the seven. At each end of the long table a tall vase held immense clusters of the lovely Crimson Rambler rose. A large centerpiece done in holly and another in red carnations looked very pretty against the white cloth. Red fruit salad and dainty little red-frosted cakes were served on fancy plates, and red frappé in tall, thin glasses was very refreshing.

At the "yellow" table bowls of nasturtiums in shades of yellow formed the principal decorations, and oranges (halved and frosted) and sunshine cake were served.

The "pink" table ran a close second to the red in regard to beauty. Pink roses in vases, and long-stemmed ones strewn carelessly over the cloth, looked very sweet and dainty, while wide pink

satin ribbons running diagonally across the table added very materially to the decoration. Pink ice-cream and blush cake were the refreshments.

The "lavender" table was a small table, near the door, presided over by two pretty little girls. As the guests filed past they were given mint wafers twisted up in a square of lavender tissue-paper. An orchestra composed of boys in our church played during the feast. The guests adjourned to the ladies' parlor, where an informal program of music and readings was given during the evening.—A. D. M.

**"The Weighing Way"**

We have tried this successful social three times in different churches. We prepared three hundred sealed envelopes on which was printed:

**CHURCH SOCIAL**  
PRESENT AT DOOR UNOPENED WITH  
TEN CENTS  
Thursday Evening, November 23,  
At 7:30 P.M.

These envelopes were sold in advance for ten cents each. This idea called out a large number of people who desired to know what the mystery was. We also had sealed envelopes containing numbers at the door for all who had not previously secured them. As the numbers were duplicated, there were two sets running from 1 to 150. When a crowd had gathered each was asked to open his envelope and seek the holder of the duplicate number. When the person was found, they were to go to one corner of the room, where two young ladies presided at the scales. The two were weighed, and the difference in the weight was the price to be paid for ice-cream for two. They then took their order to the ice-cream table, where the refreshments were secured and the cash collected. Sometimes a couple would pay fifty or seventy-five cents, and others got cream for nothing.

The plan of sending people about looking for their company for the evening gives the would-be wallflowers an excuse to speak to strangers, and the testimony of several is that it was the best time they ever had. We had an orchestra to play during the entire evening while people talked. It was the most successful social, socially and financially, we ever had.—C. W. F.

**Making Money at Home**

**Selling Hickory-Nut Kernels**

I AM a girl nineteen years old, having all the cares of a home. My mother is dead, and I have two brothers, two sisters and a father to work for. I make my pin-money by selling hickory-nut kernels. I crack the nuts and pick the kernels from them, and sell them in small bags at ten cents each. Each bag has a teacupful of kernels, and you can get forty-eight cupfuls from a bushel. If you buy the nuts at two dollars a bushel, you clear two dollars and eighty cents. I sold as many as fifteen and twenty cupfuls a day. I could go with them only once a week, and that was on either Friday or Saturday, because I had so much work to do.—A. F.

**Raising Ferrets**

When we were married and moved on our farm, I resolved to earn some money of my own, and as I could spare only a few hours a day from my household, the problem was quite a puzzle; but years ago my brother and I had raised ferrets, and I determined to try it again, so I bought three females and a male, paying ten dollars for them. They are small animals, quite like minks, and are used in our state during winter for driving out rabbits, and in the cities for hunting rats. They are tame and playful, and will eat anything that a cat will, especially bread and milk. An old pig-pen was used for their pens, and small boxes filled with oat chaff served for their beds. They breed twice in a season, and have from five to fourteen at a litter. I once raised fourteen with one mother, large enough to sell. The little ones look quite like mice until they commence to grow, and must not be handled until they are five or six weeks old. At that time their eyes will be open, and they will eat bread and milk with their mother. When two months old they are ready for market,

and will bring from four to five dollars a pair. The first year I realized over forty dollars, and last year, after all expenses were paid for a new building, advertising, etc., I cleared over five dollars a week for the entire year.—Mrs. R. M. S.

**An Amateur Soap-Maker**

In the first place I began making and using my "liquid soap" for my own benefit, as it lessened my labor, gave better results and never chapped the hands nor roughened the skin. This is the way to make the soap: Take about one pound, or two small bars, of good soap, cut it up fine (you can use the small scraps from the bath-room, sink, etc.), and dissolve this with three ounces of powdered borax in two quarts of hot rain-water. This mixture, after all is dissolved and allowed to cool, should be of a jelly-like consistency, or like the white of an egg. To scrub floors and woodwork of any kind one or two tablespoonfuls of liquid soap in a gallon of hot water will do wonders, for it is uniform and makes a strong lather. It is excellent for washing clothes, as it does its work thoroughly, cheaply, and is not injurious to the goods or hands. Carpets and rugs can be thoroughly cleaned with this preparation without being taken up. The liquid soap should be applied directly to the carpet, which should then be well scrubbed with an ordinary scrubbing-brush. After scrubbing, the soap should be thoroughly scraped off with a blunt blade of metal or wood.

During my use of this soap different neighbors wanted some, and as most of them had no rain-water with which to make it, I began selling it to them. I am now making quite a little money with its sale. I furnish one woman with large quantities of it, as she makes a business of going from house to house and cleaning carpets and rugs.—Mrs. D. McC.

**WHAT SULPHUR DOES**

For the Human Body in Health and Disease

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall 'blood purifier,' tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide), and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate-coated pellets, and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health: sulphur acts directly on the liver and excretory organs, and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles, and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples, and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles, and especially in all forms of skin disease, as this remedy."

At any rate, people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

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## Three Boys and Their Ambition

CHAPTER I.

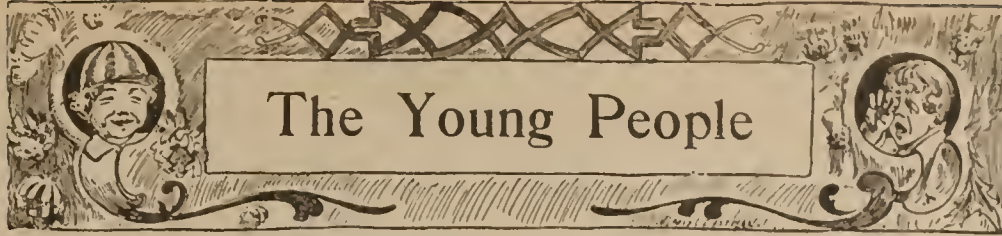
BY FRANK H. SWEET

WHEN school closed at Fishburne in June there were three boys among the scholars who were as nearly stranded as it was possible to be with an abundant supply of health, spirit and determination. This was their first year at the military valley school, and it had established them as earnest, clear-headed students. Two more years would graduate them at Fishburne, and beyond that their ambition had already decided upon a special course at New Haven or Boston, and then college; and to meet the ambition they had a combined amount of less than fifty dollars, and no relative or friend to look to for assistance. But not one of them was dismayed.

Len Bostwick was from a lumber-camp in Michigan, where his father was an ordinary chopper with a large family to support. Len had worked about the camp as cook's assistant and general-utility boy since he was twelve, studying at odd moments, and saving his money. At sixteen, with his father's approval, he had taken his hoard and gone to school, selecting Fishburne because one of the choppers had been brought up in the neighborhood and happened to have a school-circular.

Emmet Dill was a native of Rockbridge, the adjoining county, and had come to the school because it was the best in the vicinity, and not very expensive. As in the case of Len Bostwick, his people were poor and hard-working, and they had given him his time as their only possible contribution to the education he was anxious to get. Several years of this time energetically expended in gathering tan-bark for the tannery at Luray, and in digging calamus-roots and picking and selling berries, had provided means for his first year's schooling.

The third boy, Seth Knowles, was alone in the world. His father had been lost on the Banks several years before, and since then Seth had drifted from one fishing-smack to another as he saw an opportunity of improving his condition. Finally he had joined a party of four who owned a small sloop, and with them had fished down the coast as far as Montauk Point. Here they struck a school of mackerel so extensive that the sloop had to put into New London three times with her gunwales almost dipping the water. Although Seth had had no money to risk in the venture, his share of the "lay" amounted to several hundred dollars. This he used in materializing a long-latent ambition for an education. Fishburne was selected from the school-list of a magazine merely



## The Young People

"Well," answered Seth, with a grin, "I worked four years, and got my keep, then I made four hundred dollars in three months—that's about how it is. But I'll tell you what," his face becoming serious, "so long as you haven't anything to offer, I think we can't do better than go to Long Island, out Montauk way. I've always lived near salt water, and know a good many things about getting fish and lobsters and crabs and oysters, and about digging clams and gathering seaweed. We can get the use of a fisherman's shanty for about nothing, or can build one out of wreckage, and we can hire a row-boat for fifty cents a week. An excursion-ticket to Baltimore is only four dollars, and from there we can go cheap by some lumber or coal barge. If we hunt work here, or anywhere in the interior, we'll be having the expense of board and going around; there the ocean will furnish a good living free."

"But can we earn any money there?" asked Len, cautiously.

"That's to be seen. Maybe yes, maybe no. But if we are willing to buckle down to any profitable work that comes our way, no matter how hard and disagreeable it is, I believe we'll do a good thing—much better than at any other place we know of. Most fishermen stiek to fishing, and think it beneath their dignity to churn clams or pile up seaweed to sell to farmers. When the weather's good, and schools run in near shore, they coin money; then maybe there'll be weeks of waiting when they don't cast a single line. Such weeks as that we must put into hard work at whatever comes handy. Fishing is generally good off Montauk and Gardiner's Island and in Peconic Bay, and there are always plenty of clams to dig and seaweed to haul up when the weather's bad. Greenport and Sag Harbor are not far off, and we can sell our catch there, or ship to New York for better prices, and there are always farmers who are glad to buy seaweed."

Len looked at Emmet. "Well," he said, "what is it, a go?"

"I reckon," Emmet answered; then, turning to Seth, "How is it up there winters, right cold?" adding, "I suppose we go for a year."

"I think we had better just plan for the summer first," Seth answered slowly. "You fellows have never seen the ocean, and may not like darning it for a living. If you do, however, and the summer turns out well, we can then make plans for a longer stay. But it will be cold, of course. Or," looking at them keenly, "we can go on to Gloucester, and ship for a voyage to the Banks either for wages or on a lay. It would be very hard and dangerous, but we want to do whatever will bring the most money."

"Of course," they answered.

The next morning Len sought his friends excitedly.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

## When Weasel was Caught Asleep

Guerrilla Weasel had overreached himself. He had been so high-handed, so remorseless and insolent and greedy, that the whole country was up in arms against him. Every bird of the air and animal of the ground—and every buzzing or skulking insect, it seemed to him—was a spy upon his movements. He could not go a rod in any direction but there was some sort of outcry warning the neighborhood of his approach. Food supplies were narrowed and gradually cut off until starvation actually began to stare him in the face. He realized that something must be done at once, so he repented.

Preacher Vireo was holding protracted meetings in the wood-lot, and many were going forward to the mourners' bench, some with earnest resolve to do better in the future, some in mere hysterical abandonment, a few with furtive calculation in their downcast eyes.

Caricature Catbird was among the first under conviction, and went forward sincerely desirous of doing better; the Calico Guinea were close behind, little more than mental wrecks for the time being, while following more leisurely, and with keen eyes for the softest places on the bench, were Mr. Reynard, the fox, Pretender Possum, Jim Crow and the whole Polecat family. Guerrilla Weasel slipped in and out among them, apparently convulsed with grief, and with eyes blinded by tears; but when he became stationary at the bench he was in the midst of the barn-yard poultry.

"Oh, wicked me! wicked me!" he moaned at intervals in the proceedings. "I am not fit to be among you. But you are so good, you are all so good to me," and he crowded in a little more, and yet a little more, until finally he was sitting directly between fat, good-natured Mrs. Brahma and Mrs. Plymouth Rock. "You are so good," he repeated, piteously, "and I am only a poor, miserable outcast without a home."

When the meeting closed, at a late hour, Mrs. Plymouth Rock touched her neighbor with a sympathetic wing. "So you have no home, poor sinner," she said, commiseratingly. "You must come with us, and have supper and lodging and breakfast, and to-morrow we will talk about your future. We are all so glad you intend to lead a better life. Come."

But Guerrilla Weasel made a pretense of holding back. "I do not like to intrude," he said, rolling his eyes upward. "I am not worthy."

"None of us are worthy," answered Mrs. Plymouth Rock, gently. "Come."

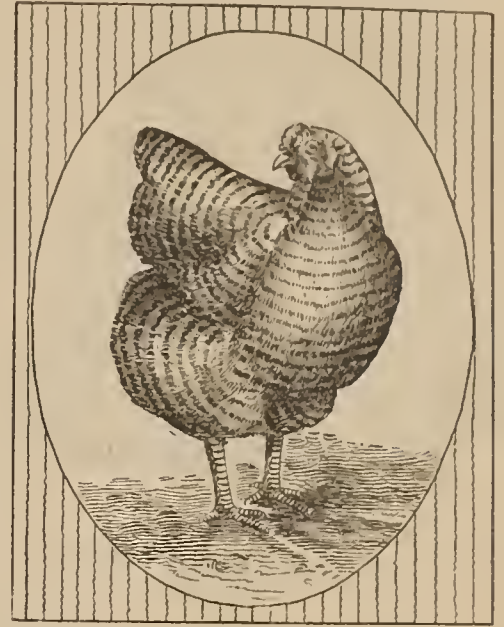
So Guerrilla went, meekly, but with shining eyes, to the profusion of the barn-yard, to a bountiful supper of corn-and-meal dough and scraps, which he praised brazenly while grimacing over it to himself as his eyes gleamed hungrily at the throats of the fowls near him to a bed up in the haymow with the Plymouth Rock children, and in the morning to a lavish breakfast,

which he openly praised and secretly loathed. But when breakfast was over he studiously avoided a talk with his hostess. He was not ready to have her arrange his future yet, for a great plan was forming in his crafty brain.

This day he excelled himself in brilliancy and entertaining. He told stories of prowess to the roosters, complimented the hens and played with the children. Long before the day was over he heard

General Cochon China tell Captain Bantam in an aside that it would be a fine thing for the barn-yard if their visitor could be induced to take up his permanent abode with them, he was such a superb teller of war-stories.

After that, as the boys say, Guerrilla "spread himself." There was nothing in the world that he hadn't done or couldn't do, and the admiring circle looked at him with such big eyes that he felt assured they were swallowing every word he said. He told stories, sang, wrestled, and even danced, and it was not long before he was up on the haymow in the young Bantams'



MRS. PLYMOUTH ROCK

gymnasium, punching bags, swinging on bars, climbing ropes and testing his power of pulling—and still bragging.

Now, there was one who had looked upon Guerrilla with suspicion from the first—that was Billy Brahma, the oldest of the youngsters. He had kept in the back part of the mow, silent and watchful, and unnoticed by Guerrilla. Several times he had seen the visitor turn his face suddenly toward the obscurity of the mow and grin to himself, and at such times the real nature had shown through the gleaming eyes. Gradually Billy's suspicion had changed to apprehension, and even fright. What would such a creature as a permanent resident of their peaceful barn-yard mean?

At length there was an unusually hearty round of applause for some snaky feat on the horizontal bar, and Guerrilla turned his face to the obscurity for an instant. From his darker position Billy could see the visitor's face clearly against the stronger light, and what he saw in the wide-open, savage eyes turned him sick with sudden horror. He must do something, and at once.

So when Guerrilla dropped down from the bar, and launched into one of his bragging speeches, Billy



BILLY BRAHMA

slipped to one side of the mow and busied himself for some minutes, then came forward. "We give in, Mr. Weasel," he said, admiringly. "You certainly can outdo us on that. But there's one thing that—"

"What is it?" asked Guerrilla, quickly. "I can do anything any one else ever did, and better."

"Oh, it's only just stretching one's arms, but it takes a lot of effort. I saw Mrs. Pussy trying it once, but then she's a little larger than you, and—"

"Huh! I can do it, of course. Where shall I try?"

"Right here," said Billy, leading the way to the side of the mow. "See those two bits of rope? Well, you lie on your back, and try to stretch your hands across them. Honestly, I don't believe you can do it."

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 26]



GUERRILLA WEASEL

because it was inland and among mountains. He had never been out of sight of the ocean, and had seen mountains only from the deck of a boat.

Until near the close of the school-year the three boys knew little of each other save names and the localities from whence they came. School-boy confidences are more a matter for room-mates than for the playground; besides, the boys were too intent upon their studies, and too anxious about the probability of an enforced season of work, to be communicative. But one day a chance word about earning money brought a quick comment, and then some eager questions, and presently the three boys separated themselves from their companions and were soon talking earnestly in one corner of the playground. Before the school closed they knew each other's circumstances.

"What will we do, fellows," asked Len the last evening before the students would be dismissed to their homes, "each one start off by himself in search of the quickest way to earn money, or all join together in looking?"

"It would be pleasanter together," said Emmet, dubiously, "but where'll we go, and what'll we do? Rockbridge County hasn't money enough to make it worth while going there. Digging calamus and peeling bark is well enough for some things, but we're in right much hurry just now. We're all of us seventeenth years old or more, and we want to be counting dollars instead of cents. Seems like a year's work ought to earn enough to pay for a year's schooling. That would take us twelve or fourteen years to get through, half for work and half for study."

"Yes," agreed Len, "I guess that's about all we can afford. I'm willing to work hard one year for another, but by the time we're thirty we ought to be seeing what good the study has done us. I was speaking to Mr. Fishburne about not coming back this fall, and he seemed to think I'd better keep right on and pay him what I could, and then the rest after I got through. He said I could earn money faster than I can now, but I don't like the idea."

"Nor I," "Nor I," said Emmet and Seth together. "We'll pay as we go."

"That's what I told him," said Len, with a look of relief. "We'd rather keep square as we go along. But the question is now, what'll we do? My section isn't much better than Emmet's Rockbridge. There's money in lumbering, but it wants money to put in and plenty of time. We couldn't go there as workers and save enough in a year; besides, it costs a good deal to go and come. How is it up your way, Seth?"



# How to Dress



WAIST WITH DEEP GIRDLE AND SEVEN-GORED TRAIN SKIRT

**Waist with Deep Girdle and Seven-Gored Train Skirt**  
 THIS style of gown will be much the vogue for home wear this winter. Chiffon velvet is used for the revers, and for the high girdle which forms the lower part of the bodice of this silk frock. The upper part of the front gore of the skirt is laid in horizontal tucks. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with flounces. The pattern for the Waist with Deep Girdle, No. 382, is cut for sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures. The pattern for the Seven-gored Train Skirt, No. 383, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

**Coat with Short Basque and Gored Tunic Skirt**  
 Though the long, tight-fitting, three-quarter-length coat is high in fashion this autumn, here is the other style coat which is sure to be its rival. It is a basque



COAT WITH SHORT BASQUE AND GORED TUNIC SKIRT

coat, made with a very slight blouse in front and a plain back with just a very few gathers at the waist-line. This specially chic model is made with a surplice collar, the two ends of which are buttoned on to the wide girdle belt. The basque is just full enough

also forms the upper part of the full bishop-sleeve. The center back of the coat is plain, with a box-plait on either side. The new rever collar is made with a cape at the back. This little coat trimmed with pretty buttons would be very lovely in velvet, velveteen or broadcloth. The collar may be of plush, velvet or kid, with the belt in white kid. The pattern



GIRLS' ONE-PIECE FROCK

to ripple slightly, and of course should be avoided by the woman of generous proportions. At the shoulders the coat in front is laid in tucks. The lower part of the sleeve is also tucked, and finished with a turn-back cuff. Braid is used to trim the collar, the lower edge of the basque and the cuffs. The tunic skirt is a very fashionable model. It is cut in five gores, and is instep-length. The skirt is made with a habit-back. On both the skirts the bottom of the gores, back and front, are cut round and are trimmed with a cluster of buttons. Each gore is outlined with rows of stitching. One of the new mannish suitings, which show such a charming blend of colors, may be used for this walking-gown. The braid and the stitching should be black, having the buttons matching in color the most pronounced tint in the material. This costume would also look well in cheviot or serge. The pattern for the Coat with Short Basque, No. 386, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures. The pattern for the Gored Tunic Skirt, No. 387, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

**Girls' One-Piece Frock**

Mohair in a checked design is the best material to use for this pretty frock. Plain mohair stitched straps are combined with it, or a different material, such as henrietta cloth or silk, may be used. The little garment is cut in one piece. The neck is made with a chemisette and a deep collar, and trimmed with a band of the plain material and edged with a plaiting of silk. This same trimming is used as a finish for the back cuff of the full bishop-sleeve. The skirt is very full around the bottom, and is trimmed with a stitched band. The bands decorate the back of the dress in the same way as they do the front. The little gown is worn with a belt. It would look well in brown-and-white checked mohair, with the straps in white mohair stitched in brown, or blue-and-white checked mohair might be used, with the straps in dark blue stitched with white or red. The pattern for the Girls' One-piece Frock, No. 395, is cut for 6, 8 and 10 year sizes.

**Girls' Double-Breasted Coat**

This fetching coat, with its pretty flaring skirt portion, is made with a box-plait on each side of the front. A box-plait



CHILD'S RAIN-COAT

for the Girls' Double-breasted Coat, No. 396, is cut for 4, 6 and 8 year sizes.

**Norfolk Suit with Knickerbockers**

Here is a smart-looking school suit for a small boy. The Norfolk jacket is made with three box-plaits in both the front and back, and is worn with a belt of black patent-leather. The jacket has a plain coat-sleeve, and the knickerbockers are made in the bloomer style. A turn-over white linen or white piqué collar is worn. Serge is the best-wearing material to use for this suit, and dark blue or brown are the most appropriate colors. If the small boy in your home is more in need of a Sunday suit than one for every-day wear, you can still use this model, only substitute velveteen or corduroy for the serge, and let the collar and belt be of white kid. The pattern for the Norfolk Suit with Knickerbockers, No. 392, is cut for 6, 8 and 10 year sizes.

**Child's Rain-Coat**

As long as big sister and mother each have a rain-coat, why, little sister wants one, too. And it is sensible that she should have one, even if she is a very small girl. Kindergarten young ladies have to go out rainy mornings quite as well as older people. This rain-coat for a small girl is a very stylish garment. It is double-breasted, loose-fitting and entirely covers the dress. It is made with double shoulder-capes, and has bishop coat-sleeves and a box-back. Rows of stitching form the only trimming. There are a number of materials which would be equally suitable for this little garment—cravanne cloth, waterproof serge or rubberized taffeta. It would look specially attractive in dark red, with stitching in black. The pattern for the Child's Rain-coat, No. 391, is cut for 4, 6 and 8 year sizes.

**Three-Quarter Tailored Coat and Panel-Front Skirt**

This fashionable autumn coat is three-quarter-length, tight-fitting, and made with a single-breasted vest. The skirt is cut in five gores, has a panel front, and fan-plaits at the bottom. The pattern for the Three-quarter Tailored Coat, No. 384, is cut for sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measures. The pattern for the Panel-front Skirt, No. 385, is cut for sizes 24, 26, 28 and 30 waist measures.



NORFOLK SUIT WITH KNICKERBOCKERS

**Petticoats**

Black satin is recommended by an authority for a serviceable all-round petticoat—one that can be worn with a cloth gown in the morning, or with some soft, filmy robe in the afternoon. "I admit," says the authority, "it sounds a trifle like the quilted petticoat of twenty-five years ago, but I hold to my belief for all that. Satin, to begin with, if bought sufficiently good, outwears half a dozen cheap black glacé skirts, which really might be made of paper. It is delightfully comfortable to walk in (nothing clings to a satin petticoat); it can probably be fashioned out of an old dinner-gown; it will not suddenly split with the noise of a rent newspaper, nor bring grief by giving way about the hem and forming a death-trap to its wearer when descending stairs. A plain black satin skirt, I repeat, with a shaped flounce, bordered by three neat double box-plaited ruches, will look well, wear perfectly and be truly economical."

The crash linen petticoat is a Parisian novelty of the season. It is trimmed with linen Cluny lace, which forms an elaborate and effective border. It is certainly much more suitable than the silk petticoat when the streets are running mud, and it will stand any number of trips to the wash-tub.—Tribune.

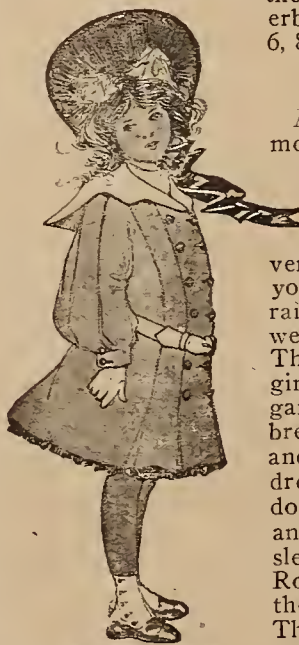
**PATTERNS**

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention the number and size of pattern desired.

Our new fall catalogue of fashionable patterns is now ready, and will be sent free to any address upon request.



THREE-QUARTER TAILORED COAT AND PANEL-FRONT SKIRT



GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT







Sunday Reading

The Great Men Pass

The great men pass. We stand appalled, and say, "How shall we live, when these have left our day? How shall we fight, when splendid leaders fall? How work, when silent is their bugle-call?"

Ah, friends, the great men pass, but greatness lives! Strength for the work the Master Workman gives. From heaven's high wall of Jasper, true and clear, Rings out the clarion call; we need not fear.

God's battles do not cease—still in the van The Captain's banner flies; the Son of Man, True Son of God, and deathless, leads the way; To-morrow shall make up for yesterday.

The great men pass, but pass into the light, Their brave feet climbing up some heavenly height. We need not fear, or great, or small, if we

Arc workers for the vast eternity. —Margaret E. Sangster, in Everywhere.

Living for Ideals

A wise old clergyman advised his brethren not to admit young men to the ministry unless they appeared more broad-minded and enthusiastic in their faith than their elders. "We must allow," he said, "for the inevitable shrinkage." The same allowance is necessary in every life for the sure closing in of the real upon the ideals of youth, and the unavoidable narrowing of hope and aim that must come with middle age. The more idealism we start with, the more stoutly we defend it against the shocks it is certain to receive, the more joyous life will turn out to be as we go on living. The dreariness of the middle-aged view of life springs largely from the fact that its ideals are so shrunken as to be no longer a source of vitality, of renewal. As long as we believe in life, and in love, and in friendship, and in heroism, and in other ideal possibilities, life is worth living, and we are strong to take our part in it. Living for ideals is happy and courageous living; living without them is "the dull gray life and apathetic end."—Harper's Bazar.

The Little Rift Within the Lute

I have known a fond couple to quarrel in the very honeymoon about cutting up a tart; nay, I could name two who after having seven children fell out and parted over boiling a leg of mutton. It may seem strange to those who are not married when I tell you how the least trifle can strike a woman dumb for a week, but if you ever enter into this state you will find that the gentle sex as often express anger by an obstinate silence as by an ungovernable clamor.

Those, indeed, who begin this course of life without jars at their setting out arrive within a few months at a pitch of benevolence and affection of which the most perfect friendship is but a faint resemblance. As in an unfortunate marriage the most minute and indifferent things are objects of the sharpest resentment, so in a happy one they are occasions of the most exquisite satisfaction. What does not oblige in one we love? What does not offend in one we dislike? For these reasons I take it for a rule that in marriage the chief business is to acquire a prepossession in favor of each other. Each should consider the other's words and actions with secret indulgence. —Lady Bedford, in "Success."

The Best Use of Sunday

The best use of the Sabbath will involve a degree of intellectual quickening. It will provide opportunities for the furnishing of the mind with many valuable facts and statements of truth. Its service will be informational as well as inspirational. It is a good and needed tonic—for most people, at least—to hear two sermons on Sunday, but let the sermons be good, and not goody-goody. The Sabbath, even in this day of much intellectual stimulation (and also, it must

be confessed, of much mental irritation) through the press or the schools, is or should be a grand day for the culture of the intellectual powers and the broadening of the mind's horizon through pulpit presentations of the truths that shade off into the eternal mystery. Good books, too, offer their ministry of education on the Sabbath, only let them be works of spiritual tone as well as of intellectual uplift.

The best use of the Sabbath involves the cultivation most of all of the spiritual nature of man. It is well periodically to rest the body, and it is necessary to stimulate mentality; but it is supremely important, while not forgetting these minor services of the weekly rest-day, to make all its activities subservient to the development of the higher life. In this process of soul-culture public worship as well as private prayer must ever have large part. The services of the sanctuary are means of grace which no professing Christian can afford to despise or minimize. The Sabbath service is a kind of religious center around which the spiritualities of the day revolve. Yet not alone during the hours of public service, but all through the day, the Sabbath properly used may be made to assist growth in grace as well as in theoretic knowledge of truth, and thus become in the truest sense a holy and a happy day, a day of delight, a season both of mental uplift and spiritual upbuilding.

This question of the best use of Sunday needs to be pressed earnestly and repeatedly upon the attention of this generation, to large sections of which Sunday has become synonymous with picnic-parties, cheap excursions, baseball playing, and general frivolity, if not downright dissipation. There are many delicate questions as to the details of Sabbath observance which must be left to the individual conscience, but all right-minded people should be agreed that to the perpetuation of Christian civilization the recognition of the sanctity of one day in seven is essential, and that the Sabbath should be spent in a way to make it worthy to be called the best day in the week, and in a peculiarly sacred sense the Lord's day.—New York Observer.

Religion in the Home

The home is the preliminary battleground where evil is to be fought in its incipiency and conquered. There Satan must first be met and overcome, and the young soul taught how to retain its native innocence. From the sacred precincts of the domestic hearth every impurity or taint must be expelled. Let no word be breathed there save that which the angels may unblushingly hear. Truth, simplicity, love and modesty are the weapons of the fireside with which to fight the demons of unrighteousness. The real home is an exemplar of simple and holy living. It must become also an intellectual center, where thought quickens, makes life real and happiness secure. —Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Hebrew, New York.

Be a Bit of Sunshine

Work a little, sing a little, Whistle and be gay; Read a little, play a little, Busy every day; Talk a little, laugh a little, Don't forget to pray; Be a bit of merry sunshine All the blessed way. —M. C. B. Woodward, in Sunset Magazine.

Climbing

He who would reach the summit Must turn not to left or right; He must keep up heart and courage, And keep the heights in sight. Little by little the summit Grows bright in his steadfast eye. And at last he stands with the victors, As you may, if you try. —Eben E. Rexford, in Farmers' Advocate.

Make Sure of It

The demand for the November 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE, which contains thirty-two pages and a picture, will be so great that in all probability there will not be papers enough to supply any subscribers except those that are paid in advance. Look at the little yellow address label on this number, and see when your subscription expires. Be sure you are paid up, and then you will receive it.

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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.

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Didn't Know I Had Kidney Trouble

I had tried so many remedies without their having benefited me that I was about discouraged, but in a few days after taking your wonderful Swamp-Root I began to feel better. I was out of health and run down generally; had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt they might be, and I began taking Swamp-Root, as above stated. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, making me stronger and better in every way, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Gratefully yours, MRS. A. L. WALKER, 21 McDaniel St., Atlanta, Ga.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and 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; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

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**TAPE-WORM** EXPULSED WITH HEAD. GUARANTEED. BOOKLET FREE. BYRON FIELD & CO., 182 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



IN THE summer of '78 we crossed the plains from Nevada—father, mother, sister Jeanie, myself, and Joe, the hired man. We were housed for the trip in two great freight-wagons, relics of the wagon freight-trains of the mountains. Our way led to Kansas; for it was in '78 that word flashed across the continent that on the broad prairie of that state stock could be kept at little expense; that cattle thrived there like wild things; that the golden buffalo-grass had the food value of corn, and that beeves shipped from its pastures always topped the market.

However, the stock we were driving to that Elysian field were not cattle, but horses. A herd of fifty trailed after the wagons, but father hoped to trade them for cattle as soon as we reached the ranches in Kansas. In this he was forestalled. While crossing Colorado we came upon a little German driving a flock of sheep. The little fellow, clad in coat and trousers of vast proportions, was rocking along on the warped soles of great boots. After him, lagging on his rope, trailed a forlorn sorrel mule.

"Hello! Will you sell us a sheep?" asked father, thinking of a feast on mutton.

The little fellow shambled to the side of the wagon. "Yah, I sells dem," he said, eagerly; "I not a blace to vinter."

"No place to winter?" Father got down to talk with him. "Why, man, you can winter anywhere."

"No." The little fellow blinked at us through the tears in his faded blue eyes. "No; I find not dot blace. Last spring, when I buy dem sheep, der man say, 'You haf good bargain, Sanders. You go Vest, und you make beeg money. Der sheep she find own livin' on der brairie. You go oben range.' So I come. I find nice blace—blendy vater, blendy grass. I make yard for der sheep, lay up shack for myself, vhen one day der cow-man come—beeg hat, beeg spurs, leedle pony—und he say, 'Ve not haf you here. Dis our range; you git off!'"

Father's laugh had a note of sympathy in it as he said, "Made you move, did he?"

"Yah." He shook his head sadly. "I moof, und for dree days der sheep she find not vater—I dink she all die for sure. Den ve come again to nice stream und blendy grass. I make dere anodder yard, lay up anodder shack, but he come again. He say der sheep she kill der grass, und I must git out of dere."

"What, the same cow-boy after you again?" asked father, deeply interested.

"No, no, not der same, but one ver' much like him. Six times he come, six times I move. Always I drive der sheep toward der setting sun, but effery time I stop, he come. No, no, I find not dot 'oben range.'"

The sheep had come up around the wagons. There were eight hundred of them, fine young Cotswolds, and so tame that Sanders could stroke them at pleasure. It was evident at a glance that they had not suffered by the constant change of range given them during the summer.

"How will you trade for horses?" asked father, as he looked over the herd.

"Yah, I drade." Sanders looked around eagerly. "How many horse?"

"Come and look at them. I'll turn in all but the work-horses; you can distinguish them easily by the harness-marks," we heard father say as they walked away.

Presently Sanders was seen rounding up the sheep, and father returned to the wagon. He was talking with the hired man. "What do you think, Joe—a good trade, eh? Eight hundred sheep for fifty Western ponies."

Joe agreed that it was. Neither of them knew that there was a world of trouble in the bargain.

It had been agreed that Sanders should drive the sheep through to our stopping-place, and take his horses on East from there. That arrangement was best for all concerned, and the next day we went forward, flanked on one side by a drove of sheep and on the other by a herd of horses. Our progress was necessarily slow, but early in October, when about a hundred miles into Kansas, we found an ideal location. It was in the valley of the Smoky River. The point chosen for the ranch-house was on a slight raise at the foot of a claw-like projection of the hills that rose up and deflected the course of the river, making it curve in a long, easy bend, almost a loop. Across it the hills, mellow-toned in the distance, sloped gradually to a broad meadow, now waist-high in golden meadow-grass. Far down the valley a knoll reared against the sky. Its gleaming clay banks caught the crimson glow of the sunset, and it glowed like a jewel when all our world was in shadow. That knoll was the one reminder of the mountains we had left.

Mother suggested that we call the place Knoll Ranch, but as the knoll was more than a mile away, that seemed a little far-fetched. Jeanie called attention to the curve of the river, and remarked that it outlined a sheep's head. The idea seemed almost inspiration. We named the place Sheephead Bend, and at once drove the stakes for the house.

Sanders heard our decision with an ominous shake of the head. "He not let you stay," he said, as he prepared to pull out the next morning. "I see der cattle back yonder on der hill. He come some day, dot cow-man, und tell you git out. I know it—you see!" With this prophecy, he took his horses and hurried off.

## The Range War

### A Story of the Prairie Under Cow-Boy Rule

By MARY MACIVORS

Nothing happened toward the fulfilment of that prediction until the following spring. Meanwhile conditions had undergone a decided change. Surveys had been run across the country, section-lines were laid and corners marked. A land-office was established at Weston, and that little town grew at once from one saloon to three, and from five buildings to seven. One of the new buildings was a land-office and saloon, the other was a saloon and court-house.

All of these preparations, looking to the settlement of the country by homesteaders, were due to an unprecedented boom that was on in the eastern part of the state. Hundreds of immigrants from the East were pushing their way through the mud of Iowa and Missouri, and striking the firm soil of Kansas, rattled on West on a trot. Of this rush we received but a smattering—like the first big drops of a shower, they came so scatteringly as to produce no effect. The only new-comer near us was Jim Cary. He homesteaded a quarter in the section west of us, and with his wife sat down to wait until it appreciated into a fortune.

The coming of the Carys put an obstacle between us and the big cattle-ranch owned by the Kellermans, five miles up the river. Between us and the Dundee ranch, three miles down-stream, all was open country. With them, therefore, we expected a first encounter.



"Here is a rifle for you," said father

Father knew what manner of men he would have to meet, for bit by bit during the winter he had been gathering information concerning the ranches near us and the character of the men who operated them. The Kellerman ranch, we learned, was owned by four brothers, men of little learning and less honor. At the Dundee ranch conditions were quite the opposite. The owners were Eastern capitalists, who left the affairs of the ranch in the hands of a boss. Under him was a set of wild, reckless young men, whose dress and manners were copied from those of Wild Bill and other Bills, at that time made famous by many novels. For that reason we were curious rather than concerned when we saw a Dundee cow-boy approaching the ranch one evening about sunset. We saw him first in a cloud of dust sweeping along the sheep-trail. A moment later he swooped across the yard toward us, his hat perked up from his face, and his arms akimbo, swinging at every bound of a little pony whose slim legs seemed tangled with the broad flanges of the stirrups. At a movement of the rider, the pony stiffened itself, plowed its hoofs into the sod, and suddenly stopped.

The cow-boy half turned in his saddle, one hand resting on the butt of a revolver that protruded from his belt. True Westerners that we were, we saw that movement first, then looked above to see the piercing eyes, the long, drooping mustache, like an inverted

horse-shoe, the tough, leathern neck, with a red handkerchief loosely knotted about it, and the strings of black hair that hung like a fringe from under his hat.

His gaze was on Jeanie and me. His first words were, "Say, old man, where did you pick up them young squaws?"

We did not so much belie the title—strong girls of twelve and fifteen, clothed in dresses of heavy cotton, with faces browned by the prairie sun, and hair tossed by a dry, dust-laden wind. But Jeanie, with a flush of anger, tossed her head in defiance, and went indoors. I, being younger, curiosity was yet keener than maidenly vanity, so I joined in the laugh with father, and remained to hear what the visitor had to say.

He began with an account of "his" ranch, saying that every one of the boys was a star in his line. For himself, his specialty was lassoing jack-rabbits. Of course, he did not like to brag, but he had lassoed twenty rabbits in a day. His boss, Sam, was the crack shot of the force—he could shoot a bull-fly off a critter's back without turning a hair; had done it many a time. As to that, he was no slouch shot himself, and drawing a revolver, he asked father's leave to shoot a "skeeter" off his ear. Evidently he depended on his brag and make-up for effect, for his words carried no weight whatever. He ended his story by saying, "We've got nothin' agin you, mister, but them sheep. We can't let sheep in on the open range—they kill the grass. Why, everywhere you range those sheep, this spring the ground will be as bare as my hand another year."

"I'll take all the risks there," said father. "You send your boss down, and we'll stake off two sections, on either side of the river he says. I'll range my sheep there, and nowhere else. Of course," father's tone was conciliatory, "if no grass grows on my reserves next year I'll have to move out and find new range."

"Two sections!" the cow-boy sneeringly exclaimed. "Well, you are too modest for a hog—you wouldn't take the earth if 'twas offered on a silver platter. Why didn't you just take a slice from here to the Nebraska line?"

Father looked away. There was a curious narrowing of his eyelids as he marked the distance to the door of the house. I noticed his lips twitch as they did when he was angry, but after a moment he spoke calmly to his visitor. "That looks like a good rifle you've got there," indicating a gun strapped to the cow-boy's saddle.

"She is—first-class, with trimmin's." He dismounted, and turned to unstrap the gun. As he did so, father gave me a look that I understood. I flew to the house.

"Will they shoot?" asked mother, anxiously, as she pushed the rifle into my hands.

"No," said I, with wonderful wisdom. "No; father won't waste a ball on him." And I hurried out, carrying the big gun, that made the cow-boy's rifle look like a toy.

"Here is a rifle for you," said father, as he took the gun and worked the lever that slid a shell into the barrel. "See that mound of light dirt on the raise yonder? Good ninety rods, ain't it?"

"Nearer a hundred," he answered. "You couldn't hit that from here with a cannon."

Father smiled as he raised the rifle. It spoke, and a streak of dust showed that the bullet had struck the mound.

"It ain't so far as it looks, then." The cow-boy drew up his rifle, and fired; but though we looked intently, we saw no dust. "She didn't quite carry," he said, with a sheepish grin. He turned, and with his back toward us, tied the offending gun to the saddle. "I'd like to shoot that long-range killer of yours, if you don't mind," he said, as he turned.

He took the gun, fired at the mound, and chuckled as he saw the dust rise. "See that, will you! Why, if Sam had this thing he could kill a man on Mars. What's the make of it?" He eagerly scrutinized the plate.

"Too dark, eh?" said father, watching him. "Come in to the light," and he led the way into the house.

The cow-boy dragged his hat from his head and bowed awkwardly to mother as father introduced him as "one of the Dundee boys." He carried the rifle to the light. "Stretch my neck," he muttered, as he bent over it trying to decipher the inscription.

Father laughed. "The trouble is, my boy, that's Dutch. This comes nearer telling the story," and he handed him the fringed and beaded buckskin cover.

"Smells of Injun."

"It is Indian. That rifle formerly belonged to Big Cloud, the old chief of the Piutes. It was fired just forty times while he owned it. He called it his 'kijondy gun,' and every year when they had their feast-dance Big Cloud would fire this gun at the beginning of the ceremonies to scare away the devil."

"He came about as near hitting him as anybody ever will, I bet." The cow-boy laughed as he handed back the gun.

"Likely." Father slipped the buckskin cover over the polished barrel. "Big Cloud was a dead shot. Once he fixed his beady little eyes on a thing and pulled the trigger, I'd bet on finding the game."

"Did you train with him?"

"Well, I lived near their settlement for eight years, and a fellow that can't shoot some hasn't much business around the Piutes."



The cow-boy declined our invitation to stay to supper. He and father talked for a few minutes at the door, and we heard him say, "We'll consider your proposition, mister. Sam is boss up at our end, but I'll tell him how things are. Don't know but we'll take you up. As I said, we've got nothin' agin you. You're a stockman, an' they're our stripe, all right. But these fellows comin'-in here to farm we don't give an acre—not an acre."

"I don't look for them to crowd us much," said father. "They'll come like birds—fly in in the spring, and out in the fall. One season without crops will scatter them without our help."

"So you'd set by an' see 'em layin' up sorrow, eh? Well, that ain't our style. We believe in givin' human critters just as good treatment as we do cow critters. We wouldn't sit by an' see a steer gorge himself on corn, knowin' 'twould make him sick; no more will we stand by an' let these fool homesteaders move in here to spend their last cent an' the best years o' their life tryin' to scrape up a crop. It ain't right!"

"I'm ready at any time to tell those that ask me that they can't make a living here farming," said father.

"Tell 'em, yes; but that don't fill our book on brotherly love. We mean to give example along with our precept. We're goin' to round 'em up an' herd 'em back on better pasture every time we find any of 'em crossin' our lines. I call that brotherly love worth samplin'!"

Father laughed. "There is a certain justice in that," he said, "but it isn't the kind that's appreciated."

"We ain't hankerin' for their love so much as we are for the grass; but when it happens that we can save grass an' befriend a brother at the same time we're right at it. I was to see this man above here to-day, but to-morrow will do as well. Sam saw him at Weston, an' said he walks like he'd had trainin' in the pen. Anyhow, I'll drop down on him to-morrow, an' see if I can't take some o' the starch out of his back."

In the midst of his talk he had mounted his pony. Now he gathered up the reins, and with one contemptuous glance over his shoulder at the corral, exclaimed, "Whew! The smell o' them sheep makes me sick." And he disappeared into the night.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

### A University Romance

BY MADALINE WINE

OLD SUSQUEHAN was enjoying a healthy boom. Everything was crowded, and the material, both mental and physical, at hand indicated a good season for the university.

It was Youngman's freshman year. I recall that I went over to his room one evening soon after he was settled, and found him cozily seated in his big arm-chair before the open grate. As I entered I noticed that he slyly slipped something under the old clock on the mantel. It looked like a photograph, and I immediately jollied him about being homesick and looking tearfully at his mother's picture.

"Well," replied Youngman, "it wouldn't be anything to be ashamed of if it had been my mother's picture," and then he changed the subject.

"Have you noticed my desk?" he asked. "I bought it of Bailey. You remember him—John Bailey, the fellow who occupied this room last. He took the highest honors last class-day; and a good fellow, too, I judge. Pretty nice piece of furniture, isn't it? Bailey gave me the key himself, with his alumnus blessing, and when I asked if 'finding was having,' he laughed, and said I was welcome to anything I found in the old ark."

"But you did find something after all?" I asked. "Oh, well, not so much," he said, carelessly, but I saw him glance toward the mantel. I guessed in a second what it was, and before he could intercept me I sprang for the photograph at which he had been looking when I entered. He jumped up angrily, and called, "Give me that photograph!"

"Oh, ho! so it's a girl, is it? And a mighty pretty one, too. Don't blame you for trying to get a corner on this—there are not many in the market like it."

The girl was evidently medium tall and dark, with a splendid figure, a strong face, perfectly featured, and great big dark eyes full of fun. She had a huge shade-hat hanging by its ribbons, and was smiling so as to show a pretty well-preserved set of teeth.

Bailey was a lucky fellow. I wonder—Ah! here's a name on the back," I went on, composedly. "'Ann Bailey.' Oh, pshaw! that's John's sister. Great Scott! are—"

"You'd no business to meddle with it," Youngman spoke up, indignantly, as he grabbed the photo from my hand.

I couldn't refrain from answering, "She's the real article, and if 'finding is having,' you'd better hunt up the original quick, old boy."

With that parting shot I left him. I saw him often thereafter. He was a fine fellow, and soon grew very popular—he was easily the man of his class.

I dropped into his room one evening to hit a pipeful, and incidentally (?) borrow his notes for use before the holiday examinations. A jolly hour spent. I gathered myself together, and started for the door, when I remembered one of my former calls. "By the way, Youngman," I asked, "have you seen the original of that photo you found in Bailey's desk?"

I didn't for a moment think that Fred would hold it more than a joke, and I was completely dumfounded when his face turned crimson and he jumped up from his seat looking as mad as a steer in a Mexican bull-ring. "Say, I want you to keep quiet about that," he snapped, gruffly. "Let this be the last time I have to remind you of it, too."

"Oh, don't get on your high horse, old boy," I replied, laughing. "You've got it bad, but you'll come around all right. Go ahead and have Bailey introduce you to the beauty, that's easy."

Fred did not reply, but hunted up his note-books and gave them to me. On my way to my room it struck me that we might get some fun out of this affair of Youngman's, so I told a couple of the fellows about it the next evening, and it was decided to await

an opportunity to put up a gag on him. Fred was in love with that photograph—there was not the least doubt about it.

Spring came on, and as the time drew close to class-day it seemed that Fred's thoughts were as much taken up with Ann Bailey as with his lessons. It was certain he had little trouble with the latter.

It was an evening in early June that Clees, expelled the year we graduated, came running into my room, and laughing almost to hysterics, threw himself upon my bed, so weak he couldn't talk. Clees always had a weakness for getting into trouble, and it is said of him that the president got so tired of calling him before him that he finally said to him that he just had to go—pick up pack and baggage, and get out. Clees, ever a wit, replied, "My Dear Doctor:—If you do expel me I'll go straightway down to my girl's, get married, settle in this town, and send all my progeny to this school." Clees stayed at school a while longer—his threat was too good, and was not unappreciated by the president.

However, to go back to Clees' arrival at my room. "Oh, it's a great joke on Youngman," he gasped at last; "the photograph he always carries around with him—Ann Bailey—Oh, me! oh, my! That picture—it's Bailey's photo, taken last year at the fraternity theatricals. I've a duplicate of it," and he pulled out of his pocket another likeness of the fair Ann Bailey.

The joke was certainly too rich to keep. The idea of dignified Youngman being in love with another fellow!

"And he carries that old thing around in his pocket next his heart," shrieked Clees. "Say, he'll never hear the last of this, will he?"

It didn't take long to concoct the scheme to meet in Youngman's room and do the joke up brown. The joke was too good for just the inner circle—it must be for the school. This part could be arranged for by getting a version of it in the "University Herald," together with suitable illustrations.

The night to meet at Fred's room we set down for that before class-day. Fred had just finished his examinations, and was seemingly in the best mood possible; he ought to have been, for his year's rank was a sure thing—he carried off the honors in great shape.

It wasn't long before the gang got started on the subject of their visit. Clees started the ball. "I say, fellows, don't you remember little Bailey? Yes, you do, at Hoagland's spread a year ago—little Ann, she in the green dress."

"Oh, yes," said one of the fellows, with a grin, "you mean the girl who took too much champagne—"

"And couldn't walk to the carriage," chimed in Dooley. "I remember that, 'cause 'Mother' Dooley carried her—I ought to know."

All this time Youngman was pulling fiercely at his Missouri meerschaum and saying not a word.

Clees seemed boiling over. "Say," said he, "do you remember the poem old Pentz dedicated to her? Let's see, it ran sort of like this, didn't it:

"Have you ever stood of evenings  
Neath the shadow of the trees,  
And in low and solemn whisperings  
Cast your eares upon the breeze,  
While some rosy dimpled maiden  
Kept you gently in suspense,  
As you stood in conversation  
Simply chewing at the fence?"

"Have you ever stood embarrassed  
As you told her, soft and low,  
'No, I can't come in this evening—  
In a minute I must go,'  
Then for the next half-hour,  
On some frail and weak pretense,  
Talk and giggle, stand and gabble,  
Simple chewing at the fence?"

"And next morning, horrors! horrors!  
As the boys are passing on  
Hear the quaint ejaculation,  
'Over there's a paling gone,'  
Much embarrassed, start to blushing,  
Coughing-spells become intense—  
Cough a half a dozen splinters,  
Just from chewing at the fence."

"Ha! ha! ha!" shouted the whole gang. Clees wasn't through. It was very evident that Youngman was about to "explode."

"I say," shouted Clees, "how many of you fellows have her picture? They say she only gives them to those she loves best, sweet bunch, dear child. I got mine the night I took her to Taylor's for a lunch after the theater." Turning to Youngman, Clees inquired, "How about that, Fred? Is that the way you got yours?"

Youngman turned toward Clees, and gave him one of those withering flashes that to a half-sensible fellow would mean "You've said just enough." Clees was reckless, however, and continued, "Oh, you've got it there—I've seen it. Isn't it like this?" And he pulled the duplicate from his own pocket. At the same time he reached over toward Fred, with the evident intention of taking the other picture from Fred's pocket. In this act he overstepped the bounds, for Youngman's fist shot out straight and true between Clees' eyes, and Mr. Clees went down with a thundering crash against the door.

"It's a lie; a lie, I say, all that vile stuff that you fellows have been pouring out here, and if any of you fellows dare say that Clees spoke the truth, why, just step out here, and I'll knock every mother's son of you down. I mean just what I say. She is John Bailey's sister, and I'm not ashamed to wear her photograph, but I'll not take it out for you fellows to see."

At this juncture there was a knock at the door, and in walked Mr. Peaslee, the proctor. He stood holding the door-knob while he glanced around at the sheepish-looking fellows about the room, finally resting his gaze on Fred, who stood with flashing eyes and clenched fist gazing down at Clees, prostrate on the floor.

"What's all this row about, Mr. Youngman? Who knocked this man down?" asked Peaslee.

"I did, sir," replied Fred.

"And why, may I ask?"

"He insulted a lady."

"A lady! Why, what lady?"

The fellows snickered as Fred made no reply; but Fred turned his piercing, threatening countenance at them, and their smiles quickly disappeared. Finally, taking the picture from his pocket very slowly, he turned toward the proctor, and said, "This is the lady's photograph. She is the sister of a man who is an honor to this college."

Mr. Peaslee started when he saw the photo, turned it over, and read the name. He seemed pondering over something, when suddenly he turned to Youngman, and said, "I excuse your action. You were perfectly right." And then glancing around rather contemptuously at the gang, he added, "Mr. Youngman, a lady and gentleman outside would like to look at this room if you are prepared to receive visitors."

We all stood mute as Peaslee entered with two strangers, and spoke to Youngman. "I believe you have met Mr. Bailey before. He was desirous of having his sister see his old college-room. I assure you, Miss Bailey, it is not usually so noisy here. The boys were having a sort of frolic to-night."

It was a picture indeed to see us, one by one, slink silently out of the room. We all wondered how much of that racket she had overheard. She was certainly a bewitching little beauty, and the way she did throw those big black eyes upon Fred was enough to satisfy almost any man's heart. We didn't discuss the affair that night, nor a great deal thereafter.

No, the truth of the racket didn't get around the college. I don't know whether Fred quite understood it himself. We naturally didn't care to have it noised around. Clees himself agreed that the joke wasn't exactly on Youngman.

"Ann Bailey"—yes, that was her name. John had written it on the photo for the reason that its resemblance to her was so perfect. We had a good chance to note the resemblance on class-day, when she wore a big leghorn hat trimmed with white feathers and walked about the yard with Fred. Oh, he's a lucky dog, that Youngman! We hung around, hoping for an introduction, but we received not the least attention from either of them. That was only Youngman's freshman year. Whew! you ought to have had a look at him on his own class-day.

What? Of course he got her. Fred always seemed to get whatever he went after, no matter whether in college or out.

Anyhow, Bailey himself had told Fred that "finding was having."

### Music of the Corn

The grand armies of peace are encamping afield,  
There is no glint on the spear, no glaze on the shield,  
No flashing of helmet, nor the gleaming of blade,  
For the shaft of each weapon is with pearl inlaid,  
Their standards are glistening with the dew of the dawn,  
And growing in splendor with the growing of morn,  
And there's music far sweeter than the clarion horn—  
'Tis the life-giving music of the rustling corn.

How stately and majestic and graceful in mien  
Are the soldiers of peace in their mantle of green!  
O'er the brow of each soldier waves a tall, tasseled plume—  
An emblem of plenty is the straw-nodding bloom.  
From land of the prairies and realms of the morn  
They are coming, their arms brimming with golden corn,  
And there's music far sweeter than the huntsman's horn—  
'Tis the life-giving music of the rustling corn.

They are marching abreast where the dim sky-line dies—  
The grand armies of peace, born of earth and the skies,  
'Neath their ribbons and pennons there are no ugly scars—  
The trophies of victories, the red ensign of wars,  
Bread-bearers for the nations, more fruitful than trees,  
The tread of their legion is heard across the wide seas,  
Keeping step to the music of Plenty's full horn—  
'Tis the life-giving music of the rustling corn!  
—Baltimore Sun.

### The Goldenrod

Little blossom gleaming gold,  
While the summer season speeds,  
Dost unnoticed 'mong the weeds  
Stand deep-rooted in the mold.

Other blossoms pass thee by  
While thou yet hast bloom unborn;  
But their beauty soon is shorn,  
And they pass to droop and die.

But when Autumn's regal train  
Passes o'er the prairies green,  
Thou art heralded as queen  
Of the vast, extended plain.

How I love thee, little bloom,  
With thy depth of perfume sweet,  
And thy golden glints that greet  
And my inner self illumine!

Oh, my cheerful queen, I'll be  
Spreading sunshine as thou art,  
So that some poor, fainting heart  
Should be happier for me,  
—Arthur Bridwell, in Everywhere.

### \$500.00 in Gold Free

This is your last chance; don't let it go by. The contest closes November 7th at midnight. Now or never. See page 26. Ten estimates free for a club of five subscriptions at twenty-five cents each.



# GIVEN AWAY—FREE American Beauty CALENDAR

PRETTIER THAN MOST DOLLAR CALENDARS.  
ELEVEN INCHES WIDE, THIRTY INCHES LONG,  
LITHOGRAPHED IN EIGHTEEN COLORS  
ON A REPRESENTATION OF CORDED SILK

## A Magnificent Work of Art

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, THE MOST EXPENSIVE  
ART CALENDAR GIVEN AWAY BY ANY  
PUBLISHER THIS SEASON



SEE  
THE  
ROLL

ROLL  
PANEL  
EFFECT

REDUCED ILLUSTRATION      ACTUAL SIZE 11½ BY 30 INCHES

## American Beauty Calendar for 1905

W. H. McEntee, the celebrated artist and pupil of Bougereau, conceived this beautiful and interesting design, upon which are most artistically combined this celebrated painting and a most magnificent spray of American Beauty roses painted by the renowned flower artist, Paul de Longpre.

Our desire for an exclusive design has prompted us to pay the price demanded by the artist for his original painting, in order that we might present to our readers a calendar worthy of being hung in the homes. The design has been most carefully reproduced in eighteen colors, reproducing the original painting with a corded-silk effect, and for this holiday season of the year would make a most appropriate gift. A similar calendar to this would, if purchased in the art-stores, cost at least \$1.00.

The illustration herewith gives but a faint idea of the beauty and magnificence of this calendar, as it is finished in the original colors. It makes a rich and decorative art panel, to be exact, eleven and one half inches wide by thirty inches long.

This calendar is not to be compared with the calendars usually sold in the art-stores, as its novel construction, the beautiful silk effect and the blending of the colors, combined with the knowledge that it is a creation of two of the best-known American artists, should arouse sufficient interest to cause every one of our readers to possess one. In the tastefulness of the design, the beauty of the coloring and the excellence of the lithograph it should certainly prove a most artistic calendar for 1905, and we believe there is nothing to equal it being offered by any one this year. Nothing more appropriate for the home or for a Christmas gift has been conceived.

## How to Get the Calendar FREE

This beautiful calendar may be secured by adding ten cents, to pay for postage, wrapping, etc., to the regular yearly subscription price of Farm and Fireside when sending in your subscription, or by adding ten cents when accepting any offers in which Farm and Fireside is included. The calendar is not sold alone at any price, only in connection with subscriptions.

FARM AND FIRESIDE  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

## With the Poets

### The Woods in Autumn

"The leaves, at last, when all is done,  
Show us anew the days of June—  
The golden glory of the sun  
And softened luster of the moon.  
The red that riots in the dawn  
Is mingled with the restful brown  
That tints the leaves ere they have gone  
While they are softly swaying down."

**T**O SOME autumn may be the "pensive season of dropping nuts and falling yellow leaves;" to me there is a strange joy in its waning glory. This joy rises to flood-tide as I wander through the woods, yet the very intensity of delight brings with it something that is neither loneliness nor pain, but partakes of both.

Floral treasures still linger beneath the russet-red and copper-brown leaves. While late August may be considered as the gala time of the wild asters, October and November have them among their treasures. Julia McNair Wright says that in the Northeastern states alone fifty-four varieties of wild asters are found. Mrs. William Starr Dana claims one hundred and twenty species as native to the United States. A few blooms are white or pale pink, but the greater part are purple or blue. A common variety is the "Aster cordifolius," which lifts its light blue head in shady nooks.

Helen Hunt Jackson sings,

"The lands are lit  
With all the autumn blaze of goldenrod."

This flower has, like the aster, passed the zenith of its flowering-season, but many varieties carry their wealth of yellow blossoms into November. About eighty species of this plant are found in our country.

It is along the borders of the marshes that we come upon that gorgeously colored blossom, the cardinal-flower. It is of the lobelia family, and sometimes the stalk reaches a height of three feet. The narrow, oblong leaves are slightly notched, the flowers grow in a raceme, and are of a deep, bright shade of red. It is said that long ago this plant was sent to France by the French settlers of Canada as a specimen of the beauties found in the forests of their new home.

Nature keeps one of her fairest floral prizes until late in the year. The gentian comes in September, and lingers until the nights grow frosty. The two best-known varieties are the fringed and the closed. Of both of these the color of the blossom is lighter when the plant grows in the shade. The beauty of the fringed gentian's four-cleft cup is beyond dispute. Many writers have attempted to describe the shade of blue of this fair flower. Burroughs calls it "intensely blue," and Thoreau "transcendent blue," but Bryant gives the poetic touch when he speaks of it as "heaven's own blue."

### Sunday at the Farm

On Sunday mornin's years ago, when but a little lad,  
I used to come to salt the sheep in this same field with dad.  
The little clouds that floated 'round I thought were bits of wool;  
The sky was blue as 'tis to-day, and calm and beautiful.

Now dad is gone, and mother, too; they lie up on the hill,  
Just by that clump of popple-trees, beyond the old red mill;  
For time has kept a-creepin' on, and you and I are men,  
And little Robbie thinks the thoughts that I was thinkin' then.

There's a brown thrasher in the tree that stands there on the knoll,  
Just hear the little tyke a-spillin' his immortal soul!  
Our preacher says that man alone has got a soul, but yet  
What pretty critters God has made—and loves 'em, too, I'll bet!

And often now I come out here and set me down a spell,  
Where rustlin' leaves and wavin' grain seem whisp'rin' "All is well."  
I wish that all who'd like to feel their dead are safe from harm  
Could come out here and spend with me a Sunday at the farm.  
—F. L. Rose, in Chicago Record-Herald.

### The Old Worm-Fence

The old worm-fence on the country road  
Is a pleasant sight to see;  
Though bent with the weight of clinging vines,  
It is just the fence for me.

Close in one corner a pine-tree stands,  
In another a sweet wild rose,  
While far and wide, upon every side,  
The fragrant grape-vine grows.

Bunches of sassafras there are found,  
And, clambering everywhere,  
The honeysuckle, yellow and white,  
Perfumes the summer air.

The thrifty farmer laughs with scorn  
At the careless, shiftless ways;  
The fragrant sweetness of clinging vines  
From him receives no praise.

He brambles his corners, and cuts his vines,  
And keeps his fences clear;  
His farm is the pride of the country-side  
With each succeeding year.

Well—the modern fence is a work of art  
And a goodly sight to see,  
But the old worm-fence, with its zigzag lines,  
Is always the fence for me!

—Farm Journal.



THE WOODS IN AUTUMN

"Why you call her 'brown October'  
Is not plain to me—  
Goldenrod's bright, wind-blown feathers  
Everywhere you see;  
Shy wild asters, many-tinted,  
In the grasses hide,  
And the sumac flaunts its banners  
By the brooklet's side."  
HOPE DARING.

### Make Sure of It

The demand for the November 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE, with the fine picture supplement, will be so great that in all probability there will not be papers enough to supply any subscribers except those that are paid in advance; so be sure you are paid up, and then you will receive it.





Prize Puzzles

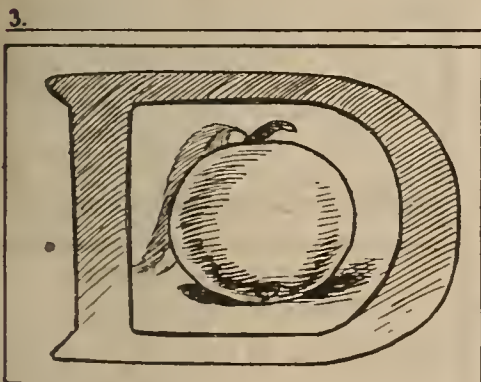
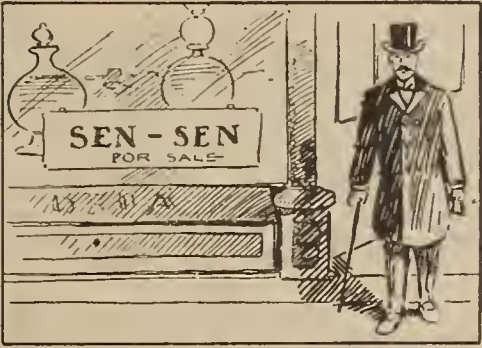
The Names of Six Cities are Veiled in the Pictures Below. Can You Pick Them Out?

We Offer Eight Dollars Cash in Prizes of Two Dollars Each to the First Girl, First Boy, First Woman and First Man from Whom We Receive Correct Lists. Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are Excluded. Contestants Must State Their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before November 15th.

ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As further rewards for our great family of readers, a set of ten pictures of the "Hiawatha Series," on Roman art plate picture-paper, will be given for the first correct list that is received from each state and territory. This means a set of ten pictures for each of the forty-five states, one for each territory, one for the District of Columbia, also one for each province of Canada. The first correct list from each state wins

a prize, giving an equal opportunity to all our readers wherever located. In the states where the cash prizes are awarded the pictures will be given to the persons sending the second correct lists, so that in no case will any one person receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



SOLUTION OF REBUS IN THE OCTOBER 1st ISSUE

Jack went fishing, and after he caught a pickerel, a sucker, a chub and some minnows he slipped into the pond. When he reached home his mother switched him, as his clothes were torn and dirty.

Prize Awards

Cash prizes of two dollars each were awarded as follows:

- Girl's Prize—Margaret Rickenbaugh, Nekoda, Pennsylvania.
- Woman's Prize—May Thyson, Warrenton, Virginia.
- Man's Prize—Edward D. Kunz, Bristol, Rhode Island.

As a consolation prize a "History of the Civil War" is awarded to each of the following persons, whose lists were the first to reach us from their respective states:

- Indiana—J. M. Lee.
- Massachusetts—Cora M. Atcheson.
- Ohio—Elza L. Scott.

Solutions of Charades in October 1st Issue

- 1—Offended; off-ended.
- 2—Thousands; thou-sands.
- 3—Catchest; cat-chest.
- 4—Rosemary; rose-mary.
- 5—Heather; he-at-her.

Can You Solve These? ANAGRAM

Poverty, they say, is no disgrace; 'Tis true alone when 'tis no fault Of the poor man, else his case Is bad, and he should call a halt.

If he is penniless and ill, His proper place is the COMPLETE, For 'tis the sovereign state's will He should be cared for in that retreat.

But if by acts unwise and wrong He has brought upon his soul shame, His place is with the villainous throng Who are heirs to naught but an un-envied name.

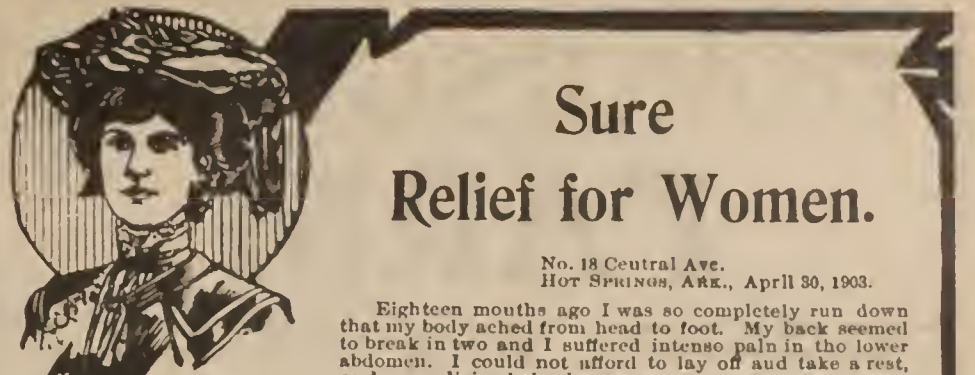
BEHEADMENT

I have a little daughter, Second is her name, And anything in figures She looks upon as game.

But she struck a little TOTAL Upon a recent date, Which, though a simple thing, She failed to demonstrate.

And now, if she's disposed Her knowledge to impart, I've but to mention TOTAL To see her blushes start.

Answers to the above will be published in the issue of December 1st. There will be no awards for correct solutions.



Sure Relief for Women.

No. 18 Central Ave. Hot Springs, Ark., April 30, 1903.

Eighteen months ago I was so completely run down that my body ached from head to foot. My back seemed to break in two and I suffered intense pain in the lower abdomen. I could not afford to lay off and take a rest, and no medicine helped me any.

A friend told me how much Wine of Cardui built her up and advised me by all means to take it. The day I took the first dose the recovery of my health began. It was nearly three months before I was entirely cured, but at the end of that time I was in better health than I had been for seven years.

I look on Wine of Cardui as the most blessed medicine that a woman could possibly take when she feels sick and tired of life.

Anna Nelson  
ORATOR, WEDNESDAY CHAUTAUQUA CLUB.

WINE of CARDUI

Mrs. Nelson describes the condition of thousands of women. That condition comes by slow stages. Usually the important function of menstruation is at first slightly irregular. Then comes the painful periods. Bearing-down pains and ovarian inflammation follow. Finally the nervous system gives way and the whole system has become affected and the pains rack the body from head to foot.

Wine of Cardui is a menstrual regulator of established reputation. No woman who takes it suffers as Mrs. Nelson suffered. It gives speedy and complete relief from the torturing menstrual agonies which are making so many women invalids today. Do not let yourself come to the pitiable condition Mrs. Nelson describes.

Secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today and begin treatment immediately.



6 Fine Souvenir Tea Spoons \$1.50

One of the most pleasing souvenirs of the World's Fair, St. Louis, is the set of Six Full Size Teaspoons, made especially to order for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway by the Oneida Community. Each bowl contains engraving of a different World's Fair Building, and handles are handsomely engraved. They are of best material, finely finished, ornamentation is rich and deep. The spoons are fully guaranteed, thoroughly serviceable for every day use, it desired, and will last for years. Do not fail to order a set. The spoons will please you.

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By JUDGE WM. M. ROGKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

### Wife's Rights in Property

A. S., Michigan. A man can give away his property, but the wife's right, in case she survived him, would remain.

### Legal Age

G. W. B., California, asks: "What legal rights has a girl eighteen years old in California?"

By the laws of California a girl is of age when eighteen years old, and then she has the full legal rights of any one.

### Note Must Be Renewed or Will Be Barred

J. B. W., Missouri, asks: "My husband loaned his father a sum of money in 1894, taking his note. There have been no payments made. Will the note have to be renewed?"

It must be renewed, or there must be a payment made upon it. This should be done at once, for in Missouri a note runs only ten years.

### Opening Another's Letters

M. C., Illinois, asks: "A person in California wilfully opened and destroyed another person's letter. Will the law of California allow such an act to go unpunished?"

The law of California may not reach the matter, but the United States laws will. Notify the post-office authorities. They will investigate the matter.

### Inheritance

I. D., Iowa, inquires: "There is a deed to one hundred and sixty acres in Minnesota on record to the heirs of a deceased single lady. Her father and single brother have resided on the farm for years. What share can the father hold, also the share of each of his children? When and how can each receive his share?"

It seems that under the laws of Minnesota if a single person dies his father would inherit the property.

### Support from Husband

S. W., Missouri, asks: "A woman having left her husband through non-support and abuse two years ago, and having offered to go back, and he refuses to let her, can she claim support for her child aged seven years?"

I should think there would be no doubt but that you could compel your husband to support you and your child, especially your child. If he failed to support and wrongfully abused you, you had a right to leave him. Consult a local attorney, and file a suit for alimony.

### Inheritance

A. S., Missouri, inquires: "A married woman with five children had twenty acres deeded to her nineteen years ago. Some time after her death her oldest daughter married, and sixteen years ago the daughter died, leaving a little boy about a year old. Twelve years ago the mother's husband died, leaving the four children, the son-in-law and the grandson. If the place is sold, what share has the son-in-law, each child (two sons and two daughters) and the grandchild?"

The son-in-law will have a life interest in the share of his deceased wife. In case of sale this is figured out according to mortuary tables, depending upon his age.

### Sale of Farm Devised to Wife for Life

R. I. S., Wisconsin, inquires: "My father died about four years ago, and left the use of his farm of about forty acres to his widow. After her death a certain specified sum was to go to his two children by a former marriage, and the remainder was to go to his three children by his last marriage. The farm is run down, and it will take all the rent to keep it in repair and pay the taxes. Can the farm be sold, the two children by the former marriage paid off, and the remainder divided among the three children by the last marriage, they giving their mother security that they will pay her interest on their share as long as she lives?"

If all the children are of age I should think the farm could be sold. If some of them are minors there might be some trouble, but even then it might be possible to sell it by court proceedings, for which you would have to consult a local attorney.

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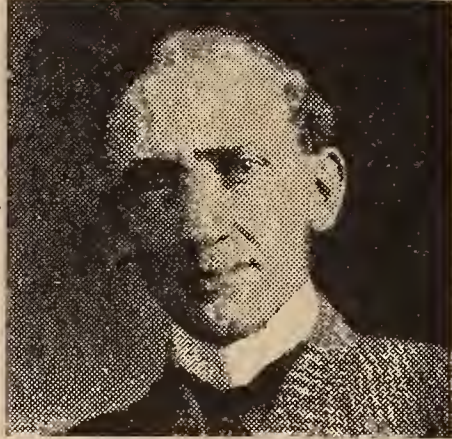
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Is your breath foul? Voice husky? Nose stopped? Snore at night? Sneeze a great deal? Pain across eyes? Losing sense of smell or taste? Dropping into the throat? Getting deaf? Bad taste in the mouth? Hacking cough? Take cold easily? If so, you have catarrh.



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In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address to-day, and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. Write to-day, you may forget it to-morrow. C. E. Gauss, 2530 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

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**Wit and Humor**



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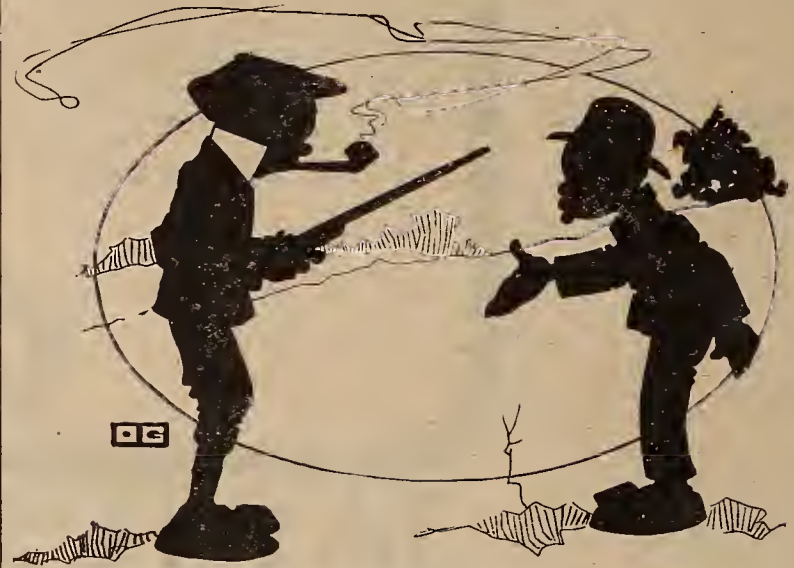
**TOMMY**—"Smokin' cigarettes is dead sure to hurt yer."  
**Jimmy**—"G'on! Where did yer git dat notion?"  
**Tommy**—"From pop."  
**Jimmy**—"Aw, he wuz jist stringin' yer."  
**Tommy**—"No, he wuzn't stringin' me; he wuz strappin' me. Dat's how I knows it hurts."—Catholic Standard and Times.

**Disadvantage**

"This custom of having two telephones in the office has its disadvantages, too," said the business man. "We've got a new office-boy, and one of his duties is to answer the telephone. The other day he heard the bell ring, and coming to me, said, 'You're wanted at the phone by a lady.'"  
 "Which one?" I inquired, thinking of the phones, of course.  
 "Please, sir," stammered the boy, "I—I—I think it's your wife."—Portland Express.

**Strictly Personal**

"Now, children," said the teacher, "let us see what you remember about the animal kingdom and the domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one. Who can tell me what that one is? It has bristly hair, likes dirt, and is fond of getting in the mud." Miss Fanny looked



**WHAT HE THOUGHT**

Mr. Shuteam Wright (preparing to go hunting)—"Did you call the dogs, 'Rastus?'"  
 'Rastus'—"Yas, sah. I called dem ebery t'ing I could t'ink ob, but de blamed dogs wouldn't come."

**Got in "After" Twelve**

"Is your husband up yet?" inquired the early morning caller.  
 "I guess he is," replied the stern-looking woman.  
 "I'd like to say a few words to him."  
 "So would I. He hasn't come home yet."—Catholic Standard.

expectantly around the room. Can't you think what it is, Tommy?" she asked encouragingly.  
 "Yes'm," was the shamefaced reply. "It's me."—Christian Register.

**Trouble**

"Do you mean to say you don't have any trouble in keeping your wife dressed in the height of fashion?"  
 "That's what I said. My trouble comes when I don't keep her dressed that way."—Philadelphia Press.

**Indignant**

Nell—"Yes, he actually had the impudence to kiss me."  
 Belle—"The idea! Of course you were indignant!"  
 Nell—"Oh, yes; every time."—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Rough Edge Still On**

Young alumnus—"Yes, sir. I would like to enter your employ. I think I can fill the position satisfactorily, as I have just been graduated, and—"  
 Busy man (interrupting)—"You come around again in about three months. In that time the edge will have worn off your diplomas, and you'll be fit for business."—Detroit Free Press.

**Too True**

The wife—"I fully realize that I ought to economize, Jack, but—"  
 The husband—"But what? Don't you know where to begin?"  
 The wife—"Oh, yes; but I can't decide on the time."—Town Topics.



MODERN

We have the house-boat; now give us the house-automobile

—Judge.

**One-Sided**

Mrs. Weeks—"There can be no domestic happiness unless there are mutual concessions."  
 Mrs. Strong—"Nonsense! Me and my husband get along all right, and I make him make all the concessions."—Chicago News.

**The Way of the World**

"Do you feel rested since you have had your vacation?"  
 "Yes," replied the man of misanthropic tendencies. "After all that railway travel and sunburn and rowing and tennis ordinary work seems like blissful repose."—Washington Star.

**Not There**

"Ahoy, there, don't give up the ship!" The captain wildly cried.  
 "I won't," the seasick passenger vehemently replied.  
 "For I've not had a symptom yet That your old ship's inside."—Chicago Chronicle.

**Think of It**

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After years of research along the lines of the deeper scientific mysteries of the occult and invisible of Nature's forces, I have found the cause and cure of deafness and head noises, and I have been enabled by this same mysterious knowledge and power to give to many unfortunate and suffering persons perfect hearing again; and I say to

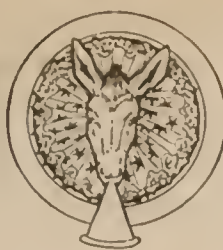


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## Wit and Humor



### The Reason Why

There was a girl just out of college Who wasn't long out of her doll age. But yet she could brew And bake, baste and stew; She was married because of her knowledge.

—Houston Post.

### Time

HE—"I love you enough to wait for you a thousand years." She—"And I love you enough to marry you to-day."—Life.

### Not So

Knicker—"Yes, Johnny, there is only one way to learn, and that is to begin at the bottom."

Johnny—"How about swimming?"—New York Sun.

### "Draw Me Nearer"

At a recent evening service the writer's pulpit was occupied by a bachelor preacher who had made a good impression upon some parts of the audience at least. He had finished his discourse, and was about to dismiss the audience, when the lights suddenly failed. As soon as he could realize the situation he asked that some one would start a song. The request was scarcely made when one of the young ladies near where the preacher stood raised in a plaintive voice, full of tenderness and longing, that old, familiar hymn, "Draw Me Nearer." The audience literally roared, and to make the scene more amusing, the current of electricity came on again just then, and revealed the preacher's face, which was red as blood, while the singer went serenely on.—L., in Homiletic Review.

### From the Doctor's Viewpoint

First physician—"So the operation was just in the nick of time?" Second physician—"Yes; in another twenty-four hours the patient would have recovered without it."—Harper's Bazar.



IN THE BACK

She—"Do you judge a man by the kind of shoes he wears?" He—"It's according to how they strike me."

### Living in Hopes

"You jined de church, an' you got ter leab off yo' liquor now."

"I knows it; but I is livin' in hopes dat a rattle-snake'll bite me."—Atlanta Constitution.

### His Object

Miss Farmer—"See here, Josh Medders, didn't I write ye never ter come 'round here ag'in'?"

Josh Medders—"Sure, Mirandy, I simply come 'round ter see what ye didn't want me ter come 'round fer."—Judge.

### A Trick of the Trade

A statesman dined with an Illinois minister, and amused himself by talking with the minister's small boy. "Look here, Joe," he said, "I have a question that

I want to ask you about your father." "All right," said Joe, gravely. "Well," said the guest, "I want to know if your father doesn't preach the same sermon twice sometimes?" "Yes, I think he does," Joe replied, with just a little twinkle; "but the second time he always hollers in different places from what he did the first time."—New York Tribune.

### A Regular Iron Man

"Yes," he wearily groaned, "I've tried Christian Science, I've tried allopathy, I've tried homeopathy, I've tried raw meat, I've tried vegetarianism and I've tried everything." "Great Caesar!" said the other, "what a ripping old constitution you must have had to begin with."—Record-Herald.

### Don't Wait Longer

The time is short—nearly at an end—and if you want any of the five hundred dollars in gold that we are giving away, now is the time. Send five subscriptions and one dollar and twenty-five cents, and get ten estimates free. Ten estimates for every club of five.



HE KNEW

Carrie—"Mrs. Newwed spends her time trying to find out what her husband likes to eat." Tessie—"Yes, and he spends his time trying to eat it after she has cooked it."

### He Had It

A certain man of letters who has been spending the summer in the Catskills reports having overheard the following conversation between two rustic fellow-guests at his boarding-house table: First rustic (cutting pie in two unequal pieces, and giving his friend the smaller piece)—"Thar's yer pie, Jonas." Second rustic (in an aggrieved tone)—"Say, Elias, if I'd be'n a-dealin' out that pie I'd 'a' given you the biggest piece!" First rustic—"Wall, Jonas, what yer kickin' 'bout—ain't I got it?"—Harper's Weekly.

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## ON THE SAFETY OF OVER-EATING

The Rule of Choosing the Lesser of Two Evils Applies to the Way You Eat

I want to know how a man is to know when he has had enough? The Pilgrim Fathers, I believe, had a quaint saying to the effect that you should always rise from the table feeling as if you could eat some more.

But the question is, how much more? Just when to stop? That's the point. The rule is wrong, because it's no rule at all.

It is inexact and unscientific. It is likely to lead to the dangerous habit of eating too little.

And eating too little—or digesting too little, which amounts to the same thing—is the cause of nine tenths of the diseases from which humanity suffers to-day.

What is disease? It is simply uneven balance between waste and repair.

Some organ lacks strength to carry on the special work for which it was created. Where shall it find the strength it lacks? In drugs?

Ten thousand times, NO! Better die than become a hopeless drug fiend.

No; in food. "But," you say, "I eat plenty of good food every day!"

True, dear friend; but you don't digest it. And food undigested is mere poison. So, to make food do you good you must take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

The great thing about Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is that their action does not depend upon stimulative druggery. They cannot create a habit.

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They create new strength, force and energy—out of your Food.

If taken starving they will do you no good at all.

So, eat to live, and live to eat, with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

The curse of our present civilization is exhaustion.

And exhaustion, whether of brain, nerves, physical strength or vital force, is caused by starvation.

Of two evils, it is better to overeat (and prevent indigestion with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets) than to rise from the table not having eaten enough to repair the exhaustion of your vital forces.

For exhaustion, or starvation, leads to the most varied forms of sickness or disease, brought on by inability of the weakened vitality to counteract the disease—poisons and microbes.

Whereas the well-fed and well-nourished person, without ever feeling the worse for it, can expose himself to dangers, the mere thought of which would drive the weak, starvling dyspeptic into a panic fit.

Good food well digested is the great secret of a healthy existence here on earth. So eat heartily every day of the best food you can get, and regulate the working of your digestive machinery with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

As a result you will be astonished to find how much stronger and livelier you feel, how much more and better work you can do, how much more pleasure you will get out of life, and how your old enemy, that chronic trouble which has fastened upon your weak spot, wherever it is, will up and away, and ever after leave you in peace, health and comfort.

There's more truth than poetry in all this. Try it once.

## Drunkards Cured Secretly.

Free Package of the Only Successful Cure Known for Drunkenness Sent to All Who Send Name and Address.



Golden Specific Makes Happy Homes.

A new discovery, odorless and tasteless, which any lady can give in tea, coffee or food. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or co-operation. Send name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 2130 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O., and he will mail enough Golden Specific free to show how easily you can cure drunkards.



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**MYSELF CURED** I will gladly inform anyone addicted to **COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM OR LAUDANUM**, of a never-failing harmless Home Cure. Address **MRS. MARY D. BALDWIN, P. O. Box 1212, Chicago**



When Weasel was Caught Asleep

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15]

Guerrilla threw himself down on his back without stopping to examine what seemed merely two short bits of rope. Had he done so he would have found more rope artfully concealed under the hay, making the two bits really two slip-knots fastened to floor-beams. Billy had judged the visitor's temperament very shrewdly.

The first stretch just brought the fingers across the rope. Billy laughed tantalizingly. "No use, Mr. Weasel," he said, "you can't do it."

"Huh!" sniffed Guerrilla. "I haven't commenced to try yet." He made a supreme effort, forcing his hands further and further, until finally the wrists were directly across the rope. Then there came a snip! snip! and the two hands were caught as in a vise, and Guerrilla was stretched so far as to be scarcely able to stir.

Then he made his great mistake. General Cochin China and the others were crowding forward angrily and apologetically, thinking it some boyish prank. In another moment they would have released him. But Guerrilla did not know that. In his first consternation and anger he thought it a prearranged plot, and he broke forth into such a fiendish torrent of cursing as had never been heard before in that barn. The listeners fairly turned white at the utter depravity revealed, and the mothers hurried their little ones out of hearing.

General Cochin China and Captain Bantam sprang forward, their faces stern. "Thank you, Billy," they said. "You were wiser than all of us. Now go and tell Doctor Ram to come here. You will find him under the far shed, dressing Piggy Pat's wounded leg. Tell him to bring his forceps. This villain is helpless now, and we will make him permanently so by pulling his teeth. Hurry!"

Half an hour later Guerrilla Weasel slunk balefully from the barn-yard, with blood running from his mouth. All the wickedness of his nature was openly revealed in his eyes now, but he was no longer an enemy to fear. And following him as he stole away were the shrill crowing of roosters and cackling of hens and baaing of sheep and bleating of calves and grunting of pigs—all the relief and joy of a peaceful barn-yard which realized its almost miraculous escape from a fearful danger.

A Joke on the Cow

The moon once shone exceeding bright;  
A modern cow, one summer night,  
Gazed at it till a pleasing thought  
A smile unto her visage brought.

"What has been done can be once more,"  
Quoth she. "A cow once jumped clear  
o'er,  
And I can do it if I try.  
Although sweet Luna does seem high."

She gave a bound, and flew through  
space;  
She soared with most delightful grace;  
She reached the moon, but went not  
over—  
She landed in a field of clover.

For many weeks she dwelt thereat;  
With speed of lightning she grew fat.  
Then came a man with a big knife,  
Quoth he, "Sweet cow, I take your life."

"You've lived in clover since you came,  
And really, you're the one to blame.  
Now dust returneth unto dust,  
So yield your life, sweet cow, you must."  
—Bert Leach, in Young Americans.

Hints for the Girls

Some one has suggested fifteen things that every girl can learn before she is fifteen. Not every one can learn to play or sing or paint well enough to give pleasure to her friends, but the following "accomplishments" are within everybody's reach:

- Never fuss or fret or fidget.
- Never keep anybody waiting.
- Shut the door, and shut it softly.
- Have an hour for rising, and rise.
- Learn to bake bread as well as cake.
- Always know where your things are.
- Keep your own room in tasteful order.
- Never go with your shoes unbuttoned.
- Never let a button stay off twenty-four hours.
- Never come to breakfast without a collar.
- Never fidget or hum so as to disturb others.
- Speak clearly enough for everybody to understand.
- Be patient with the little ones, as you wish your mother to be with you.
- Never let a day pass without doing something to make somebody comfortable.

The girl who has thoroughly learned all this might also be called a "mistress of arts."—The Sunday-School Visitor.

# THE LAST CALL

Contest Closes November 7, 1904

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Every paid-up subscriber to FARM AND FIRESIDE may take part, free of all charge. Simply fill out the coupon below, and send it in. Try it. It's FREE—doesn't cost anything.

EVERY man, woman and youth of this country should be personally interested in the election of a President of the United States. It is the purpose of this contest to interest all in the coming presidential election, and consequently we have inaugurated this plan and put it into operation so as to cause our people to stop and think and study the great political questions. The money is given away free, and all paid-up subscribers may take part without charge. Use the coupon below.

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#### THIS WILL HELP YOU

##### VOTE IN OTHER YEARS

The TOTAL POPULAR VOTE for President in the year

1864 was..	4,024,792	
1868 was..	5,724,686	increase of 42.23 per cent
1872 was..	6,466,165	increase of 12.94 per cent
1876 was..	8,412,733	increase of 30.10 per cent
1880 was..	9,209,406	increase of 9.47 per cent
1884 was..	10,044,985	increase of 9.07 per cent
1888 was..	11,380,860	increase of 13.30 per cent
1892 was..	12,059,351	increase of 5.96 per cent
1896 was..	13,923,102	increase of 15.45 per cent
1900 was..	13,959,653	increase of .26 per cent
1904	what will it be?	

What will be the total popular vote for President of the United States at the coming election, to be held November 8, 1904?

All persons who may wish to subscribe to FARM AND FIRESIDE, or any subscribers who have allowed their subscriptions to expire, may participate in this contest by subscribing to the paper or renewing their expired subscriptions, and send their estimates free. Any one who pays 25 cents for a year's subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE may have an estimate free.

### THE LIST OF FREE PRIZES

To the one making the correct or nearest correct estimate of the total number of votes cast for President of the United States at the coming election, to be held November 8, 1904,

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  - To the Third nearest . . . . . 50.00 in Gold
  - To the Fourth nearest . . . . . 25.00 in Gold
  - To the Fifth nearest . . . . . 15.00 in Gold
  - To the next six nearest \$10.00 each 60.00 in Gold
  - To the next ten nearest \$5.00 each 50.00 in Gold
- In all 21 cash prizes, aggregating \$500.00 in Gold

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- IF SO, SIMPLY RENEW, AND SEND IN YOUR ESTIMATE FREE

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- Only one estimate allowed each subscriber free.
- The contest closes November 7, 1904, at midnight.
- Letters containing estimates bearing a later postmark will not be accepted.
- After an estimate has once been received and registered no changes will be permitted.
- The official figures showing the results of the election will determine who is entitled to prizes.
- This means the total vote for all candidates.
- Each person whose subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE is paid to November, 1904, or in advance of this, may have one estimate free.
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No. 397.—GIRLS' PLAIED BLOUSE. 10 cents.

Sizes, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 398.—GIRLS' PLAIED SKIRT. 10 cents.

Sizes, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 416.—MOTHER HUBBARD DRESS. 10 cents.

Sizes, 1, 2 and 4 years.



No. 380.—BROAD-SHOULDERED WAIST. 10 cents.

Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 399.—STRAPPED WAIST. 10 cents.

Sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 400.—FIVE-GORED SKIRT. 10 cents.

Sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years.



No. 401.—WAIST WITH DUTCH NECK. 10 cents.

Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.

No. 402.—SHIRRED SKIRT. 11 cents.

Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.



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Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.

No. 405.—GIRLS' TUCKED SKIRT. 11 cents.

Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.



No. 403.—GIRLS' LOUNGING-ROBE. 11 cents.

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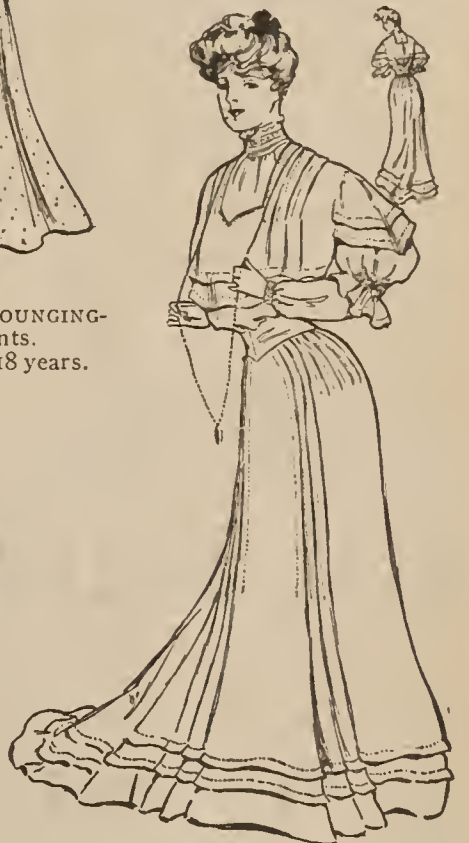


No. 411.—CUTAWAY JACKET. 10 cents.

Sizes, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

No. 412.—ELEVEN-GORED SKIRT. 11 cents.

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Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.

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Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 418.—CHILD'S TUCKED COAT. 10 cents.

Sizes, 4, 6 and 8 years.



No. 421.—DRESS WITH BRETTELES. 10 cents.

Sizes, 4, 6 and 8 years.



No. 420.—PLAIED FROCK. 10 cents.

Sizes, 4, 6 and 8 years.



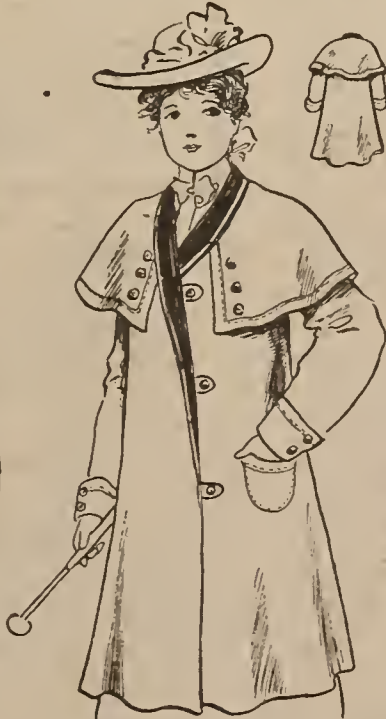
No. 417.—PLAY-APRON. 10 cents.

Sizes, 1, 2 and 4 years.



No. 376.—SHIRT-WAIST WITH CHEMISSETTE. 10 cents.

Sizes, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.



No. 406.—THREE-QUARTER CAPE COAT. 10 cents.

Sizes, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years.



No. 381.—TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST. 10 cents.

Sizes, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.



No. 414.—DIRECTOIRE WAIST. 10 cents.

Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

No. 415.—PANEL-FRONT SKIRT. 11 cents.

Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



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Famous Lotion That is Absolutely Harmless and Positively Cures Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Cataracts, Bloodshot or Inflamed or Tired Eyes.

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The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. B. T. Gorman, of Austin, Minn., says he was blind for years with cataract. He doctored with one specialist 22 months without results. Now he tells of his marvelous cure by Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion after all others failed. Mrs. B. A. Hubbard, Plum Point, Tenn., tells of her cure in a month with this lotion after all doctors and remedies had failed for five years to cure her. To day she can see perfectly out of both eyes. Rev. M. H. Blackman, the well-known pastor of Ovid, Pa., was cured of a case of granulated eyelids that had resisted for years all attempts of doctors to cure. Mr. George W. Myers, Owensboro, Ky., was cured of ulcers and wild hairs with this lotion after all other remedies had failed. Dora Casey, Chicago, was cured of granulated lids for which doctors treated her for five months steady, but failed to cure. Dr. J. W. Angell, of Iowa, one of the oldest and best known doctors in the West, suffered with granulated lids for seven years. He tried every remedy, but failed to cure until he used Prof. Schlegel's eye lotion, and one bottle gave him more relief than all the remedies he ever tried. G. Klopfer, the well-known florist of Peoria, Ill., suffered for years with weak, watery and sore eyes and spent hundreds of dollars with doctors. One bottle of Prof. Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion cured him. It stops pain instantly. It contains no cocaine nor other harmful drugs and it cures sore or weak eyes to stay cured. The Professor is very glad to send a free package of his remedy to any one who suffers with their eyes. Write to-day to Prof. H. T. Schlegel, 700 Mackinaw Bldg., Chicago, Ill., and be cured.

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## Farm Selections

### Making Cider-Vinegar

TAKE sound barrels, or suitable vessels of wood, earthenware or glass—never iron, copper or tin—clean thoroughly, and scald. Fill not more than half full with the cider stock, which should have fermented at least one month. To this add one fourth its volume of old vinegar. (This is a very necessary part of the process, since the vinegar restrains the growth of chance ferments which abound in the air, and at the same time it favors the true acetic-acid ferment.) Next add to the liquid a little "mother of vinegar." If this latter is not at hand, a fairly pure culture may be made by exposing in a shallow uncovered crock or wooden pail a mixture of one half old vinegar and one half hard cider. The room where this is exposed should have a temperature of about eighty degrees Fahrenheit. In three or four days the surface should become covered with a gelatinous pellicle, or cap. This is the "mother of vinegar." A little of this carefully removed with a wooden spoon or a stick should be laid gently upon the surface of the cider prepared as above described. Do not stir it in.

The vinegar ferment grows only at the surface. In three days the cap should have spread entirely over the fermenting cider. Do not break this cap thereafter so long as the fermentation continues. If the temperature is right the fermentation should be completed in from four to six weeks. The vinegar should then be drawn off, strained through thick white flannel, corked or bunged tightly, and kept in a cool place until wanted for consumption. If the vinegar remains turbid after ten days, stir into a barrel one pint of a solution of half a pound of isinglass in one quart of water. As soon as settled, rack off, and store in tight vessels. Usually no fining of vinegar is needed. No pure cider-vinegar will keep long in vessels exposed to the air at a temperature above sixty degrees Fahrenheit. "Vinegar eels" are sometimes troublesome in vinegar-barrels. To remove these, heat the vinegar scalding hot, but do not boil. When cool, strain through clean flannel, and the "eels" will be removed.

In making cider-vinegar, the strength of the product or per cent by weight of the acetic acid in it will be a little less than the per cent by weight of the alcohol of the cider. A little of the alcohol remains unfermented, and serves to give the desired flavor or bouquet to the vinegar.—Gerald McCarthy, North Carolina Experiment Station.

### Feminine Dairy Wisdom

The best evidence that a cow has the right kind of food and sufficient food is a sleek, soft skin.

Utilize all food to help carry the cows in winter quarters in the best of health and thrift.

Pumpkins fed with the grain will result in an increase in the yield of milk over grain fed alone.

Sweet apples are also most valuable; not one should go to waste.

Sour apples may be fed, but very carefully, as they sometimes make the mouth sore.

Look out as the cold nights come that the cows are in their stalls and have a good supply of fodder—all they will eat up clean.

Exposure to cold, storms and short, frost-bitten pastures will reduce them so much that the whole winter will be a loss.

Let all the sunshine in the stables that is possible. Dark stables are always damp. Damp stables are an abomination.

Arrange a warm, sunny, cozy corner for the calves, and give them a chance to be happy and thrifty. Their future usefulness depends upon it.—Farm Journal.

### Catalogues Received

Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss. Pecan-planters' practical pointers. Phoenix Nursery Company, Bloomington, Ill. Catalogue of hardy trees and plants.

F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio. Large illustrated catalogue of improved pumps, hay-tools, door-hangers, etc.

The Williams Telephone & Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio. "Telephone Line Construction and Equipment"—a book of instruction on the organization of local companies and the construction of rural-telephone lines.

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# FARM & FIRE SIDE



## THANKSGIVING NUMBER

Vol. XXVIII. No. 4

EASTERN EDITION

NOVEMBER 15, 1904

TERMS 25 CENTS A YEAR  
24 NUMBERS

### How California Fights Her Fruit-Pests

By H. A. CRAFTS

THE fruit-growing world is under a heavy debt to California for the part taken by that state in the work of exterminating insect pests. After her fruit industry had been threatened with destruction, and millions of dollars had been expended in investigations and in the use of expensive sprays and fumigants, Mr. Alexander Craw, an enthusiastic entomologist, discovered the parasitic cure.

Mr. Craw's theory was that every species of animal life has its natural enemy. Were it not so, life would increase to such an extent that it would overwhelm the earth. He also argued that where a certain species appeared in abnormal numbers the natural enemy of the species must necessarily be absent, thus permitting the insects to increase without hindrance. The natural cure for the pest was to introduce the insect's parasite, encourage its increase, and then give it free access to its prey, thus, as Mr. Craw put it, "restoring the balance of Nature."

So reasonable did this proposition appear that both the horticulturists and the state legislature took it up and provided means for the development of the system. In 1891 the state legislature passed a law appropriating five thousand dollars to employ an expert to make search for and procure for the use of the California fruit-growers such beneficial insects as could be found in any part of the world. Prof. Albert Koeble, an attaché of the United States Department of Agriculture, was the first person to be sent out upon this errand. After him came Charles Compere, a native Californian and a self-taught entomologist, whose latest discovery is the codling-moth.

The first important discovery made by Professor Koeble was the finding of the parasite of the cottony cushion scale, which at one time threatened to destroy the orange and other citrus fruit of California. He made the discovery in Australia, where he found a small grub feeding upon the scale. He procured the grub, raised it to maturity, and found that it developed into a small bronze-winged bug known as a ladybird. He procured a strong colony of the ladybird, and sent it on to Mr. Craw. But in the meantime he made another discovery, and that was that the ladybird also had its parasite, which was designated a secondary parasite. In order to cleanse the colony of ladybirds it was propagated in close confinement and the secondary parasites killed. This was done by building glass houses over two orange-trees in an orchard.

It was found that when once freed from its parasite the ladybird increased at an enormous rate—in fact, a single female would lay two hundred and fifty eggs every forty-two days the year through, so that the increase of a single pair in one year would run up into millions. The ladybird was successfully propagated in California, and its progeny being distributed among the fruit-growers, actually saved the citrus industry from destruction. In a remarkably short time after the ladybird of Australia had been set to work the cottony cushion scale disappeared, and has since given no trouble.

Acting upon the experience thus far gained, California has steadily gone on conquering the fruit-pests, and has thus achieved the first place in the Union as a fruit-growing state. The horticultural interests of the state are under the supervision of a horticultural commissioner, whose headquarters are at Sacramento. For many years Mr. Ellwood Cooper has acted as commissioner, and under him was Alexander Craw; but within the past year the latter resigned his position to take up a line of important entomological work under the Hawaiian government. Mr. Edward M. Ehrhorn was appointed in Mr. Craw's place, and Mr. C. K. Carnes acts as horticultural inspector. The quarantine office and propagation laboratory of the department are in the Ferry Building, San Francisco.

The next step was to take notes of all the insect pests to be found in California. This investigation proved that they had all been introduced from foreign

parasite, freed from any secondary parasite, and get it in shape for transmission to California. It was necessary to time the hatching-period with the departure and arrival of steamships. The next thing was to procure a live plant infested with the pest. The plant was generally placed in a glass case, so as to keep the parasite from it until it had become thoroughly infested. As soon as dates for sailing were determined, the plant was taken out of its glass case, and the parasite allowed to get at it. As soon as the parasite finds the scale it proceeds to lay its eggs beneath it; and very quickly the plant becomes laden with eggs; then it is hustled off to the steamer, and placed in cold storage. If everything has been timed rightly, the eggs of the parasites will hatch during transit, and the insect will have gone through its various stages of development.

In the meantime all arrangements for the reception of the parasitic family have been made at San Francisco, and if all goes well on the voyage the insects will begin to issue in their matured form upon their arrival. After the horticultural officials have become thoroughly convinced that the parasites are affected by no secondary parasites, notices are sent out to all fruit-growers in infected districts of the arrival of parasites and their readiness for distribution.

At the same time measures are taken in the laboratory for propagating more of the insects, so that there will be plenty to go around. First a large, well-lighted, glass-enclosed room is made use of. This is kept at an even temperature. In the room are growing plants infested with the scale or pest under treatment. Each plant is kept in a breeding-case covered with glass and insect-netting. The parasites are placed upon the scale-infested plants, and under favorable conditions will multiply quickly into thousands.

The devices employed in the propagation of beneficial insects vary somewhat in their design, being calculated to suit the different ones treated. For instance, some of them are in the shape of minute flies that are hardly visible to the naked eye; others are in the shape of beetles commonly called ladybirds. Each pest has a ladybird or fly peculiar to itself, which lives upon that pest and absolutely nothing else. They cannot even be starved into feeding upon anything else, their digestive organs being so constituted as to prevent their subsistence upon vegetable matter.

This matter of exterminating insect pests is now so thoroughly understood by the fruit-growers of California, and so much confidence is reposed in the manner of treatment, that no sooner does an orchardist discover a new pest upon his trees than he forwards samples of it at once to the horticultural commissioner in San Francisco, in order that the subject may be studied and a remedy found in some parasite. The pest is then identified by experts, and its proper parasite sought for.

The propagation and distribution of beneficial [CONCLUDED ON PAGE 5]



PROPAGATING LABORATORY FOR BENEFICIAL INSECTS

countries. In accordance with the original idea, search was made for the natural homes of these pests; for it was considered a logical conclusion that if the natural home of one of these pests could be found, there, also, would be found its parasite. To accomplish this it was necessary to trace the history of the pest back from California to the country from which it was introduced. An exhaustive examination was made of all procurable entomological works, and then the searcher started out to hunt down his game. His mission was world-wide, but despite the magnitude of his field of research, and the fact that at times he followed false scents, the pest was at last run down.

In the natural home of the pest the work assumed unusual complications. Being kept in check by its parasite, the people of the country were not aware that it was a pest, and consequently the searcher was thrown largely upon his own resources. He actually had to camp on the trail of the pest, and make a study of its life-history, in order to discover its antidote.

Having discovered the pest and parasite in their native haunts, the next thing to do was to secure the



# FARM AND FIRESIDE

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## A Free Art Supplement

A reproduction of a wonderful picture is sent free with each copy of this issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE. It is "The Village Wedding," and was painted by the noted English artist, Luke Fildes, and is one of the most celebrated paintings of modern times. In this picture there are about twenty-seven different faces, and each is a picture-study in itself. Study closely the expression on these faces one at a time, and you will finally realize that it is a most interesting and delightful creation by a master hand, depicting English country life. So great and unusual was the demand for this issue with Art Supplement that it is sent only to those subscribers who are paid in advance.

## ANOTHER FREE ART SUPPLEMENT WITH THE CHRISTMAS ISSUE

We have a pleasant surprise in store for our subscribers, and it will be a beautiful picture supplement given free with the December 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE to all paid-in-advance subscribers. Judging from the enormous demand for the present issue with the picture supplement, the only way to be absolutely certain of receiving the December 15th issue with art supplement is to make sure that your subscription is paid in advance.

## THE ELECTION CONTEST

The FARM AND FIRESIDE Presidential-Election Contest closed November 7th, the day before the election, and owing to the fact that it will require several weeks to get the complete and correct official returns from all parts of the United States, we ask that all contestants be patient with us, and we will make the announcement at the earliest possible time. The names of all the successful persons will be published, and the official result of the vote for all candidates given.

## NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES

Which Will Appear in the Next Issue—that is, the December 1st Number

The good cheer, the pleasure, the information which our next number alone will carry into happy homes throughout our land will be worth more to each family than the cost of a year's subscription. We can mention only a few of the good things.

"MY RECOLLECTIONS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," as told by Mr. Gibson William Harris, who was a law student in the office of the great Lincoln, will be printed in serial form in FARM AND FIRESIDE, the first instalment to appear in the December 1st issue. This story contains many heretofore unpublished episodes in the life of Lincoln, the whole to be profusely illustrated. It will prove a great treat to everybody.

"CONDITIONS IN THE BARBADOES, SANTO DOMINGO AND CUBA" is a special illustrated article with desirable information about the people of these islands. It will be of interest to all members of the household.

"HE WANTED TO BE A KING."—The very clever colonizing scheme of Ole Bull, the world-famed violinist, and his ill-fated venture in the mountain wilds of Pennsylvania. The story of how Ole Bull invested an immense fortune in founding a colony for his Norwegian brethren, and over which he sought to rule as king; how through trickery he lost all his

wealth, and his fondest hopes were blasted, will be interestingly told and illustrated.

"THE BIRD OF THE NIGHT."—A clever Nature-study article about the owl and its many remarkable habits, together with pictures of different species of the "Guild of Wise Watchers."

Among other articles covering the needs of the home will be special contributions on "Furnishing the Kitchen," from the pen of that well-known authority, Miss Amelia H. Botsford; and "How to Enlarge Girls' Gowns," by Miss Rose Seelye-Miller. Also excellent recipes for all manner of food-stuffs, and illustrations and descriptions of articles easily made and very useful in the home.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.—There will be the usual clever, and instructive stories that make the young folks' department bright and entertaining, including the third instalment of "Three Boys and Their Ambition," which we trust all our young readers are following with much interest. In this story don't forget to pick out President Roosevelt, who is veiled in one of the characters.

All the regular farm departments in FARM AND FIRESIDE will be full of the very best help and advice there is to be had from the world's greatest and most reliable agricultural authorities—those who actually write from experience gained by practical demonstration on the farm. Substantial helps for the farmer, dairyman, stockman, poultryman, gardener, fruit-grower, the good housewife, and something for every member of the family.

## About Rural Affairs

By T. GREINER

THE LIME METHOD OF KEEPING VEGETABLES, ETC.—A Kansas reader asks about packing tomatoes, grapes, etc., in lime for winter. I wonder if any of our friends have experimented on this line. Very little has recently been said about it in the agricultural press, and I infer that the plan has not proved so universally successful as was expected a few years ago.

SPRAYING-MIXTURES.—A reader in Salt Lake City, Utah, inquires about the preparation of the soda Bordeaux mixture with arsenate of lead added, and especially wants to know whether all three ingredients are needed. There seems to be quite a little lack of understanding on the part of many farmers in regard to the real nature of these preparations. Bordeaux mixture, whether made with lime or with soda, is never used for the purpose of killing insects, but as a preventive of the spread of fungous diseases. Contact with it kills the spores or seeds of our most troublesome plant-diseases, such as scabs, blights, rusts, etc. Then, if we desire to kill leaf-eating insects at the same time and in one application, we simply add to this mixture some arsenical poison, as Paris green or arsenate of lead, the latter being also known as "disparene."

THE QUAIL QUESTION.—I seldom put much faith in the average report or item found in daily papers, as they are in many instances very inaccurate, to say the least; but the following item suits my purpose too well to pass it over unnoticed. A Western paper tells of a farmer who went out in the morning to shoot some quail. He shot three, and when he brought them home his wife commented on the fullness of their craws. On opening them they found a mass of chinch-bugs, and actually counted over four hundred specimens in the craw of one of the birds. In relating the circumstances to a friend the farmer said, "I just cleaned up the gun, and have not shot a bird since, and if you will come down to my place of a morning or evening, and see the birds coming to my farm, you will think they know their friends." But whether this story is true or a clever invention, the fact remains that in the quail we have one of our most harmless, and at the same time most useful, insect-eaters.

THAT CABBAGE-POISONING STORY which went the rounds of the daily press a few weeks ago (a whole family reported to have been poisoned by eating cabbage that had been treated with Paris green for worms) turns out to be as I had expected. The post-mistress of the place writes in reply to my inquiry: "The doctors are not positive whether it was the cabbage or milk that poisoned the family. All the members who ate cabbage and milk suffered with cramps, but are getting along all right now. If it was the milk that did the mischief, it is thought that the fact of the cows running with hogs, and eating corn with them, had something to do with it." Evidently there was very slight foundation for charging this case of "poisoning" to Paris green on cabbage. The fact remains, however, that arsenical poisons are being used for worms on cabbage, and that such poisons are dangerous, calling for the utmost care and discretion on the part of people who use them, or even have them standing around on the place, often unlabeled. Properly used, Paris green would be a perfectly safe remedy for the green worm, but in my own case I prefer other means of getting rid of it. We have a whole list of reliable remedies that involve no danger even if carelessly used. People who handle poisons right along are prone to lose all fear of them, and to become careless in their use and storage.

FORMS OF NITROGEN.—Nitrogen for plant-food is available from three sources—namely, nitrates, ammonium salts and organic matter. It is generally known or conceded that nitrogen in nitrates can be taken up by plants at once, and that for this reason nitrogen in the form of a nitrate, whether this be nitrate of soda, nitrate of lime or nitrate of potash,

usually shows the most marked and the quickest effect upon plant-growth. If we place the relative efficiency of nitrogen in nitrate of soda at one hundred per cent, nitrogen in sulphate of soda (according to P. Wagner) gives ninety per cent; in blood, horn and soft green plants, seventy per cent; in fine bone-meal and meat-meal, sixty per cent; in stable manure, forty-five per cent; in wool-dust, thirty per cent; in leather-meal, twenty per cent. The Rhode Island Experiment Station calls attention to the fact that in extremely acid soil only the nitrogen in nitrates may be expected to exert its maximum influence upon the growth of plants. If the nitrogen is in ammonium salts, and the soil is strongly acid, lime must also be applied in order to get the full effect of the manure. This holds also true of organic nitrogen. In earlier experiments made at the Rhode Island Experiment Station the efficiency of nitrogen in dried blood was only about one half what it should have been until the soil was limed.

FERTILIZERS FOR A SMALL GARDEN.—A lady reader in Missouri says she has a garden fifty feet square, and would like to use nitrate of soda on it, but she cannot get it at less than five cents a pound even in one-hundred-pound lots. I have never held that nitrate of soda or any other fertilizing chemical or commercial manure is indispensable for garden operations. In some seasons I do not use a pound of nitrate of soda, depending altogether on good old stable manure or compost. When buying in large quantities we can get nitrate of soda at about two and one fourth or two and one half cents a pound. In special cases it might pay us to use it even if we had to pay a much higher rate for it. But if I were living far from the seashore, could not secure nitrate of soda or acid phosphate or muriate of potash at little above wholesale rates, and had only a small home garden to look after, I think I would just put good manure into my land, and if I wanted a little something extra for forcing succulent growth, as in lettuce, radishes, onions, table-beets, spinach, parsley, etc., I would apply a dressing of well-prepared poultry-manure, scattering it rather freely on top of the ground after plowing, and then mixing it up with the soil by harrowing, cultivating, etc. In most cases this will have a remarkable effect. Save all your hen and pigeon droppings, and the hen-house accumulations and scrapings, for your little garden, and you will find that you can get along just as well without nitrate of soda. In case you have no poultry-manure yourself, probably one or the other of the neighbors has, and you should not hesitate to pay a good price for it. A good sample of it is worth half as much, weight for weight, as a large proportion of the cheaper commercial fertilizers on the market.

GROWTH OF PLANTS INDICATING SOIL-NEEDS.—A Massachusetts reader writes: "You ask us if we can tell by the color and growth of plants whether they need nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash, adding if we cannot we had better read up. Where can we read? Why do you not give us the information? I have read the paper for twenty years, and have never seen this information given. Let us have it now." I do not remember anything about the paragraph quoted by our friend, and don't think it came from my pen, but I do remember having given just the information asked for during the period mentioned. The general rules are about as follows: Nitrogen is the element that especially aids in the production of succulent growth and herbage, phosphoric acid for the production of seed, potash for general health and strength of stalk. All three elements are indispensable for healthy plant-growth. Nitrogen in excess, with the mineral elements, especially potash, in short supply, is liable to cause a rapid but sappy growth, an excess of young wood in orchards, or stalks that will "lodge" in grain-fields, etc. When the growth of stalks in wheat, rye, oats, etc., is fairly satisfactory, but the ears remain partially or wholly without grain, we may conclude that phosphoric acid is lacking, or at least not available, in that soil. When potatoes fail to make much vine-growth the inference is that available nitrogen is not in sufficient quantity in the soil, while plenty of top, with potatoes small or few in the hill (if not due to blight), indicates lack of potash and phosphoric acid, with an excess of nitrogen.

A HOME NURSERY.—Every farm-home of any pretensions whatever will need some trees and shrubs from time to time. Old trees die out, new orchards must be planted, or we may find a place here or there where we would like to have a fruit or ornamental tree. It is just as easy to grow a few seedling trees, fruit or ornamental, as it is to grow anything else. If we desire to have peach-trees, cherry-trees, apple or pear trees, or any other kind of trees, all we have to do is to sow the seed in proper season in properly prepared ground. No particular skill or knack is required. If you have boys growing up, why not let them start a little home nursery? They will soon learn, and will gladly tend to, the matter of budding, grafting, etc., and they will take a new interest in their work and in the farm home. A lady reader in Itaska, N. Y., tells how she manages to get her cherry-trees. She says: "As soon as the cherries are pitted I throw the pits on the ground in a suitable place, and cover them with an old board. The following spring we have all the cherry-trees we want to transplant. I have found by experience, that if the trees are set out where wanted before the roots get very large they grow and do better." This last I believe to be true. Peach-pits may be handled in the same way as the cherry-pits. Chestnuts, walnuts, etc., may be planted in the fall (if thought secure from squirrels and mice), and will start into growth in the spring. Gather some apple, pear and quince seeds, and have them ready for planting in the spring, then next season the boys will have a chance for some trials in budding, grafting, etc. Scions and grafts of fruit varieties wanted may be secured from neighbors almost anywhere that fruits are grown, and in the hands of the youngsters the little home nursery may gradually develop into a neighborhood, or even a regular commercial, nursery concern. Even as a home nursery which furnishes the stock for the home farm it will save much cash outlay and be a thing of profit and interest.





Supplement to FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio, November 15, 1904.

# The Village Wedding

— JUNE 7, 1905







## Salient Farm Notes

BY FRED GRUNDY

**SEED-CORN.**—Probably most FARM AND FIRESIDE readers have selected their seed-corn for next season, and have it drying in an upper room or in the granary. In case any of them have overlooked this important matter they should lose no time in attending to it. Get the seed for another crop dry and well stored at once. The difference between crib-picked seed and that which has been properly cared for is sometimes all of twenty bushels an acre, so it not only pays, but pays big, to give the seed the best of care. The worst enemy of seed-corn is mice, and many a farmer has had more than half of his carefully selected seed destroyed by these pests before the winter was half over. It is not safe to store even well-dried seed-corn in a tight box, although the box may be kept in a dry place, for there is always a possibility that it will heat more or less and the germ be injured.

If one has an upper room in the house that is entirely free from mice it will pay to construct a sort of seed-corn cupboard in which to store the ears both for drying and keeping. The shelves of this affair should be from eight to ten inches wide, and far enough apart to allow the ears to lie about six deep. It can be built against the wall and remain a permanent fixture. It will not cost much nor take up much room, while it will be an ideal place for keeping seed-corn. Those who are using such contrivances are very much pleased with them. The ears are placed on the shelves as soon as gathered, and remain there until taken off to be shelled in the spring. In case there is no room in the house or any dry out-building that is free from mice it will be necessary to construct boxes for the seed. These may be any convenient length, about a foot wide and from one to three feet deep, and have the front covered with screen-wire. The ears placed in these, with one end to the screen, will keep all right, and no mice can get to them. One farmer I know has a cabinet containing six shelves six feet long and twelve inches apart, and having a wire screen back and front, in an upper room for his seed-corn. It stands two inches from the wall, and the front is arranged in doors two feet wide that drop down to allow the corn to be put in. In this cabinet ventilation is perfect, and neither mice nor rats can reach the corn. Its cost is very small.

A short time ago I met a farmer who stated that he always grows his seed-corn separate from his main crop. With his choicest seed he plants half an acre in a plot by itself, gives it good culture, removes all barren stalks before they fassel, gathers the ears that are nearest his ideal before the middle of October, and stores them in an upper room in a cabinet similar to the one I have described. Since he began to do this, twelve years ago, his corn has steadily improved in quality and yield, and he positively declares that not a single grain fails to grow. If he plants three grains in a hill he gets three plants, and all are strong and vigorous. He says that for the past three years his seed-patch has yielded at the rate of a full one hundred bushels to the acre. His plan of growing seed in a plot separate from the main field is a good one, because it enables him to give it the best of care, while it makes the gathering of the seed an easy task. It is a plan that any farmer might adopt with profit. The knowledge that every grain planted will grow and make a vigorous start will enable him to get just as many stalks to the hill as he wants, and also give him a confidence in the final outcome that will be an inspiration to the best efforts in culture. If farmers could be made to understand the benefits that will accrue by following a course like this there would be a revolution in corn-growing. There would be no complaints of weak seed and poor stands, followed by low average yields. No matter how fertile the land may be, it is impossible to grow a full crop if the seed is deficient in vitality.

**NEED GOOD FARMERS AND GOOD FARMING.**—I am in receipt of a copy of a local newspaper from a town in Arkansas, and in it an editorial is marked. In this article the writer states that about all the butter consumed in the town is imported from other states, and sells at from thirty to thirty-five cents a pound, and that fully ninety per cent of the eggs used are shipped in, and sell for from twenty to twenty-five cents a dozen the year round. He states further that the opportunities for producing all the many articles of food so largely imported by the merchants of the town are equal to those in any other section of the country. The soil is rich, the climate good, and all that is needed is the men and the enterprise.

There is something peculiar about many parts of the Southern states that is hardly explainable. As a friend of mine said, the people of the towns and villages want eatables that are fresh—vegetables, fruits, eggs, butter, etc., that are produced right in the immediate vicinity, but they cannot get them because they are not produced. And the reason they are not produced is because there are no farmers to produce them. He says there are men they call farmers, but they raise very little more than they consume them-

## All Over the Farm

selves, and they are a thriftless, slovenly lot. He says further that he would not advise any one man to move down there with a view to reaping the golden harvest in sight near these hungry towns, because if he does he will soon want to come back; but if half a dozen or a dozen families would go together, and all locate in one neighborhood, they would do well and be contented. He declares that the principal objections to the country do not lie in the climate nor the soil, but in the social conditions; but he thinks these are improving, and in time will be good enough for anybody. In the towns and villages these conditions are very good now, but in many of the country districts they are intolerable to live, enterprising people. I am satisfied that he knows whereof he speaks, because he has lived in several different parts of the South and intends to permanently locate there. There are, however, many farming sections of the South that are quite equal in all respects to any portion of the country. The people are alive and up to date, and entirely free from the intolerant spirit that prevails in so many of the "way back" districts. They gladly welcome farmers



JUST BEANS

Mr. L. W. Lovell has a little plot of ground ten by twenty feet in size at the capital of West Virginia. During the summer of 1904 he raised two rows of beans on it which for rankness in growth and productiveness seem to rival the famous California yard-beans. They reached a height of twelve feet, and were covered with beans from the ground to the top.

of push and enterprise as their equals socially, and if they happen to differ from them politically it is considered their right and privilege—in fact, newcomers are treated exactly as they are in Kansas or Minnesota. In a chat with a lawyer who was born and raised in the South and now lives there, he said that what the South needs is more good farmers and better farming. I said it would soon get them if the people were more tolerant of political opinions differing from their own, whereat he blazed up and said they did not want politicians, but farmers. I said a man might be a good farmer, and still have pronounced political opinions, and not be afraid to express them. "That's the kind we have no use for, and we don't want them," he replied. He is a fair specimen of the class that is keeping the South down. But there are thousands of good farmers and business men who are working hard to build it up, and eventually they will meet with the abundant success they deserve.

## Experience with Mångels

With the end in view of securing some succulent feed with which to vary the ration of our brood-sows during the winter, we decided last spring to try a small plot of mangel-wurzels. We wished to determine both their productivity and feeding value. The variety selected for the trial was Golden Tankard. The yield of mangels was very satisfactory, but of the subsequent care of the crop, of their value as a feed, and of their adaptability to the specific purpose that

we have desired, we have yet to learn. We shall bury part, and put the remainder in the cellar. It is our design to feed the roots whole, possibly twice a week. Concerning the sowing, cultivation, harvesting and yield we have preserved definite data that may be of interest to the readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE.

The soil is gravelly loam, inclined to become somewhat hard, and was planted to cabbage last year. We plowed and harrowed the ground April 20th, having previously applied a thin dressing of horse-manure. May 20th it was stirred, and the mangel-seed was sown by hand and covered to a depth of one or two inches. The rows were just far enough apart to admit of cultivation with one horse. When well started and several inches high the plants were thinned. The cultivation was slighted, having consisted of but two workings, but occasionally at spare moments we used the hoe. October 5th the crop was pulled, topped and placed in piles. This may have been early for pulling, but we had lots of corn to husk later, and did not wish to be distracted by odd jobs.

Exact account was kept of one representative row. The length was fifty-six feet; the number of mangels, counting the smallest as well as the largest, was one hundred and twelve, averaging just six inches apart in the row; the total weight was two hundred and ninety-two pounds, being an average weight of 2.6 pounds for each root, the largest one weighing 7.5 pounds. They were very easily pulled, having grown largely above-ground, which is especially characteristic of the Golden Tankard. We did not preserve the tops, which at the time of pulling were quite green and succulent. The topping should be done by simply twisting at the time the roots are pulled. Before wilting the leaf-stems are brittle, and may be removed easily.

With regard to keeping qualities and feeding value in our case we may report later.

GEO. P. WILLIAMS.

## Low-Grade Formalin

MR. EDITOR:—The following is a copy of a communication sent to our cooperative experimenters:

"Early this year formalin was sent by this department to more than two hundred people throughout Ohio, to be used by them under our direction to prevent oat-smut and the rosette disease and scab of potatoes. This formalin was purchased by the station from a responsible manufacturing company upon their explicit statement that it was a forty-per-cent solution of formaldehyde, and for this reason a special examination of it was not deemed necessary by those in charge of its purchase. The failure of the formalin to produce the usual results with this season's crops has led to a careful analysis of some of this particular shipment, and from this analysis it has been learned that instead of being a forty-per-cent solution of formaldehyde, the material contained so little of formaldehyde that it was entirely useless for the purpose for which it was purchased. We regret very much that such a condition exists, both on account of our cooperative experimenters and our own work here at the station, which has also been lost for the season. To all parties who may wish to repeat this test we may say that they can rest assured that the material will be all right in the future.

"This experience brings up the question: Can our farmers buy formalin of the proper strength at their local drug-stores? In order to answer this question, and at the same time to correct a bad condition, if such exists, we have enlisted the cooperation of the state dairy and food commissioner, who is now pushing the matter with such vigor that we hope the question may be settled at an early date."

In addition to the above it may be well to state that in a recent letter to one of the station officials the manufacturing company from which the formalin was purchased writes as follows:

"Referring to your letters of August 25th and 27th, and also of later date, in regard to the carboy of formaldehyde which was shipped you last February, investigation at our works of the samples you submit shows that an inexcusable blunder was made, and that the material shipped you was not formaldehyde."

It may be well for you to publish the above, that those of your subscribers who are using formalin may be put on their guard as to the quality of the material they are purchasing.

L. H. GODDARD,  
Experimentalist Ohio Experiment Station.

## A Whole Million

That's a good many, whether it's dollars or doughnuts; but when it comes to subscribers, that's just what FARM AND FIRESIDE needs—a million—and if every one who reads this notice will just send in one or two new subscriptions besides his own, the million-mark will be easily reached and passed. If your own subscription is paid in advance, so much the better; but get one good neighbor—or two if you can—to subscribe, and send in his subscription. If you send two we will give you a year's subscription free for doing it. Now, that is fair, is it not? Let's hear from you, and that million will come quickly.



## Gardening

By T. GREINER

**BEST QUALITY CABBAGE.**—What variety of cabbage gives the best quality for home use? I would like reports from many readers. Brill says he prefers Vandergaw for winter, all things considered. How is Winningstadt or Succession when either of them is sown late?

A BULLETIN ON ONION-GROWING is published by the United States Department of Agriculture, and can probably be had for the asking. The latest book on the subject is "The New Onion Culture" (Orange Judd-Co. Price, fifty cents.) This is in answer to an inquiry by a reader in Salt Lake City, Utah.

LARGE ONION FARMS are found in California, Connecticut, Massachusetts and many other states of the Union. Sets are largely grown not far from Philadelphia. Irrigation is necessary in onion-growing in regions where rainfall during the growing-season is usually insufficient. The excessive use of water is liable to produce soft bulbs, disease, etc., and scallions.

PROPAGATING HONEYSUCKLE.—If it is the woodbine (*Lonicera*) that F. M. C., of Waverly, Wash., wishes to propagate, he may make cuttings of the dormant wood, the same as currant or gooseberry cuttings, tie them in bundles, and bury them in slightly damp sand in the cellar until spring, then plant like grape-vines; or better, plant them in a regular propagating-bench in the greenhouse.

THE BULK OF MY TOMATOES this year came from early plants of the early varieties, the Earliana, Maule's Early and Chalk's Early Jewell, where planted on very rich soil. Later plants of these and other varieties, planted on ordinary soil for the main crop, gave me very little ripe fruit. In neither patch did I have blight or much black rot. Of course, in their earlier stages of growth the plants had received several sprayings with Bordeaux mixture.

THE WINTER SQUASHES.—All my winter squash varieties this year seem to be better, than I have had the old Hubbard for many years. The reason possibly is the comparative exemption from the attacks of fungi and insects. The vines were quite healthy, and the squashes had a chance to come to full development and maturity. If anything, the delicious "Delicious" squash, as also the hardly less enjoyable Pike's Peak, are too dry. Rather this extreme, however, than the other. For several years my Hubbard had been so wet as to be almost worthless for culinary purposes.

CABBAGE-HEART ROT.—A California reader asks what causes cabbages to rot in the stalk, sometimes before they have matured. As usual, I have this year lost a portion of my early cabbage in just this way, the junction of head and root-stock being entirely severed by a soft rot. The affected plant is, of course, entirely ruined, except perhaps for hog-feed. I have only a vague idea that the trouble is of fungous origin, but can suggest no remedy. Probably cabbages on new land, especially a rich sod, and where thoroughly drained, or in a rather dry season, will be found less subject to the disease than those in old gardens that have been lavishly manured with stable manure.

RHUBARB-GROWING.—E. P. N., of Killingworth, Conn., wants to know "how to handle rhubarb-root for late winter or early spring use." For early spring use as sauce and for pies all we have to do is to leave the root in the ground, and if we want rhubarb-stalks a little ahead of their regular season, to place a common hotbed-frame over the plant, and cover it with sash. If we want new rhubarb during winter, we must take up some of the older plants now, let the clumps freeze, and then later on plant them in rich soil rather close together under a greenhouse-bench, or in a damp cellar-bottom. They do not need much, if any, light, and will not make much leaf-growth, but the stalks will be very tender and nice.

CLEANING POTATO-SEED.—W. F., of Millport, Ohio, tells me that he has gathered some of the seed-balls off his potato-vines, but does not know how to prepare them for planting. The potato is a very near relative of the tomato, and the potato-seed is produced, and can be saved and planted, just exactly as tomato-seed grows and is handled. Squeeze the contents of the potato-seed balls into a dish. Probably it will not be necessary to leave seed and pulp standing in a warm place until the pulp separates from the seed by fermentation, as the pulp does not adhere to the potato-seed with the same tenacity that it does in the case of the tomato-seed. Clean the potato-seed by washing. The seed will settle to the bottom, so that skins, pulp and other admixtures can be poured off the top. Then drain off the free liquid, or better, put the seeds into a piece or bag of muslin or cheese-cloth, and squeeze the water all out by moderate pressure. Then spread out to dry, and when dry put into paper bags, and store as you would any other kind of seed.

PLANTING POTATO-SEED.—Raising new varieties of potatoes is always interesting even though it may not be particularly profitable. It is like a lottery—there are many blanks, and the prizes are few and far between. I have never had the luck to raise a new variety that was found good enough after several years' trial to be retained and named for introduction. But to raise new varieties is simple enough if you have or can procure the seed—just as easy as to raise tomato-plants. The seed grows about as readily and as quickly. All you have to do is to plant it in a flat or prepared bed under glass, say in March, or even February. Prick out the plants when an inch or so

high in the same way as you would handle tomato or pepper plants. You can pot them off singly in small pots, or put them in a flat of good soil, giving each plant two or three inches of space each way, or transplant them simply into a bed or bench in the greenhouse, in a hotbed, or even a cold-frame, and thus get them ready for transferring to open ground. Prepare the ground well after danger of late freezes is past, and set the plants in rows about fifteen or eighteen inches apart, and give good and clean cultivation, of course with proper spraying to protect them against diseases and insects. That is about all.

"FOR IMPROVING AN OLD GARDEN," says Frank Lee, of Kentucky, "stable manure, cow-peas and soy-beans are all good, but to my mind there is nothing better than oats sown as fast as the ground is cleared of a crop, from July to the fifteenth of September. Sow three bushels to the acre, cut and plow under, then harrow thoroughly to have the ground well packed. The oats will grow twelve to eighteen inches high before frost will injure it. In plowing, use a drag-chain to make sure that all is turned under. By this method the land can be restored to virgin fertility, as most old soils are lacking in vegetable-matter." While I think clover, cow-peas, etc., cannot be excelled for restoring fertility, and especially in combination with mineral manures, and that heavy applications of stable manure are surest to put land in proper shape for the immediate production of large garden-crops. I know from experience that our friend's plan of sowing oats or peas on every spot in the garden that becomes vacant and available during summer or early fall is a good one, and serves to improve the texture of the soil, and at the same time to make the land free from noxious weeds.

KEEPING ONION SETS THROUGH THE WINTER.—Wintering onion sets is not difficult when the sets are thoroughly ripened and cured, and one has a dry and cool place where they can be stored safe from freezing, or at least from frequent violent changes in temperature. You can let the sets freeze, provided you keep them frozen until they can be slowly thawed out again in proper season, and planted. I do not have the proper facilities, and therefore never undertake to winter sets over except in a very small way. Just at the present time I have some small Prizetaker and Gibraltar sets gathered from the greenhouse-bench, where a lot of plants had been left in the seed-bed because rather late for setting out in open ground last spring. These seedlings, standing rather thickly, had formed small bulbs, and these bulbs, standing in the bed that was allowed to get dust-dry during the summer, were thoroughly ripened and cured. They will keep almost in any place where not too warm and too damp. When planted in early spring I expect they will make nice early bunch-onions.

EXHIBITION-ONIONS.—A circular on onion-growing sent out by Peter Henderson & Co. recommends Prizetaker, Giant Rocca and the Southport Globe varieties for exhibition-onions. Of course we may desire to exhibit a collection of varieties. In such a case we must plant all sorts. But when we want single specimens or a peck or crate of best onions, the prize to be awarded for smoothness, beauty, size or quality, we want Prizetaker and Gibraltar, and no other. The Gibraltar excels in size and mildness, the Prizetaker leads in color, and is second in point of size only to Gibraltar. Henderson's circular says: "The seed should be sown thinly in greenhouse, hotbed, or in boxes placed in the kitchen window, in February. The plants must be thinned out to half an inch apart, for they should attain half the thickness of a pencil before transplanting. For a week or two before transplanting abundance of air should be given to harden the plants." If this means that the plants should stand half an inch apart all over the area it would give us over five hundred plants to the square foot, but it would be a difficult task to get them just right in that way. I prefer to sow seed in rows, say one and one half to two inches apart, and then let the plants stand rather thickly in the rows, say five or six, or even eight, to the inch. That gives me about the same number of plants, and usually of sufficient size. I never take special pains to get the seedlings hardened off before transplanting to open ground. An onion can stand a good deal, anyway, and I have never had an onion-plant hurt by the late spring frosts even when they occurred shortly after the seedlings were transferred from the greenhouse to open ground. Practical experience often leads to different results from what we expect in theory.

## Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

JAPANESE QUINCE.—W. T. T., Beaver, Pa. The fruit which you sent on is from the common Japanese quince, sometimes called "Japonica." It is not unusual to have these plants bear this hard, fleshy fruit, which makes a very firm, hard jelly that is highly esteemed by many. This fruit is a near relative to the quince and apple. Its botanical name is "Pyrus japonica."

SPRAYING GRAPES.—W. M. K., Asheville, N. C. It is customary in spraying grapes for black rot to use Bordeaux mixture until the berries begin to show a little color, and after that use ammoniacal solution of carbonate of copper, which is colorless and does not spot the fruit. If Bordeaux mixture is used on the grapes after they are colored, the spots will generally be seen upon the berries when they are ripe, and will make them unsalable. Where this occurs the spots may be removed by placing the grapes in wire baskets, and dipping them into water slightly acidulated with vinegar. The necessity for this, however, should be avoided as here recommended. Ammoniacal carbon-

ate of copper is made by dissolving one and one half ounces of precipitated carbonate of copper in one quart of commercial ammonia, and adding this solution to twenty-five gallons of water. The ammonia should be kept tightly corked in a glass or earthenware vessel. Add the solution to the water immediately before spraying, otherwise some ammonia may be lost by evaporation.

PLUM-CURCULIO.—H. B., Clifton, Texas. I am inclined to think that your plums are infested with what is known as plum-curculio. In its mature state this insect is a small snout-beetle that lays its eggs in the skin of the plum. These hatch into small grubs, which eat around the pit, and in a little while the fruit colors prematurely and falls from the tree. The best treatment for this insect is to jar the trees in the spring of the year, and gather the beetles which fall on sheets laid under the trees. This work should be done in the cool of the morning, when the beetles are dumpy and do not fly readily. It is customary to begin this work about the time the fruit is set, and repeat it every day until the beetles have disappeared.

POTTING-SOIL—HOLLYHOCKS.—C. H. H., Halman, Manitoba. A good soil for potting plants is made by taking one half good garden-soil (such as you have an abundance of in the gardens of your section), one fourth sharp sand and one fourth thoroughly rotted stable manure. This should be thoroughly mixed together before using, and it is desirable to have it free from angleworms. If there are any in it that you cannot get rid of by running the dirt through a screen, then I would suggest that you put it in an oven, and bake it for a little while until they are destroyed, but do not dry it thoroughly.—Hollyhocks can be kept in a cellar over winter, and it is a good way to keep them in your section, where the winters are so severe as to frequently injure them if left outside. Take them up, and set them in a box of good loam, and if the cellar is cool they will be in good condition in the spring.

TIME TO TRIM GRAPES—AGE OF BLACKCAP-RASPBERRY VINES—TRIMMING CURRANTS.—E. B. C., Excelsior, Minn. You can trim grape-vines with safety at any time when frost is out of the canes from now on until growth starts in spring. In regard to the extra shoots from the roots of the vines that were killed back, if you have a strong, vigorous cane from the roots that you think is large enough to bear next year, and the old vine is weak or not in bearing-condition, then I would saw off the old vines, and leave the new cane to make the new vine for next year. Such canes will bear next year if they are large and well matured. If, however, they are weak and spindling they will not bear, and if you feel that you must have a crop next year, then it is possible you had better leave more than one cane.—My idea in regard to the length of time that blackcaps should be allowed to stand without renewing is that they may remain until they begin to show evidence of decided failure, when they should be renewed. On most soils of your section blackcaps should seldom remain over four or five years for best results.—Where currants have not been trimmed, and are large, vigorous bushes, I should remove about half of the canes, selecting those that are weak, and of course those that show evidence of having the borer in them. The remaining canes will not need pruning. Where the vines are alive for a foot or more, it is generally best to cut them off close to the surface of the ground, since the stiff trunk is difficult to lay down in winter. Of course this assumes that you have in addition to this main vine a good vigorous shoot from the roots.

PEAR AND APPLE BLIGHT—FORMULA FOR BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—M. L. S., Wheeling, Mo. While it might be possible to somewhat lessen the blight of pear and apple trees by spraying them with Bordeaux mixture, yet it is quite out of the question to do it in a commercial way, and the results from it where it has been tried have not been satisfactory. The best, and probably the only, way of preventing blight in our pear and apple trees is to plant those varieties that are most resistant to it, and to plant in locations where there is a good circulation of air.—Bordeaux mixture is not only one of the best preventives of fungous diseases on plants generally, but works exceedingly well for the prevention of the cucumber-leaf blight, about which you especially inquire. It is made as follows: Dissolve five pounds of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper) in ten gallons of water in a wooden or earthenware vessel. As this substance dissolves very slowly in cold water, and solutions of it are very heavy, it is well to suspend it near the top of the water. (It dissolves more quickly in hot water.) In another vessel slake five pounds of good fresh quicklime in ten gallons of water. When the mixture is wanted, pour the blue vitriol and lime slowly at the same time into a barrel containing thirty gallons of water, stirring all the time. When thoroughly stirred the mixture should be of a clear sky-blue color. After being mixed for a day or two the mixture loses much of its strength, so it is well to use only that which has been mixed for a short time. There are many formulas used, which vary as to the amount of lime and water, but the above gives good satisfaction when used properly.

### Cider Apple Jelly

Wash, stem and wipe the apples, being careful to clean the blossom end thoroughly. Cut into quarters, and put into the preserving-kettle. Barely cover with cider (about four quarts of cider to eight of apples), and cook gently until the apples become soft and clear. Strain the juice, and proceed as for currant jelly. Apples vary in the percentage of sugar and acid they contain. A fine-flavored acid apple should be used when possible. Apple jelly may be made at any time of the year, but winter apples are best, and should be used when in their prime—that is, from the fall until December or January.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 205, United States Department of Agriculture.



**T**O THE average mortal a peach is a peach, provided it is a good one, and he cares as little for the name of the tree that bore it as he does for the strain of the fowl that lays his morning egg. And yet the question of variety (or species) is of vital importance to the man who raises either fruit or fowls for profit.

Some four years ago, when living in Chicago, I quite stirred up my corner groceryman by a request that he send me a basket of Elberta peaches. He was obliged to confess that he did not know the Elberta from any other peach. I think he is wiser by this time, but I have frequently noted that the average buyer and the average vender of fruit are alike generally indifferent to the names of the various kinds of peaches, if not wholly ignorant of them. Commission-men, however, have found that an acquaintance with the appearance and quality of different varieties is an important aid to their profits in handling them, and to the fruit-grower they are, or should be, as familiar as household words.

Perhaps it is known to but few in the North that a distinguished horticulturist of the South, Prof. R. N. Price, of the Texas Experiment Station, after giving years of careful study to the many different varieties of the peach, decided to arrange them in five groups differentiated from one another by their seed. This classification has been generally accepted by the experiment stations of the country as being, although not perfect, perhaps the best that can be made. It is illustrated by the accompanying cut, and the groups are named and numbered as follows: 1, the Peen-to group; 2, the South China group; 3, the Spanish group; 4, the North China group, and 5, the Persian group. It may be said that though this classification seems both scientific and adaptable to the purpose designed, it is likely to be of comparatively little use to horticulturists in general, for the characteristics of the different varieties so merge the one into the other that only about one half of the familiar kinds can be referred with certainty to one or the other of the groups. The greater part of the standard varieties belong either to the North China or the Persian groups, and there is an enormous list in which the shape and markings of the stone are so lacking in distinctness that they must be left quite unclassified.

I leave the subject, then, to the study of all orchardists who enjoy the puzzles of science. Nothing was further from my thoughts, I admit, when I wrote the title of this brief article, than the preparation of a scientific disquisition. I simply meant to make some general peach notes for the benefit of those who are not up in the study of scientific horticulture, but who know or would like to know a good peach when they see it. Or would they prefer to wait until they taste it?

A native of central Illinois, I was born, so to speak, in a peach orchard—that is, the window of my bedroom overlooked the long rows of trees, and my father, a friend of Nicholas Longworth and a student of A. J. Downing, was perhaps prouder of this orchard, whose care was the occupation of his leisure hours only, than he was of his achievements in his legitimate profession. And those peaches! Most of them were of the grafted Noblesse variety, than which no finer peach has been evolved by all the science and skill in the service of later-day orchards. The delicious red-cheeked Royal George also grew there, and one which we knew as the Early York, though whether it was the same as the York peaches so well known in Maryland orchards or not I cannot say. We had also a peach exactly like the clingstone Oldmixon, but we knew it by another name, which I cannot now recall. This was long before the days of refrigerator-cars and peach-crates. We lived far from a railroad, and when the peaches were ripe they were loaded into a wagon-box and jolted over the hills ten miles to the nearest large town. They always sold well, I remember, for though peaches grew more thriftily in the region of the Illinois bottom-lands than they do now, yet fruit was then more of a rarity, and not so abundantly brought to inland towns.

To-day, after many years spent in a great city, I find myself again a country dweller, and in the very heart of the land of peaches. And that brings me at last to my proper subject, for since the time when, half a dozen years since, I first invested in a Mississippi peach orchard I have found no subject more interesting than that of peach varieties and their most approved localities.

No variety of the peach, be it noted, does equally well in all parts of the United States. Several fine kinds will adapt themselves under intelligent tillage to various soils, but each has a favorite climate, apparently, and will not do its best except under preferred conditions.

## Varieties of the Peach

There is, perhaps, no more adaptable peach than the Crawford, both the early and late varieties. Originating in New Jersey, it has moved westward across the country to the Missouri Valley, yet always within a general limit of latitude. In Michigan it finds an atmosphere and soil very much like that of its native state, and there blossoms and bears luxuriantly, and reigns the king of the market. But neither the early Crawford nor the late variety of the same name thrives well in northern Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado or in the states south of Kentucky.

The list of the finest varieties of the peach is not very long even for all parts of the United States if we make the point of flavor the first consideration. There is the Foster, a large red peach, a native of Massachusetts, grown very largely in Eastern orchards, and also in Michigan and southern Illinois. Another Eastern peach that has been largely grown in Ohio and Illinois for years is the Noblesse, also known as the Montague, with greenish-white skin that bears streaks or irregular spots of red. Other fine peaches of Eastern orchards are the Susquehanna, the Amelia, the Crosby, the Large York, the Chinese Cling, the Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Freestone and the Smock, none of which, except the Mountain Rose, are more than occasionally found in the South, at least in commercial orchards. The Chinese Cling was set out extensively in Georgia in the first orchards started there, but its famous derivatives, the Emma and the Elberta, have now almost wholly displaced it. Among the good varieties well known in southern Illinois, Ohio and Missouri, and also largely grown in the Middle South are the White Heath, the Bidwell, the Bishop and the Wallace. The Lemon Cling is a peach of imperfect flavor for eating, but is admirable for canning purposes and a splendid bearer. It is a native of South Carolina, but thrives finely as far north as southern Illinois. Among delicious small peaches is the Oldmixon Cling, an old-fashioned grafted fruit known from Maryland

probable that the experiment of transporting American peaches from Georgia to London, which has been successfully carried on three years, would

have been an utter failure with any variety but Elberta. It is likely to hold its predominance in the market indefinitely, for it is estimated that fully four fifths of the peach-trees growing in Georgia are Elbertas, and in Mississippi there are undoubtedly more Elberta orchards than those of all other varieties combined. The variety has now become so well known that this year market reports and commission-men's circulars listed it at a special price, separate from and in advance of all other peaches. A large peach-grower, in speaking of the Elberta peach, says: "It is the most sensible of all varieties. It grows vigorously, is subject to no diseases, knows just how much fruit it can bear without breaking, never has to be thinned, is a good keeper, and pays better than any other peach ever grown." This variety was originated in 1889 by Samuel Rumph, of Marshallville, Ga., who derived it from the Chinese Cling, and by its means made his own fortune and that of innumerable other fruit-growers of the South.

Georgia has another favorite peach, a younger sister of the Elberta, known as the Emma. It is also derived from the Chinese Cling, and has some of the good qualities of the other, being of similar fine flavor and quite productive. It ripens a week or more later than the Elberta, which is an advantage to the fruit-grower. The tree, however, is far less vigorous. The Emma is but little grown in Mississippi.

A comparatively new market peach in the South is the Sneed, which was originated about twenty years ago in the orchard of Judge Sneed, near Memphis, Tenn. It was grown from the seed of a seedling of the Chinese Cling. It is a small peach, with slight virtues of flavor, but has found its way into commercial orchards because it is the earliest ripening peach known. It is ready for shipment from the 15th to the 20th of May. The Sneed has almost wholly displaced the peach known as the Alexander in Southern orchards. The latter was also an early peach, but was several days later than the Sneed, and had even less



southward to Georgia and west to Kansas. There is also the Royal George, a European peach, small, red, of exquisite flavor, which thrives finely in the South, and a similar American variety, the George IV., that is found in both Eastern and Western orchards. The excellent Hale's Early, also the Early York, both well known at the North, are derivatives of the George IV. peach.

Some distinctive Southern peaches, all more or less approved, are the Triumph, the Bishop, the Champion, the Angel (a small Chinese peach), the Druid Hill, the Reeves' Favorite, the Indian Blood, the Rareri, the Marshall, the Lady Ingold, the Waddell, the Muir (a dry peach, but exquisitely sweet), the Georgia Belle, the Carmen and the Sneed. Two fine peaches of Southern origin, and more or less grown here, are the R. E. Lee and the Sallie Worrell, the latter being a red-yellow peach that bears very heavily. Then there are the Husted peaches, all natives of Georgia. There are seven or eight of them, distinguished one from another by number, as Husted's No. 50, Husted's No. 52, etc. Most of them are yellow peaches, though two are white. The yellow varieties are probably of like origin. All of them are of good flavor, fine bearers and excellent for commercial purposes, being firm-fleshed and shipping well. There are also four varieties that were originated at the Georgia Experiment Station, known as Philip, Hobson's Choice, Admiral Dewey and Redding. These four are all of good flavor and heavy bearers, and are so much alike in taste and appearance that they might be supposed to be the same peach, but their dates of ripening, though near together, are not exactly the same.

Just at this time, however, the acknowledged queen of the peach markets, North and South, is the Elberta, a Southern peach which stands first not only for its excellent quality, but because it bears shipping unusually well. It is

virtue of flavor to recommend it, so it was pushed aside for the newer variety.

Another peculiar Southern peach is the Stinson, the latest ripening peach grown in this section. S. C. C.

### How California Fights Her Fruit-Pests

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1]

insects has become quite an art in California. In order to capture the reared insects for shipment, the breeding-case is darkened all around the outside, leaving the light at the top only. Then a lid is placed on the top of the case, the lid having been perforated and glass tubes placed in the holes. The light enters the tubes, and the insect naturally crawls toward the light, and soon finds itself within the tubes. As soon as each tube contains its quota of parasites it is taken out, and replaced with an empty one, and this process is continued until the breeding-case has been depopulated.

The insects are then sent out to the fruit-growers in infected districts through the mails. In the bottom of each tube is packed a little damp moss of the variety that does not turn sour. The open end of the tube is closed with cotton, which confines the insects, and at the same time admits sufficient air for the creatures to breathe. This arrangement is then placed in a mailing-tube open at both ends. In the lower end of the tube a cork is placed, and the glass tube containing the insects is placed in the mailing-tube and against the cork. In the other end of the mailing-tube another cork is placed, but the cork is so cut as to have an opening for the admission of air. They are then sent out by letter-postage, the stamp being placed on the tube, and over the cork, so that in cancelling the stamp at the post-office the blow falls upon the cork and does not endanger the glass. A card of instructions is sent out with each colony.



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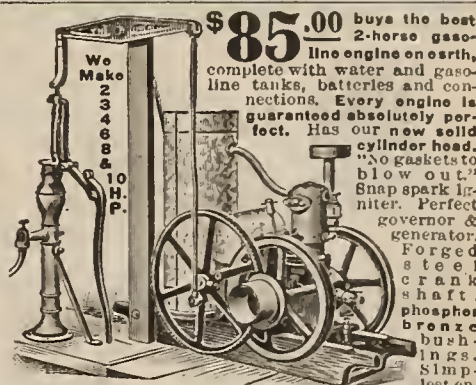
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### NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure.

A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

## Buying a Cow

I WENT forth to buy a cow. I found a man with some good-looking Jerseys. They were quiet, well formed and well fed, good udders and teats. The man said he would sell any of them, but wasn't anxious to sell any.

When they tell you that, it is sometimes a bluff, and sometimes the truth; and in buying cows I suspect it is just as well to be a judge of men—and especially of women, if they get into the deal—as of cows. But I wanted a good cow for a specific purpose, and was trusting my man, because the cows looked like cows one shouldn't be over-anxious to sell short of an over-consideration.

"Are your cows registered?" I asked. "No; they are just good cows. They wouldn't give more milk by having pedigrees, transfers and the rest of it."

"No," I assented; "but registration is an indication of pure blood, and the pedigree is valuable for the purpose of keeping trace of ancestors and a record of what their performances and relationships have been."

"Well, I am pretty sure on those points. I use a good bull on good cows, and feed them and their offspring well, and, as you see, have the cows."

I drove two apart as my choice of the lot. "How much for this one?"

"Sixty dollars."

"And this one?"

"One hundred and twenty dollars."

"Why the difference?"

"One makes three hundred pounds of butter in a year, the other four hundred. They each cost about two hundred pounds of butter for feed and labor, which allows the one twice the profit of the other. They were both sired by the same bull. The better one is from a cow that was almost as good as she is. I have owned four generations of her dams, and they have all been superior cows. I have developed five of the daughters of this cow to cowhood, and they have been good cows. Her sixth daughter will freshen soon, and she promises to be as good as her mother."

"The cheaper cow is from a cow I bought. I sold her after this cow was born. The dam of this cow was a pretty fair cow, but not equal to my old lines. This one is better than her dam, but will cost you less coin than the other cow."

This was a man who did not believe in registration nor in orthodox pedigree, yet in his head, to die with him, he had the pedigrees of all his cows, with records of the work of their ancestors. He was maintaining the excellencies of his herd on a foundation of heredity, yet would have flouted a suggestion that he was doing fine scientific breeding.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

## Weaning Calves

Not all the readers of the FARM AND FIRESIDE who handle cows run dairies, but some, like myself, raise calves to sell, and so I write a few items learned from experience in regard to weaning calves.

First, to make a fine animal a calf should not be weaned under six months old. Some wean at four and five months, but I have noticed that a calf does not seem to start to grow until it is four months old, and then part of the milk for two months longer makes a fine big fellow of him.

Wean one calf at a time, then the cows do not come up in a drove, and stand and bawl. Begin to wean at night, then both cow and calf will lie down. The next morning the cow will give down her milk, and go off with the other cows. Let the calf come to the same gate to which it has been accustomed, where the cow can see it. In two or three days wean another in the same manner. A large herd can be weaned in this way, and neither you nor your neighbors kept awake at night. MARGARET K. RILEY.

## Fattening Pigs and Wintering Brood-Sows on Alfalfa and a Grain Ration

So much has been said about the value of alfalfa as a substitute for corn in growing swine that in December, 1903, the experiment station decided to undertake a feeding experiment, using cut and ground alfalfa in connection with corn and other grains in fattening hogs.

An offer of the Payne Investment Company, at North Platte, Neb., to cooperate with the station made it possible to carry on the work under favorable conditions in the Platte Valley, where the leading question in pork-production is to grow pork with a maximum ration of alfalfa and a minimum grain ration. The alfalfa hay was run through an ensilage-cutter, chopping it into lengths of half an inch. The ground alfalfa was made by running it through a grinder.

As the recently established experimental

## Live Stock and Dairy

substation had not yet commenced operations, the company named above furnished the hogs and the feed, while the station furnished a man to care for the hogs and keep the records. Alfalfa was to be compared with shorts and with bran when either one half or three fourths of the food was corn-meal. These mixed feeds were also compared with a straight corn ration.

The corn was ground, so that it might be mixed better with the cut or ground alfalfa, and all was moistened with water before feeding. This prevented the feed from being blown by the wind, and induced the pigs to eat up the alfalfa better than they would otherwise have done.

On January 2, 1904, eight lots of pigs, with seven in each lot, were separated as evenly as possible, and placed for a week on a preliminary period of feeding, the experiment beginning January 9, 1904. The lots, with their average weights and rations fed, were as follows:

LOT	NUMBER OF PIGS	AVERAGE WEIGHT	RATION
1	7	85.7	Corn-meal
2	7	84.3	3/4 Corn and 1/4 Shorts
3	7	81.4	3/4 Corn and 1/4 Cut Alfalfa Hay
4	7	82.8	3/4 Corn and 1/4 Ground Alfalfa Hay
5	7	83.6	3/4 Corn and 1/4 Bran
6	7	82.8	3/4 Corn and 1/4 Shorts
7	7	85.7	3/4 Corn and 1/4 Cut Alfalfa Hay
8	7	86.8	3/4 Corn and 1/4 Ground Alfalfa Hay

These pigs were fed for twelve weeks on the ration named, being weighed every two weeks until the close of the experiment. One pig in Lot 5 was withdrawn after ten weeks' feeding, and his weight credited to the lot. After the tenth week there were but six pigs in Lot 5, and the earlier gains may have been somewhat affected by the presence of this pig in the lot. While bran is not generally considered a good food for pigs, the results here given may be lower than would ordinarily be obtained when bran is used to dilute corn.

The second table shows the average feed and gain for one pig in eighty-four days (twelve weeks). In this table, to secure the cost of gains, food-stuffs are figured as follows: Corn, sixty cents a hundred pounds, thirty-three and one half-cents a bushel; shorts, eighty cents a hundred pounds; bran, seventy-five cents a hundred pounds; cut alfalfa forty cents a hundred pounds, eight dollars a ton; ground alfalfa, eighty cents a hundred pounds, sixteen dollars a ton. The price of alfalfa allows liberally for the cost of running the hay through an ensilage-cutter, but may be too low to pay the cost of grinding.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS, FOOD AND GAIN FOR ONE PIG

Lot	First Weight	Last Weight	Total Gain	Daily Gain per Pig	Grain		Food to 100 Pounds Gain	Cost for 100 Pounds Gain
					Corn	Other Foods		
1	85.7 lbs.	172.1 lbs.	86.4 lbs.	1.028 lbs.	428.5 lbs.	.....	4.96 lbs.	\$2.97
2	84.3 lbs.	176.4 lbs.	92.1 lbs.	1.096 lbs.	821.75 lbs.	107.39 lbs. Shorts	4.66 lbs.	3.03
3	81.4 lbs.	171.4 lbs.	90.0 lbs.	1.071 lbs.	321.75 lbs.	107.39 lbs. Cut Alfalfa	4.77 lbs.	2.62
4	82.8 lbs.	172.1 lbs.	89.3 lbs.	1.062 lbs.	321.75 lbs.	107.39 lbs. Ground Alfalfa	4.81 lbs.	3.12
5	88.6 lbs.	156.3 lbs.	67.7 lbs.	0.80 lbs.	299.03 lbs.	99.82 lbs. Bran	5.89 lbs.	3.75
6	82.8 lbs.	158.5 lbs.	75.7 lbs.	0.901 lbs.	207.5 lbs.	207.5 lbs. Shorts	5.48 lbs.	3.84
7	85.7 lbs.	163.2 lbs.	77.5 lbs.	0.922 lbs.	211 lbs.	211 lbs. Cut Alfalfa	5.44 lbs.	2.72
8	86.8 lbs.	161.4 lbs.	74.6 lbs.	0.888 lbs.	211 lbs.	211 lbs. Ground Alfalfa	5.66 lbs.	3.96

This table shows that the largest daily gains were made on three fourths corn and one fourth shorts, but a gain practically equivalent was made at a lower cost where either cut or ground alfalfa was substituted for shorts in the ration. The cheapest gains were made on corn and cut alfalfa. Bran does not prove equal to either shorts or alfalfa when fed as one fourth of the ration to the pigs.

A ration three fourths corn and one fourth alfalfa produces greater gains than when one half alfalfa is fed. Where alfalfa is raised on the farm, and when there is no particular need to hasten growth in the pigs, a ration one half alfalfa hay and one half corn may give cheaper gains than when a heavier corn ration is fed.

Hogs which have been raised largely on alfalfa pasture will learn to eat the hay in winter without cutting with a machine, and to depend largely upon it where only a limited grain ration is fed, but a ration wholly alfalfa does not seem to give economical results.

This experiment shows that cut or ground alfalfa can be substituted for shorts at the same price, in fattening pigs.

Along with the foregoing experiment two lots of brood-sows were fed for a

period of eight weeks, until some of them commenced to farrow.

One lot of twenty-two young sows was fed one half corn and one half ground alfalfa, while another similar lot was fed one half ground barley and one half ground alfalfa. Both these lots made fine gains, and at farrowing-time produced large, strong litters, showing that the ration had been nearly ideal as a ration for brood-sows.

A lot of thirteen mature brood-sows weighing two hundred and fifty-eight pounds each were also placed on a ration of one fourth corn and three fourths alfalfa. They consumed two pounds of corn and six pounds of cut alfalfa a day. They continued on this ration throughout the winter, during the first five weeks without the withdrawal of any animals. These sows commenced to drop litters after the fifth week, so that records could not be kept after that time. At the end of the fifth week, on the above ration, the sows weighed an average of two hundred and sixty-four pounds. As their weight one week earlier was a little less than the original weight, it may be assumed that these hogs got an extra-good fill before the last weight, and that the ration fed was practically a maintenance ration. These sows kept in fine condition, farrowing during February and March, and saved large litters in every case. They were fed a ration one half corn or barley and one half alfalfa while suckling pigs.

These several experiments, including one hundred and thirteen animals in all, give excellent proof of the high nutritive value of alfalfa supplemented by a small corn ration.—Nebraska State Experiment Station.

## Mutton Chops

BOTH RARE AND WELL DONE

Sulphur or snuff rubbed through the fleece will destroy ticks.

The best single grain for breeding-sheep is oats. Bran is also good for breeding-ewes, to stimulate them and produce strong lambs.

Corn should be restricted to the fattening flock, and then must be fed with a nitrogenous food, such as clover hay.

Timothy hay is not suited to the needs of the sheep. Digestive disorders occur when timothy hay is fed, which often result in the loss of the sheep. Clover and mixed hay may be fed to the flock with good results.

Roots, when fed with grain, produce choice mutton. The sheep may be herded on the root-crop in the field, after which the cups can be pulled and stored before frost.

A few neglected sheep will eat up the profit of several good ones. Get rid of the unprofitable ones, and give the others good care.

Each sheep should be allowed five feet floor space and from eighteen inches to two feet at the rack.

The troughs for grain-feeding should be from ten to twelve inches wide, so that the sheep must eat slowly.

Racks which will prevent the chaff from getting in the wool should always be used.

A rack consisting of vertical slats, with a moderate slant, placed about two inches apart, will keep the fleece clean, as little or no hay is placed over the sheep's backs. The back of the rack may be given a slant to allow room for sufficient hay.

It is best in feeding not to carry the hay over the sheep's backs; it can be dropped from above to the racks, or placed in the racks from the ends or alleys.

Drinking-places should be provided which allow fresh water to be kept before the flock.

When winter lambs are reared, the ewes are shorn early in November, when the weather is moderate. A ewe with a full fleece cannot stand the warm quarters necessary for the winter lambs.—Farm Journal.

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Live Stock and Dairy

Water a Preventive of the Smut Disease

**T**HE dreaded smut disease may be expected to appear among cattle as soon as corn-fields are utilized for pasture. The disease manifests itself shortly after the cattle are first turned into the corn-fields. The symptoms are abdominal swelling, clogged bowels, inability to get up and extreme suffering. If taken in time there are remedies that cure, but in a large per cent of cases the result is death.

The disease is so common that most farmers are familiar with it, and possibly a majority of farmers in the corn-growing sections of the country have suffered from its effect. In this township alone last fall the loss was over one thousand dollars, and reports from other parts of the state indicate that the disease was even worse than here. The disease has received distinguished consideration, and numerous bulletins have been issued about it from high authorities. Farmers are warned against suddenly changing their cattle from grass to corn-stalks, and are also advised that the cause is "believed" to be the corn-smut taken into the stomachs. It is pronounced a hard disease to cure, and preventive measures are urged rather than directions given for treatment. The fact is the disease has not been closely diagnosed, the general statement being made that it is "believed" to be caused by corn-smut absorbing and completely drying up the digestive juices of the system. A cure can be effected by removing this clogging material, but the way to do it successfully and with certainty has not been found out.

That the disease can be prevented, and cattle given free range to stalk-pastures, is supported by observation in several hundred cases. Free access to water at all times of the day and night will render the disease ineffective, or rather inoperative, for it will not manifest itself in cattle so surrounded. The theory is that fodder requires more moisture to digest it than any other food, and without abundant water it dries in the stomach and bowels, and clogs up the canal after a few hours, causing death to result almost without exception. Farmers know that shredded fodder makes excellent bedding because of its absorbent properties, and it is preferred for this purpose for this reason. If their observation would extend to the condition of their cattle suffering from the so-called "smut" disease, a similar conclusion would suggest a remedy. That remedy is water at all times to be taken at the will of the

numbers you need brush and herbs of various kinds. The greatest objection anybody could have against these goats consists in their inclination to climb old rail fences that are in such a fix that they need to be repaired. They not only climb over, but crawl through any holes they possibly can. They are the most intelligent of animals. They naturally are not satisfied with what they can reach on one side of a fence; they also must know what there is on the other side of the fence. But if you keep a bell of good size on the lead-goat, and let your dog catch the lead-goat once in the orchard, garden or field, she will stay out of there thereafter, for they will always remember such things, as well as kind acts from your hands. We prefer to keep them in a pasture where they can roam around undisturbed, and no matter how much they scatter during the day, we always see them "pulling" for home before sundown, for they all love their home, especially if they are never abused at their home resting-place. They are great pets. They like to have a little salt to lick about twice a week, and if you will give them a few grains of corn they will be very thankful, and will expect you to give them a little corn, cotton-seed or oats the next evening. If you do not have suitable ranges for them it will be best not to bother with Angora goats.—H. T. Fuchs, in the Practical Farmer.

Importance of Form in Hogs

While symmetrical proportions in whatever animal form are pleasing to the eye, they really occupy a more important office in that they are a true indication of utility. Perhaps no more apt illustration of this truth can be pointed to than an incident which occurred at the St. Louis show-grounds. In the class for championship of fat barrows over one year there was a fairly good showing which included only winners of first honors in each of the different breeds. The competition was quickly narrowed down to a Poland-China, a Berkshire and a Yorkshire, the final decision being in favor of the Poland-China.

At the conclusion Judge Ferguson gave his reasons for this disposition of the ribbon, and in these remarks were included information as to the general character of hog demanded by the packer that should be kept in view by farmer and breeder alike. He explained that the winning hog excelled in having more even side and back lines and a more uni-



AN OLD FAVORITE

animal. When this is provided there will be no more deaths from "smut" disease. Smut in large quantities has been fed to cattle in experimenting with the disease, and water given frequently, and no bad result followed—in fact, the stock appeared to relish the smut, and thrived upon it.  
C. M. GINTHER.

Angora Goats

Your readers may be interested in Angora goats. Where you have no brush and no herbs for them you should not try to raise many of these Angoras, as they live mostly on brush and weeds. They will improve your range for all grass-eating stock, as they do not like grass as well as brush and weeds. A few can be raised almost anywhere, but where you want to raise them in large

form covering of flesh, less thickening of front shoulder, less flabbiness in belly and flank, better spring of rib, deeper ham, and a makeup that made a carcass which promised to cut up to better advantage and with a lesser proportion of waste than did the others. He called attention to the importance of a straight or slightly arched back, and gave his objections to a back that humps over the loin. His one criticism was that the animal lacked in length, and this criticism was mainly in line with the ideas of breeders present.

The quick-growing and early maturing hog, that which is most likely to please the eye by its smoothness and even proportions, is the one that commands the highest price at the markets.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

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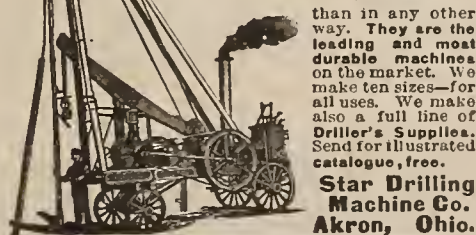


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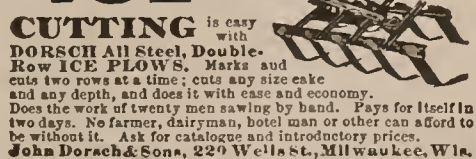
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## Lice-Indications

ONE of the sure indications of the large head-lice on chicks is sleepiness. If a chick is droopy, and seems to hang its head sleepily, lice of some kind are at work. Sometimes both adults and chicks will give evidence of the pressure of lice by gaping, as though choking, and in such cases the birds are so tortured that they cannot rest day or night, finally dying from exhaustion. The remedy is to anoint heads and throats with melted lard, and dust the bodies well with fresh insect-powder.

## Cracked Corn

Corn is cracked simply for convenience of feeding to chicks. It is best to allow the gizzard to reduce it. Whole corn contains about eleven per cent of protein, five per cent of fat, seventy per cent of starch, two per cent of crude fiber and one and one half per cent of mineral matter. The rest is water. There is no difference in whole or cracked corn, the loss of fine material being some of the starch, and the flinty matter of the outer skin, which is silicious and of no value. Cracking the corn only reduces it in size, otherwise the composition of the corn remains unchanged, though the finer it is cracked the greater the loss.

## Weak Legs

Frequent inquiries come to the FARM AND FIRESIDE regarding weak legs in chicks. There are various causes. It happens when chicks are kept on damp ground, or when they are in a damp place at night, as well as when sulphur is given (which is frequently an ingredient of condition-powders). When chicks are apparently healthy, have good appetites and grow rapidly, weak legs may be caused by forced feeding, their growth being so rapid that the legs are incapable of supporting the bodies. In such cases no danger need result—in fact, it is a favorable indication. Simply feed less, giving bone-meal and plenty of finely chopped green food, using millet-seed in litter to induce them to scratch.

## Buy Your Stock this Month

Readers are again urged to buy their pure-bred stock in the fall. Here are some of the advantages of buying in the fall season, or even later: The breeder has a larger stock on hand from which to select. He has more birds than he can accommodate, and will "thin out" at a sacrifice. As business is dull at this season, he can do a better part for you. If he is compelled to keep his stock over until spring he will add the extra expense, and if eggs are in demand he will not sell at all. In the spring the yards are then made up, and the breeder will not break his mating. Hens and pullets of any breed are seldom to be had in the spring. By buying young birds now you may get the best, as the best birds cannot be well selected until they are matured. Cockerels are in excess now; you cannot appoint a better time than the present to secure one.

## Chicks Dying in the Shells

Frequently the farmer will experience what are termed "poor hatches," for it is not unusual when eggs are being incubated for some of them to fail to hatch. If the eggs are under a hen it seems to be accepted, but if in an incubator the cause is demanded. Chicks die under hens as well as in incubators. Put ten eggs under a hen, and at least two (on an average) will fail to hatch, the chicks dying in the shells. This seems but a slight loss, and is not noticed, but in an incubator it is twenty chicks in every hundred eggs. No two eggs are alike, consequently when some of the eggs hatch it proves clearly that the conditions, so far as the incubator or hen may be concerned, were correct; for if this was not so none of the eggs could possibly hatch at all, those not hatching being inferior to the others, or lacking in some essential requisite to success. Why the eggs may not hatch, and the chicks die in the shells, must be sought for where the cause cannot easily be discovered. The hens that laid the eggs may be too fat (which will cause weak chicks or none), the males may be too young, or the eggs may be from immature pullets or from inbred fowls, or from hens that are diseased. The difficulty is not always with the incubator or hens, but often with the eggs. The eggs frequently used are from many different hens, and indeed it would be a surprise if one could succeed in securing a full hatch when there are so many parents to the eggs and so many unknown conditions must be met.

## Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

## Ground Meat

The ground meat used by poultrymen, and purchased in a fine condition, is first pressed by powerful machinery, in order to extract all the oil, and then ground. In order to derive all the oil, the meat must be thoroughly heated, and steam is used for that purpose, the pressure being applied while the steam is passing through the meat, which thoroughly cooks it. The bones are allowed to remain with the meat, as the marrow is also extracted, and that which the poultryman procures is really just what he desires—the nitrogenous matter. The meat is the refuse of hotels, the offal of slaughter-houses, and even the pickings of the slop-barrels, all of which is thoroughly disinfected during the process of steaming. Ground meat and "animal meal" are the same.

## Straw-Color

White fowls sometimes lose their clear white as they get well into summer or near the close of the year. It is known as "straw-color," and no white breed is entirely exempt. It is not due to the food, but is caused by the direct rays of the sun. Where fowls are kept in the shade the straw-color is not so deep in hue. It may also partially disappear (by bleaching) where the birds are kept out of the action of the sun. Old hens show the straw-color more than pullets. When the fowls molt, the new feathers are white, and the birds again have the clear, beautiful appearance so desired, but the straw-color begins again, and gradually deepens until the next molt. There is no remedy except to keep the birds in the shade. The straw-color gets deeper as the bird approaches the molting-period, and when the new feathers appear they are very white and free from "straw," but as the months roll around the tint again deepens. It does not indicate impurity, as it may happen in the best of flocks. There is no remedy for straw-color that gives permanent results.

## Green Foods

After grass is gone the farmer may use rye for his fowls for a while, and in winter cabbage and sliced turnips will serve as excellent additions. Ensilage is used for poultry on some farms, the fowls selecting the tender portions. The fowls prefer green food of a tender kind. Unfortunately there is no way of controlling the supply of tender green grass, and there is really no substitute for such food that completely fills the requirements. If green food cannot be had in winter, then the aim should be to at least allow of something that is bulky. If the grass in the summer is hard and coarse, then something should be grown that will provide tender herbage, which can be done by sowing every growing-month millet, kale, mustard, or even turnips. Many weeds, such as purslane, ragweed, pigweed, etc., are relished when young. When fowls are penned, the tendency is to overfeed. It is difficult to convince many that they feed too much, yet overfeeding is the cause of nine tenths of the drawbacks that are met with in the keeping of poultry. Corn and wheat have done much to destroy the hopes of beginners, for they usually rely upon it almost exclusively.

## Dried Blood for Poultry

The price of dried blood fluctuates, as it is largely used as fertilizer. When buying dried blood, do not allow tankage to be substituted. Fresh blood obtained from the butcher may be mixed with corn-meal, cooked, and fed to the flock. Dried blood contains from ten to fourteen per cent of nitrogen. If the nitrogen is multiplied by six and one fourth, the result is the amount of protein contained. Nitrogen sells at from twelve to fourteen cents a pound, according to the demand. It is very concentrated, containing only about thirteen per cent of water. The price for one hundred pounds of dried blood should be from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars at retail, according to location. It is cheap at two dollars for poultry-food. One pound of dried blood, two pounds of corn-meal, one pound of middlings and one fourth of a pound of linseed-meal should make an excellent morning mess for fifty hens. It should be given every other morning, allowing cut clover hay on alternate days. At noon give a gill of millet-seed, and at night allow wheat or corn. Many formulas have been given for feeding, but dried blood as a cheap source from which to obtain the nitrogenous substances so necessary to the production of eggs should be re-

sorted to, as it will be profitable to feed blood to the fowls in any form. Blood has been found to be one of the most valuable egg-producing foods known, as it is exceedingly rich

in albumen (nitrogenous), which supplies the white of the egg. Liver and lean meat also serve the same purpose, but they are not as rich in albumen as blood. Dried blood contains fifty-eight per cent (over one half) of digestible crude protein (albuminoid). Fresh blood is nearly of the same composition, only it contains more water and is more digestible. To feed dried blood it may be mixed with bran or meal, scalded, or cooked as bread. Fresh blood may be mixed in the same manner, and cooked with bran, or boiled in a bag; or it may be prepared by adding a pint of blood to a quart of water, allowing it to boil, thickening with ground grain while boiling until very stiff, and then setting aside to cool. One pound of blood (mixed with other foods) fed to fifty hens three times a week is sufficient. It is best not to feed fresh raw blood to poultry in preference to the dried article, as the fresh blood may lead to bad habits, such as feather-pulling, etc. Liver, the neck of beef, blood, milk-curd, the gluten of wheat, linseed-meal and ground fish are all albuminoids, or nitrogenous foods.

## Consumers and Fresh Eggs

Fresh eggs sell at all seasons and in all markets. Cold-storage eggs, or those that are pickled in brine or lime, do not interfere with the prices of strictly fresh eggs. Consumers, however, do not always know where to buy the best, and many of them, in order to procure strictly fresh eggs, are satisfied when they can get them from some "old farmer." But even the "old farmer" is not always wiser than the customer, allowing for producing them himself with the aid of the hens, as some "old farmers" buy eggs, or bring them to market for their neighbors. There is a great deal of "faith" in buying eggs, and much depends on "confidence" and from whom they are purchased. When the markets are well supplied the least desirable goods bring very low prices. It is then that the poultryman ventilates his opinion of the commission merchant, and charges him with many sins that should be laid at the door of the poultryman himself. If everything sold in the market depended on quality, much light would be thrown on the business of buying and selling. The farmer has many advantages, however, if he only will use them. If he had a reputation as one who made a practice of selling choice poultry and eggs he would soon find the commission merchants seeking his articles, and they would compete with each other in the endeavor to secure his trade. It would require some extra time and labor for the farmer to establish this reputation, but that is no more than is required of men engaged in any other industry. Make a reputation, however, and it will last for life, or as long as the farmer maintains it. Prices can be kept up by quality, and if the merchant quotes one price the farmer can then demand more. There are always two in a bargain, and the one who has the advantage will dictate the price. The merchants who sell eggs know that the customers are willing to pay extra prices for fresh eggs, and that they frequently judge of the quality of eggs by the prices asked; the merchants, also, when fresh eggs are scarce, sometimes select the best on hand, and add from two to five cents on the price. If they did not do so the customer would not buy them. This shows that the customers are willing to pay something extra for a good article, and they will pay the extra price more willingly to the farmer than they will to the merchant.

## Inquiries Answered

**NESTS.**—"Subscriber" asks which are "the best materials for nests." Cut straw, cut hay, or refuse from the hay-loft, are excellent. There are many materials suitable, but those mentioned are equal to any.

**MEAT FOR POULTRY.**—J. S., Elkton, Md., desires to know of "a substitute for meat for poultry." There is no material equal to fresh meat for poultry, the best substitute being cut bone, animal-meal, dried blood or linseed-meal.

**WILD TURKEYS.**—E. E., Afton, N. Y., requests information in regard "to the crossing of domestic turkeys with the wild variety." Such experiments (made at the Rhode Island Experiment Station) demonstrate that the wild blood gives vigor and lessens the liability of loss of chicks, but for the farm a gobbler that is one fourth or one half wild should be preferred.







## Riparian Rights

W. H. H. Riparian rights, as the term is generally used, are such as follow or are connected with the ownership of the banks of streams or rivers. You should appeal to the land-commissioner at Washington, D. C. Perhaps the most effectual way would be to call the attention of your congressman and the senators of your state to the matter. I am satisfied that if the matter is rightfully brought to the attention of the government that you will be protected.

## Inheritance

A. C. C. asks: "A. was left a widower with two children. He married again, and had several children, and then died, leaving no will. They had real estate in California. Can the widow will the property to her children alone, or would the first two come in for equal shares?"

This property would be controlled by the laws of California, and in that state when a man dies, leaving a widow and children, one third goes to the widow, and the remainder to all of his children equally. The widow might will her one third to whom she might desire.

## Inheritance in Kentucky

G. C. inquires: "A lady in Kentucky married, and inherited a tract of land from her father by will. She died, leaving one child, a son. The son lived to be twenty-two years of age, and died single and without a will. The father married again, and had children by his second wife. Can the father inherit the land of the son of the first wife, to sell or dispose of as he chooses, or does it revert to the brothers and sisters of the first wife, who inherited it from her father's estate?"

As I understand the laws of Kentucky the father would inherit this land from the son, and not the brothers and sisters of the son's mother.

## Consideration in Deed

E. J. M., Illinois, asks: "What is the nature of a warranty deed saying one dollar and other valuable considerations? Is it good, or would it hold as good in case of the death of the owner as if it had been stated in plain figures? Could each child of his surviving heirs inherit the same amount in case the father or mother was dead if said deed is signed without the presence of a notary public?"

The deed would be good so far as the consideration is concerned. In Illinois witnesses are not necessary, but the deed must be acknowledged before the proper officer—that is, a master in chancery, notary public, etc.

## Settlement of Division and Line Fence

O. S., Washington, asks: "A. bought one acre already fenced, but in bad condition. Wishing to put up new fences, he had a reliable engineer survey said acre, and found the old line of fences out all the way from six to fifteen feet. He notified B., adjoining, and showed him the new survey, but B. doubts the new survey. A. told B. to have his place surveyed, but he has not done it. A. wants to have a new fence put up, and is anxious to have this matter straightened out. Can A. make B. move whatever is in the way of the new survey?"

The fence law of the different states is fixed by statute, and as the legislatures meet frequently and often make changes, it is difficult to give the statute law of the different states correctly. Generally fence controversies are placed in the hands of township trustees, fence-viewers, county commissioners, county courts and similar bodies. If these bodies cannot settle the matter, then you will need to employ a lawyer and take it to court.

## Right to Plant Trees Near Line

J. C. would like to know: "We have a neighbor who has a few acres adjoining us. Last spring he built a house, and now he wants to beautify his yard. A short time ago I saw that he had planted cherry and peach trees less than two feet from the line. I called his attention to the fact, as I thought that trees must be planted a certain number of feet from the line. He politely informed me that he had never heard of such a law. He thought it was necessary only to plant them on his ground. He did not consider where the roots and branches reached. Is there any law?"

Unless there is a special law of your state, which I doubt, your neighbor can plant his trees as close to the line as he sees fit. If the branches overlap your land, and you don't like it, you can cut them off. If you can show that you will be particularly injured, you might get the court to enjoin their planting. There is a case in Vermont where a railroad company was enjoined from planting trees on its line for a fence because of its injury to the adjoining owner.

## The Family Lawyer

By JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

## Right to Fruit Near Line

A. F. inquires: "A. has a fruit-tree that is close to the line at B.'s farm. Can A. go on B.'s land to pick the fruit off the limbs that extend over the line, and can B. pick the fruit that is on his side, or cut off the limbs that extend over the line?"

A. cannot go on B.'s land to pick the fruit from the limbs. If the fruit drops on the ground, A. can pick it up. B. cannot pick the fruit. He can, however, lop off the limbs that protrude over his land.

## Right to Dam Stream

J. A railroad company has no right to dam a stream flowing through your land, or in any way interfere with its natural course. If it does, and you are injured, it is liable. You have a right to the water of this stream in the way nature gives it. If the dam should break, and you are injured, the company would be liable. If it riles up the water to your injury it is liable. Your neighbor has no right to take the spring-branch out of its natural channel, and put it upon your land in a different place than where it naturally flows.

## Negligence—Runaway Horse

F. L. R. asks: "When a man hires a gentle horse and a cutter from a livery-barn, and the horse runs away, injures itself, and the cutter is ruined, who stands the loss?"

That depends entirely upon who was negligent. If the person hiring the horse was using him as a good and prudent man would use a gentle horse, and the horse ran away, it would be the owner's loss. If the person hiring, however, used him in a negligent manner, and he ran away, he would be liable. If the horse was hired as a gentle horse, and was not, the hirer was only bound to use that degree of care that a gentle horse would require.

## Contract to Copy Letters

A. S. says: "We answered an advertisement in a city daily to copy letters at home at so much a thousand, paid weekly. Their guarantee reads as follows: 'We send you the paper in lots of five hundred by express prepaid as often as needed. There is nothing to do whatever but copy the letters. No addressing or selling—and we will positively send you the pay on the same day your work is received. We guarantee you work for at least one year. We think this is so plain that you cannot misunderstand us, and we, for our part, do not want to take refuge behind some cleverly worded sentence that implies one thing and means another.' Their proposition was to send one new practical type-writer, guaranteed for two years, with supplies, instruments, etc., and we were to deposit two dollars and fifty cents with them, which amount was to be returned to us if for any reason we wished to give up the work after we had finished one thousand letters. Their reason for asking for the deposit was not because they thought we would not do the work, but because they could not send machines to unknown persons without exacting a guarantee of good faith, so they said. The advertisement was answered about the first of February, 1903. In their application-blanks they asked how much time we could devote to copying the letters. We gave half a day, and possibly more, as our answer. When the type-writer came, it was nothing more than a toy, and could not, even with good care, give good service for two years, as guaranteed, as those letters most frequently used would become worn. They failed to send the letters prepaid, and another person took the letters out of the office for us and paid the express. The five hundred letters were completed some time in March, 1904, and mailed to them, but they sent no answer at that time nor since, although we have written them two or three times. Is not this a fraudulent use of the mails? They have violated their guarantee, and why are they not liable to punishment?"

You are not out much. You sent them two dollars and fifty cents, paid a little express-bill, and copied five hundred letters. I guess you have about paid for the machine. At least, I would keep the machine until they settled, and if they didn't settle I would sell the machine for my pay after notifying them to that effect. You might notify the post-office authorities, and see what they would do.

## Collection of Note

O. B. asks: "A. made a contract for a sewing-machine, payable any time within three years, signing a note to that effect. After a month he got notice from the state agent of Illinois that the note was due July 1st, and must be paid. Can they collect it if the note says July after date if his property is owned jointly between man and wife?"

I presume that you were not careful enough in ascertaining the way the note was written. You must always be on your guard when dealing with smooth-tongued agents; in fact, you should never sign any paper, especially a note, without knowing exactly what are its contents. I rather think the note can be collected. The fact that the property is owned jointly between you and your wife would not excuse you, provided it was not exempt by law. In Illinois a householder is allowed a farm or lot used as his residence to the value of one thousand dollars, and three hundred dollars' worth of other property.

## Collecting Subscription, etc.

W. T. B. says: "A. took a paper for three years from B., paying in advance at the end of each year, and B. sent it for two years more. A. did not pay for it, but took the paper out of the post-office. Can B. collect the money from A., and how? Can B. make A. bear the expense of collecting, or will it pay B. to collect the amount, it not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents, and A. and B. living a long distance apart, in different states?"

I do not think it can be collected. If A. was in the habit of paying in advance, and refused or neglected to do so at a certain time, this was notice to B. that A. did not intend to continue his subscription. B. could not make A. bear any part of the expense of collecting the note unless he sued on it and got judgment, and considering the amount, etc., I should think it unlikely that this would be done. However, it is right to the publisher that when a party wishes his subscription to stop to notify the publisher of that fact. It is hardly right for a person to read a paper for a couple of years, using another's property, without compensating him in some manner for it.

## Right to Will Property

J. S., Missouri, inquires: "If a widow with two children marries a man, and he lives at her home, which was her first husband's property, and she has a house of her own, would she have a lawful right to will her right in her first husband's property and her own property in her own name to her two children without her present husband signing it? Would it be legal for her to write the will herself with two disinterested persons as witnesses?"

By the laws of Missouri the widow has a life estate in her first husband's property, and therefore you would have no interest in your first husband's property that you could will away. However, if you had a child by your first husband you can elect to take a child's share, and this will be yours absolutely, and you can will this and your own share to whomsoever you may choose. You can write your own will, although I hardly advise you to do so. If you do, make it short and simple. Sign it at the end, and have two disinterested persons to witness your signature.

## Inheritance

O. B., Illinois, says: "A. married, and had three children. Her husband died, and A. married again, having one child. A. married the third time, and has three children living. The child of the second husband married and died before she was twenty-one. In case A. dies, who will inherit her property? Her second husband left a considerable amount of real estate and money. The husband of the child of A.'s second husband is still living."

The question in the above case is whether the husband of the child of the second husband, or the mother, will get the property. When the second husband died the widow got a life estate in one third of his real estate, and she also got one third of his personal property absolutely. The remainder went to his child. When this child died, one half of her real estate and all of her personal property went to her husband. The remainder would go back to her mother.

## Inheritance—Adoption

A. N. S. wants to know: "If a child lives in a family from the age of two years until married, and his name is written in the family Bible with the names of the other members of the family, can he inherit property the same as the children, according to the law of the state of New York?"

I would say the child cannot inherit from his foster-parents. There is only one way that a person not the child of another can inherit his property, which is by legal adoption by a proper court.

## Right to Have Road Fenced

H. C. W. asks: "Our farm is about one fourth of a mile from the main road, and we have a deeded road thirty feet wide to the main road. There is no fence along this road, and the parties on each side have neglected to fence it, so we have to have a gate at each end of it and keep it closed up. By what process can we force the parties mentioned to fence their land or open the road?"

I do not think there is any way that you can compel the parties to fence the road. You might, however, take down the gates; and in that way compel them to put up a fence or have their land out in the commons.

## New Line-Fence Law in Ohio

E. K. says: "In FARM AND FIRESIDE of July 15th, under the heading of 'Right to Remove Line Fence,' in your reply you say, 'B. can take away his share of the fence, provided he proceeds according to law.' Now, I think if you will look at the new fence laws in the advance sheets in the clerk's or auditor's office, on page 138 you will find that all line fences are required to be built and maintained. This law requires a landowner to build one half of the adjoining landowner's fence whether his land is inclosed or not. This is virtually compelling one owner to build the fence solely for his neighbor's benefit. In your opinion is this new law constitutional? Would it be advisable to make a test case?"

At the time the matter of July 15th left my hands the advance sheets of the Ohio laws were not out, but the change in the fence law received my attention even before the above came to hand. But you state the law correctly, and while it seems to make an injustice, I doubt very seriously whether the law will fail for want of being constitutional. The fence laws are in the nature of police regulations, and rest entirely in the discretion of the legislature.

## Building-Contract

W. Y. W. inquires whether the following represents a safe investment:

"DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter of the 6th inst., we beg to inclose circular descriptive of our plan.

"If you desire to purchase a two-thousand-dollar property, you can do so in the following manner: Take out two contracts, then between the first and the tenth of each month following you will have to pay us three dollars and fifty cents until we can mature your contract, which will be between six months and two years. As soon as the contracts mature, we will buy or build you a two-thousand-dollar property, and you can pay us back at the rate of eleven dollars and fifty cents a month.

"We charge a fee of five dollars for each contract, which amount is not credited to the purchase price of the property. If you desire to use an amount of money that comes between even contracts, you can do so, and pay us fifty-seven and one half cents a month for each one hundred dollars you desire to use. All money paid into this company, both before and after maturity, is credited to the total purchase price of property.

"We do not loan money under any circumstances until contracts have been taken out and matured.

"We inclose you an application-blank, which you can fill out for the number of contracts you desire to take out, forward same to us with the fee, and we will immediately send you contracts for your signature."

I cannot answer whether the company is safe or not. I presume it is. But all investment companies depend for their safety not only upon the plan pursued, but upon the reliability of the men in control. Whether the plan proposed is a profitable one if honestly conducted you can figure out for yourself. It is a good rule never to invest money in an institution that is managed away from home without a thorough examination into its solidity. If the institution is a home one, you know or can easily ascertain the character of the men in control; if it is away from home, then it is a matter of more difficulty. Usually local banks can give some information.



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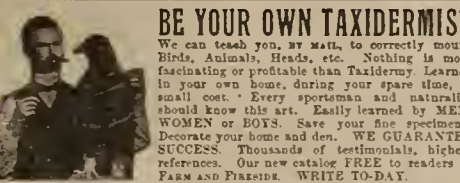
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The Oakland \$8.25, the Amazon \$13.50, Brunswick \$16.95, the Famous Windsor \$14.70, 15.85, and 16.35; the Damascus \$17.75, 19.85, 20.35, 21.75 and 23.95. The finest line of high-grade machines you can find anywhere. Don't buy a machine until you have seen our catalogue and read our liberal 90-day trial offer and our binding 10-year guarantee. No other firm is prepared to sell machines with the valuable features that ours possess at anywhere near our price. Let us send you our fine illustrated catalogue. You will be surprised at the prices we make on really high-grade, honestly made machines. Ask for Sewing Machine Catalogue. We will send it by return mail.

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**The Grange**

BY MRS. MARY E. LEE

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Galbreath

'Success treads on every right step.—Emerson.

**H**APPY indeed that people who have in their midst one who counts for naught their demurrings, but who proves to them the justice of his plan, and gives to them blessings they dared not dream. His prowess and chivalry become common praise, and the beginnings that seemed humble and obscure to the unenlightened are trails blazing with light.

Few of those who enjoy the state library realize how true is this of the work of the librarian. C. B. Galbreath, and his wife, Ida K. Galbreath. In 1896, when Mr. Galbreath was called to fill the office of state librarian, but a small handful of Ohio's citizens took note of the fact. Today there is scarcely a township but feels the touch of the far-sighted work that is being carried on.

In 1896 none but state officials were entitled to the use of the library. By a liberal construction of the law the Board of Library Commissioners authorized the opening of the library to the public. "The people own the books, the people should read them," was the thought of the librarian, and he projected the plan of circulating libraries, the persons receiving them to pay the transportation-charges both ways. The first year but two libraries were sent out; last year the number exceeded nine hundred.

The next step was to strengthen the library. Men eminent in the various departments of study and activity were consulted, and the best books bearing on that particular phase were added. The history alcove is particularly prolific, and one of the best in the United States. Mr. Galbreath has collected manuscripts of historical interest to Ohio people, and which will become priceless relics as time rolls on. The state library has thus become a depository of the state, as well as a vast field for research and general reading.

In all of the work Mrs. Galbreath has been a co-worker. She is now in charge of the circulating-library department. She brings to her work skill, devotion to the cause, and a broad and comprehensive sympathy for those who are hungering and thirsting for good books. She is possessed of rare grace of mind and charm of manner, and those who come near her instinctively confide in her. "To know her is to love her, to name her but to praise." And it is to her unswerving devotion, her patient, painstaking work, that the vast influence of that branch of the state library that circulates among the people is due. It has required courage and fortitude, skill and knowledge to build up such a department, and Ohio's debt is great to this slight woman for the splendid work she is doing. Away up in the third story, reached by three flights of stairs, fifty steps, day after day, away from the glare and huzzas of the world, she directs that work which is bringing intellectual solace and stimulus to thousands of readers in the state of Ohio.

These two are building up a state library that makes the patriot thrill with pride. They are not content to drift along the easiest way, but are doing a work that makes their need felt. They are creating for the state an enviable position among the sister states as possessing a good working library, and for themselves a position that it will be difficult to fill. They have created and stimulated library spirit throughout the state. New libraries have been established, old ones strengthened, and pride in library matters fostered. Possibly in no state is there greater library spirit, and it is being manifested in the increased purchase of books for home and public libraries.

**Ohio State Grange**

Ohio State Grange will convene at Warren December 20th, a week later than usual. This was due to the opera-house being engaged for the preceding week.

The Patrons of the Western Reserve are sparing no pains to make the session a happy and profitable one. It is near the home of State Master Derthick, and his genial influence will be felt in the arrangements. The Western Reserve is strongly organized; her people are possessed of a high degree of culture; her hospitality is abundant and spontaneous. She will extend a hearty welcome.

Good music is assured. Degree-teams will demonstrate the work of two of the degrees. Ample committee-rooms have been provided at the opera-house, also a large room for the deputies' meetings. Hotel Elliott is headquarters; rates two dollars a day, two in a room. A few rooms can be had for two dollars and fifty cents a day, one in a room. Other hotels and the homes of the city will furnish ample accommodations at from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents a day. Let every Patron who possibly can go to Warren. The deputies' meetings, which are getting to occupy so large a place in the hearts of the people, promise to be especially interesting this year.

**A Correction**

In my report of the Ohio Experiment Station exhibit at the state fair I credited Professor Parrott, now of the Geveva station, with the insect display. Professor Goddard and his assistant, Mr. Houser, had this most excellent and instructive exhibit in charge. I am glad to make this correction. Professor Goddard and Mr. Houser are making a special study of the Hessian-fly problem, and have made some interesting discoveries that will save the farmers thousands of dollars every year.

**The Observatory**

He is indeed a blind man whose intellectual faculties have not been trained to perceive spiritual beauty. But his disease is self-curable. One hour's study of the masters daily will yield a larger increment of happiness than ten hours of work for worldly gain. Three hours of such daily study will in time effect a complete cure.

"To get a living" is the mandate given to every son of man. Men's estimates of what constitutes a "living" vary as the stars in heaven. To some it means food, shelter and clothing only; to the enlightened it means this and more—books, travel, pictures, solitude, and leisure to get the best each contributes. He alone can be said to live who exacts from all their tribute.

The lessons the first four degrees of the grange teach are faith, hope, charity, fidelity. Did you ever think how these are woven into the life of every one, no matter how low or exalted his station? Examine the teachings of any of our great fraternal organizations, and you will find they are founded on the bed-rock of unity and charity, bound by the ties of brotherly love. At each meeting these lessons are firmly impressed. Is it not a good place for you to take your wife and son and daughter?

The highest type of self-interest is "enlightened selfishness," as Bentham termed it. It is "safe," expedient, economical. Just as it is "safe" to obey the Mosaic law, so does "enlightened selfishness" show it is "safe" to be considerate of the lives of others. Every man strives to outdo his neighbor. Throw a stone at the house of a man, and he will fill his pockets with rocks to hurl at you. Throw him a flower, and he will exhaust field and garden and wood to find a lovelier one for you.

Now, thousands have secured their neighbor's subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE, and sent it in to help get the million. Why don't you do the same? Is it not a very small and easy thing for you to do?—just a little favor.

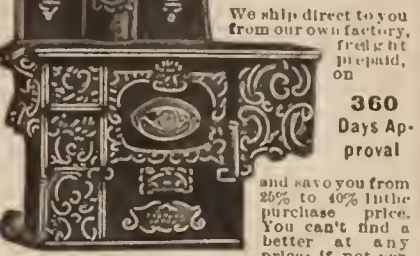


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- KALAMAZOO HOT BLAST STOVE for soft coal.
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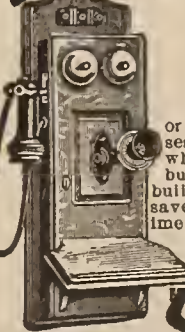
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A Wonderful Garden in Miniature

FOR more than fifty years Herman R. Rauch, of Lebanon, Pa., has been at work on a miniature garden, which to-day is a veritable wonderland. Flowers, plants, oyster and clam shells, stones, cinders, small pieces of wood and rocks are the materials used in its novel construction.

The first thing that attracts one's attention upon a visit to the garden of wonders is a large bell made of oyster-shells. It stands at the entrance to the park, which, by the way, Mr. Rauch utilizes as an attractive place for serving ice-cream during the warmer seasons. Once within the inclosure, the mound covered with Egyptian characters first attracts a person. Near this mound is the Temple of Eros, wherein dwells the Goddess of Love, which is represented by a maiden surrounded by numerous attendants, all bowed in an attitude of worship. Fairy cherubs hold torches and have in their arms freshly cut flowers, which Mr. Rauch is careful to place there every day. Adjoining this temple is a miniature forest, within which are stationed armed soldiers, to protect the fair goddess.

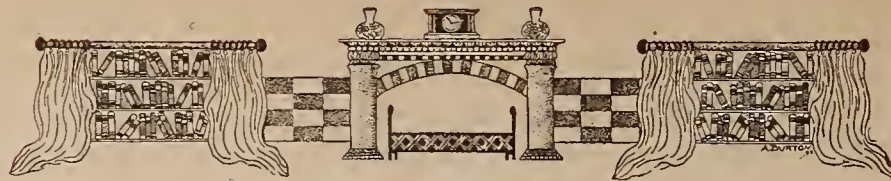
The Goddess of Liberty is represented under an arc of forty-five stars, in the middle top of which is a red star representing the District of Columbia. Leading up to the south side is a solid stone stairway, at the top of which, beautifully laid out, are castles, churches, colleges, etc. The stairway has a railing on both sides, while trailing English ivy is twisted about the railing. On both sides of the steps are lanterns, with the national colors—red, white and blue—fitted in them. On the west side are found the fountains and streams, which when lighted in the evening present a very beautiful sight.

As one strolls through the park, historic occurrences as well as tales of ancient lore are forcibly brought to mind. Here and there are seen ruined palaces, the walls of which are crumbled and fallen, chariot-wheels broken, and other pictures which recall the awful story of Pompeii. Nero and his court are prominently shown, and near by can be seen true likenesses of Napoleon and Wellington. Manila Bay is represented, and on its waters can be seen Dewey's squadron, the scene made gay and patriotic by a liberal display of American flags and bunting. Many characters prominent in history and men of letters are carved and molded out of stone. Among the most prominent are Roosevelt in Rough Rider costume, Edward VII. in his coronation-ropes, Sir Walter Raleigh offering his cloak to haughty Queen Bess, and Dickens with an immense goose-quill behind his ear.

Here and there can be seen a boy or two fishing, children gathering flowers, trains carrying excursionists from the heat of the city to the country or seaside resorts, all in miniature. It is truly a wonderful piece of work.

A reproduction of the city of Washington is there, and prominently can be seen the White House, Treasury Department, Congressional Library, Smithsonian Institute, and a trolley-line to convey Lilliputians to Washington's old home at Mt. Vernon.

Mr. Herman R. Rauch, who has built this wonderful garden, is now eighty-one years of age. He is a musician, and has mastered the violin, cornet, trombone, piano and other instruments. Mr. Rauch has been a cripple since his birth, and was therefore denied



Around the Fireside

many of the games of boyhood. His time he utilized in reading. Ancient history especially interested him, and it was from his reading of the great walls, fortresses and gardens of the early Romans and Britons that he got his idea of building a garden. He was only ten years old when the initial stone was laid.

Knots and Hitches

There are three knots abhorred by sailors—the "granny's-knot," the "horse-knot" and the "antigallant hitch"—the last meaningless name being applied to any twisted tangle which a landsman may put into a rope in the effort to tie it tightly. The "horse-knot" is well known on shore; it is the knot made by a farmer in his hitching-strap, and is solemnly taught to farm boys as part of their education. It is an abomination, for with a greasy strap and a restive horse it may jam so tightly that a great deal of trouble may be encountered in attempting to loosen it.

other side, and down through the kink, alongside its own part.

The bight of a rope is the middle, or standing, part, and a running-bowline is a bowline-knot tied around the bight, forming a running-noose. Though not so good as a hangman's knot in certain deterrent and conclusive ceremonies in the West, cow-boys and vigilance committees are satisfied with it, though they never tie a running-bowline on the neck of a horse, for it is hard on the horse.

A rolling-hitch (No. 4) is one of the most useful and ingenious knots invented. It is used to join the end of a small rope to the bight of a larger when, by reason of a strain upon the large rope, or its bulkiness, a kink cannot be thrown into it as in tying a bowline-knot. To form a rolling-hitch, take the small end in the right hand, and pass it around the large rope from left to right—working from the body, or upward in the case of an upright rope—then, passing over its own part, make another turn alongside the first, but

above it. This turn pulled taut will pull up, or forward, the standing part of the small rope, binding it tightly against the large. Another turn around above all, with the end slipped under its own part and hauled taut, will complete the rolling-hitch. It will never slide along the rope while a strain is on it, and is the only hitch which will hold to a dog's tail without hurting the dog.

Quickly as a sailor may tie a rolling-hitch, there are moments when he has not time, such as when a tug sends a whirling heaving-line aboard for a hawser. The tossing of the sea may throw the tug away from the ship, and the heaving-line must be knotted quickly. A clove-hitch a few fathoms from the end of the hawser will answer. It can be tied in a second, it will not slip, and can be cast off as quickly as made. Throw the end around the hawser, over itself, around again and under itself, and you have a clove-hitch (No. 5).

A knot formed by two interlacing loops of ribbon, tied by slim, tapering fingers in a proper environment, becomes a true-lovers' knot, but at sea this knot, tied with the ends of two water-laid hawsers, about as pliable as lead pipe, is a carrick-bend, and it needs in the tying two strong men and a handspike, with a mate to boss the job. It will not hold unless the ends are stopped back, its chief value lying in its protection of the rigid rope from itself. Such stiff rope bent into the short turns of a becket-bend would break at the knot.—Morgan Robertson.

Great Feature Story Next Issue

A treat is in store for FARM AND FIRESIDE readers commencing with the December 1st issue, when the first instalment of Gibson William Harris' powerful story of his recollections of Abraham Lincoln will be published in these columns. Have your subscription paid up so that you will be sure to get all of the issues containing this story.

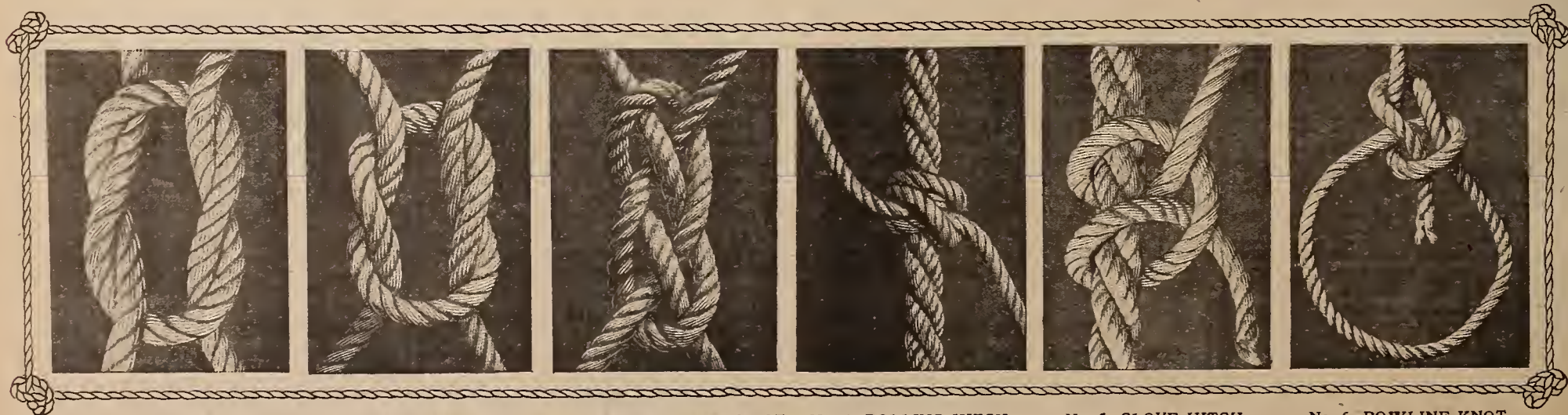


HERMAN R. RAUCH AND HIS GARDEN OF WONDERS AT LEBANON, PA.

The "granny's-knot" is what a woman ties in her shoe-strings or clothes-line, and that is why the wash comes down in the mud and the shoe-strings come adrift. The correct knot for shoe-strings is the reef, or square, knot (No. 2). Like the "granny's-knot" (No. 1), it is made of two overhand knots, one on top of the other, but the upper knot is cast contrariwise, so that each end comes out of the same hole in the knot and lies along its own part.

The square knot will answer well enough in the joining of clothes-lines or any kind of string or cording, but a becket-bend is better. It is made by forming a loop with one end, bringing the other up through it, around both parts of the loop and under its own part. This knot will never jam or become a "hard knot," no matter what the strain upon it, and the rope will break before it will slip. It is fundamentally the same as the famous bowline-knot, although it is made differently.

A "bowline" is a loop in the end of a rope (No. 6), and is convenient in which to sling an unconscious



No. 1—GRANNY'S-KNOT

No. 2—SQUARE KNOT

No. 3—TRUE-LOVERS' KNOT

No. 4—ROLLING-HITCH

No. 5—CLOVE-HITCH

No. 6—BOWLINE-KNOT



The Record of Suicides

**D**URING the last thirteen years 77,617 cases of suicide have been reported in the newspapers of this country.

St. Louis has the largest number in proportion to its population, and these eleven cities follow it in the order named: Hoboken; Chicago; Oakland, Cal.; New York City; Milwaukee; Cincinnati; Newark, N. J.; Brooklyn; Boston; Indianapolis and New Orleans. To Fall River, Mass., belongs the credit of the lowest rate of any city in the country, 2.7 to one hundred thousand.

The following table shows the total number a year, as well as the increase from 1891 to 1897, the curious decrease in 1898 and 1899, and again the increase from 1899 to 1904, which almost duplicates that from 1891 to 1897:

1891	3,531	1898	5,020
1892	3,860	1899	5,340
1893	4,436	1900	6,755
1894	4,912	1901	7,245
1895	5,759	1902	8,132
1896	6,539	1903	8,597
1897	6,600		

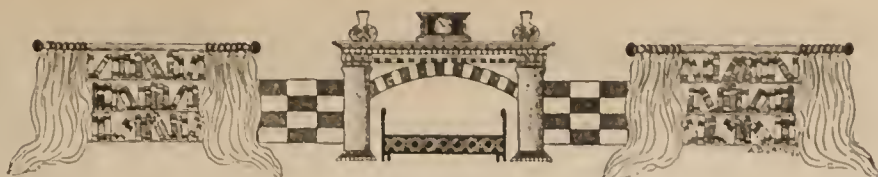
Of the 77,617 persons tabled above, 57,317 were men and 20,300 women. Between the ages of ten and twenty-five suicides of women are more numerous than those of men between the same ages. It is one of the features of the case that suicides of women are increasing faster than those of men. Half a century ago five times as many men committed suicide as women. A quarter of a century ago the proportion was three men to one woman. During the last three years the ratio has been about two and one half to one.

Another feature of the suicide situation is the increasing number of children who kill themselves. These suicides are almost without sufficient cause, and are sometimes without any. A slight from a playmate, a reprimand at home, a rebuke from a teacher, envy of the success of a companion, pique over a fancied insult, disappointment over an ephemeral love-attachment in the case of weak and morbid and sometimes degenerate natures account for many juvenile suicides. Weak-minded children of this kind seem to believe that instead of exciting pity for their foolishness they will by killing themselves punish those who have presumed to interfere with their caprices.

Another singular feature of suicide is the comparatively large number of physicians who kill themselves each year—large, that is, as compared with members of other professions. In the last thirteen years 535 physicians in the United States have committed suicide—an average of about forty-one each year—as compared with ninety-eight clergymen and sixty-one attorneys, only those enjoying some prominence being taken into account. A prominent Western physician was once asked by the writer what reason he would assign for this. He suggested that familiarity with illness and death made them every-day affairs; that physicians afflicted with ailments which they knew better than any one else to be incurable saved themselves long and unnecessary suffering in this way, and that many of the profession, worn down with the strain of attendance upon patients, the interruption of regular hours and the wear of insomnia upon the system, were addicted to the use of drugs, at first as stimulants or narcotics, which in the end became a habit they could not shake off and ultimately ruined both body and mind. Whatever the causes may be, the facts are as stated.

The causes of suicide are many, depending largely upon the whims, moods and temperaments of individuals, and most of them may be summed up under the general head of depression, which will account for more than half of the 77,617 before noted. The rest may be classified as follows: Insane, 5,748; ill health, 4,206; domestic infelicity, 4,365; liquor, 3,459; disappointment in love, 3,008, and business losses, 1,389. The last item is surprisingly small, and corrects the general belief that large numbers of men are driven to take their lives because of business reverses.

The agencies of self-murder are numerous, but 61,933 of the 77,617 victims have killed themselves either by poison or the revolver. Prior to 1894 the larger number shot themselves, but since that year poison has headed the list. It may be boldly affirmed that the steady increase in the use of poison is due to the ease with which carbolic acid can be obtained. More persons kill themselves with it than with all other kinds of poison combined.



Around the Fireside

Turning to the other agencies, we find that 2,976 ended life by hanging, 6,091 by drowning, 4,447 by the knife, 809 by throwing themselves in front of locomotives, 763 by jumping from roofs and windows, 294 by fire, 77 by dynamite and 227 in miscellaneous ways, some of them displaying remarkable ingenuity and courage on the part of the self-murderers.

These are the gruesome facts. They show that suicide is rapidly increasing; that the value of human life is, comparatively, decreasing.—George P. Upton, in the Independent.

A Curious Phenomenon

At a place called Nakous, on the borders of the Red Sea, an extraordinarily singular phenomenon is said to occur. According to the story, intermittent underground sounds have been heard for a number of centuries. The sound is located about half a mile distant from the shore, whence a long reach of sand ascends rapidly to a height of three hundred feet. This reach is eight hundred feet wide, and resembles an



A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE RAUCH MINIATURE GARDEN, THE WORK OF MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY

amphitheater, being walled by low rocks. The sounds referred to seem to come up from the ground at this point, and recur at intervals of about an hour. These sounds at first resemble a low murmur, which increases in volume until it breaks forth into seeming loud knocking, like the strokes of a bell, and which at the end of five minutes becomes so strong as to agitate the sand. The Arabs give as their belief as to the cause of this curious phenomenon that there is a convent under the ground there, and that the monks ring for prayers. Therefore the name Nakous, which means a bell. The Arabs affirm that the noise sometimes so frightens their camels that they actually become unmanageable, and oftentimes really ferocious. Philosophers attribute the sound to suppressed volcanic action, probably to the bubbling of gas or vapor underground.

The Japanese Have No Alphabet

The Japanese, like the Chinese, have no alphabet in the ordinary sense, every word in their written language being represented by a separate character. Therefore in telegraphing in these languages about ten thousand words are selected, and figures ranging from 1 up to 9,999 are allotted to each word. Each word of a message to be transmitted by telegraph in these languages is then first given its proper number by the telegraph-clerk, by means of a dictionary which has been prepared under the authority of the government. These numbers are then transmitted by the Morse alphabet, and when received the message is translated back into the Chinese or Japanese characters by reference to a corresponding dictionary.—Kansas City Journal.

Popping Corn

In popping corn there is always a considerable loss of weight. According to some recent experiments, one hundred grains of unpopped corn weighed thirteen grams, while the same quantity fully popped weighed 9.2 grams. The difference of four grams is claimed to be the amount of moisture expelled.

A Jap's Unwelcome Guest

The Japanese have a peculiar way of ridding themselves of unwelcome guests. When such persons have overstayed their welcome the mistress of the house does not work herself into a cold sweat, grow outwardly impatient, and throw out little hints as to this and that which will claim her attention soon. Not so. She prepares the daintiest luncheon possible, puts it in a pretty box, wraps it with rice paper and ribbon; then some morning when no other members of the family are present—they having been warned to keep out of sight—she places the lunch-box, with the sweetest of smiles, into the guest's hands. By the time the lunch-hour has arrived the guest has departed.

Sanitary Precautions on Panama Canal

The acting sanitary officer of the Panama Canal zone, Colonel Gorgas, who has returned to this country, states that quarantine stations have been established at both ends, at Panama and at Colon, and that every vessel arriving at either port is now regularly examined. People arriving from cities in Peru, where bubonic plague existed, are quarantined until they have been eight days out. Yellow fever and its carriers are now receiving attention, and the disease is so well in hand that within two years it will be practically unknown. The people have been ordered to kill all the mosquitoes found in houses, and a band of mosquito-killers has been organized to look after the work on the outside. It has been found by scientific investigation that it is the larvæ that are infected, and that the only way to prevent yellow fever is to fill in the ponds and the swamps where the mosquitoes that cause the fever are found. The mosquitoes in these swamps are bad, but they do not compare in number with those in New Jersey. He states, also, that he has learned by investigation that a yellow-fever-bearing mosquito never moves more than one hundred yards, and in consideration of this fact he does not believe it advisable to fill in all the swamps at this time.

Sing Sing Editor

In Sing Sing prison, New York, is published a prison paper known as the "Star of Hope." The present editor is a prisoner for burglary. According to his record he has been a lawyer, reporter, confidence man, secretary to a khedive of Egypt, preacher, forger

and politician, and has had numerous aliases. It is said that he was born in England.

Uncle Sam's Army of Boys

The names of about ten thousand boys ranging in age from fourteen to nineteen years are carried on the government pay-roll. A large majority of them are employed as special-delivery messengers.

Russian Officers' Salaries

In the Russian Army a lieutenant is paid about two hundred dollars a year, a captain about three hundred dollars and a major four hundred and fifty dollars. Kuropatkin gets one hundred thousand dollars.

The Days Gone By

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by!  
The apples in the orchard, and the pathway through  
the rye;  
The chirrup of the robin, and the whistle of the quail  
As he piped across the meadows sweet as any night-  
ingale;  
When the bloom was on the clover, and the blue was  
in the sky,  
And my happy heart brimmed over in the days gone by.  
  
In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped  
By the honeysuckle tangles where the water-lilies  
dripped,  
And the ripples of the river lipped the moss along  
the brink  
When the placid-eyed and lazy-footed cattle came to drink,  
And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the truant's  
wayward cry  
And the splashing of the swimmer in the days gone by.

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by!  
The music of the laughing lip, the luster of the eye;  
The childish faith in fairies, and Aladdin's magic ring—  
The simple, soul-reposing glad belief in everything—  
When life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh,  
In the golden olden glory of the days gone by.  
—James Whitcomb Riley.



## Work-Bag Apron

Any fancy silk bright with color can be used for this useful article. One yard of the ordinary width is sufficient. Make a casing for the ribbon at the bottom, turn it up for about one third of a yard, and overcast the edges for a pocket to hold the materials while at work. When the work is to be laid down, draw the ribbons to prevent the articles from dropping, and to protect the work. End the ribbons with a bow, and ornament further with a similar bow in the center of the pocket. A casing with ribbon ties at the waist completes the apron. Of course it will be just as useful made of washable material, but for a gift the silk is richer-looking.

HEISTER ELLIOTT.

## A Dainty Collar

The illustration on this page shows a very pretty collar made from cable net such as is used for window-curtains. A fine quality is of course selected for a purpose of this kind. It can be procured of suitable quality for fifty cents a yard, and is very wide. The quantity necessary for a collar therefore costs but little. One fourth of a yard will cut two if used judiciously.



WORK-BAG APRON

The tabs and collar are bound in pink satin ribbon, and a narrow ribbon of the same shade is used in bars on the collar. Small lace or chiffon medallions ornament the front of the collar and the tabs. Each medallion is scattered over with tiny black beads, and similar beads are sewed all around the ribbon binding at regular intervals. Lengths of featherbone may be placed back of part of the ribbon strips to stiffen the collar if desired. One yard of the narrow ribbon for strips, three yards of the binding, seven medallions and a measure of beads will complete the materials needed for decorating this collar. A similar collar bound in pale blue, and decorated with steel beads, is very attractive.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

## The Traveler's Friend

One of my most treasured belongings is a simple little case for pins of all sizes and varieties. It folds up so snugly that I can thrust it into the tiniest nook of my suit-case, and there it is, "a friend in need" in very truth.

This case is made from a strip of daintily flowered cretonne measuring twelve by eight inches. One end has the corners sloped off somewhat like a pocket-book. The whole strip is bound with silk tape. Eight leaves of flannel three and one half inches wide and not quite two inches deep are pinked or notched along the two ends and one side. Two of these are bound together with tape along their straight sides, and the four groups are stitched to the center of the cretonne on the wrong side, one above the other. The sides of the strip are sewed near the fold to make them lie flat, and are folded over the leaves. The case is then rolled up to about the size of an ordinary pocketbook, and buttons covered with cretonne and a loop of the tape are sewn in place to fasten it together. The leaves are now given a generous supply of pins, white, black and steel, one leaf being reserved for safety-pins.

If a case of this kind is destined for a gift this little verse introduces it well:

"Please accept this little friend,  
Whose good points I recommend,  
And tuck her in your well-filled grip  
When you start on your next trip."

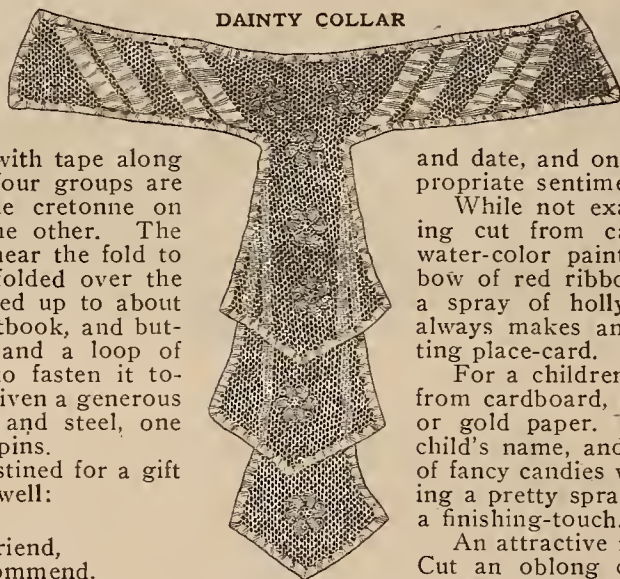
MAY Y. MAHAFFY.

## Home for the Clothes-Brush

If there is any other article in general use that is more often mislaid than the clothes-brush I do not know what it is. There never seems to be any real place for it that is exclusively its own. In making this holder I took a quart-size tin can, cut out both ends close and smooth, so there would be no ragged, or "cutty," edges, then papered it both outside and in with light colored wrapping-paper. When dry I cut a strip of dark blue sateen to fit the inside, allowing the width of a good-sized seam to project at either opening. I then wet the inside lightly with paste, and put in the lining, rubbing it down perfectly smooth, being careful not to run any of the paste out on the edges that were to turn over. For the outside cover I took a good quality of black sateen, worked it with blue beads, and sewed it to the lining "pin roll" style. Before putting it on, however, I turned back the edges of the lining, and wrapped the can, or case, with two layers of outing-flannel to pad the cover. One and one half yards of blue ribbon to match the lining served as a hanger. I laid the ribbon across where the cover joined, brought the ends from opposite directions through the case, and up six- or eight inches, tying



HOME FOR THE CLOTHES-BRUSH



DAINTY COLLAR

them in a double bow with long ends. No one would dream that this case was made from a tin fruit-can, or that it was so little trouble to make and so little expense. Velvet of any color would be pretty for the cover, with satin as a lining. Any scheme of decoration may be used to suit one's fancy or purse. It is always a question when one has to make part or all of their presents for the many anniversaries what to make for the boys or men. This case, costing so little, so very easy to make, and withal so useful and pretty, is just the thing to fill this "long-felt want," or at least to help fill it. Few men care for fancy articles that are of no use except to adorn the walls, and I for one am tired of presenting things that are looked at doubtfully, as if there was a wonder in the mind of the receiver what you were giving that for.

HALE COOK.

## Infants' Knit Bootee

Cast on needle 96 st of pink saxony; knit 34 rows, transfer to second needle 39 st, break the yarn, and use the white for the instep and leg. Knit 2 tog, knit 16, 2 tog (using 1 st off each needle); turn, slip 1 st, knit across the instep, 2 tog (one off each needle). Continue this until 21 st remain on each needle. Make a row of eyelets for a cord and tassel at ankle.

Fancy stitch for the leg—Slip 1, purl 1, knit 1, throw thread over needle, knit 1, repeat six times, turn, slip 1, purl 1, knit 2 tog, knit 9, 2 tog, slip 1, knit 1, throw thread over needle, knit 2 tog, knit 5, knit 2 tog, make eyelets at top, cast off when the leg is three inches long. Put on a form to shape.

HEISTER ELLIOTT.

## Name and Menu Cards for Christmas

The following suggestions for Christmas name and menu cards may prove helpful to the hostess who delights in giving an individual touch to her entertainments, or equally useful to that other woman whose skill in such matters must be turned to marketable account, and who is ever on the alert for ideas that can be put into visible shape.

A bell-shaped name-card is new, and both pretty and seasonable. To make it, first cut a paper pattern of the desired size and properly proportioned, lay this upon a strip of folded water-color paper, the top of the bell in line with the folded edge of the paper, then cut out, leaving the top uncut, thus forming a booklet. Outline the face of the bell with gold and green paint, and decorate with a graceful spray of holly. On the reverse side write the name

and date, and on one of the inner sides an appropriate sentiment.

While not exactly new, a Christmas stocking cut from cardboard, washed over with water-color paint, and made gay with a tiny bow of red ribbon, by which it is attached to a spray of holly or other Christmas green, always makes an attractive and eminently fitting place-card.

For a children's Christmas party cut a star from cardboard, and cover one side with silver or gold paper. On the other side write the child's name, and tie the star to a tiny basket of fancy candies with a bright red ribbon, tucking a pretty spray of holly through the bow as a finishing-touch.

An attractive menu-card is made as follows: Cut an oblong card six inches long by four inches wide. Decorate with a graceful spray of holly done in water-colors, so disposing it

that the leaves will form a border for one end and the upper halves of the two sides. On the face of the card write the word "Christmas," the year and an appropriate sentiment in gold lettering. On the reverse side write the menu, also in gold.

Another menu-card is cut from delicately tinted green cardboard or water-color paper. On the face a chain of bells, consisting of one large one and several smaller ones, is outlined in gold paint. Beneath the bells the words "Ring, ye merry Christmas bells" are written in gold. On the reverse side is the menu.

### TWENTY DOLLARS IN PRIZES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTIONS

Twenty dollars, in prizes of ten, five, three and two dollars, will be awarded to the four persons sending to us the best illustrations and descriptions of articles for the Household Department.

The cost of the material for making any one article is not to exceed one dollar.

The articles are to be useful and simple in construction. Illustrations may be either photographs or original articles. If the latter, and the contributor desires same returned, postage for the purpose should accompany the article. Descriptions must not exceed four hundred words, much shorter preferred, and must be plainly written on one side of the paper.

Contest will be open until December 15th.

Awards will be announced in the January 15th issue.

Address all communications to Household Prize Editor, Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio.

## The Housewife

A simple but especially pretty card is cut from heavy white water-color paper. On one side is the menu, on the other is painted a bit of blue sky, in which is a single star and the words "We have seen His star." KATHERINE E. MEGEE.

## Scotch Shortbread

Two pounds of flour, fourteen ounces of butter, two eggs, half an ounce of caraway comfits, six ounces of sugar, half of baking-powder, and one tablespoonful of milk if necessary. First mix the baking-powder with the flour, sifting them together twice to secure a thorough mixing; rub the butter and flour together, and next give the sugar and eggs a little mixing together before adding them to the butter and flour; add the milk if needed, but the whole must be kept in a pretty dry state, and in that condition worked into a firm mass; knead it well, rub it down with the hand upon the board again and again, until it is a smooth, compact mass, then break it into pieces. Some mold them oblong, diamond-shape, circular or square, but the old Scotch method is to make them into square cakes of half a pound each, flattening them out with the hand,

and then pinching around the edges with the thumb and forefinger. Cut out a thistle-leaf in citron, lay it on the center, and press in a little. Press in a few caraway comfits, but before decorating it should be on the baking-tin. Bake in a moderate oven. I. A. G.

## This and That

When cutting the table-cloth before hemming it, always save the pieces, because these ravelings are the best threads with which to darn all napery.

Good loops for hanging garments are made by cutting strips of kid from an old glove, rolling in each strip a piece of coarse string, then sewing the edges of the kid neatly together.

To save the hard scrubbing to keep the kitchen table clean, cover the top with a piece of zinc. Let it lap over the edges about one inch, and fasten with brass-headed nails.

Don't use water to extinguish a fire from kerosene—it will spread the flames. Use flour, sand or dirt, or smother with a woolen rug, blanket or carpet.

The white of a raw egg turned over a burn or scald is cooling and soothing. If quickly applied it will prevent inflammation, besides relieving the stinging pain.

Turnips are improved by adding one or two tablespoonfuls of sugar when cooking.

For fine laces a little granulated sugar added to the rinsing-water is better than starch.

A good wax is made thus: Melt two ounces of resin and four ounces of beeswax together on the back of the stove; stir often; after putting the corks in the bottles, pressing them in firmly, stick the tops of the bottles in the hot liquid. MRS. J. R. MACKINTOSH.

## His College Pictures

I have recently seen carried out an idea that I thought especially clever. A young relative of mine who graduated in June came home with great enthusiasm for his alma mater and for his own Greek-letter fraternity, as all good college boys do. His college is one of the old historic ones, and the pictures of it and its surroundings were beautiful in themselves, even had they not been endeared to him by their associations. His clever older sister took all the pictures she could find—some she procured from the catalogue, others came from an old copy of the college annual, of which the young man had a duplicate, and others from the literary magazine of the college—and mounted them upon plain dark green cardboard, grouping them most artistically. One panel held the pictures of the faculty, another was decorated by the handsome faces of his own "frat" brothers, there were various views of the buildings, and some charming ones of the scenery near by. These pictures she arranged on the walls of her brother's room, along with the pennants and the numerous other trophies of the happy days he had spent at the university.

Another thing that appealed to me in that young man's room was the sensible curtains that hung at his windows. Experience had taught his sister that filmy ones of lace or net were an abomination to him, so she made long, full ones of a smooth quality of sea-island domestic, finishing them about a foot down from the top with a six-inch frieze of a pretty cretonne which carried out the colors shown in the wall-paper and carpet. These curtains will get prettier and softer with each washing, and the strip of cretonne may be renewed each time at small expense, and will keep that look of freshness which is so indispensable to all hangings. SUSIE BOUCHELLE WIGHT.

## Your Opportunity

Do not miss the next nor the succeeding issues of FARM AND FIRESIDE. We want all our readers and friends to enjoy the wonderful story of Abraham Lincoln, as told by Gibson William Harris, who was a law student under Lincoln from 1845 to 1847, and who in his story has told many facts and incidents in the life of the great emancipator previously unknown to the world. The story is interestingly illustrated throughout, and will prove a great treat for you. Be sure your subscription is paid up so that you will not miss any of this story. Remember, it opens with the next (December 1st) issue.



INFANTS' KNIT BOOTEE



Christmas Gifts

**P**RETTY, useful Christmas presents can be made at trifling cost from remnants of summer frocks, bits of ribbon, lace and pieces of furniture-coverings with the help of discarded cigar-boxes.

The toilet-box is worked out in pink and white China silk, with white lace beading, pink baby-ribbon, and a little No. 3 pink taffeta ribbon for bows. The top has a thick, raised pad of white cotton wadding laid on for a pincushion, a thin pad being also laid in the bottom of the box, both having some fragrant sachet-powder folded in. The cover must be detached from the box with a sharp knife, otherwise it will not close properly when the material is put on.

The straps must first be made over muslin, then basted in place, and feather-stitched in the spaces before putting on the box-cover. On the inside of the cover are straps to hold the manicure-set, and the space in the box is for trinkets, hair-pins, etc. The box measures eight and one fourth inches long, five inches wide, and two and one half inches deep. Cut three pieces of thin muslin—for the bottom, inside, and inside of the cover—allowing a one-eighth-of-an-inch turning all around. Allow a one-inch turning on the piece for the top of the lid, as this is the raised cushion. It is made to fit and give the necessary puffed effect by a few tiny plaits, evenly placed, on each side of the corners. Over the muslin the pink China silk is basted. For the sides of the box one strip two and three fourths inches wide is necessary. Ribbon will do, or pieces of silk cut to fit, and joined at the corners. These are also over the muslin, as the silk is very thin.

The side-pieces for the inside of the box are one eighth of an inch smaller than the outside. Join the pieces, sew in the piece for the bottom, then fit it in the box, having put a flat bit of wadding in the bottom, over which some sachet-powder has been sprinkled. With tiny furniture-brads the edges are secured on the upper rim of the box, then the outer sides are put on, the edge turned in and tacked on the box, the lower edge is secured under the box, and the muslin neatly tacked over it. If hammer and tacks are not available, the whole thing can be done by pinning in place, then sewing. Next the flounce of lace—a dainty bit that had done duty as a jabot—was cut to three inches wide, the top edge was turned in and gathered, the fullness evened, and the top sewed on the edge, over the tacks. Over this was sewed a bit of lace beading, in which baby ribbon was run. This completed the box.

Now for the cover. The inside had to be of white silk, the two straps being of the remains of the pink; the spaces are feather-stitched with white floss. The wadded top is fastened on by the muslin, then the inside put on, and last the silk on the top, with a piece of lace laid over. All this was done by pinning and sewing, the edges being finished with the beading. At the back, in line with the straps, bits of narrow pink ribbon were sewed on, opposite other pieces on the box, and in pretty little bows, forming the hinges. A full little bow was put on the cover in front, by which to lift it. To prevent the cover falling back, a strap of the ribbon was sewn to the box and cover on each side; this held the cover upright.

It took three fourths of a yard of cheap silk, one and one half yards of lace—ten-cent Valenciennes would do nicely—one and one half yards of ribbon, five cents' worth of sachet-powder and ten cents' worth of wadding and muslin, two yards of silk, say thirty-five cents' worth—total cost sixty-five cents.

The work-box was made in the same way from some yellow China-silk cuttings left from window-curtains, but in each corner inside was put a little pocket, made of silk, folded double over muslin, and sewn on each side of the corners and on the flat bottom-piece. This was a fussy bit of work. The pockets are cut one half inch deeper than the box, the edges turned in and finely run, then sewn strongly in place. The pockets can be large or small; those illustrated are three inches wide, exclusive of turnings. The straps on the back are of red silk stitched with yellow, and spaced to hold scissors, bodkins, etc.

The needle-book is of red velvet blanket-stitched around with yellow silk, with of course a bit of pinked-out flannel inside for the needles. The top is the same as the toilet-box, and has ribbon-tie hinges and a bow.

The lace is laid around quite flat, the guipure pattern showing well over the silk; the top of the box also



The Housewife

has the lace laid flat, leaving a very pretty effect of plain yellow silk in the middle. The cover is finished with a bit of red gauze ribbon gathered through the middle, the bows being of the same, but the top edge of the box, where the outside and inside join, is finished with a bit of red satin baby-ribbon. The whole effect of buttercup-yellow, poppy-red and white lace is very pretty.

The supporting-straps on either side are of the baby-ribbon double. This took probably three fourths of a yard of silk, as even the bottom is covered with it, but the silk is three fourths of a yard wide. Such remnants can be bought for twenty-five cents. One and three fourths yards of lace will do, or insertion at five cents a yard, three yards of gauze ribbon at five cents a yard, one and one half yards of baby-ribbon, and the bit for the straps and needle-book; cost not more than sixty cents in all. Of course, pretty bits of cretonne, silkolene or remnants of dress-goods can be used, and look extremely pretty, at an absolutely trifling cost. It is the work and time that count most in such cases.—Madam Ben-Yusuf.

The Thanksgiving Dinner

THE DECORATIONS

Effective decorations can be made with grasses and autumn leaves, fruit and vegetables, flowers and

of bread-crumbs, put a small chunk of butter here and there, and bake until brown. A little vinegar improves it.

**WHIPPED JELLY.**—Whip with a wire egg-spoon until light either cranberry or currant jelly, and stir in the beaten whites of two or three eggs sweetened and flavored with a little vanilla or lemon extract. Heap on a glass dish.

**STUFFED POTATOES.**—Bake medium-sized potatoes until mealy, cut off the tops, remove the contents to a dish, and season with salt, pepper and a little chopped parsley; add a little grated ham, and soften with a small quantity of milk or butter; refill the skins, glaze the cut ends with white of egg, and return to the oven for a short time.

**BAKED BEETS.**—Choose medium-sized beets, and bake until tender; skin, slice, and dress with salt, pepper, vinegar and butter.

**NUT SALAD IN APPLE CASES.**—Cut the tops off a number of large red apples, scrape out the pulp, leaving only the skin, and fill with the salad; take one cupful of chopped walnut-meats and one cupful of chopped celery, add enough mayonnaise to moisten nicely, and put in the cases; put on the tops that were cut off, and the apples will look as if whole. The stem should be left on to serve as a handle.

Ice-cream or pineapple sherbet and cake can be added to the menu if desired. PANSY VIOLA Viner.

One Girl's Christmas Box

Lois is always forchanded. Her mother affirms the truth of this statement, and she is certainly in a position to know. Frequently during the past summer I have admired some little piece of fancy-work which Lois was rapidly evolving, and at last invariably she would inform me that it was intended for her Christmas box. Some of the beauties of that box I wish

to tell you about. Possibly—yes, quite probably—some of us have not been so thoughtful for the future.

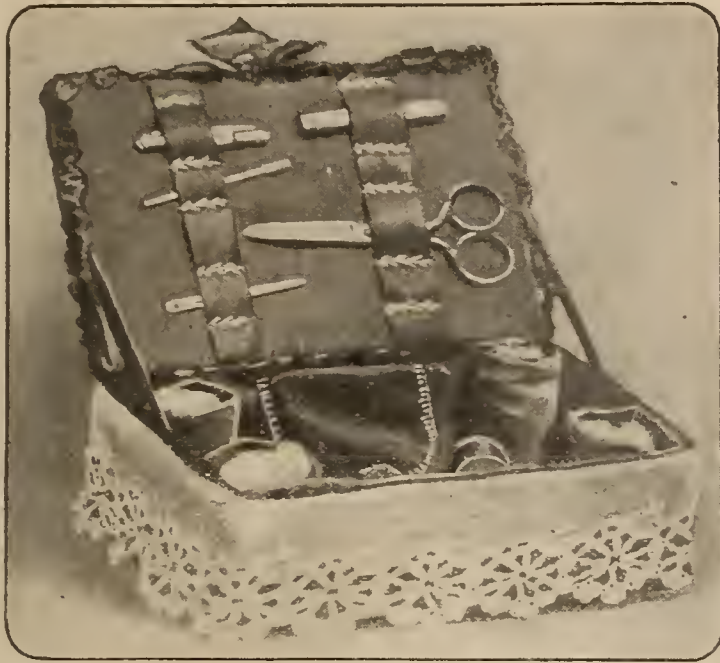
First, in my estimation, was a lovely handbag, equally appropriate for fancy-work, opera-glasses or shopping. It was a flat-shaped bag, measuring seven inches across and nine inches in length. The lower portion, about two thirds of the length, was a strip of heavy canvas. Every cheek was covered by a cross-stitch of coarse, loosely coiled floss. The design carried out was one of red roses, buds and leaves, in band-form, an old bead-work pattern. She filled in the background with golden brown. The upper portion of the bag was of red silk, harmonizing with the roses, and the entire bag was lined with brown. Cords of red were used to gather up the top, a one-and-one-half-inch heading being left above the casing. The cross-stitch work is quite simple, and the effect

certainly very handsome and pleasing.

Unbleached muslin of a medium weight formed the foundation of an exquisite sofa-pillow, the humble origin of which no one would suspect for an instant. A handful of leaves were plucked from a woodbine which clambered over a trellis at Lois' home. These she arranged prettily on the square of muslin, outlined them lightly with a pencil, adding veins and stems after removing the leaves. The leaves were embroidered around the edges in long-and-short stitch, the beautiful colors of autumn being utilized. Outlining then formed the veins, and triple rows of outlining the stems. The pillow was made up with a muslin back, and finished with a double strip of muslin sewn in smooth on each side and mitered together at each corner. Near the edge of this so-called ruffle, and quite close together, were six rows of machine-stitching in coarse black silk thread, setting off the bright coloring of the leaves to good advantage.

For two elderly friends Lois has made useful little spectacle-holders. For each of these a foundation of canvas such as is used for stiffening collars was utilized. This measured two by six inches, and was covered on both sides with black silk. One end of a seven-inch strip of figured ribbon three inches wide, in which black largely predominated, was turned down and gathered to form a narrow heading. Elastic was inserted in the casing. This ribbon was sewn neatly down both sides of the stiffened strip, the remaining end turned under and gathered to one end. Narrow black ribbon was knotted at either side of the heading and arranged to form a hanger. These convenient little articles are utilized as chatelaine-holders or may be hung on the wall. Sets of mats crocheted from soft knitting-cotton are very desirable in the eyes of many housewives.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.



LACE AND SATIN SEWING-BOX—OPEN AND SHUT



MANICURE AND JEWEL BOX—SHUT AND OPEN

trailing vines. The following is a nice way to decorate the table: Make a mat of autumn leaves by joining the edges with mucilage, hollow out a pumpkin until nothing but a thin shell remains, and place this receptacle on the mat in the center of the table. Fill with trailing vines and chrysanthemums shading from white to deep yellow; or goldenrod is nice. Place a small autumn-leaf mat at each plate, on which set

THE MENU

- Cream-of-Tomato Soup
- Olives Baked Fish Celery
- Roast Turkey Oyster Dressing Whipped Jelly
- Stuffed Potatoes Creamed Onions
- Baked Beets
- Nut Salad in Apple Cases
- Pumpkin Pie Mince Pie
- Nuts Fruits Coffee

**CREAM-OF-TOMATO SOUP.**—Put a quart of tomatoes in a kettle, add one cupful of water, and boil for about ten minutes; season with salt, pepper and sugar to taste, then add half a teaspoonful of soda just before pouring in a pint of milk; add a cupful of cream in which a little flour has been blended. Boil up, and serve with oyster-crackers.

**BAKED FISH.**—This should be baked on the dish in which it is to be served. Take any white fish in season, and bone; place on the dish, and pour over it a sauce made as follows: Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, blend into this one tablespoonful of flour, add one cupful of cold water, and stir until it comes to a boil; season, stir in half a cupful of mushrooms, and pour over the fish; cover with a pint



[CONTINUED FROM NOVEMBER 1ST]

WHEN the sound of the cow-boy's galloping had died away, Joe, red-faced and grinning, appeared at the bedroom door.

"Why, here you are, Joel!" father exclaimed, as he caught sight of him. "I have been wondering where you were. You haven't been hid?"

"Well," replied Joe, in his somewhat lazy drawl. "I don't believe in mixin' in things that are none o' my business."

"That's all right; but you never want to show the white feather to a fellow like him. Once they get the advantage, they keep it. They're like a butting ram—once he finds out you'll run from him, he'll go out of his way to see you do it again."

"Why did you want he should see the rifle?" asked mother.

"So he would know its range. If any trouble comes up between us you'll see that fellow keep his distance."

There was a certain joviality in father's manner, which showed that he was well pleased with the result of the cow-boy's visit, but mother thought that we owed a duty to our neighbor. At breakfast the next morning she announced her intention of going to Cary's.

"We can at least tell them to expect a cow-boy down," she said; "and I think you ought to tell Cary how to handle him—that is, what to say and what not to say."

Father laughed. "It's impossible to give advice to a man like Cary. You'll find that he knows more about cow-boys now than you or I ever will know."

"Why, how can he?" asked mother, in surprise. "They never lived among them—Mrs. Cary told me as much."

"Of course not; that's just the point. A fellow that's had no experience thinks he knows it all. But if you say so, we'll go down."

"I think we ought."

"All right."

We ate an early dinner, and shortly after twelve started for Cary's. It was our first visit to our neighbors, but they had been to our house several times, and had given us an idea where they lived. We forded the river, and then headed west. The big wagon rattled across the untracked meadow, and we wound and turned around brakes and gulleys of the hills; but once up on the flat, we were guided to our destination by a long black strip where Cary had been breaking prairie. When a short distance from its east end we came in sight of the house—a half dugout, half sod house, that jutted from the slope of a draw. Its rear butted into the hill; at the other end the door opened, part above, part below the surface of the earth—it looked like a chute where one might lift the trap and slide in, but on coming nearer we found that a path had been dug out leading to the door. Clay and gravel, still fresh from the hillside, covered the rounded roof. On one side this had been scooped away, and the opening disclosed a half-sash window, deep-set, like the eye of a well-wooled sheep.

That little figure was the only mark on nature. Above it the honey-colored slopes of the draw, just tinged with the green of spring, stretched away until its sides narrowed and its branches seemed to be arms of the sky. Below, where the great mouth of the draw widened into a meadow, stood the blue-stem, brown and bent by the winter wind, a fringe against a gleaming stretch of water.

Father left us at the pathway. He was going to a cañon across the ridge, where native lime had been discovered. With that and a load of sand we were to have our house plastered.

The Carys were at the dinner-table when we went in. Mrs. Cary, a thin, dark little woman, was in striking contrast to her husband, who was in that condition referred to as "heavy-set." Sandy whiskers curled thickly about his face like frost-touched bunch-grass; they entirely concealed his neck, and his head seemed to set on his trunk like a keg on a barrel.

The house was as neat and homelike inside as it was possible to make it. Mrs. Cary set a chair for mother; Jeanie and I made a settee of a pine box, where we sat awkwardly bolt upright, unwilling to lean against the wall for fear bits of the ragged soil would rattle down our backs. Mother realized our discomfort, and as if to hurry through, introduced the object of our visit by remarking that we had had a call from one of the Dundee boys.

"Eh, what's that? A cow-boy, you say?" Cary gave his chair a hitch back from the table. "Did he behave like a man or an Indian? I hope Bentock gave him a tongue-lashing if he didn't carry himself straight. That's what they need! They are a mean lot."

"Oh, he wasn't so bad," said mother. "He looked frightful, though, with his revolvers and—"

"Pshaw! you can't tell me anything about him, Mrs. Bentock. I know his kind—know them and know their tricks. We had a fellow back home that played the bad man, and called himself a 'knight of the saddle.' He used to come racing into town, flourishing his revolver and calling on men to hold up their hands. But he never tried it on Jim Cary—he knew better! Why, those fellows know their master as well as any other of the weaker creatures."

"Yes, but there is a whole lot in knowing how to handle them," said mother. "I know I—"

"Ha! ha!" A gap appeared between the whiskers and coat as Cary threw his head back and laughed. "You'd crawl under the bed, and shriek, 'Police! police!' of course; so would Mattie, there."

"I suppose I would be afraid if you were not here," said Mrs. Cary.

"Pshaw!" said Cary again; "no need in being afraid

## The Range War

### A Story of the Prairie Under Cow-Boy Rule

BY MARY MACIVORS

of them. Brain is master, and nowhere does it better display its power than over degenerate man. What the settlers want to do is to show these cow-boys their place, and keep them in it. They have to be met with a firm hand."

"Yes, indeed," said mother; "one has to be a man with them—no one discovers a coward quicker than a cow-boy. But still, one need not pick trouble by taking up everything they may happen to say. Much of their rough jest and bravado can be overlooked. Now, that one that visited us called Mr. Bentock a hog, but—"

"What!" Cary fairly jumped from his chair. "Well, I hope Bentock made him howl for it. No? Well, you won't catch me taking any of their sass. I'll see Bentock, and give him an idea how to control the dirty roughs."

"That is just like the Carys," said Mrs. Cary, when her husband had gone out. "There is no policy about them. Once a Cary makes up his mind about the right of a thing, he's going to see it done that way, whatever the cost."

She had mistaken a fault for a virtue. Mother knew this, and I could see that she was much disappointed; for it was evident that if Cary met the cow-boys with such high and mighty logic there would be trouble—trouble that might end in bloodshed.



The pony whirled in front of his victim

Mrs. Cary soon turned the conversation on house-keeping and kindred subjects, in which I had little interest. So I walked over to the window, and leaning against the clay window-shelf, looked out. My gaze was at a level with the ground outside, therefore I could see the myriad insects that creep from the earth on the first warm days of spring. Tiny gnats were flying about, and a swarm of winged ants had gathered on a tumble-weed, where they waited for a breeze to blow them away to a new home. But it did not come. The day was still, and up the draw, where the sky dipped down V-shaped, the yellow hills seemed atremble like shaken jelly-mounds.

I gazed idly. It seemed a lonesome world down there to me—no east, no west, only a long pathway between the hills. What walls those hills were! They made the sky a ribbon instead of a vaulted circle. I looked at their crest, when suddenly I noticed a figure moving rapidly. At first I thought it was a coyote loping, then, as it grew taller and taller, I saw that it was Cary running home from his field. As he sped down the slope I saw the cause of it all—a cow-boy. He appeared so suddenly against the sky that it seemed as if its curtain had been rent to let him through. And still, when as a dark, flapping figure he slid down the slope on a dun-colored streak he seemed not of this world. But he soon grew material, and I could see that his every energy was employed to intercept the running man. The pony, trained to the race with many a steer, knew his purpose. On they came. The cow-boy gave a ringing whoop as the pony whirled in front of his victim when not ten feet from the house.

His yell brought the women to the window. Crowded from that place, I ran outside in time to

hear Cary pant, "What do you mean, chasing a man from his own door?"

The cow-boy leaned easily on his saddle-bow, and looked Cary over. "Say, old brush-top," he said, "I like your style. I like your get-up. I like your runnin'-gears."

"State your business, and get out of here!" Cary made a move to pass.

"Hold on!" The cow-boy twirled his revolver around on his finger until it looked like a spinning-wheel. Cary stepped back quickly, and—again both

rider and pony settled to an easy pose. "What was your hurry comin' down?" the cow-boy asked, in pretended interest. "Did you see a snake, or did you think a mouse might be in your grub-box?"

"The women at the house, unprotected from your insults."

"Women, eh? Well, I wouldn't let 'em see me in them whiskers if I were you." The cow-boy leaned over, and stroked Cary's beard with his cow-whip as he continued, sneeringly, "What's the matter, anyhow; did you break your shavin'-mug?"

Cary's face went pallid beneath the sweat that was streaming from every pore. "Stop!" He snatched at the whip. "Stop, you young jackanapes. I'll have the law on you!"

This seemed to amuse the cow-boy immensely. He roared with laughter. Meanwhile I had passed out between the banks of the door-path until I was scarcely half hidden by them. Now, eager to see the cause of the cow-boy's laughter, I leaned against the bank, craning my neck until, catching his merriment as a contagion, I snickered aloud.

The cow-boy whirled instantly. I saw at a glance that he was not the one who had visited us, but I felt no fear of him. The cow-boys I had known in the mountains had been very kind and generous toward me, often bringing me presents of candy and trinkets.

For that reason I cultivated their acquaintance rather than shunned them.

"Say, sister," he said, "what do you see to laugh at, eh?"

"Mr. Cary—he looks so funny," I replied, not knowing what else to say.

"Funny, sis, why—" He broke off for a glance over his shoulder, and discovered Cary's form just turning the corner of the house. With a yell the cow-boy galloped after him. I caught a glimpse of Cary as, wild-eyed and breathless, he tumbled into the door-path and scrambled into the house, closing the door with a bang.

I clutched at the strap, screaming and dancing, thoroughly afraid now that I was shut out. I screamed louder when the dun pony reared back at the edge of the door-path at a level with my head. Then the cow-boy's face appeared beside the pony's ear.

"Won't they let you in, sis? Well, don't that bust you, now! Brave dad you've got."

"He ain't my pa, neither," I blurted, indignantly.

"What are you doin' here, then?" he asked, as he swung down beside me.

"Visiting," I answered.

Voices, indistinct but angry, came to me from inside the door; but when the cow-boy laid his strong hand on the casement, and braced himself for a pull, there was a rush and scramble, then the door swung out, and mother sprang toward me.

"Here is your kid, ma'am." The cow-boy dragged off his hat as he stepped aside.

"Thank you," said mother, and her face was a study in smiles and tears. But when the cow-boy had gone she scolded me well for going out.

Father laughed heartily when we told him of the occurrence. "Pooh!" said he, "that fellow wouldn't harm the child. It's just play with them. You take one of them and dress him up in a business suit, and you'd have a modest dry-goods clerk or a book-

keeper—that's the stock that's in those Dundee boys. I'll bet more than-half the number have got a picture of a little sister somewhere around their bunks."

"It may be so," said mother; but though she felt more kindly toward the cow-boys, she could not forgive Cary for holding his door against her child.

We saw little of the cow-boys during the next few weeks. Occasionally one was seen about dusk, rounding the bend at an easy gallop, like a lone wolf; or at sunrise one might be seen standing statue-like on the brow of the knoll, apparently looking for stray cattle, or watching to see that we kept our sheep within our reserves. With Joe, out on the range, they were more friendly. He brought in tales of their doings at Cary's that were almost incredible.

It seemed that the entire ranch force visited Cary, first singly, then in pairs. They kept him under such close surveillance that he dared not go to his field, and he got his food supplies by making night trips to Weston. But he would not take fright and pull East, as the cow-boys wanted he should. The only brag the gang could make was that they kept him "holed up." From behind the bolted door, they said, he hurled promises of fearful retribution, but they seldom caught sight of him. Every day Joe had news to relate about the last word-battle at Cary's.

Were the cow-boys doing all this merely to gratify their love of exploit? At first it appeared so. Cary was not on their range—they could not graze that quarter with us between it and their home ranch. But later a deep-laid plan came to light. Father gathered it piecemeal from words and phrases dropped by the cow-boys and reported by Joe. It was this: The Dundees were working to get control of the upper valley. For some time they had been forced down the



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river, step by step, by the powerful Kellermans. The motto of that ranch was, "Go down or out," and it was enforced to the letter. Rather than fight for the grass, the Dundees had given over the long, broad meadows, mile by mile, until now they did not dare range the bottom west of the knoll. Now late news from the East said that the company was preparing to stock up heavily for another year. This made it imperative that the lost ground be recovered. The attack on Cary was the first move toward the accomplishment of this purpose. They carried it forward openly and boldly, but they knew that the Kellermans must be moved, if moved at all, by some more cunning and intricate process.

And we were to have a part in that process—the part of intrenchments in battle. Our little home, our strip of grazing-ground, was to be the dividing line between the two ranches. Thus the Dundees could graze the broad flats that lay between us and the knoll, and that two miles of winding river, and meadow now as green as a clover-field, was a long step west.

But with us the finding of the enemies' line of march was not the winning of the battle. We now knew that we were in the shadow of the might of the Kellermans, with nothing to break the force of the onset but Cary. And him we did not have long. One night in June Joe brought in news of a cow-boy exploit in the Cary draw that was almost a tragedy.

"I was grazin' the herd close to Cary's north line," Joe began. "Along about noon two o' the Dundee boys came by, an' stopped to say that they were goin' down to give Cary a little serenade; then they rode on down the ridge. It ain't often that I'm in a position where I can see the house, but to-day I was, an' I took in all that was goin' on. The boys kept out o' sight o' Cary's as long as they could, ridin' back on the flat on a slow walk. When about opposite the house they whirled, put spurs to their ponies, and slid down that slope like a feller on a greased pole. The yells they let out on the way down were enough to raise the hair. I didn't see anything o' Cary, an' I don't think they did, for they rode straight to the house an' began gallopin' 'round an' firin' in the air. They kept that up till I thought they must be dizzy. After a while I saw one o' the horses fall, the rider sprawled over on the roof. Everything came to a stop right there—the draw was as still as a meetin'-house for a long time; then I saw a little puff o' smoke and heard a shot. Pretty soon I saw the boys cross the ridge, one ridin' an' the other walkin' beside him."

"Cary shot one of the horses," said father.

"That's me guess," said Joe; "an' that last shot one o' the boys fired to put him out o' sufferin'."

We were all much disturbed by the incident. Father and mother discussed it in low tones long after we had retired for the night. Jeanie and I talked of it, too, for there was something disquieting in the thought that our neighbor even then might be tortured by a revengeful gang. I heard father speak of going to Cary's assistance, and listened with bated breath to mother's pleading veto. Presently they came to speak more cheerfully of the matter, and soon their talking ceased altogether. But I was fearful that father might yet go to Cary's—I feared this was a ruse, and that while we slept he would steal away. I sat up in bed.

Without all was as quiet as within. The moon rose late, and seemed to rest at the horizon, hiding its ragged edge behind a cloud that lay near the earth like a gold-crested wave of the night. The summer breeze moved the curtain by my bedside, and I leaned forward, resting my elbows on the window-casing. The howl of a coyote hiding somewhere in the shadows startled me, and I lifted my eyes again to the rising moon. What I saw then almost stopped my breath. Dark forms were moving against the light—eight or ten objects, seeming scarcely larger than sheep, were loping along the ridge, angling west. Were they coyotes? Were they men? Terrified, I sank back on my pillow.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

**Why Kathy Married**  
BY ALICE GAY JUDD

**A**UNT MARY TODHUNTER smiled and nodded, and called a cheerful invitation to stop and rest a while, to a pretty woman going leisurely past the cottage. The invitation was accepted, and while Aunt Mary and her guest gossiped over the village news I listened and watched the visitor.

She must have been about forty years old, but her complexion was as clear as a young girl's, and she had masses of the most beautiful auburn hair I have ever seen. When she was gone I grew quite enthusiastic about her. "Tell me about her, Aunt Mary," I said. "She's the most attractive woman I've ever met here."

"Ain't she, though?" Aunt Mary answered. "I feel sometimes as though I'd like to eat her, she's so peachy-lookin'."

"Is she married?" I asked.

Aunt Mary laughed softly. "Bout six months," she answered. "Come 'round to the back porch, an' I'll tell you 'bout it while we shell the peas for dinner."

When the peas were rattling into the big pan Aunt Mary began, "I guess Kathy Greenwood—that was her name afore she was married—was 'bout the most pop'lar girl here 'bout. She wa'n't pretty (Kathy's hair used to be real red), but she was allays so pleasant an' funny that ev'rybody liked her. An' the boys! my, there was allays a string of 'em taggin' 'round after her to picnics an' sociables. They used to say she had to stand 'em up in a row an' say, 'My mother told me to take this one' to decide which one should go home with her. I guess that's a little zaggerated, but anyways the boys was allays good-natured, an' Kathy never seemed to favor one more'n another."

"Well, I dunno how it happened, but somebody said that John Lucas said he'd bet he'd marry Kathy Greenwood. I never really b'lieved that John said it, though he wouldn't never tell whether he had or not. Luella King was awful sweet on John herself, an' I allays mistrusted that she was the one that started the report, jest to make trouble between John an' Kathy. She told Kathy 'bout it herself, an' from that time on Kathy was ter'ble polite an' distant to John. But he had plenty o' spunk, an' he asked her to marry him jest the same. I guess Kathy didn't leave him in no kind o' doubt as to what her feelin's was on that subject. He waited six months, an' then, bless you, he asked her again. But Kathy's feelin's or her pride hadn't changed, an' 'twa'n't very long after that till he went West, an' 'bout a year later we heard he was married. So Luella King was left, after all."

"I used to wonder sometimes if Kathy wasn't sorry she'd sent John away."

"Jest ten years after he'd went away John come back, a widower, with two little twin girls, an' a nice sum in the bank. I can tell you they was more women-folks in this village than Luella King that took a powerful sight o' interest in them 'pore little motherless twins." Aunt Mary laughed over the recollection. "It didn't do no good, for John didn't have eyes for no one but Kathy, an' she had eyes for ev'ry one but John; an' the long an' short of it was that John proposed, an' Kathy refused him flat. I was all out o' patience with her. 'Kathy Greenwood,' says I, 'what do you mean by refusin' a man like John Lucas?'"

"Aunt Mary Todhunter," says she, 'I couldn't be stepmother to anybody's children.'

"They need a stepmother, Kathy,' says I; 'a good one.'

"Kathy's eyes twinkled, but she said, real sober, 'There's plenty to say. 'Barkis is willin',' Aunt Mary. An' I couldn't scold her after that."

"Kathy went on her way serenely, an' was jest as pleasant an' friendly as could be whenever she met John, an' he jest settled down to takin' care o' his little girls, an' the other women gradually lost hope—all but Luella."

"Well, John's little girls grew up in the course o' time, an' had beaux. An' bein' twins, they had to be married the same day, which they did 'bout six months ago. Kathy was invited, an', will you b'lieve it, John proposed to her that very night, after the weddin' ceremony was over, an'—"

"She accepted him," I said.

"Yes, she did, right then an' there," Aunt Mary answered, "though I couldn't see for the life o' me but what she was the children's stepma jest the same. They was married two weeks later, for John thought they'd waited long enough."

"O' course, ev'rybody wondered, an' ev'rybody talked 'bout 'em, but it didn't seem to bother Kathy an' John at all. They was perfectly calm an' perfectly happy."

"I was in to Kathy's one day not long ago when Luella King come in. I jest thought to myself she was achin' to say somethin' mean to Kathy, an' sure enough, pretty soon she brought the talk 'round to Kathy's marriage. 'How could you bring yourself to do it, Kathy,' says she, 'after waitin' all these years?'"

"Well," Kathy says, right slow an' sweet, 'I thought I'd rather have 'be-loved consort' than 'spinster' engraved on my tombstone.'

"Luella she never said a word, but she rose right up, an' walked out o' the house, an' she ain't spoke to Kathy since."

"But I don't mind tellin' you, Aunt Mary," Kathy said when Luella was gone. (Kathy allays was honest as the day is long). "I don't mind tellin' you that I'm so happy I wish I'd said yes twenty years ago."

"But is she honest enough to tell John?" I asked, as Aunt Mary stopped.

"Yes," said Aunt Mary, "she is."

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How to Dress



THREE-QUARTER CAPE COAT

THE silk-and-wool novelty goods are more in vogue than at any time in their history. Brown, especially the new burnt-onion shade, is the height of fashion as to coloring, and bronze-green is the leading green shade. It is a rich dark color, much on the order of hunters' green.

Plaits, shirrings and ruchings are all seen in the newest frocks. Skirts are wider at the bottom, sleeves fuller above the elbow; draped waists are in vogue, and for tailor gowns the tight-fitting coat with the vest is specially favored.

Three-Quarter Cape Coat

The deep shoulder-cape and the brass buttons give this stylish three-quarter coat a military effect. It is a loose-fitting model with a plain coat-sleeve, and made with the turn-over collar and revers in one. The coat fastens at the side with tabs and buttons. The pattern for the Three-quarter Cape Coat, No. 406, is cut for 12, 14, 16 and 18 years.

Short Coat with Vest and Box-Plaited Skirt

Here is a street costume which has more than one feature decidedly worth copying. The short coat is made with a double-breasted vest embroidered in a Japanese flower pattern, and bound with dark silk. The coat shows one of the most fashionable sleeves of the day. It is in the form of a double puff, with

shirrings at the shoulder and another group of shirrings dividing the puffs. The upper puff is the larger, illustrating the fact that the fullness in the newsleeves is continually moving toward the shoulder. The cuff is deep and slightly flaring, and the sleeve is trimmed effectively with braid. Between the box-plaits, toward the bottom, inverted plaits are inserted, making the skirt, according to the latest edict, extremely full at the bottom. The upper part of the skirt has a flat yoke extending around to the back, and outlined with the braid. The pattern for the Short Coat with Vest, No. 409, is cut for 34, 36 and 38 bust measures. The pattern for the Box-plaited Skirt, No. 410, is cut for 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

material. A pale yellow frock would look well with the velvet ribbon in either dark mauve or deep brown. The pattern for the Waist with Dutch Neck, No. 401, is cut for 14, 16 and 18 years. The pattern for the Shirred Skirt, No. 402, is cut for 14, 16 and 18 years.

Girls' Plaited Blouse and Girls' Plaited Skirt

This plaited blouse and skirt make a good-style school-frock. Two box-plaits form the front of the blouse. Toward the upper part they are made with eyelets, and then laced close together. The lacing, which is also repeated on the cuffs, gives an attractive little touch to the frock. On each side of the box-plaits in front are two plaits, but the back of the blouse



GIRLS' PLAITED BLOUSE AND GIRLS' PLAITED SKIRT

ing monotonous about clothes. This good-style skirt-and-coat costume shows many of the newest features of the new fashions. The coat is finished at the waist-line with a little basque. At the neck it is made with a deep cape collar, which in front is cut in a slight V. The bishop coat-sleeve shows the fashionable gauntlet cuff. The coat is single-breasted, and is cut with a slight blouse in the back and front, which of course makes it very becoming to a young girl's figure. The skirt is tucked at the sides and back, and the upper part of the tucks are stitched in a pointed effect. The front of the skirt shows a box-plait, which is trimmed with buttons. A deep hem and rows of stitching finish the skirt at the bottom. The pattern for the Girls' Basque Coat, No. 404, is cut for 14, 16 and 18 years. The pattern for the Girls' Tucked Skirt, No. 405, is cut for 14, 16 and 18 years.

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WAIST WITH DUTCH NECK AND SHIRRED SKIRT

Waist with Dutch Neck and Shirred Skirt

It goes without saying that a school-girl doesn't believe in all work and no play; consequently she must have a frock or two at least for dress-up occasions and dancing-school wear. Here is a dainty gown which is sure to make her look her sweetest. It is such a simple little frock that any girl who knows at all about sewing ought to be able to make it herself. The waist is in the form of a blouse, the upper portion made of lace shaped to form a round yoke at the back and a deep pointed yoke in the front. It is cut with the pretty Dutch neck to show the throat. In front the lower part of the waist is shirred, and is trimmed with ribbon velvet to simulate a girdle. The waist is worn over the skirt. The sleeve is just a simple three-quarter-length, double puff, with a band of the ribbon velvet as a finish. The waist hooks invisibly in the back. The skirt is very full, and the upper part is shirred. Three tucks and a narrow hem finish the skirt at the bottom. There are any number of pretty materials in which this frock could be made, ranging from an expensive chiffon cloth down to an inexpensive cotton crepe. It would look equally well in either silk mull, chiffon taffeta or any delicate shade of veiling. The ribbon velvet should be in black or in a dark shade which would contrast prettily with the delicate coloring of the



GIRLS' BASQUE COAT AND GIRLS' TUCKED SKIRT

is made plain. The prettily hanging skirt is side-plaited, with a box-plait at the back and front. Cheviot, mohair and poplin are all good-wearing materials to use for a dress of this sort. In dark brown, with scarlet lacings, the little frock would look well, and also in deep red, with the lacings in black or gilt. The cuffs and collar may be adjustable and made of piqué, so that they can be laundered when necessary, or cloth may be used in a lighter shade than the dress material. The pattern for the Girls' Plaited Blouse, No. 397, is cut for 8, 10 and 12 years. The pattern for the Girls' Plaited Skirt, No. 398, is cut for 8, 10 and 12 years.

Guimpe Waist and Tucked Skirt

The dainty white guimpe is the feature of this attractive gown. The elbow-sleeve is also very new and effective, with its puff finished with a group of shirrings and a frill, which shows the white guimpe sleeve below, and at the top its pointed double epaulet. Tucks are effectively used in the skirt, outlining the front and forming hip and back yoke. The pattern for the Guimpe Waist, No. 389, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures. The pattern for the Tucked Skirt, No. 390, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

Girls' Basque Coat and Girls' Tucked Skirt

Fashions never wane in interest. The dress for kindergarten-girls, for school-girls and for grown-up people are always interesting. To femininity there is noth-



SHORT COAT WITH VEST AND BOX-PLAIED SKIRT



GUIMPE WAIST AND TUCKED SKIRT





Prize Puzzles

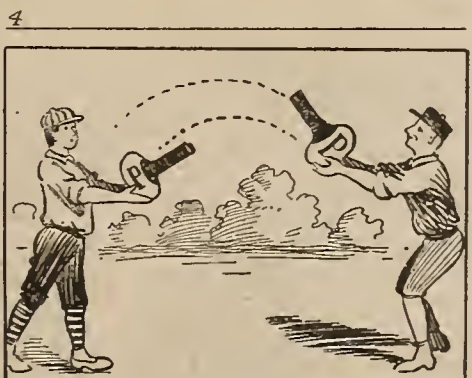
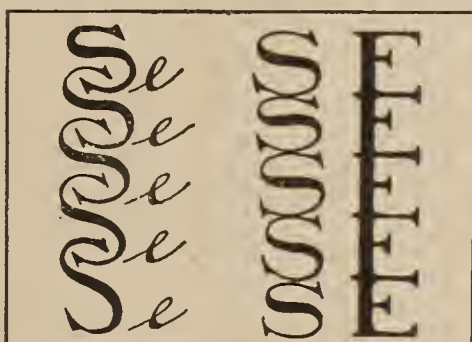
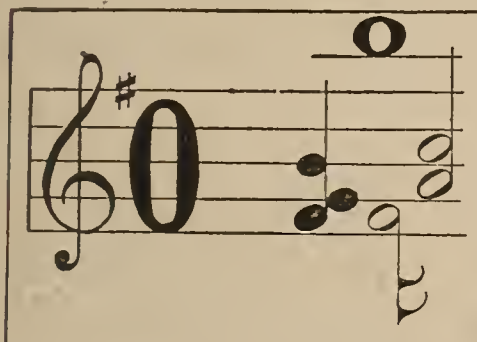
Pick Out the Names of Six American Rivers Represented by the Pictures Below

We Offer Eight Dollars Cash in Prizes of Two Dollars Each to the First Girl, First Boy, First Woman and First Man from Whom We Receive Correct Lists. Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are Excluded. Contestants Must State Their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before December 1st.

ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As further rewards for our great family of readers, an American Beauty Calendar for 1905 will be given for the first correct list that is received from each state and territory. This means a calendar for each of the forty-five states, one for each territory, one for the District of Columbia, also one for each province of Canada. The first correct list from each state wins

a prize, giving an equal opportunity to all our readers wherever located. In the states where the cash prizes are awarded the calendars will be given to the persons sending the second correct lists, so that in no case will any one person receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE OCTOBER 15th ISSUE

**Double Acrostic**  
 Ema N ate  
 Memo irs  
 Ant i que  
 Nest les  
 Che A pen  
 I te M ize  
 Par A ded  
 Ana Ly ze  
 Thi cker  
 Inv Oked  
 Od orous  
 N ip pers

**Oblique Rectangle**  
 S  
 FUN  
 FARES  
 SURFACE  
 NEAREST  
 SCENTED  
 ESTUARY  
 TEARY  
 DRY  
 Y

Prize Awards

The four first prizes of two dollars each were awarded to the following:  
 Mera E. Young, Memphis, Tennessee.  
 E. S. Danford, Whigville, Ohio.  
 Mary Thyson, Warrenton, Virginia.  
 Irl R. Davis, Janesville, Wisconsin.

As a consolation prize, a picture entitled "Defiance, or Stag at Bay," size twenty by twenty-five inches, is awarded to the following persons, whose lists were the first to reach us from their respective states:

- Arkansas—Mrs. Josie Jones.
- Connecticut—Mrs. Julius S. Hollister.
- Illinois—Mrs. R. E. McNair.
- Indiana—A. G. Crosswhite.

Indian Territory—Aaron C. Parrott.  
 Maryland—Frank R. Rynex.  
 Massachusetts—Mrs. Stevens.  
 New Jersey—Miss Estelle M. Burrows.  
 New York—D. S. Titus.  
 Ohio—Mrs. J. A. Seibold.  
 Pennsylvania—I. F. Tillinghast.  
 South Carolina—Mrs. Olive Perry.  
 Wisconsin—Mrs. W. B. Davis.

Charade

The other night in restless plight  
 I lay, for sleep had flown;  
 So rose and drest, donned coat and vest,  
 And sallied forth alone.  
 I passed along where old and young  
 Still joined in song and dance,  
 And through the town where Sergeant Brown  
 Eyed me with doubtful glance.  
 Where I could mark the public park,  
 As peacefully it lay,  
 And though 'twas late, the open gate  
 Inclined my steps that way.  
 In walk and bower for quite an hour  
 A pleasant time I spent,  
 Then home again with tranquil brain,  
 To sleep in sweet content.  
 Now, if you will my WHOLE well skill  
 What I have written here,  
 To you ere long, or I am wrong,  
 The answer will be clear.  
 The answer is a word of four syllables which appears in the above lines in their order.  
 The answer to the above charade will appear in the December 15th issue. There will be no award for correct solution.



Boys,  
 Girls and  
 Everybody  
 Can Get It

The New Multiscope  
 and FIFTY PICTURES FREE  
 SENT PREPAID

This is not an entirely new invention, but it is the latest and most improved machine offered to the public. The full retail value of a similar outfit as sold heretofore by agents was about \$15.00, counting 25 cents as the price charged for each view.

The wonderful new feature about it is the remarkably fine views that are given with the machine absolutely free—fifty in all—think of it! Each view is distinctly different from any of the others, and are so gotten up as to show many colors in the picture—same as in true life—and to show distance and all, as if you were actually looking at the scene. It will serve for a whole evening's entertainment, and never grows old. It is the delight and wonderment of all who see it.

All Views Are in Life Colors  
 and formerly the fifty views alone sold for \$12.50

If it is a mountain scene you are looking at, you can see the waterfall in the distance faithfully reproduced, the green leaves of the trees and shrubbery, the glistening rocks in the sunlight, and everything true to Nature—which is not the case with the old-fashioned photographic views. They are really photographs in colors, true to life, and consist of a specially selected list of a variety of subjects, both interesting and mirthful. There are comic pictures to provoke merriment, grand landscape scenery of the most noted places, buildings, cities, peoples, etc., etc., in all a wonderful collection of views especially selected for this offer by the manufacturers. All in all it is the greatest value ever heard of in its particular line; there is nothing to equal it, and every machine is guaranteed to be as represented, and sent to you prepaid.

How to Get the Machine  
 and THE FIFTY FREE PICTURES

Send us your name and address on a postal-card to-day and say you want a Multiscope. We will send by return mail twenty coupons, each one of which is good for a year's subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE, one of the best farm and home papers published in America. We will also send a sample copy of the paper, so you can judge of its merit for yourself. You sell these coupons to your friends and neighbors at 25 cents each. They will gladly take advantage of a chance to get a good paper one year for 25 cents. When the coupons are sold, you send the \$5.00 to us, and we will forward the Multiscope, and in addition give fifty colored views, all different, FREE. If you don't want a Multiscope, perhaps you know of some boy or girl who would like to earn one. If so, send us their name and address, and we will send offer by return mail. Many have earned Multiscopes by our plan, and you can do it in a short time. Write to-day. Address

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

Repeating Air-Rifle Free

SHOOTS 300 TIMES WITH ONE LOADING

A TRUE SHOOTER THE IDEAL GUN FOR BOYS

Boys have use for it every minute—hunting in the woods, shooting at targets, drilling as soldiers, and hundreds of uses that only boys know about.

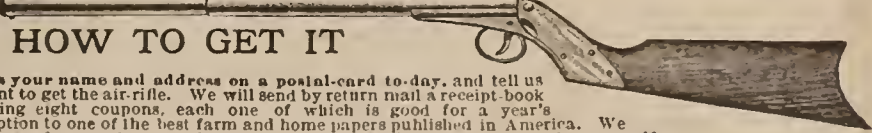
Harmless, strong, durable, shoots accurately, and cultivates truthness of sight and evenness of nerve. It is extremely simple in construction. Any child can operate it and become an expert marksman with little practice.

It gives the boy healthful pleasure, and lots of it for the money. This rifle uses no powder—just air. There is no smoke, no noise.

Air is plentiful, and shot costs but 10 cents for 1,000, while darts can be shot over and over again. Harmless, and lasting for years—no wonder every boy should want an air-rifle.

Expert workmanship and accurate machinery enable the manufacturers to produce an air-rifle of which all parts are interchangeable.

These air-rifles are provided with pistol-grip, true sights, and so strongly made that it is almost impossible for them to get out of order.



HOW TO GET IT

Send us your name and address on a postal-card to-day, and tell us you want to get the air-rifle. We will send by return mail a receipt-book containing eight coupons, each one of which is good for a year's subscription to one of the best farm and home papers published in America. We will also send a sample copy of the paper, so you can judge of its merit for yourself. You sell these coupons to your friends and neighbors at 25 cents each. They will gladly take advantage of a chance to get a good paper one year for 25 cents. When the coupons are sold, you send the \$2.00 to us, and we will forward the rifle. If you don't want a rifle, perhaps you know of some boy or girl who would like to earn a rifle. If so, send us their name and address, and we will send a receipt-book by return mail. Hundreds have earned rifles by our plan, and you can do it in one day's time. Write to-day.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

Agents and General Agents

Write for new rates and special inducements provided by the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION for the season now opening. They are unequalled. The WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION does not favor contingent methods of compensation, as rebates and prizes, because they nearly always cause disappointment. Instead, it pays agents

The Greatest Cash Commission

that is paid by any magazine published. You know exactly what you make on every order at the time you take it. Pleasant and successful canvassing, whether city or country. To energetic men and women making this their business a steady income of \$20 to \$36 a week can be guaranteed. All canvassing material supplied FREE. The present month is a particularly good time for starting.

Address WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Department of Agents, Springfield, Ohio



### Three Boys and Their Ambition

BY FRANK H. SWEET  
CHAPTER II.

"LOOK at that!" he said, as he opened a copy of the local paper and pointed at one of the advertisements.

Emmet looked over his shoulder, and read, "Wanted: Several young men with fluent tongues, and with unbounded energy and push. To the right ones a liberal salary. All expenses paid, advances made whenever desired and promotion when deserved. Inquire for John Barlow, at the Lithia Springs Hotel." Huh! that's no good," he derided. "It won't pay us for the trouble of walking over to the hotel. Probably fifty have applied already."

"No, they haven't," declared Len, eagerly. "I just came from the office where they are striking off the papers. I happened to see the advertisement, and bought a copy and hurried back. The papers won't be distributed for an hour yet."

"No; that so?" The three boys looked into each other's eyes for a second, then turned unanimously, and ran down the slope to the road and out toward the hotel. As they approached it their speed slackened. No boys seemed to be waiting about the entrance. In answer to an inquiry at the office the clerk nodded toward a slim, dark-faced man who was directing some letters at a desk. "That's him," he said.

The boys crossed to the desk, and waited until the man looked up. "Oh, about the advertisement, I suppose," he said, indifferently. "I didn't expect any applicants for an hour or two." He finished his letters, and then rose and walked toward the entrance.

"Suppose we go out on the piazza," he said; "we can talk better there."

The boys followed, with the glow of anticipation already leaving their faces. The man's indifference did not argue well—very likely he thought them too young. But once outside, beyond earshot of any chance stroller, his manner underwent a sudden change. He became cordial, suave, confidential.

"You are rather young," he deprecated, but in a manner which showed it was no serious obstacle. "I want men with easy address and quick wit. Boys are apt to talk too much. My men must have fluent tongues, but must also have the faculty of knowing when not to use them. Do you think you can do both, talk and not talk?"

"Yes, I think we can," answered Len for the three; "at least, we will try hard."

The keen, restless eyes studied one face after the other with deliberate intentness. Neither flinched under his gaze. At length the man nodded approvingly. "I think you will do," he said. "Now, the next thing is about the work." He leaned forward, and lowered his voice. "Are you particular about what kind it is?"

"No," they assured him in a breath, and Len added, "We had already made up our minds to take any kind of work that offered, no matter how hard and disagreeable it might be. You see, we need the money pretty bad."

"Good; it is all right, then. You give me straight service, and I will pay you big money. Hotel and traveling expenses, of course, will be advanced by me, and in addition I will pay you fifty dollars a month each to begin."

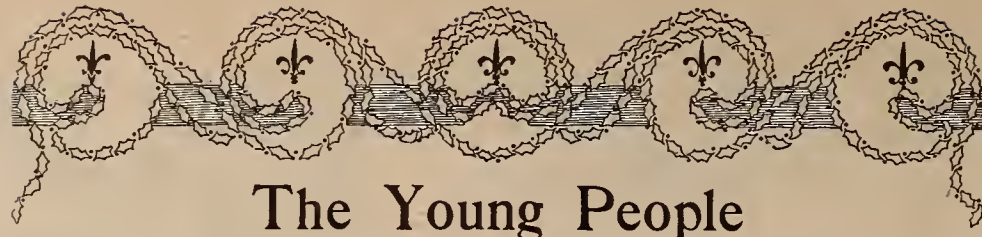
The boys started and caught their breath. The man's voice became lower—so low, indeed, that the boys had to lean forward to catch his words. But as he proceeded the eagerness began to leave their faces, and was succeeded by a look of surprise, incredulity, indignation. At last a short, crisp sentence brought them quivering to their feet. "Why, it's cheating!" cried Seth, sharply.

"Oh, no," smiled the man, blandly; "only grasping the right side of a trade. All bargains are that way—what one side loses the other side makes. It's just a matching of wits against stupidity. If a man's fool enough to make a bad trade, why it's his own lookout, not any one else's."

"It's cheating, I tell you, and nothing else," reiterated Seth, in a sharp tone.

The man's suavity vanished as he rose to his feet. "Don't use that word again," he warned, but without raising his voice. "You boys are crazy. Here you need money, and I offer it to you, more than you dreamed of—fifty dollars a month to start with, and increased as you get accustomed to the work. It's a chance that will never come to you again. Think of it! Easy work, all expenses paid, and a big roll of money in your pocket all the time. Don't be fools."

But there was only one expression on the boys' faces, that of scornful refusal and contempt. "We are just that kind of fools, thank you," declared Emmet,



## The Young People

curtly, and Len added, "We shall use our tongues about this business, instead of drawing on our faculty for keeping them still. The best thing for you is to take the next train away."

That afternoon the boys packed their trunks for the journey to Montauk Point, Long Island.

### CHAPTER III.

Montauk plains looked very desolate to two of the boys as they crossed them a few days later. Somewhere over on the northeast shore, Seth assured them, would be found an old cabin or two, or if not, a suitable place and plenty of wreckage to build one. But it was a dreary, all-day tramp, with nothing to relieve the monotony of sand-reaches and wire-grass but an occasional plover or snipe. Were it not that it promised them a reasonable hope for lucrative employment, Len and Emmet would have wished themselves back in the valley.

But to Seth it was like coming home. His face flushed as he pointed out this bird and that, or explained the signs of the clouds which floated overhead, and when they reached the shore, where great waves came tumbling in past Fisher's Island and broke grumblingly among the rocks and reefs, or flattened themselves far up on the sloping sands, he talked graphically of mackerel and bluefish and cod, and how and where to catch them; of making trawls and casting seines and throwing single lines. He pointed out good fishing-grounds, and currents that should be avoided, and enlarged on the pleasures and risks and profits; and in the end Emmet and Len fell under the contagion of his enthusiasm, and forgot their dreary tramp across the Montauk plains and the uncertainty before them. As they plodded up the shore, Seth showed where clams could be dug, and where oysters were public property and could be gathered, and how seaweed was banked up out of reach of the tide.

They walked up the shore for an hour or more, then Seth suddenly pointed to a small cabin which the surmounting of a ridge disclosed to view. "There it is," he cried, excitedly. "I thought it would still be here. It will save us the trouble of building."

"Doesn't any one own it?" asked Len. "Not that I know of. Anybody who comes this way and wants to stay over night takes possession. There's a rusty,

And I suppose I'd better buy a small second-hand seine and some more lines and hooks—we'll want a lot of trawls."

"Just as you think best," said Emmet; "you're captain. We've got twenty-five dollars left. But hadn't we better go along?"

"No, I guess not. You can't row yet, you know. If I need help I'll hire a man for a few hours, but I think I can manage the boat all right alone. You and Len can be fixing up the cabin and getting things shipshape."

By the time a week had passed Len and Emmet had learned to handle the oars with a skill which spoke well for their muscles, and they had learned a good deal about trawls and seines, and what was more to the purpose, about cleaning and preparing fish for market. Already one boat-load had been taken to Sag Harbor and one to Greenport, and they had brought back empty barrels and kegs, and were now preparing to send a test lot to New York.

As Seth had said, fishing was generally good off Montauk and Gardiner's Island, but this year the fish seemed to be out-doing themselves. Shoals and schools of them crowded inshore to shallow feeding-grounds, and if they went away it seemed to be only to return in larger and more ravenous hordes. Sometimes the boys did not even find it worth while to bait their hooks. It was only necessary to throw in and draw out. There were even times when they could reach into the struggling, squirming mass and catch them with their hands.

Len and Emmet had never dreamed of such fishing as this, and they would soon have become sated with the very abundance of their catches but for the revenue coming in. Every time returns were made by the commission merchants to whom they sent in New York, every time they sold a boat-load at Greenport or Sag Harbor or across the Sound at New London, their faces glowed and they made excited comments on the anticipated year's work, which at this rate would not have to be anything like a year. By the end of July Len declared that six months of this would more than pay their year's schooling, and another week and more returns lowered the estimate from six months to four. Then the boys began to have wild visions of being able to return to school when it commenced in September.

But now a turn of fisherman's luck—



AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR

old-fashioned box-stove that's propped up with bricks, and several bunks built into one end of the cabin. The stove isn't worth carrying off, and the cabin is pretty old and dilapidated. It will want a good lot of cleaning. I suppose a party of campers or fishermen built it, and then left it to the weather and whoever might come along. We've brought blankets and provisions enough to make us comfortable to-night, and to-morrow I'll go back to Sag Harbor and hire that boat we were looking at this morning, and row it around with our trunks and such other things as we need. A dollar a week is more than I thought to pay, but it is just the kind of boat we want.

it could scarcely be termed anything else—happened to them. One day they went out to their favorite grounds, and fished from early morning until late in the evening, and returned with only one moderate-sized bluefish, which they cooked for supper. The next day they did not return with even one—the fish had sought new feeding-grounds.

To Len and Emmet this new condition of the sea was as astonishing as had been their first experience of its abundance. Then they had been amazed at finding so many fish, now they were amazed at them disappearing so abruptly and completely. Where had they gone? But for Seth there was no mystery about

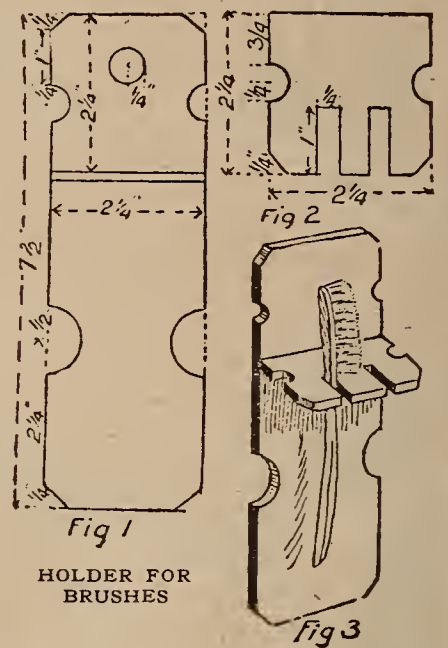
the matter. He had been through the same experience too many times—the school had sought deeper waters, that was all. They could fish along the coast, and perhaps fall in with another school; but more likely they would meet only with stragglers, or with solitary fish whose habit was to swim alone. He had known large parties of fishermen to cruise about for a month and not catch enough for food. They should be thankful for their extraordinary good fortune thus far, and trust to hard work insuring a moderate return of it. But he could not help thinking of Fishburne, and wishing the schools had been content to feed inshore a few more weeks.

Another day was spent in fruitless beating along the shore, then they took hoes and sought a sheltered cove where the beach was wide and almost level. Here they dug and churned clams for two days, until the boat was loaded to the thwarts, and a third day was consumed in taking them to Greenport. Most of the dealers there refused to even consider purchasing—clams were a drug in the market, they said. But finally a man agreed to take them off their hands for three dollars, and as they could do no better, the boys accepted this pitiful sum; then, as the wind was not strong enough to warrant hoisting their small leg-of-mutton sail, they rowed gloomily back to the cabin.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

### For the Boy Carpenter

Lots of boys have their own tool-chests. Here is a simple contrivance upon which to try your tools:



Take a piece of wood about seven and one half inches by two and one fourth inches, and about the thickness of a cigar-box (in fact, a cigar-box is just the thing). Then get another little piece two and one fourth inches square, and mark both of them out in the same way as is done in the accompanying diagrams (Figs. 1 and 2). Cut out the two pieces, then the groove marked A, the width being just the same as the thickness of the wood and the depth half of it. Now sandpaper the two pieces until they are perfectly smooth, and fit the little piece into the grooves, driving two or three small nails in through the back to keep it tight. The rack is then complete (Fig. 3).

### Tongue-Twisters

Following are some sentences which when pronounced rapidly will afford lots of amusement:

Six thick thistle sticks.  
Flesh of freshly fried flying fish.  
The sea ceaseth, but it sufficeth us.  
Big black bear caught a big black bug.  
Give Grimes Jim's great gilt gig-whip.

Two toads totally tired tried to trot to Tedbury.

Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared slickly six sickly silky snakes. She stood at the door of Mrs. Smith's fish-sauce shop welcoming him in.

Swan swam over the sea. Swim, swan, swim! Swan swam back again. Well swam, swan!

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. Where is the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.

Susan shined shoes and socks; socks and shoes shine Susan. She ceaseth shining shoes and socks, for socks and shoes shock Susan.

Now, friends, let us all put our shoulders to the wheel, and get that million subscribers to FARM AND FIRESIDE as soon as possible. It can be done, but not without your little contribution—one new subscriber. Will you do that much for FARM AND FIRESIDE?





The Young People

Tom Wren and His Wife Jenny

JENNY WREN was making up her feather-bed, patting it softly with her bill, and murmuring gurgling little love-songs to herself. Jenny was a good housekeeper, and kept everything scrupulously clean and neat about the sill-beam on the inner side of which her nest was placed. No untidy bit of feather or straw was allowed to remain on the premises, and so careful and insistent had she been in this respect that even Tom Wren had become almost as neat and methodical as his wife. But he was not unhappy about it. One of his daily love-songs, in which the notes rippled and tumbled over each other like a miniature cascade bubbling and sparkling in the spring sunshine, would have been a revelation to the most skeptical of hen-pecked husbands, and perhaps have been an insight of a heaven he was perversely consenting to be barred from.

No, Jenny was not a shrew, except perhaps away from her own home—and that was from a dread of being imposed on—and Tom was anything but cowed. All day long Jenny sang about her housewifely duties of renovating and cleaning, and all day long, when not assisting her, Tom was perched upon the railing of the outside stairs, or perhaps on a clothes-post, singing ecstatically to her and himself and the world around.

Fortunately they were both of a mercurial temperament, as otherwise the surroundings might have checked somewhat the spontaneity of their songs. The kitchen door was not six feet away from the nest, and the outside stairs, still nearer, was the common entrance of the family and the house-animals. Usually there was a cat upon the stairs, and frequently two or three dogs bounding up or down, and many, many times a day some members of the family, young or old, were stamping or talking noisily on the stairs or piazza. The nest was out of sight, and so placed on the sill that no cat could jump to it, but every time the Wrens went in or out they had to fly down from the beam and across the stairs.

They were not at all timid. An odd fact was that they considered themselves the owners, and all the others the intruders. In scolding and ordering them off Jenny became the shrew and Tom the loud, harsh-voiced wrangler. The cats and dogs especially called out this side of their natures. At sight of a cat Jenny would work herself into a perfect frenzy

been found in a few minutes, the down obtained along the river, where ferns abounded, and even the feathers, as a last resort, could have been snatched from the breast of a placidly feeding hen.

The sheep were feeding in one of the fields below, but Tom was nowhere in their vicinity. Further down wound the river, and from there came the voices of many sparrows in noisy altercation. She hoped that Tom had not gotten into any trouble with them. They were such quarrelsome birds, and were in the habit of fighting among themselves, or attacking an outsider a dozen or more at a time, without any sense of justice or fair play. Tom would fight any one or two or three of them even though he knew he would be beaten. But what could he do against a whole flock? They would tear him to pieces.

But Tom's voice could not be distinguished among the others, and though there were many sparrows in sight along the river, she could not see him among them. She was poising her wings for a search in that direction, when there came a sudden whirring of wings, and Tom dropped upon the roof beside her. In his bill were a dozen or more tiny, soft, delicately gray feathers with a brownish tinge, exactly matching their own breasts, Jennie uttered a chirp of delight, and caught the feathers in her own bill. Tom had such an eye for color and harmony. He was a dear fellow, anyway.

It was not until after they had returned to the nest, and the feathers had been arranged for both comfort and effect, that she noticed Tom's appearance. One wing was badly soiled, with its feathers ruffled; a little spot of blood showed on his breast, and near one eye was a fresh scar that looked as though it had been received in a recent pugilistic encounter. Jenny uttered a chirp of pity and reproach. "Oh, Tom!" she cried; "what in the world have you been up to?"

Tom looked disconcerted. "It's nothing worth mentioning," he protested. "Just a lot of those martins and sparrows."

"But what did they do?" Jenny persisted.

"Oh, well, if you must know," said Tom, desperately, "they run me off. The martins think they own that pasture and the sheep. I had a nice lot of wool, and they got' after me. I wouldn't give it up until they hurt my wing and were pouncing on me from all sides. After I got away from them I went to the river-bank, and gathered the finest lot of down you ever saw. But a sparrow was watching me, chuckling, I suppose, to think I was doing the work for them." disgustedly. "After I got all I could carry he ordered me to put it down. Of course I wouldn't, and he called a friend, and they pitched into me. I fought them until about forty others joined in, and one of them struck me in the eye, then I got away the best I could. Those sparrows think they own the whole world, especially when a lot of them get together. Well, after that I went to the orchard."

"And had beautiful success," commended Jenny, enthusiastically.

"Oh, I don't know. Most of the feathers were too big or too little, or too much off color. I went from one end of the orchard to the other. Though of course I found these," hastily.

"And they're the finest lot we've found in all our married life," she cooed. "You know that. It's just praise you're fishing for. But what's the matter with you, Tom Wren?" suddenly. "You act as if you'd been stealing—or telling a lie. Oh, I know you. How'd you get that blood on your breast?"

Tom's bill sank. He could not dissemble, though at that moment he wished longingly for some of the sparrows' bravado, so he could meet her glance. As it was, his bill sank lower. Jenny's keen eyes read him through with sudden comprehension.

"Tom Wren!" she cried, sharply, "did you pull those feathers from your own breast?"

Tom tried to shake his head, but couldn't. That would have been too much against his nature. There seemed but one thing for him to do. He flew hurriedly to the rail outside, where he commenced to sing.



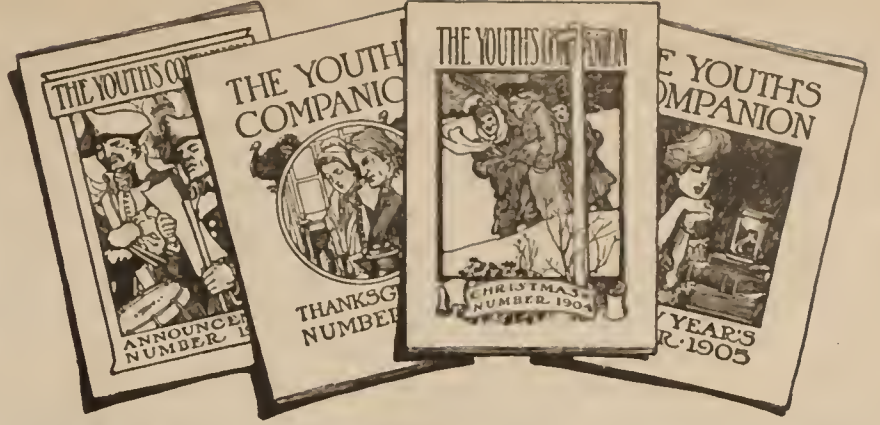
WREN AND NEST

of passion, and with tail erect and eyes flashing she would pour forth a tirade of vituperation that was endurable only because it was in bird-language. On such occasions Tom added his loud, incessant scolding to the uproar, which was not lessened by the fact that the cat was in the habit of moving stealthily toward them with her tail sweeping uneasily to and fro, as though nothing would please her better than that they should approach near enough for a spring.

This morning Jenny had freed her mind to them before the family got up, then had scolded the various members of the family for going out and in, and finally had nearly lost her tail-feathers in an effort to share the breakfast of one of the dogs while he was chasing the cat from the yard.

Tom had left her an hour before to get a few more feathers or some bits of down, or even a very soft piece of wool from a sheep's back, to finish the nest.

Another half-hour went by, and then the song began to hush away into expectancy. It was long since time for him to return. The wool could have



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THE  
ROLL

ROLL  
PANEL  
EFFECT

REDUCED ILLUSTRATION      ACTUAL SIZE 11½ BY 30 INCHES

## American Beauty Calendar for 1905

W. H. McEntee, the celebrated artist and pupil of Bougereau, conceived this beautiful and interesting design, upon which are most artistically combined this celebrated painting and a most magnificent spray of American Beauty roses painted by the renowned flower artist, Paul de Longpre.

Our desire for an exclusive design has prompted us to pay the price demanded by the artist for his original painting, in order that we might present to our readers a calendar worthy of being hung in the homes. The design has been most carefully reproduced in eighteen colors, reproducing the original painting with a corded-silk effect, and for this holiday season of the year would make a most appropriate gift. A similar calendar to this would, if purchased in the art-stores, cost at least \$1.00.

The illustration herewith gives but a faint idea of the beauty and magnificence of this calendar, as it is finished in the original colors. It makes a rich and decorative art panel, to be exact, eleven and one half inches wide by thirty inches long.

This calendar is not to be compared with the calendars usually sold in the art-stores, as its novel construction, the beautiful silk effect and the blending of the colors, combined with the knowledge that it is a creation of two of the best-known American artists, should arouse sufficient interest to cause every one of our readers to possess one. In the tastefulness of the design, the beauty of the coloring and the excellence of the lithograph it should certainly prove a most artistic calendar for 1905, and we believe there is nothing to equal it being offered by any one this year. Nothing more appropriate for the home or for a Christmas gift has been conceived.

## How to Get the Calendar FREE

This beautiful calendar may be secured by adding ten cents, to pay for postage, wrapping, etc., to the regular yearly subscription price of Farm and Fireside when sending in your subscription, or by adding ten cents when accepting any offers in which Farm and Fireside is included. The calendar is not sold alone at any price, only in connection with subscriptions.

FARM AND FIRESIDE  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

## Feats of a Blind Boy

By R. D. VON NIEDA

STEPHEN MELLINGER, of Denver, Pa., does things remarkable in one who moves, as he does, in continual darkness. When Mellinger, now eighteen years of age, was two years old he blinded himself incurably with a hatchet. He has so adapted himself to his condition that he acts virtually as if in the possession of his eyesight. His

Mellinger speeding along the road at a brisk clip, following the best parts of the road, and turning out for the rough places, the feat is truly a marvelous one. It is not an uncommon thing to see the boy wandering about the fields all alone, climbing fences, and enjoying a general cross-country trip by himself, and if he happens upon a tree in the orchard which

may have the apple suitable to his taste, the boy unhesitatingly sets about to secure the same by climbing the tree and shaking the limbs or battering down the fruit with a club.

It is very remarkable, too, how he makes friends with the dumb animals. He has often been seen passing away time roaming about the pasture-field, making friends with the cows, pigs and sheep. These animals have no fear of



RIDES MILES ON HIS BICYCLE, AND MAKES FAST SPEED

misfortune has not been allowed to interfere in the least with his usefulness. His senses of touch and hearing are very keen. He works in the field, he sows, uses the rake and spade, helps harvest the crops, milks, climbs trees, and what is still a great deal more remarkable, he drives spirited horses and rides a bicycle.

The boy is as bright and cheerful as any of his associates. He is able to harness a horse unaided, and to drive several miles to the village where the household supplies are obtained. Every morning it is his duty to hitch a horse to a milk-wagon, and drive a mile to the village of Denver. In this drive he is compelled to cross railroad-tracks at two points. Spirited horses are his delight, and two belonging to his father which are too wild for the average man to handle with safety are used by him without a thought of danger. It is unwise for other persons than he to approach these animals.

The young man does not work, ride or walk in a hesitating manner, after the usual fashion of the blind. He takes a fast horse out on the road, and gallops

Stephen, for he can approach them without alarming or disturbing them in the least; they all know him, and rather welcome his coming and stay with and among them.

Stephen Mellinger has a large acquaintance. Everybody for miles around knows him, and he knows everybody in the sec-



HITCHING A HORSE TO A MILK-WAGON AS READILY AS IF HE COULD SEE

tion by name and voice. It is wonderful how he is able to distinguish voices, even to the little folks who merrily greet him on his lone, blind travels.

Mellinger is right up to date on the news of the day. While his affliction prevents his personal reading of the daily papers and works of literature coming to his home, yet relatives and friends to a

large degree satisfy his thirst for the knowledge of the doings of the world by daily reading to him. By this means he is kept well informed of the world's events, and having a quick, discerning mind, he is enabled to very intelligently discuss questions that come up in the reading.

### This Will Interest You

The first installment of "My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln,"



MILKING A COW AS DEXTEROUSLY AS ANY FARMER

from the pen of Gibson William Harris, a personal associate of Lincoln, will be published in the December 1st issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE. It will be a rare treat for all our readers, and you should be sure to have your subscription paid up so that you will not miss any of the numbers containing this remarkable story. It will interest all,

at full speed, turning out for vehicles and other horses, and rounding sharp corners without pulling up. On his wheel he rides as if possessed of full sight, and can be seen alone miles from his home. It is a very remarkable fact that on his numerous trips a wheel he has never met with any accidents worth mentioning. To those who have seen



# THE CHARGE OF THE JAPS

MARCH AND TWO-STEP

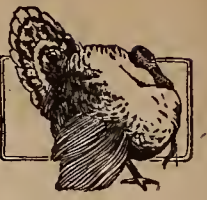
H. L. Hayes

The musical score is written for piano and consists of ten systems of music. Each system contains a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into two main sections: a 'MARCH' section and a 'TWO-STEP' section. The 'MARCH' section includes dynamic markings such as *fz* (forzando), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). The 'TWO-STEP' section is marked 'TRIO.' and begins with a *f* dynamic. The score features various musical notations including slurs, accents, and repeat signs with first and second endings. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the key of D major.





## The Beautiful Story of Thanksgiving Day



AS EVERY Thanksgiving Day approaches, our thoughts go back to that first notable and pathetic Thanksgiving, when Governor Bradford gathered together his little band of Pilgrim fathers and mothers, and celebrated nearly a week in thanksgiving to the Giver of all Good for the abundant rains which had saved for the hard-pressed yet hopeful colonists a scanty harvest of the labor of their hands.

Strange guests were assembled at that feast. The great chief Massasoit, with ninety of his warriors, came at the bidding of the chief magistrate, bringing with them their offering of the spoils of the chase, and in stoical silence stood around like bronze statues while the little band of Pilgrims sang their hymns and lifted their voices in praise and thanksgiving for the scanty harvest and the abundant wild game, which would insure the little band against starvation during the long and rigorous New England winter.

Little had they to be thankful for, compared with the blessings of the present day, these stanch and sturdy Pilgrims from another land, who had braved the terrors of the great deep and reared their altar-fires upon the bleak and rockbound coast of a strange new country that they might have the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own conscience. But hopeful of heart and strong in faith they gathered together, at first to pray for rain upon their parched and thirsty fields, and then, when their prayers were answered by abundant showers, to turn the time of fasting and prayer into a day of praise and thanksgiving. Many hunters went forth into the dense forests, and came home laden with venison and wild turkeys. Nuts of all kinds were gathered, clams and oysters there were in abundance; the Indian warriors bringing these as their donation to the great feast.

There were but seven dwellings in the little settlement, but before the huge fireplaces in these the Pilgrim mothers prepared the pasties and stews and baked the oaten cakes. These pioneer women were notable cooks, and the legends of their savory clam chowder and plum-porridge is still extant in many a New England kitchen. Great fires were kindled in the open, and the venison and ducks and turkeys were roasted in the open air, and it is no wonder if the odor of these cooking meats, caused the Indian warriors to become impatient for the beginning of the great feast, which really was the only part of the ceremony of Thanksgiving which they could appreciate and understand.

It is supposed that this notable feast was spread in the block-house, and the tables were boards laid upon trestles. No elaborate table-service graced this "board." Wooden and pewter trenchers lined the table, and at each place were laid a napkin and a spoon. In those days pewter tankards were just taking the place of the American woodenware, and pewter drinking-cups and silver-plated chargers, and a tall "standing salt" in the center of the board, constituted the "plenishings" of the table.

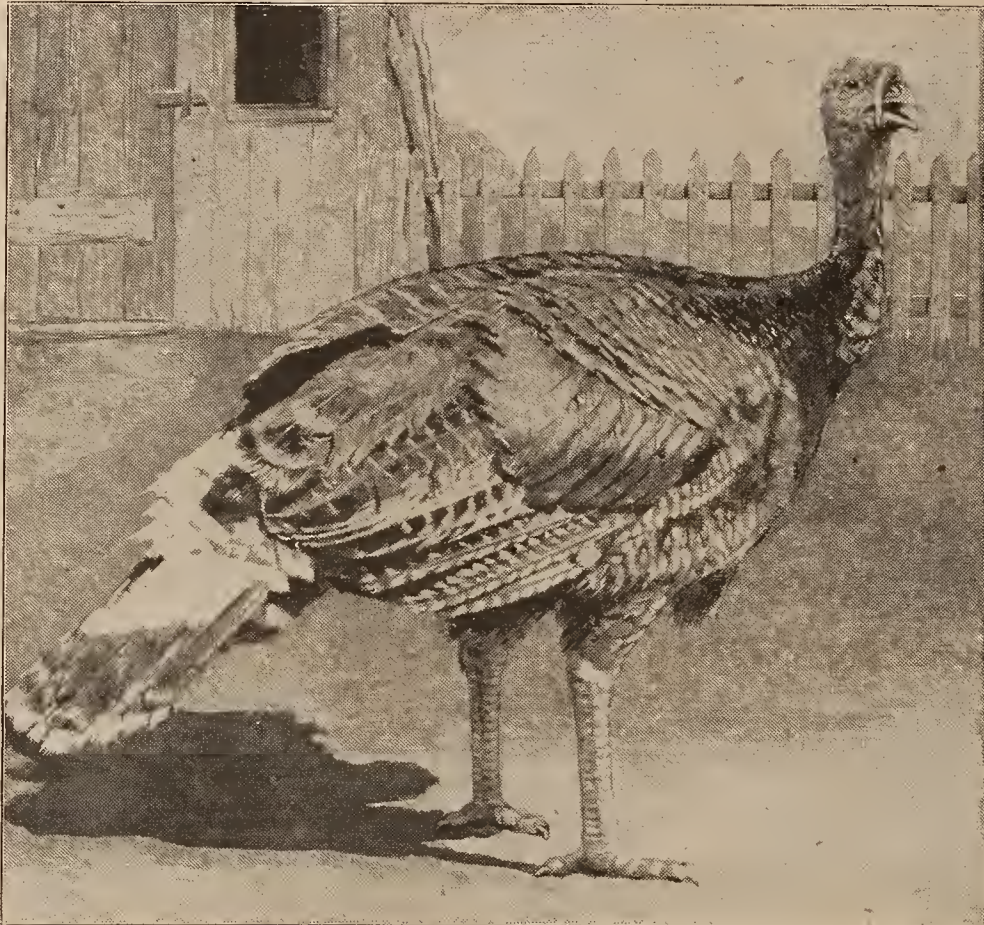
This first Thanksgiving feast ended as it began, with the singing of hymns and words of praise and prayer; and for nearly three hundred years the thanksgiving spirit of those old Puritan fathers and mothers has descended to us of the twentieth century, and although our Thanksgiving may be kept as becomes the people of this progressive day and age, it is to be hoped that the true spirit is still with us, and that deep in our hearts we still

are duly grateful to the great Giver for the manifold mercies and blessings which he bestows upon us.

Not to-day, as in the old Puritan days, is the pastime of the young people limited to the games of backgammon and bowls, and the music to the trumpet, the drum and the jew's-harp, and these young Puritans, making merry under these restricting circumstances, is in striking contrast to the foot-ball contests now arranged between the various varsity teams, the exciting journeys by rail and steamship, the flying colors and the college yells, the tally-ho and the automobile, the meets and the athletic sports with which the twentieth-century young people celebrate the national Thanksgiving Day.

But not in all homes does Thanksgiving mean an enthusiastic mingling with the outside world. In

many a quiet country home there gather together under the old roof-tree the sons and daughters, the grandchildren, the aunts and the uncles, and more than often the stranger at the gate, the guest who may prove the angel unawares. And with joy and gladness the bountiful board is spread, the table is loaded with the choicest of the fruits of the harvest, the national bird, the turkey, has a place of honor at the feast, and the pumpkin pie, so dear to the hearts of the Pilgrim fathers, is never forgotten. This is a time when all may feast and rejoice for all the blessings of the year, and old and young surround the table, and the aged father or grandfather lifts his trembling voice in



YET A LITTLE WHILE, AND—

thanksgiving for all the bountiful mercies and blessings bestowed upon the children of this earth by a kind and gracious and all-wise Providence.

And thus we keep our national Thanksgiving, and the sweet and tender influences of the day linger long in our hearts, prompting us to make a thanksgiving day of all the days of the year.

ELIZABETH CLARKE HARDY.

*Great as the preparations were for the dinner, everything was so contrived that not a soul in the house should be kept from the morning service of Thanksgiving in the church.—H. B. Stowe.*



GRANDPA DRIVES TO THE STATION TO MEET THE THANKSGIVING VISITORS

### Frozen Puddings for Thanksgiving Dinners

Many housekeepers regard a rich pudding of some kind as an indispensable adjunct to the Thanksgiving feast, yet either baked, boiled or steamed this is usually accorded but slight favor, while the frozen sweet which follows is invariably greeted with much satisfaction. An excellent idea is to combine the two in one, and serve an iced or frozen pudding. This dainty as usually served is a compound of ice-cream mixtures with fruit, nuts, chocolate, rice, etc., but it may be made without the addition of the cream mixture if preferred, and be actually a pudding, as it is named. Of course, in freezing no flour is used except in the form of a small amount of corn-starch used in thickening the custard preparatory to freezing.

These puddings may be frozen like ice-cream, and

packed in ice to ripen, or they may be at once turned into molds, covered tightly, and packed in ice and salt without stirring. If the latter method is used, sufficient time must be allowed them to harden—at least from four to six hours will be required, according to the ingredients from which they have been prepared. Whipped sweetened cream is a delicious accompaniment to one of these frozen puddings, or any rich sauce that combines agreeably. Served without either, however, they are almost as delightful. Some most delicious puddings may be made by the following recipes:

**FRUIT PUDDING.**—Put one pint of milk and one pint of cream over the fire in a double boiler, beat the yolks of six eggs until very light with one and one half cupfuls of granulated sugar; when the milk is scalded pour it gradually into the eggs and sugar, and stir until it is liquid, then return it to the double boiler, and cook, stirring constantly, until it will coat the blade of a knife or spoon; take from the fire, add a teaspoonful of vanilla, and set it aside to cool; when cool turn into a freezer, pack in ice and salt; stir until it begins to thicken, and then add a cupful of thick preserved strawberries and a cupful of finely chopped nuts. Let it stand closely covered for four hours. When ready to serve let the mold stand on the kitchen table a few minutes until the heat of the room has loosened the pudding, then turn it out carefully, cover with whipped sweetened cream, decorate with some fine preserved strawberries, and send at once to the table. This makes a plain but very delicious pudding. Any preferred preserved fruit may be used if soft enough to freeze without forming lumps of ice.

**ANGEL CREAM PUDDING.**—Beat the whites of six eggs with one cupful of powdered sugar, then stir in one pint of cream; place all in a double boiler, and stir just until it comes to the scalding-point, then remove from the fire, and stir until it is cold; add two tablespoonfuls of noyau or a tablespoonful of vanilla, and freeze like ice-cream; when ready to repack, stir in a meringue made of the whipped whites of two eggs and a tablespoonful of hot sugar-syrup, and let it stand for three hours in the ice and salt to ripen. This is very daintily served in charlotte-molds which have been lined with lady's-fingers cut into halves crosswise. Then turn out on chilled dessert-plates. Place a fancy-shaped tube in a pastry-bag, and pour in a pint of whipped cream flavored with vanilla. Press a small quantity of this out on the top of each charlotte, then place over this several strips of rich preserved peach. Press out a little more cream on top of this, and use any that is left to decorate the base of each charlotte. The quantities of the various ingredients that are allowed in this recipe will be sufficient to make six.

**GINGER CREAM BAVAROIS.**—Chop fine, pound and rub through a sieve one fourth of a pound of candied ginger, mixing with a pint of hot vanilla syrup; add half a package of gelatine soaked in half a cupful of cold water until soft, and stir until dissolved, then strain carefully into a quart of dry whipped cream; stir over a basin of cracked ice, sprinkling in half a cupful of candied ginger cut in fine shreds; when it begins to stiffen turn it into a mold, and set on ice until firm.

**ALMOND PUDDING.**—Scald a pint of milk in a double boiler, and pour it slowly over the yolks of four eggs which have been beaten until light with four tablespoonfuls of sugar; stir until well mixed, then return to the double boiler, and cook and stir until thick, then turn into a basin and set on cracked ice; when cold mix in four ounces of almond cakes pounded fine and rubbed through a sieve, flavor with a few drops of bitter almonds, pack in cracked ice, and freeze until the mixture has been reduced to the freezing-point. Spread a layer of this iced mixture in the bottom of a mold, and over it arrange preserved peaches cut in quarters; put in another layer of the frozen mixture, more peaches, and proceed in this manner until the mold is full, then cover it closely, and pack it again in the ice and salt, and let it stand for a couple of hours. Turn out carefully, and serve.

MARY FOSTER SNIDER.





## The Good Old New England Thanksgiving



THANKSGIVING is associated with New England; naturally, since the observance of the day originated there. New England folks moving into other parts of the country have taken their traditions with them, and the day has become national, but it is in New England that it is kept most religiously and with the most abiding love. Somehow Thanksgiving stories laid in New England have a charm and atmosphere that such stories about other parts of the country lack. We want the old New England farm-house as a background.

Grandfather has come to the station to drive the folks home in the old wagon, and grandmother is the first to greet them at the old farm. Here, too, is the great red-headed turkey-gobbler, suggestive of the feast and a table groaning with viands and with mellow vegetables, spiced fruits, pies, cakes and nuts and a multitude of dainties.

This day, among all days, is the one looked forward to as the family festival of the year. It is the day of reunion—the day when all the children and grandchildren gather under the old roof, forget the every-day cares, throw off responsibilities, and give themselves up to enjoyment and thanksgiving.

The father and mother still live in the old home-stead, and thither come the sons who have left home and gone to the busy cities in search of fortune, which they sometimes find, but which also sometimes eludes them, and the daughters who have married and gone to homes of their own, or who are winning a way for themselves in some occupation. How the old house rings with their merry voices! They forget everything that lays in the big world outside, and are again the happy, care-free boys and girls of the years gone by.

Of course, the latter-day celebrations are not what they used to be. In the old days every one in the neighborhood knew who was coming home. And how the friendly eye watched as the train pulled in or the stage-coach wheeled into town for a glimpse of the first arrivals. And as one familiar face after another was seen, the word flew from one to another announcing the coming. The "city folks" were regarded with curiosity and interest, for they brought the latest fashions; and many a bonnet remained untrimmed and many a gown unmade until the Thanksgiving visit should bring the very newest fashions to the dwellers in the country-side.

And such preparations as there were going on in the old home for days before the festival! Why, the whole country about was redolent of spices and savory odors. There must be pumpkin pies, because "our Billy" would never know that it was Thanksgiving if he didn't have one of mother's pumpkin pies, and John would be terribly disappointed if he didn't have all the mince pies he wanted. There must be custard pie for Abby, who was in a distant city teaching school, for she said that since she had been away she had never tasted such custard as she got at home, so rich and golden with eggs and cream. And there was old-fashioned plum-cake to be made for the little ones—not the rich kind that would make everybody ill who ate more than a crumb of it, but wholesome, spicy plum-cake stuffed full of raisins—and the sugariest of cookies; for the dears would be sure to get hungry before dinner was ready, argued mother, "and they must have something to stay them."

Then how the clouds were watched for days for the promise of snow. It was not Thanksgiving—a real, true Thanksgiving—without a sleigh-ride. Nowadays people think that winter sets in early if there is snow at Christmas, and there is very audible grumbling if Thanksgiving finds the ground with its covering of white. Just think of the time when the first snow came the last of November, sometimes even in mid-November, close on the heels of the Indian summer, and stayed until April, giving the best of sleighing all through the winter.

There could not be a Thanksgiving without turkey any more than there could be an English Christmas dinner without roast goose. Turkey has been the national dish for the day ever since the first Thanksgiving was kept in Plymouth in the November of 1621. That was the day Governor Bradford had appointed on which the men and women of the stricken infant colony might come together and rejoice in a special manner for the small harvest and the promise that the brave hearts thought they read in it for future prosperity. It was considered just and right to give thanks for blessings and mercies which had been vouchsafed before asking an increase; and so the first

festival of thanksgiving was to be held. The hunters went scouring the woods for wild turkeys, which abounded about Plymouth, and which were to furnish the chief dish for the feast. Kitchens were put in readiness for the cooking, and pretty Priscilla Mullins, she who played such havoc with the heart of stout Miles Standish, and drove handsome John Alden wild with her teasings before she gave him that memorable bit of encouragement, was put in charge of the biggest one of all, that belonging to worthy Dame Brewster. For Priscilla was not only the belle of the colony of Plymouth, but was the most notable cook as well, and so it was she who was put in charge of the big kitchen, to prepare the chief dishes of the dinner which was to become historical, and to which were bidden not only the colonists, but Chief Massasoit and his principal followers. The routine of work was suspended, and the day began with a special service of praise and thanksgiving, after which the people engaged in innocent pastimes. But through all the merriment the people were not allowed to forget the purpose of the festival, and there was frequent praise and prayer throughout the colony.

But the dinner! What a notable feast it was, and how the good dames of Plymouth must have worked to set before their hungry guests such an array of tempting dishes! The place of honor was held by the turkeys, stuffed with beechnuts and savory herbs. Then there were oysters, brought by the Indians as their contribution to the festival, and the first which the white people had ever seen, and great bowls of steaming clam chowder, delicious stews, with dumplings of the flour of barley, cakes of all descriptions, such as Priscilla Mullins knew well how to concoct, with the fruits of the forest, wild grapes, plums and nuts. The festival was held earlier in the month than it has been, just in the beautiful Indian summer, with its lingering warmth and glory, the last flashing of the dying year. The memory of the feast must have remained with them through the long, dark days of the winter which followed.

Is it any wonder that Thanksgiving seems New England's own festival? It is so closely entwined with its history of hardship and struggle and victory. New England shares it with all the country now, for New England belongs wherever her children are, and there is not a state in the Union, not a land across seas, where the descendant of New England is not found.

And the old customs are not given up altogether.

This was not an elaborate proclamation compared with many that have followed. But during the many decades that have passed since then formality has been added to formality in giving the document to the public, until in all probability few American citizens realize what high ceremonies attend the issuance of the proclamation of to-day. It seems a very simple matter to send out the few words contained in the short newspaper paragraph early in November, announcing the same well-known fact that has been regularly announced each year since 1863, that the last Thursday in November is set aside as a day of public thanksgiving and a general holiday.

This making of the Thanksgiving-Day proclamation is a serious duty for the President. The chief executive who would say anything new, or who would say an old thing in a new way, finds before him a task that must require much cudgeling of the brain, inasmuch as the same subject has been written upon annually for years and years, and all the reasons for giving thanks seem to be enumerated and fitting words made use of. We are told that it is customary with him to write this proclamation with his own hand, and to put into it as much of the spirit of the day as possible. President Harrison used to take a pencil and a pad of paper and write out the proclamation in full. Then he would turn it over to one of the executive clerks to be copied. He preferred to use his pencil rather than to dictate, but the three Presidents who have followed him have preferred to take advantage of the services of a stenographer, and if the mere dictation of the proclamation was all that was required it would not take very long to announce the annual celebration.

Composing and dictating the proclamation, however, is a very small part of the labor and ceremony connected with its issuance, according to various accounts given from headquarters at Washington. The first draft of the proclamation is copied, and the copy is sent to the State Department. There are two or three clerks in the State Department who make a specialty of penmanship. One of these engrosses the proclamation on parchment artistically. The parchment is then sent back to the White House to receive the President's signature, and it is then taken back to the State Department, where the Secretary of State's signature attests that of the President. Then the Great Seal of the State Department is affixed.

This is a very ornate seal. It ought to be, for it was made by one of the most prominent jewelers in the country, and cost the government one thousand dollars.

It takes an order from the President of the United States to procure an impression of the Great Seal of State. Collectors of seals and autographs frequently write to the Secretary of State for copies of the Seal of State. The same formal reply is sent to all of them—that under the law no impression of the seal can go out of the department unless it is affixed to official papers. The President of the United States could give authority to a collector to obtain an impression of the seal, but no President has ever done so.

When the proclamation has been completed by the addition of the seal, clerks of the State Department are set to work making copies for transmission to the governors of the states and territories. These copies are not made on type-writers, nor with manifold paper, nor on the hectograph, nor by any other process of duplication. The State Department uses the typewriter for some purposes, but not for official correspondence. All of the copies of the proclamation are written out on the long sheets of blue paper which are used for official correspondence. Each governor who receives a copy of the President's proclamation will make a proclamation of his own. But in the meantime the proclamation of the President has been made public, and the people all over the country know what day has been chosen for "Thanksgiving."—Phebe Westcott Humphreys.

Ah! on Thanksgiving Day, when from east and from west,  
From north and south, come the pilgrim and guest,  
When the gray-haired New-Englander sees 'round his board  
The old broken links of affection restored,  
When the care-wearied man seeks his mother once more,  
And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled before,  
What moistens the tips and what brightens the eye,  
What calls back the past, like the rich pumpkin pie?  
—Whittier.



GRANDMA IS THE FIRST TO GREET THEM AT THE OLD FARM

even though new ones may be introduced. The turkey is the chief dish of the dinner, and the oyster-gift of the Indians to their white hosts still finds a place on the table of the New-Englander who lives near enough either coast to obtain them. If one has wondered why oyster soup is always on the menu for the day, here is the reason. So the old and new are brought together, and olden tradition and newer habits and customs clasp hands cordially on this high festival day of America.

*Blest be those feasts, with simple plenty crowned,  
Where at the ruddy family round  
Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail,  
Or sigh with pity at some mournful tale.*  
—Goldsmith.

### Proclaiming Thanksgiving

When Governor Bradford issued the first Thanksgiving proclamation to our Pilgrim fathers, in November, 1621, there was but very little ceremony attending the act. He simply announced that as they had just gathered abundant harvests of grain, and plenty of game had been sent to their forests, a day should be observed throughout the whole Plymouth Colony for thanksgiving, and he accordingly appointed four men to "go fowling, that they might after a more special manner rejoice together."



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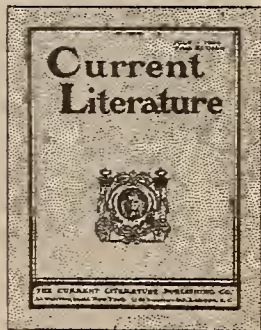
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FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio



## A Jack-o'-lantern Party

### A Suggestion for an Inexpensive and Merry Thanksgiving Festivity

By JEANNETTE L. PORTER

ANY birthday or anniversary that falls in the autumn may be celebrated by a Jack-o'-lantern party, for this feast is a movable one, and any time after the fall corn is ripe Merry Jack is alert for a frolic.

The invitations to such a party should read:

The Jack-o'-lanterns at home, November 24th, after eight o'clock.

Please bring a Jack-o'-lantern with you, and name it.

The time must necessarily be very limited, for, after all, Jack himself is a short-lived "immortal," and frolics in his honor must crowd a great deal into the brief space of his queer little lifetime.

Plenty of orange and green bunting or cheese-cloth, festooned and tied with stalks of ripe wheat and corn, should be generously draped from the windows and doors and on the veranda wherever it is practicable. The light should be soft and subdued, with as much firelight as possible, so that the general effect may be mysterious, with deep shadows and dark corners.

Harvesting implements and baskets should stand suggestively about, and Jack-o'-lanterns must appear everywhere indiscriminately.

The invitations should have some queer little sketch of him drawn in the upper left-hand corner, and he must peep from the bushes and trees, from doorways and arbors, and hang mysteriously from posts, like gibbets arranged for him.

When the Jack-o'-lanterns begin to assemble it is pretty certain to be noticed that no two Jacks are alike. Indeed, their individuality will be such that you will soon realize that you would quite as readily think of confusing Peter Piper with Old King Cole, or Jack Horner with the Queen of Hearts, as to call one pumpkin by another pumpkin's name. Introductions and imaginary conversations between the Jack-o'-lanterns should make the first moments very jolly.

All manner of merry games must follow, such as "hide-and-seek," "shepherd-and-sheep" and "blindman's-buff." A charming lawn game for the little people may be arranged by hammering small pegs of wood into the earth, four or five inches apart, in a circle six feet in diameter; orange and white calico may be torn into strips and passed once around each peg, until the circle is outlined with the bright colors. A smaller circle must be similarly made in the center of the large one, and the children must try to roll oranges into it. Every orange that rolls into the center circle and stays there counts ten, and thirty points win an orange.

After the games outdoors everybody will be hungry for supper. A table spread with white, and decorated with yellow and green, may be charmingly arranged either on the veranda or indoors. The centerpiece should be a horn of plenty, securely suspended over the table, and filled with ripe grain and fruits and flowers.

Tiny Jack-o'-lanterns made of oranges hollowed out and set on candlesticks should be at each plate. The name-cards should be decorated with queer little faces on pumpkin and melon seeds perched on knives and forks and spoons.

The courses may all be suggestive of the seasons. Nuts should play a conspicuous part. For favors nothing is more satisfactory than gingerbread dolls.

After supper everybody must find their

way to "Old Lady Bountiful with Her Pumpkin Plentiful," which should be arranged beforehand, and kept a profound secret until after supper.

"Old Lady Bountiful" is very simply made. A huge pumpkin is cut out like a false-face, and suspended by two wires from the ceiling. Some very jolly person must dress up in an old-fashioned costume of orange and green calico, and stand behind the pumpkin mask. Then a large sunbonnet must be placed over the entire head. The effect is wonderfully amusing if arranged in a dark corner, where a side-light shines on the face.

"Her Pumpkin Plentiful" is a great deal after the order of an old-fashioned grab-bag made to look like a pumpkin. Take four barrel-hoops; cross three of them inside each other, and tie them together at the top and bottom, so that each rests at an equal distance from the other, like the meridians on a globe. Tie the fourth hoop around the other three, like the equator on a globe. Cover this frame with pumpkin-colored calico, remembering to leave a good-sized hole. Then fill it with fresh sawdust, and hide in it a variety of little surprises—small china lucky-dogs, thimbles, rings, bits of old coin, needle-cases, and all manner of charms—so that everybody may rummage and find their future fate in "Her Pumpkin Plentiful." The omens of the articles drawn are the usual ones: A thimble for an old maid, a coin for riches, a ring for an engagement, and so on.

For the next feature of the evening the hostess scatters handfuls of pumpkin-seeds over the floor, and hands each guest a needle threaded with strong thread; then there is a merry race to see who can make the longest chain of pumpkin-seeds in ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, or any given time.

A merry Virginia reel usually ends the festivities, though the bravest of the guests often linger for a ghost-story, and a big romp with the Jack-o'-lanterns out of doors is sure to happen when everybody starts for home.

For ghost-stories may be told Kipling's "Morrowbie Jukes," Poe's "Fall of the House of Usher" and Irving's "Headless Horseman."

Suggestive names for the Jack-o'-lanterns may be Danny Deever, Peter Piper, Simple Simon, Dooly, Jim Crow, Queen of Hearts, and the like.

Parents who have tried any or all of the above suggestions in entertaining the young folks have pronounced them delightfully novel and jolly.

### Thanksgiving

THANKS for the good we have received; Thanks for the friends who love us; Thanks for that in which we believe— God, and his heaven above us!

Thanks for our country and our flag; Thanks for our wide dominions; And for each striped and tattered rag Upholding our opinions.

Thanks for the smile of friendly eyes; Ships hailing in the midnight. God join us far beyond the skies. Where we "shall know" by daylight!

Thanks for the peace of home and heart, And for the hope of heaven!

\* \* \* \* \* The sandman plies his gentle art— Babes, it is after seven. —Nancy Robinson, in Table Talk.







Sunday Reading

Thanksgiving

A tear or two, a prayer or two,  
For the dead that have gone before us;  
Pure thoughts that stray from the world  
away

To the sweet heaven bending o'er us.

Strong hopes that thrill with a noble will  
For the work that may choose and call  
us;

Deep soul-content, that but good is meant  
In whatever may befall us.

A song, a smile, and a pulse the while  
That throbs with the joy of living;  
A kiss or so from dear lips, and lo!  
This is the heart's thanksgiving.

—Madeline S. Bridges.

Reunited

AND they shall come from the east,  
and from the west, and from the  
north, and from the south.—Luke  
13:29.

I remember many years ago, when I was a young school-girl, of writing a composition, and I think the subject was "The Last Day of School." I will remember the sadness I felt that day because never again should we all gather in that room, where we had passed so many pleasant hours in study and in play. Some of them went to the Far West, some have long since been laid in the silent grave. Some of them, I believe, have lived and died in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, and when he comes I expect to greet those friends of my childhood again.

But there is another thought on this subject which comes home to me with greater force than the first. That is the breaking up of the home circle. As the little ones grow up, they go out from the old home one by one, brothers and sisters to be separated perhaps for years, and many times never to meet again on earth, and father and mother are left alone. Our hearts are sad as we see the vacant places, and hear no more the voices that joined with ours around the family altar. They may be many miles apart, or perhaps the ocean may roll between, or some may lie in unknown graves, yet when the trumpet sounds, and the dead in Christ shall arise, then shall

"Men sometimes put the matter this way: Russia stands for Christianity, and Japan stands for Buddhism. The truth is that Japan stands for religious freedom. This is a principle embodied in her constitution. There are Christian churches in every large city and in almost every town in Japan, and they all have complete freedom to teach and to worship in accordance with their convictions. These churches send out men to extend the influence of Christianity from one end of Japan to the other as freely as they could do the same in the United States, and without attracting much, if any, more attention. There are numerous Christian newspapers, and there are Christian schools everywhere, and recently an ordinance has been published granting to the graduates of Christian institutions the same standing and the same rights accorded to the graduates of the state institutions. Christian Associations, organized for the purposes of benevolence, are freed from taxation on their incomes. Arrangements have been made for Christian teachers to accompany our armies to the front. The object of the war is the security and permanency of peace in the East. With differences of race or religion the war has nothing to do." He thus gives assurance that in case of the triumph of Japan, Japan will maintain not only "an open door" for commerce, but for religion as well.—Count Katsura.

How to Read the Bible

To some the Bible is uninteresting and unprofitable because they read too fast. Amongst the insects which subsist on the sweet sap of flowers there are two different classes. One is remarkable for its imposing plumage, which shows in the sunbeams like the dust of gems; and as you watch its jaunty dance from flower to flower you cannot help admiring its graceful activity, for it is plainly getting over a great deal of ground.

But in the same field there is another worker, whose brown vest and business-like, straightforward flight may not have arrested your eye. His fluttering neighbor darts down here and there, and sips elegantly wherever he can find a drop of ready nectar; but this dingy plodder



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A QUIET SUNDAY AFTERNOON

those that belong to him "come from the east, and from the west, from the north, and from the south, and shall sit down in the kingdom of God." Then shall we meet our loved ones again. Only think of it—a whole family in heaven! No more partings, no more pain or sorrow—all will be peace and joy forever.

But there will also be broken family circles there. Husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, will part to meet no more. What a dreadful thought! IDA E. EMERSON.

"Open Door" for Christianity

For the first time in the history of Christian missions in Japan the emperor and empress have joined in a money gift to a distinctively Christian enterprise, one of our mission-schools, and through Rev. William Imbire, D.D., our senior representative in Japan, the Japanese prime minister has given to the American public a statement of the purposes of the empire as related to religion. He says:

makes a point of alighting everywhere, and wherever he alights he either finds honey or makes it.

To which do you belong, the butterflies or the bees? Do you search the Scriptures or skim them? Let me urge you to store your minds carefully with Bible truths while your memory is young and fresh. As the bee lays up a winter store for his body, so must you stock your minds and hearts.—C. H. Spurgeon, in Christian Advocate.

"My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln"

The great story of Abraham Lincoln, as told by Gibson William Harris, who was a law student under Lincoln, and with whom he daily associated, will be published serially in FARM AND FIRESIDE commencing in the December 1st issue. In his story Mr. Harris throws some unique side-lights on the life of Lincoln, pens some beautiful character-pictures, and very interestingly recalls many of Lincoln's unpublished witticisms.

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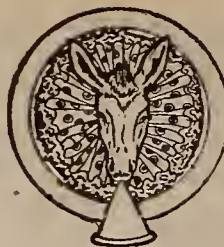


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## Wit and Humor



### Her Departure

She took a train at Sunrise,  
It was five o'clock P.M.  
She'd a bird-cage and three satchels,  
And of course took all of them.

At Sunrise in the evening—  
Do you ask how that could be?  
She took a train at Sunrise—  
Down at Sunrise, Tennessee.  
—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Busted Romance

**S**TRANGER (to driver)—“Anything remarkable about this mountain?”  
Driver—“There's nothing peculiar about the hill itself, but there's a queer story connected with it.”  
Stranger—“What is that?”  
Driver—“A young lady and gentleman went for a walk on that hill. They ascended higher and higher, and never came back again.”  
Stranger—“Dear, dear me! How unfortunate! What, then, became of the unhappy pair?”  
Driver—“Why, sir, they went down on the other side.”—Melbourne Leader.

### Wit to the Rescue

Bridget was none too truthful, and her mistress had been using all her eloquence to make her see the error of deceitfulness. But her would-be reformer owned herself routed when Bridget turned upon her a beaming Irish smile, and said, in a most cajoling tone, “Shure, now, ma'am, an' what do yesuppose th' power o' desavin' was given us fer?”—New York Sun.

### When the Tramp Had a Job

“Sure, onct I wuz connected wid de stage.”  
“Aw, how wuz dat?”  
“I wuz hired by de year by a actress ter steal her diamonds.”—San Francisco Examiner.

### Good Memory (?)

Teacher (in spelling-class)—“Johnny, spell ‘fail.’”  
Johnny—“I can't.”  
Teacher—“You can't spell that simple word? Why not?”  
Johnny—“Cause you said there was no such word as ‘fail.’”—New Yorker.

### A New Breakfast-Food

A little girl who was eating codfish for breakfast the other morning for the first time was seen to stop and examine her plate with deep interest.  
“Mama,” she asked presently, “what kind of fish is this? I've just found a hair-in it.”  
“It is codfish, dear,” was the answer.  
“Oh,” commented her daughter, in a disappointed tone, “I thought probably it was mermaid.”—Harper's Weekly.



OUT IN KANSAS

Eastern Student—“It is now tempus, amicus, with mutus consensus, that I go to your domus and woo Morpheus.”  
Western Farmer—“You'll takibus the hay-forkibus, and load that hayibus into that cartibus P. D. quickibus, or you'll get no grubibus tonightibus. Seeibus?”



A little boy went into a barn,  
And lay down on some hay,  
An owl came out and flew about,  
And the little boy ran away.  
Find the owl.

### Hopin' an' Workin'

Lots er folks spends fur mo' time in hopin' fer de best dan what dey does in workin' fer it; en dat is de occasion ob so much poverty in de worl'.—Atlanta Constitution.

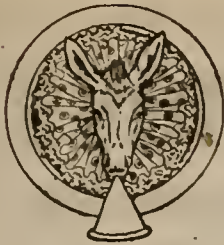
### A Suggestion

Inventor—“This will be an eighty-horse-power air-ship.”  
Friend—“Horse-power! I should think you'd figure it by bird-power.”—Judge.

### Watch Next Issue

Commencing next issue **FARM AND FIRESIDE** will publish in serial form the personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln, by Gibson William Harris, who was a law student in Lincoln's office, and who had every opportunity of studying the great man for many years. In his recollections Mr. Harris opens up many heretofore unpublished facts and incidents in the life of Lincoln that will be read with great interest by everybody.





Wit and Humor



The Way of the World

'Tis not that she's contrary;  
But now she's rich, and she  
Who once was Ellen Mary  
Is Elcnore Marie.  
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Taste

"Say, pa."  
"Well, what?"  
"Why does that man in the band run  
the trombone down his throat?"  
"I suppose it is because he has a taste  
for music."—Town Topics.

Like a Boy

While visiting in New York City a lady  
asked the little son of her friend, "John-  
ny, do you like going to school?"  
"Yes, ma'am," answered the truthful  
urchin; "and I like coming home, too,  
but I don't like staying there between-  
times."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Generally

"Henpeck, what do you think of a man  
who marries for money?"  
"Think he earns every cent he gets."—  
Detroit Free Press.



First Burglar—"What did you let him get by fur, Bill?"  
Second Burglar—"Why, that was a trust magnate, and I never bother any of our profession."

A Buckeye Fisherman

Mrs. Game—"See here, Mr. Game, I  
thought you said you had been duck-  
hunting. These ducks you brought home  
are tame ducks."

Mr. Game—"Y-e-s, m'dear. I tamed  
'em after I (hic) shot 'em."—Cincinnati  
Commercial-Tribune.

Just So

Nell—"I'm so fond of music that I just  
want to play the pi-  
ano awfully every  
time I see one."

Bess—"Yes; I've  
noticed you play it  
that way when you  
play at all."—Chica-  
go News.

In Real Bohemia

Mrs. Newlywed-  
Artist—"Good-by,  
dearest, for a little  
while; but before I  
go, tell me, do you  
still love me better  
than your life?"

Mr. Newlywed-Ar-  
tist—"Certainly, my  
dear. Don't I eat  
your biscuits?"—  
Judge.

Have You?

"What did you do  
while you were away  
on your vacation?"

"Sat around while  
my wife was dress-  
ing for meals most  
of the time."—Brook-  
lyn News.

Changed

"How Mr. Gzzle-  
toof's expression has  
hardened!"

"Yes," answered  
Miss Cayenne. "He  
used to have a mo-  
bile countenance,  
but now it is an  
automobile counte-  
nance."—Washing-  
ton Star.

The Wrong Way

"You are an hour  
late this morning,  
Sam."

"Yes, sah; I know it, sah."

"Well, what excuse have you?"

"I was kicked by a mule on mah way  
here, sah."

"That ought not to have detained you  
an hour, Sam."

"Well, you see, boss, it wouldn't hab  
if he'd only hab kicked me in dis direc-  
tion, but he kicked me de othah way!"—  
Yonkers Statesman.

NATURALLY

Maisy—"Were you nervous when Tom proposed?"  
Daisy—"Yes; I was so afraid he'd be interrupted."

Look for It

Commencing in the December 1st issue  
of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and continuing  
for five consecutive numbers, will be  
published the personal recollections of  
Abraham Lincoln, by Gibson William  
Harris, who was a law student in Mr.  
Lincoln's office from 1845 to 1847. The  
whole is a wonderfully interesting story,  
and is profusely illustrated throughout.



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no "Ifs," no "Ands," no "Buts," no "Strings,"  
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An opportunity like this comes once only.  
DON'T MISS IT. DON'T DELAY. WRITE NOW.  
Crockery House DepD, 2340 Third Av. New York

Where is the woman whose heart does not go out to beautiful china-ware? A fine set of dishes  
ornaments the table, decorates the home, adorns the china cabinet and side-board. Here is a grand  
set of dishes full size for family use; any housewife would be proud to own one to use for all occasions.



6 Fine Souvenir Tea Spoons \$1.50

One of the most pleasing souvenirs of the World's Fair, St. Louis, is the set of Six Full Size  
Teaspoons, made especially to order for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway by the  
Oneda Community. Each bowl contains engraving of a different World's Fair Building, and  
handles are handsomely engraved. They are of best material, finely finished, ornamentation is  
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desired, and will last for years. Do not fail to order a set. The spoons will please you.

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**HOW TO ORDER.** Entire set will be sent, postpaid, in satin-lined box for \$1.50  
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For really pleasant, comfortable journeys between the East and St. Louis use the Lake  
Shore. It affords the most complete service of any line. Send two-cent stamp for World's  
Fair folder and boarding house list to A. J. SMITH, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, Ohio.



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for women desiring the latest and most correct styles in woman's apparel.  
Contains the most exclusive selections for fall and winter that our buyers  
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ly correct in style and of the very latest fashion. Don't buy your winter  
wraps until you have seen our styles and studied  
our wholesale prices. We have an enormous  
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you will be surprised at the low prices we make  
on honestly made garments of the latest  
style, the kind that every particular woman  
delights in.  
It won't take but a day or so to get our hand-  
some illustrated Fashion Catalogue. We will  
gladly send it to any address. Write at once.

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Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago

Jackets	\$ 3.95 up
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No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on.  
I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will  
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**WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION**

can be obtained at the newsdealers or by sending ten cents to the publishers.

**Christmas Stories**

Just the kind you like to read, and that all the family will enjoy—some love-stories, some humorous, several about children and for the children—real Christmas tales.

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Pictures everywhere—no magazine has a larger number or more beautiful ones than the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION. Specially interesting are the photographs showing scenes of a good old-fashioned Christmas in the country.

**Holiday Suggestions**

"Home-Made Christmas Gifts;" "Prize Christmas Entertainments;" and for those who are tired of serving the "same old things" at the feast, "Prize Christmas Dinners" and "Mrs. Herrick's Christmas Recipes."

The Magazine is Just Full of Christmas

Ten Cents at Newsdealers One Dollar a Year

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY  
TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK    SPRINGFIELD, OHIO    TRIBUNE BUILDING, CHICAGO  
When answering this advertisement say that you saw it in Farm and Fireside

**Six Silver Teaspoons**

WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS

**FREE**

This Set of Six elegant Silver Spoons will be sent free and prepaid to any one who will send only SIX yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at 25 cents each.

THE primary feature of this pattern, which we are now offering for the first time, is its extreme beauty of design. The great popularity of a floral pattern in the French gray finish among the users of high-grade silverware is well known, but the serious error of most manufacturers has been in seeking after ornamentation at the expense of simplicity and a natural design. Since the production of this pattern there has been established a reputation for artistic designs which has placed these goods in a class by themselves. Appreciating the fact that the American housewife to-day makes style the very first consideration in selecting goods for her home, we have met this demand by giving the very utmost attention to the artistic side of this silverware, for true art is the prime requisite in creating anything stylish or of lasting beauty.

**A Sterling-Silver Design**

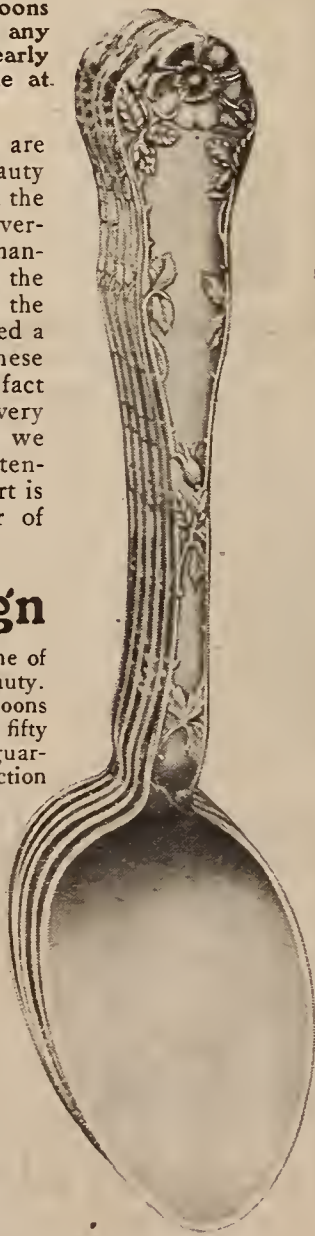
We believe there has been nothing created in the line of silverware heretofore that surpasses this design in real beauty. It requires an expert to tell the difference between these spoons and the regular sterling ware that costs seven dollars and fifty cents for a set of six spoons. This ware is absolutely guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear and give perfect satisfaction under ordinary circumstances for a period of ten years, and any defect within that time will be made good by us.

**The Wild Rose Pattern**

Now, in this latest pattern, the "Wild Rose," we feel that we have something even more beautiful than any designs yet offered at such low prices. It has met with the most enthusiastic praise from expert judges, being pronounced equal to the best sterling in artistic design and the working out of a unitary conception. In it you have a representation of the growing wild rose carried out to the minutest detail, with back design to match the face, and the whole effect is that of the very best sterling silver. Sent prepaid.

Farm and Fireside one year and the Set of Six Spoons sent prepaid to any one for only **\$1.00**

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio



PREMIUM NO. 36

**The Family Physician**

By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

**Bleeding from the Nose**

WADE recommends the expedient of Hutchinson. The hands and feet of the patient are placed in water as hot as can be borne. This will check the most obstinate nose-bleed without any ill consequences.

**Milk-Strippings in the Treatment of Consumption**

B. J. Kendall, M.D., of Illinois, has discovered during an experience covering many years that "milk-strippings" is the most important food element entering into the treatment of consumption. His method of using this food is to have the cow's udder thoroughly cleaned, so that the last of the milking, or "strippings," can be taken by the patient as soon as it is drawn, without straining (which cools it), and while it retains the animal heat. The patient should commence the treatment by taking a glassful every night and morning, gradually increasing the quantity until he takes a quart every night and morning. Doctor Kendall claims that the cream rises in the cow's udder, and consequently the last of the milking is rich in cream, and that when taken in the method described it furnishes an ideal food for a consumptive, producing usually an amelioration of all the symptoms and a marked gain in flesh. He thinks it very important that the patient should be under the care of a competent physician, who will be able to vary the treatment according to the indications as they may arise, as well as direct in exercises and methods of living.

**Winter Diet**

When cold weather sets in people are very apt to drop fruits and green vegetables from their diet. In place of the light breakfast of cereal, or fruit and bread and butter, the average person begins to hanker after flapjacks and maple syrup, pork sausage and fried potatoes, hot biscuits and coffee. Instead of a cooling salad, a fresh vegetable and bread and butter for the lunch at noon-time there must be something of a more heating character. The evening dinner will no more consist of fruits and vegetables, ices and wafers, but there must be the steaming soup, the hot roast, potatoes, beans and other cooked dishes.

This is all right—just as it should be. The system craves a more heating diet, more food to keep up the heat of the body and enable it to resist the cold. But where the trouble comes in is that many people during the winter make their diet exclusively of the heat and fat producing foods, leaving out fruits and green vegetables entirely. This is sure to produce bad results, and often is the cause of various skin diseases, and makes one more liable to contract such diseases as smallpox, scurvy, etc.

At least at one meal throughout the whole winter fresh or canned fruit or green vegetables should be eaten. Eat plentifully of onions, celery and lettuce. In the city these last three can be had in the markets nearly the whole year round, but in the country perhaps the celery and lettuce cannot be obtained during the winter months. But onions can always be had, and there are canned tomatoes, of which nearly every housewife has a supply, and these should be eaten just as they are taken from the can, with salt and pepper, and perhaps a little vinegar, added. Cranberry sauce is a splendid dish to go along with the winter dinner, and apples, either raw, baked or made into sauce, will keep the system free from many impurities.

The large amount of nitrogenous and carbonaceous food eaten makes it necessary that the system should be supplied with just the acids, vegetable juices and earthy salts that these fruits and vegetables contain. They are antiscorbutic in their effect, and tend to keep the system cleansed from all impurities. Winter pimples, eczema, smallpox, scurvy and rheumatism prevail in the winter simply because so little fruit and vegetables are eaten. There is no reason why these diseases should be any more prevalent in winter. It is largely a matter of diet.

Don't settle down to a ration of pork and corn-bread, baked beans and fried potatoes. Eat meat if you must, and eat corn-bread and beans and potatoes, also. They are good foods—good enough for anybody if properly cooked, but with your meat and beans and potatoes eat fruits and vegetables. Mix an onion with your potato, eat tomatoes with your beans, and apple sauce with your meat. Balance your diet, and you will be healthier and in better condition to resist the contagions of winter.—E. P., in Medical Talk for the Home.

A New Cure For The  
**Kidneys,**

**BLADDER, RHEUMATISM, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Back-ache, General Weakness, Nervous, Urinary, Liver and Stomach Troubles.**

**3 Remedies Free.**

The Pape Medicine Co. will send by prepaid mail, to any sufferer, whether man or woman, a complete test course of their three new remedies that instantly relieve and quickly cure all forms of Kidney, Bladder, Urinary Diseases, Rheumatism and their complications. No money is wanted—just write and tell them where to send them.



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One large course of Formula A.—Reconstructs the broken-up tissue, revitalizes the muscular fiber, revives the texture, removes obstructions that clog the process of eliminating waste matter, cleanses all the pores, builds up and strengthens the weak and feeble Kidneys, re-establishing complete, natural, healthy function.

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of the dress. All orders filled promptly. For ladies' waists, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT patterns, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give both BREAST measure in inches and age in years. Order patterns by their numbers.

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No. 382.—WAIST WITH DEEP GIRDLE. 10 cents.

Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

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Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



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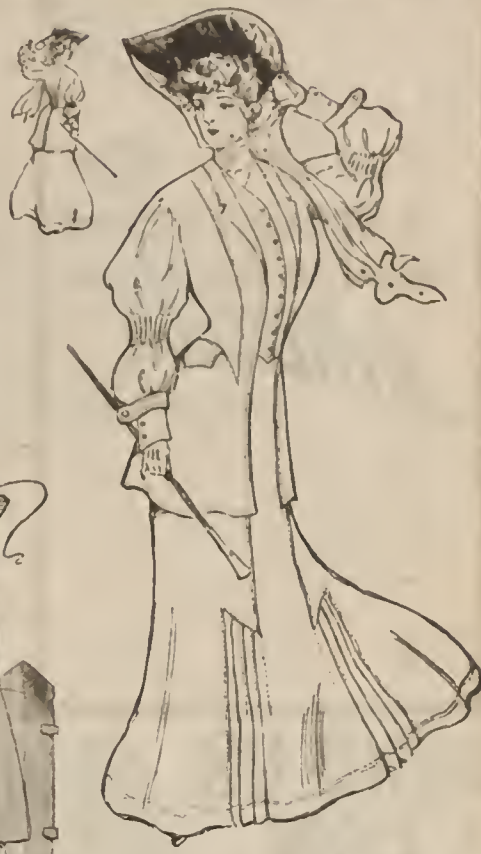
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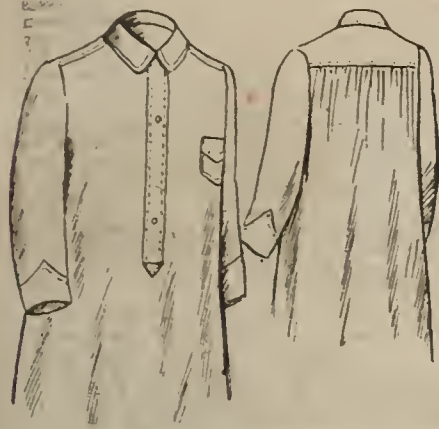


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Sizes, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

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Sizes, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



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Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.



No. 317.—SILK BOX-COAT. 10 cents.

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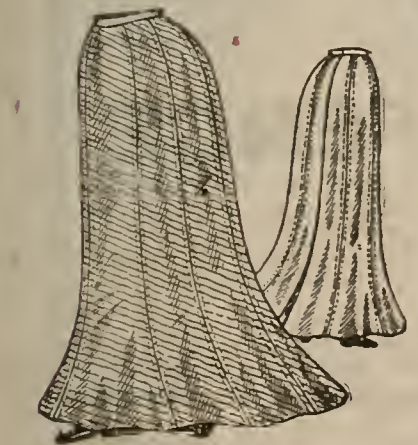
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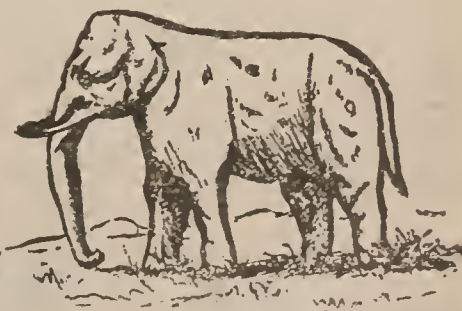
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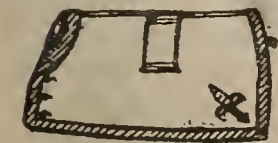


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If your roof needs repairing, or you contemplate erecting a new building, send for a sample of the new Ready-to-Lay Roofing—AMATITE.

It looks better, wears longer and gives more satisfaction than the old kinds, and costs much less.

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Steer, Bull or Horse hide, Calf skin, Dog skin, or any other kind of hide or skin, and let us tan it with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof, for robe, rug, coat or gloves.

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GRIST MILL

PRICE ONLY \$3.00 EXPRESS PAID

WGT. 17 LBS.

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Makes best corn meal and Graham flour. Will grind as fine or coarse as desired. Just the thing for poultry raisers. Circulars and testimonials free.

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HOMES \$7 and upward. Good Soil. Delightful Climate. For particulars inquire of C. L. EICHELBERGER, Springfield, Mo.

## Farm Selections

### Building a Cistern

**I**F AFTER a cistern has been built in the customary manner, with brick and cement a wash is made of clear cement and water, and brushed upon the walls like whitewash, the walls will be found to have been rendered impervious to water. A cistern can be made of cement alone, and if the earth in which it is made is of a solid clayey nature the wall of cement need not be over two inches in thickness. Bricks would have to be used for the arch, but it is better not to make an arch. Cisterns are usually under floors, and if not they can be floored over and the under side lathed and plastered with adamant. It becomes hard as stone, is rot-proof, dirt-proof and moisture-proof. Built in this way a cistern can be made more cheaply, as it does not have to be so deep, and can be larger in diameter. A cistern should always be circular, as it makes the walls stronger and takes less material for a given amount of water stored. Two parts of sand to one of cement are about right. —The Rural New-Yorker.

### Cabbage-Snakes

During the past month we have received a number of letters asking for information concerning the long, thread-like worms which have been quite plentiful in cabbage this year. We referred these inquiries to Professor Summers, the state entomologist, who replies as follows:

The long, slender white worms usually found near the heart of the cabbage are not new, but have been well known to students of this group of animals for a long time past. As they are quite common in cabbages, it is entirely unlikely that if they were injurious the fact would not have been discovered long ago and the exact cause of the injury studied. It seems most probable, therefore, that some accidental sickness has been wrongly attributed to the presence of these worms because no other cause could be found. It is a matter of universal experience that when a sensational account of this kind is published in the newspapers numerous other cases crop out within a few days, originating with people whose imagination is somewhat stronger than their regard for truth." —Wallaces' Farmer.

### Legal Weights

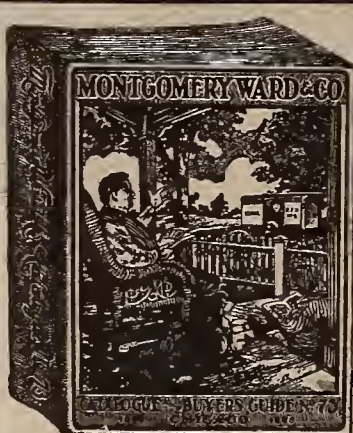
E. Brown, botanist in charge of the seed-laboratory of the United States Agricultural Department, has recently compiled the following official list of weights of seeds, the figures representing pounds to the bushel:

Apples, fifty; apple-seed, forty; barley, forty-eight; beans (dried), sixty; beans (green), thirty; beans (castor), forty-six; beets, fifty; blackberries, forty-eight; blackberries (dried), twenty-eight; blue-grass seed, fourteen; broom-corn seed, forty-two; buckwheat, fifty; cabbage, fifty; canary-seed, sixty; cherries (with stems), fifty-six; cherries (without stems), sixty-four; chestnuts, fifty; clover-seed, sixty; corn (shelled), fifty-six; corn (in ear), seventy; corn (in ear with shucks), seventy-four; corn (green with shucks), one hundred; cotton-seed (upland), twenty-eight; flaxseed, fifty-six; gooseberries, fifty-eight; grapes (with stems), forty-eight; grapes (without stems), sixty; hemp-seed, forty-four; horse-radish, fifty; hickory-nuts, fifty; Hungarian-grass seed, forty-eight; melon (cantaloup), fifty; millet (German), fifty; millet (Missouri), fifty; millet (Tennessee), fifty; oats, thirty; onions (button sets), thirty-two; onions (matured), fifty-six; onions (top buttons), twenty-eight; orchard-grass, fourteen; Osage-orange seed, thirty-three; parsnips, fifty; peaches, fifty; pears, fifty; peanuts, twenty-three; peas (dry), sixty; peas (green in hull), thirty; pie-plant, fifty; plums, sixty-four; potatoes (Irish), sixty; potatoes (sweet), fifty; quinces, forty-eight; raspberries, forty-eight; red-top seed, fourteen; rye, fifty-six; rye-grass seed, twenty; sage, four; salad, turnips, etc., thirty; sorghum-seed, fifty; strawberries, forty-eight; timothy-seed, forty-five; tomatoes, fifty-six; turnips, fifty; velvet-grass seed, seven; wheat, sixty; carrots, fifty.

In numerous instances the customary weights to the bushel of seeds used by the trade are not the same as the legal weights.

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# FARM FIRESIDE.



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TERMS (25 CENTS A YEAR  
24 NUMBERS)

## Conditions in Barbadoes, Santo Domingo and Cuba

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

### Populous Barbadoes

**B**ARBADOES, in the British West Indies, is the most thickly populated country in the world, with the single exception of China. In one hundred and sixty-six square miles there are about two hundred thousand inhabitants. The greatest length of the island is twenty-one miles, and the greatest width only fourteen. It keeps the large population scratching lively to earn a living. Laborers can be employed for twenty-five cents a day.

The production of sugar-cane has always been the main industry of Barbadoes. In former times the planters were immensely rich, but new methods and the influence of new competition have changed conditions until the business has almost ceased to be remunerative. The planters have clung to their old methods and their one crop until they are almost beggared. Their plight is another illustration of the necessity of diversified crops. In order to be safeguarded against changing conditions, any agricultural community should not depend upon one thing alone. Brazil has made this same mistake with its coffee. No country can have a continuation of prosperity if it relies solely upon one crop. Market manipulation, overproduction, weather, transportation, competition and politics are agencies that are constantly at work, and the influence of which it is impossible either to circumvent or to overcome.

The sugar industry of Barbadoes is far behind the times. In Bridgetown there is an old Dutch windmill which has been furnishing the power for grinding cane since the year 1729. Negroes still pull the hogsheads of molasses through the streets of the capital like they did in the days of slavery. One planter excused the retention of these two old practices by saying that men were cheaper than horses in Barbadoes, and that the windmill was serviceable because there was always a sufficient supply of wind to keep it in motion.

An attempt is being made to revive the cotton-growing industry in Barbadoes. Sea-island cotton is said to be the finest grown, and commands the highest price in the American and English markets. It is used for thread, lace, heavy yarn, sail-cloth, lining for bicycle-tires, and is utilized in the United States for making mail-bags. The British Cotton-Growing Association is back of the movement to raise cotton in the West Indies. At the close of 1902 it was estimated that there were about six hundred acres of this crop in the Leeward Islands, St. Lucia and Barbadoes. The next year the movement spread throughout the British West Indies and British Guiana, and it is estimated that at the present time there are about four thousand acres devoted exclusively to its culture. Barbadoes is in the lead, having a total of about twelve hundred acres.



A HALF-BREED FARMER

### Troubled Santo Domingo

Of all the troubled and unruly islands of the West Indies, Santo Domingo is doubtless the most distressed. Revolution has followed revolution, until the government, by its own admission, is a hopeless bankrupt. It seems like the reign of the half-breed is almost over. The affairs of this miserable republic have become so tangled that outside interference

can hardly be postponed much longer. When a new authority asserts itself—one that will protect investors and encourage industries—there will be many opportunities awaiting the promoter. Cocoa is the principal article of export from this island, but a heavy war-tax is now being levied against it. Rice is the staple food of the natives, the major portion of the supply coming from Germany. Although rice can easily be grown on the island, it has never ranked as one of the agricultural industries of the country.

Santo Domingo is half the size of Cuba, and about five times as large as Porto Rico. It is as fertile as either of these islands. The soil will produce fruit, sugar, coffee, tobacco and a very superior quality of cocoa. Rich oil-fields have been discovered in the island. The oil lies so close to the surface that it boils and bubbles as if issuing from the crater of a volcano. An American company has already secured a concession from the government which embraces over two hundred and twenty thousand acres. The fields are near Azua, and will yield six hundred barrels a day at present.



A WEST INDIAN CART

although it is said the output can be increased to twenty-five hundred barrels daily. The company was forced to cease operations on account of the repeated insurrections.

The forests and mineral deposits of the troubled island are very rich. It has enough mahogany-trees to supply the world for many years. There are also many varieties of valuable dye-woods. At the smaller ports one sees mules, with backs sore from their burdens, which have come many miles bearing a single stick of dye-wood. The transportation facilities are so crude that the natural resources of the interior regions are quite undisturbed. The low price of sugar is causing attention to be paid to the culture of cotton in the districts where agricultural pursuits are practised, and many cane-fields are being planted in this crop. Some American capital is being invested in banana plantations.

### Prosperous Cuba

There is doubtless no country in which Americans have a greater interest than Cuba, because we started this little island in business for itself. We have almost a paternal solicitude in its welfare, because without our instrumentation its present era of independence would have been impossible. The political life of Cuba may be reckoned by three periods—namely, the colonial, the American occupation and the present republic. A review of conditions as revealed by the vital statistics offers much that is interesting.

The law passed in January of this year authorizing the president to dispose of the public forests has caused considerable activity among the lumbermen. There are millions of acres of wooded lands in Cuba, most of which are unexplored forests, containing building-timber of all kinds, as well as that used for tanning, rope-making, resin, etc., also indigenous fruit-trees that produce seeds from

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 8]



A CUBAN SUGAR-MILL



# FARM AND FIRESIDE

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### For Merry Christmas-Time

our readers will enjoy a great feast, the following program giving a hint of some of the good things to appear in our Christmas number:

Among the special features is one by Waldon Fawcett, entitled "Christmas on a Rural Free-Delivery Route." The writer's national reputation as a feature-story writer gives assurance that the tale of the postman's holiday life, truthfully illustrated, will certainly receive the attention of all our readers, and especially the many thousands who are located on rural post-routes.

"A Christmas Surprise Party" is a pretty little romance especially written by Hope Daring.

"A Visit from Santa Claus" is cleverly told in a Rebus that will appear in the Puzzle department, for the proper solution of which liberal prizes will be offered.

A Christmas Play, with full and complete directions

for producing same, will furnish an excellent entertainment for church, school or society.

Dainty Dishes for the Holiday Season, together with a collection of first-class recipes for making choice candies, will be told and illustrated in The Housewife department.

"For Unto Us a Child is Born," a beautiful word-picture sermon especially prepared by an eminent divine for our Sunday Reading columns.

An illustrated article on building bob-sleds and coasters, and special Santa Claus illustrations, will delightfully entertain the Young People.

During the long evenings of winter the question of how to entertain the children becomes somewhat perplexing. The solution is made easy by Frank H. Sweet and Mary Foster Snider, who tell of numerous games that will give good cheer, and entertain not only the young folks, but the older ones as well.

"My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" will receive its second instalment in this number. This unique story, as told by Gibson William Harris, a law student in Lincoln's office, is being received with great interest by everybody.

Two pages of Music, a Christmas Song entitled "Joy to the World," especially composed for FARM AND FIRESIDE by Mr. L. C. Gorsuch, will be sure to find marked favor with all lovers of music and song.

Our many friends who are interested in the affairs of all the world will be interested in our illustrated special, entitled "Bananas and Gold in Central America."

## About Rural Affairs

By T. GREINER

**S**ANDWORT AND OTHER WEEDS.—Mrs. F. G. M. sends a specimen of a weed which she says has become a nuisance in some places on Long Island. In her garden it grows almost like a carpet, and makes the use of the hand-weeder difficult. Prof. F. C. Stewart, the botanist of the New York State Experiment Station, at Geneva, says about it: "This weed is the thyme-leaved sandwort, the botanical name being 'Arenaria serpyllifolia.' It is not regarded as a noxious weed, although it is sometimes troublesome. It is an annual, and spreads only by the seed, hence efforts at its control should be made through preventing seed-production. It seems to me that the best way to do this is to plant the land to crops which can be thoroughly cultivated, so that the weed cannot form seeds. I know of no easy way to get rid of this weed. Thorough cultivation for two or three seasons should subdue it." A great many of our weed annuals which give us so much trouble can be handled in the same way. Sometimes the land gets so foul with weeds that it becomes desirable to abandon it for a while as a spot for growing close-planted vegetables. By planting it to potatoes, egg-plant, tomatoes, and especially celery, and giving clean cultivation, it is often possible to again get the upper hand of these weed pests; or it may be done in the more radical manner of planting clovers or cow-peas or other field crops on a short rotation.

**THE NITROGEN SUPPLY.**—It is stated that the nitrate-mines of South America will become entirely exhausted in a score of years or so. If we want to use nitrogen in a quickly available form, we may after a while have to resort to the new product of the factories in Niagara Falls, Germany and other places, which draw nitrogen from the atmosphere and combine it with lime or other bases. As an Eastern paper ("American Cultivator") has said, however, "the time seems almost in sight when nobody will care to pay out much money for nitrogen fertilizers except for special uses. The humble clover and its relatives may render useless to the farmer both the nitrate-mines and the alleged process for making nitrates." The "Cultivator" seemed to doubt the fact of nitrate being manufactured from the air. This is a fact, sure enough, and any doubter can easily convince himself by ocular demonstration if he will come to Niagara Falls. But it is true enough, also, that the good farmer can easily get it along, and most of them do get along, without a pound of purchased nitrogen. By sowing clovers and cow-peas or other Leguminosæ he puts a whole lot of little nitrogen-factories in operation right on or in the soil where the nitrogen is wanted. I like to use a little nitrate of soda occasionally for special purposes—as, for instance, on the asparagus-bed in early spring, when I desire to push early and vigorous growth, or on my early garden beets, spinach, onions, lettuce, etc.—but I can dispense with it when I have to, and secure nearly as good results so long as I keep my ground rich and full of humus. Plenty of stable manure does it.

**SLIPS BETWEEN CUP AND LIP.**—Six weeks ago, when I saw the great masses of apples on the trees, the fruit appeared to me of finer quality and more perfect than any we had grown in many years. I stated then that the apples might be picked from the trees, and put in barrels unsorted, and yet make a No. 1 merchantable fruit. Since then, however, the worms got in their work, or rather worked themselves out of the apples, and finally we got such a large proportion of wormy apples that the barreled stock was materially reduced. Then came early frosts and heavy gales, cutting still more deeply into the available supply of first-class apples. The good apples have been gathered, and mostly disposed of. In this vicinity the apples are going at about one dollar and fifty cents a barrel, the figure we contended for earlier in the season, and which the big jobbers and dealers refused to pay at the time. The ground under our trees is still covered with windfalls, good for nothing better than cider or stock-food. It seems safe to predict good prices for apples later on, with not an over-abundant supply for late winter or spring. While the situation some weeks ago did not appear favorable for the apple-grower, the general outcome of the year will not be without its

compensations. We have had "too much middleman." Apple-growers may find out that they can make themselves independent of the big jobbers and holders by doing their own holding, and selling directly to the retail dealers. There is, and for some weeks has been, a good demand for good Northern apples in various localities in the South, and all that is needed is for the growers in the North and the retailers in the South to get together.

**PLANTING MULBERRIES.**—Recently we have heard much about planting mulberries to feed the birds. The idea is not bad, and perhaps it might be well to consider the children, too, who are very fond of this fruit. A reader in Michigan asks about a variety that will be profitable both in an ornamental sense and as a fruit. She would like "some good-old-fashioned variety, such as grew in Ohio, and which we as children delighted to gather for most delicious pies and sauces, and to can for winter use. They were the great, long, shining black beauties which grew wild in the woods and pastures." I well remember what a treat a cupful of black mulberries was to me in my boyhood days. I can enjoy them even now. The tree is of moderately quick growth, but the question is what variety to plant. Of course, we do not want the White Russian. The best berry, undoubtedly, is Downing's Everbearing, and the next to it the true New American. Downing's gives a large black, subacid berry, and plenty of them, but is not quite hardy in Northern states. I had it do well in New Jersey, and it may thrive in particularly protected situations, as in the suburbs of cities, etc., even in New York State. The safer variety for the Northern states, however, is the New American, which has berries from one to two inches long, glossy and of good quality. The tree makes strong growth, and is hardy and productive. The berries ripen from the latter part of June until toward or into September. I also have a tree of Tea's Weeping Mulberry, which is decidedly ornamental on the lawn. It produces lots of reddish-black berries of small size, nearly worthless except as bird-food. Some of my hens were in the habit of visiting this tree daily to gather the ripe berries that had dropped or could be reached from the ground, or watching for the berries to drop as dogs sometimes watch under the persimmon-tree for the ripe ones to fall.

**SOUTHERN OPPORTUNITIES.**—My recent trip to the trucking regions around Norfolk, Va., and through North Carolina has again impressed me with the fact of the great natural and climatic advantages of those Southern sections. It is true that here at home we have a plentiful supply (almost everything imaginable in the line of vegetables and fruits, and things of choicest quality, too) for five months of the year, but for the other seven months we are more or less closed in—have to eat and feed everything raised in the five months of plenty, and see our earnings burnt up in coal or wood so we can keep warm. No doubt the opportunities to make a good living on even a small farm much more easily than here at the North exist in many of those more southern localities, as, for instance, around Norfolk, Va., with its nearness by water and rail to Northern markets. Land of proper quality and texture is plentiful, and its fertility more cheaply kept up by means of legumes and chemicals than further north. But we do not find the small farms; we miss the happy homes of well-to-do people of moderate means and income—people who can make a good living, with something to lay up for a rainy day, by growing ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty acres of vegetables or fruits. It is either all or nothing—the big planter who grows hundreds of acres of vegetables, or the colored man who raises a few acres of sweet-potatoes, etc., on shares. Some of these days that country will be more densely populated, and the time of the many happy homes of small farmers will come. Under the present social conditions there a Northern man could not think of going there to start in on a small scale alone. It might be done by going in colonies. Some of these seem to be already an assured success here and there along the coast region clear down to Florida.

**CURE FOR HEADACHE.**—P. G., a reader in Farmingdale, Wash., gives his testimony in favor of the headache cure mentioned by me in these columns. He writes as follows: "In your issue of September 1st I read Mr. Greiner's 'Cure for Headache,' and agree with him in every particular, as our ailments, their cause and cure, were similar. While a puny, sickly child I commenced the use of strong tea, supplementing this later with coffee, continuing their use for fifty-eight years, and suffering all the headaches and other aches that might be expected from such a course. I then broke off their use, and with them went all the pains and aches. I hold that these two beverages are accountable for more human ills than any other cause, not even excepting intoxicants and tobacco; for the evil effects of the latter are chiefly confined to the adult male, while those of the former extend to the young and old of both sexes. To those afflicted as I have been, and from like causes, I would say discontinue entirely their use, and correct all other habits injurious to health. Do not 'taper off' by degrees, or tamper with substitutes. Acquaint yourself with Nature's beverage and Nature's God, and you will be benefited physically, morally, spiritually, intellectually and financially. 'Correct your spectacles,' forsooth! At sixty-six years I can read my FARM AND FIRESIDE, etc., without any spectacles. Rather let us stop making 'spectacles' of ourselves by our gross habits and improper living. It is certainly not very creditable to our civilization that we should copy our tobacco-using from the American Indian, our tea-drinking from the 'heathen Chinese,' our coffee-drinking from the 'unspeakable Turk,' and our whisky-drinking from the arch-enemy of mankind; for from no other source could emanate this gigantic evil that has wrought such ruin on our race." The question really is not what to take as a cure for headache, but what not to take. It will do no harm to have the advice repeated and rubbed in. Plain food, regularly taken and in moderation only, and small allowances of tea and coffee, if any, is the course of treatment that can confidently be recommended as a cure for habitual or persistent headaches.



## Salient Farm Notes

BY FRED GRUNDY

**GOOD CHANCES TO WIN.**—A few days ago I received a letter from a young man in one of the Middle States that surprised me somewhat. He wrote: "You have said a good deal in FARM AND FIRESIDE about young men getting homes of their own. That is what I would like to do, but I do not know how to get at the proposition. I am living with my parents on a small farm, and it seems like it takes about all we make to pay the annual expenses. I am twenty years old, and would like to begin doing something for myself, but it seems to me there is no opening in sight. I can hire to a neighboring farmer for twenty dollars a month, but I cannot get along very fast toward a farm or home of my own that will cost at least three thousand dollars. Then, besides that, I am needed at home. If I leave home, my parents and two young sisters will have a hard row to hoe—it surely will go pretty hard with them. I guess I ought to stay here, but I would like to be getting toward that home of my own while I am young and strong, but where is the opening?"

## All Over the Farm

of the opportunities which he says are so abundant at the present time. He would like to be in the forefront, forging ahead with the young and the strong, winning his way with the leaders. In farming the opportunities are golden. There is scarcely any limit to the possibilities of the soil when scientifically managed. It is not necessary that it be buried in costly fertilizers to make it yield bountifully, but that it be supplied with abundant humus, such as stock will supply and can be grown on the soil itself, and that it be tilled and planted in a way that will develop its possibilities. I am acquainted with an old man who though crippled in a measure by age still takes the greatest delight in growing an acre of corn in the best manner possible. The land is not naturally rich nor deep, but he has filled it with humus through heavy applications of barn-yard manure, and to this is added one bag of fer-

of one hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-three cents; the second crop was left for seed, which when threshed yielded forty-three bushels, which sold for nine dollars a bushel, netting him three hundred and eighty-seven dollars; the chaff and straw from the threshed seed sold quickly at about seven dollars a ton, netting him forty-five dollars; the third crop yielded three fourths of a ton to the acre, and sold for seven dollars and fifty cents a ton, or seventy-three dollars and ten cents. The total value of the cuttings was six hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-three cents, or an annual profit of over fifty dollars and five cents to the acre.

In this locality, where the soil is a dark colored sandy loam, and the average annual rainfall is from thirty to thirty-one inches, Mr. Piper advises the cutting of the first crop by the 20th of May, and again about July 1st. The clover is then allowed to produce a seed crop, to be cut about September 15th. The hay produced by threshing the seed is valued at about one fifth less than that produced by the previous cuttings. The chaff and straw left when the seed is threshed is usually piled in a pen where both cattle and horses can have access to it. The demand for it usually exceed-



STEAM-PLOW IN THE FIELD OF THE HOOPESTOWN CANNING COMPANY, VERMILION COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Of course, I advised this young man to stay with his parents and sisters. The other fellow's sister can wait for him a few years with profit to both herself and him. A young man's parents have the first call on him for assistance and support, and when he leaves them he should feel satisfied that they can get along without him. His letter reminded me of an old gentleman I met last summer. He said he had read my articles in FARM AND FIRESIDE so long that he needed no introduction, and he wanted to tell me what I had done for him in an "unofficial" way. At fifty years of age he was in good circumstances, being worth about ten thousand dollars, but unfortunate investments swallowed every penny of it, and at the age of seventy he found himself financially, and almost physically, stranded. One day he picked up a copy of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and in looking over it his eye caught a paragraph in one of my articles. It was this: "The saying that everything comes to the man who waits is a mistake. Everything comes to the man who goes after it." FARM AND FIRESIDE was then offering an atlas as a premium. He immediately wrote for a sample and some copies of the paper. After looking them over he decided to solicit subscriptions for both papers published by the company. He owed a board-bill of twenty-one dollars and had only five dollars to his name when he began. He never had done anything of the kind before, and he had no idea how he would succeed; but he had to do something, and that at once, or go to the poorhouse. Armed with brief letters of recommendation from two public officials, he began work, and succeeded from the very start. In a month he was out of debt and had over fifty dollars cash in his pocket. He did not like the rebuffs he met with occasionally, but he stuck to the work until he felt that he was far enough ahead to be safe from financial stress, then he obtained work in an office at a salary sufficient to enable him to keep himself. He told me that he was just about to give up the struggle when he picked up that copy of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and he declared that if he was young and strong he would win his way to the front—make another fortune, and make it safe. "Old as I am," he said, "and almost ready to permanently retire, I am physically unable to go ahead with the work of a young man, though the opportunities are on every hand. There never was a time when the chances for a young man were as good as they are now. What is wanted is men full of go, men that can be relied upon, men who are bent on going to the front. These are the fellows who will win in business life. In farming and stock-raising the boys who are up to date, at the front in methods and skill, are sure to win. Machinery has made the labor comparatively easy, or enables one to accomplish so much more in a given time than formerly that all that is now required is skill in the use of such machinery and the use of fertilizers to make a sure success."

The old gentleman is actually sorry that he is past the period of his best usefulness. He would so like to begin again, and make another fortune from some

tilizer every spring and all the hen-manure gathered from his poultry-houses. Then he gives it thorough cultivation, and plants seed that has been selected many years, and tills the crop in the best manner that years of experience have taught him. The result is remarkable. The yield of his acre for the past-six years has averaged ninety-four bushels. I know many farmers who have as good or better soil than his whose average is not to exceed thirty bushels an acre. Thousands of boys are growing up on farms that yield not to exceed thirty-five bushels an acre where the yield should be from seventy to eighty. It is this miserably poor farming and small crops that make the boys tired and wonder how they ever can earn a home of their own. The unskilled farmer is always close run for money. He works hard and continuously, keeps the boys at it early and late, and scrimps and saves and haggles over prices until he becomes as small as his crops. His boys, seeing no opportunities open for them to make anything, leave as soon as they are able to make a living, and a very large per cent of them remain common laborers all their lives. I have seen large farms that were well tilled and growing good crops year after year, but there was so much work to be done on them that both the owner and his sons were veritable slaves. The culture of the soil was high-class, but neither the owner nor his sons had any time to enjoy life or see the world. But it is the son of the small, unskilled farmer who has the largest claim on our sympathies. Where only as much land is farmed as the largest yields can be grown on, and tillage is up to date and the best methods are employed, and personal comfort is taken into consideration about the house, buildings and farm, we rarely see the boys watching for an opportunity to leave. The father is generous with them, and shows them the real difference between success and failure, between thorough methods and half-way, hit-or-miss chance-work. They understand and appreciate—for boys are not slow in this respect—and when the proper time comes they are helped to secure that home of their own which they covet. Intelligent effort, skill and thoroughness hold the boys and win success on the farm.

## Alfalfa Culture in Oklahoma

The success which has attended the growing of alfalfa in Kansas has led many thousands of farmers in Oklahoma to begin its culture. The very successful experience of Mr. W. B. Piper, of Blaine County, is inciting others in that vicinity to begin the growing of it. In the spring of 1895 Mr. Piper procured enough seed grown on irrigated land near Garden City, Kan., to sow about seventeen pounds to the acre. Thirteen acres were seeded. The seed cost nine dollars a bushel of sixty pounds. The profit resulting from the eighth annual crop, that of 1903, is shown to be as follows:

The first cutting, owing to a spell of dry weather, yielded about one and one third tons to the acre, and brought eleven dollars a ton, which is three dollars more than the average price, netting Mr. Piper a total

the supply. In the future Mr. Piper will save his third crop for seed. He is of the opinion that fall seeding will prove more satisfactory than seeding in the spring. The general opinion of alfalfa-growers in Blaine County is that the seed grown on land which has not been irrigated is much preferable to that where irrigation is practised. Mr. Piper is not yet ready to plow up his alfalfa-field.

W. M. K.

**A** BLUE pencil-mark opposite this paragraph means that

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## Gardening

By T. GREINER

**H**AIRY VETCH AND RYE.—In September, perhaps somewhat too late in the season for the purpose, I sowed a patch of hairy vetch mixed with about its own bulk of rye. Both grains have come up very well, and are doing nicely at this writing. Whether this late sowing will jeopardize the chances of wintering remains to be seen. Some growers say that wheat is still better for sowing with the vetch than rye.

**WHAT A LOT OF CARROTS** I harvested again from a few rows planted in my very rich garden soil! I usually thin them by pulling up some of the half-grown specimens for soup-carrots during the summer, then let the rest of them grow until fall, when they are of great size. I always sow a few rows rather late, however, so as to have them of medium size only, and still young and tender, when put into the cellar.

**TABLE-BEETS.**—To provide for a supply of table-beets to last during winter, I mixed some seed of the early table-sorts, especially Crosby's Egyptian and Globe, with the mangel-seed to be planted for stock-beets. In harvesting the crop the table-beets that had not already been pulled up and used for table purposes some weeks earlier were picked out from the others, and stored in the root-cellar, and I now have a full supply of nice tender ones.

**THE NEW CELERY CULTURE.**—Every little while somebody asks me whether I still practise the method of celery-growing known as the "new celery culture." I do not. Although I have occasionally grown enormous crops of fairly good marketable stalks by close planting and no other particular efforts at blanching, I have met with failure more frequently than with success, and so I finally gave up all efforts in this direction. The celery thus grown is never as good, as well blanched and as brittle as the stalks we produce by earth or board blanching, and we should not attempt to throw anything on the market that is not strictly first-class.

**THE MISSING LINK APPLE.**—Again I have received some specimens of the Missing Link apple, from Mr. B. M. Stone, of Pennsylvania, who maintains, and I believe with good reason, that it is not the Willow Twig. He further claims that this apple can stand the wind-storms (as, for instance, that of September 30th and October 1st, which blew all his other apples off onto the ground), need not be rushed to cold storage, and will bring from two to three dollars a barrel when sold next June or July. The last Missing Link apple of the 1901 crop, he says, was cut and eaten June 23, 1904, while he has yet several specimens of the 1902 and 1903 crops. The apples received are striped, of medium size and fair appearance, but not yet ripe enough for eating as a dessert-fruit.

**CELERY FOR SUBURBS.**—One of the finest lots of White Plume celery I ever saw grew on the grounds of a suburban gardener in a neighboring small city. In such locations, with a city hydrant within a few feet of the patch, and consequently an unlimited supply of water available for irrigating purposes, celery is, above all others, the crop for profit. The market is at the door, and the manure to be had from city stables for the hauling. In short, the main conditions for success are here provided, and immense crops may be grown with big profits. The plants stood in double rows, with two or three feet space between the double rows. Boards of at least a foot in width were held firmly by means of wooden strips driven in across the double row between the two boards, the latter leaned against the stakes, and kept in that position by slipping over them pieces of wire with each end bent at right angles, forming a wide hook. The stalks stood fully two feet high, and were well blanched under their boards. Just as soon as I can secure such water privileges, I shall make celery one of my leading money crops.

**THE BLACK HAMBURG GRAPE** is so delicious to my taste that I am always taking special pains to get at least some good clusters from my two vines in open ground. These vines usually set quite a large crop, but both foliage and fruit is so susceptible to disease that I have to give extra sprayings at short intervals in order to secure fairly good fruit. In recent years I have bagged at least a portion of the clusters, which helps to keep them free from rot. The one additional good point about this grape is its earliness. It is good to eat just as soon as it colors up, and it does this so early that I have never had any trouble to get the whole crop to ripen long before the arrival of fall frosts. Possibly I have allowed the vines to set too many clusters. Next year I will leave less wood on, and if necessary remove a part of the clusters, then keep the foliage well covered with Bordeaux mixture. Perhaps a wide board fastened horizontally lengthwise over the vine, so as to keep rain and dews off to some extent, may also help to prevent the attacks of fungous diseases; at least, I propose to try it.

**THE EARLY CABBAGES.**—After another season's experience with various sorts of early cabbages, among them Early Spring, Miniature, etc., I have come to the conclusion to discard all, even the old standard, Early Jersey Wakefield, and hereafter rely mainly on Maule's First Early, also known as Eureka, a flat-heading sort of remarkable solidity. The smooth heads, of medium size and heavy as a stone, take well with grocers and consumers, and as they are fully as early, and in all other respects as reliable and productive, I see no reason for retaining the older Wakefield. With heavy manuring I can get heads that weigh upward of five pounds apiece, almost every plant making a good head unless attacked by maggots or by the troublesome

stem-rot. For the maggot we have at least one reasonably sure preventive, the tarred-felt collar, but for the rot disease I really do not know what to do. I must of necessity grow cabbage on the same ground where cabbage, radishes or similar crops have, in spots, been grown right along for years, otherwise I would look to radical change of location of the cabbage-patch, and especially to the selection of new sod-land, for giving me comparative exemption from diseases, as well as to some extent from insect pests, especially the maggot.

**GREEN PLANT-LICE.**—Occasionally my wife's house-plants, or some of them, at least, become infested with plant-lice, and I have also had my lettuce and other plants in the greenhouse full of the pestiferous insects. In the greenhouse I can usually manage to keep the plants free from them, or get rid of them, by fumigating (burning tobacco-stems) at regular intervals. I find it also a good practice to burn a good lot of sulphur in the closed house every fall, of course with everything that could be injured taken out. This is to kill every living thing inside the building, insect as well as disease-germ. Afterward the benches are planted again, or pot-plants brought back inside, and the regular light fumigation, say once a week, will do the rest. For lice on house-plants, and scale-insects, too, my wife makes a strong suds of sulpho-tobacco soap, and gives the leaves and branches of the house-plants a good washing. If you don't have the sulpho-tobacco soap (I believe it is kept in stock by most seedsmen), dissolve one pound of whale-oil soap in five gallons of soft water, or in that proportion, and dip the branches into the liquid. It should be done thoroughly and repeatedly, so that the whole tribe of lice is finally cleared out. A strong tobacco-tea will answer in place of the whale-oil soap. It might be well for every gardener to plant annually a few tobacco-plants, just to provide the needed material for killing the green fly.

**KEEPING APPLES.**—As I have a good lot of apples stored away for home use during the winter, of course I am interested in the question of the conditions that most favor long keeping. In the first place, we must look to the selection of varieties and the proper stage of ripening that are most suitable for the purpose. This year I believe our late (winter) apples, if they were gathered in time—that is, before the heavy October frosts had loosened them from the trees—will possess especially long-keeping qualities. The apples are not overgrown, but mostly of fair, medium size. The season has been cool, so that the ripening was retarded. The long keeper here is the Baldwin. Nine tenths of all the apples grown here in this vicinity, I believe, are Baldwins, and this proves to be a good thing, for the Baldwin is the apple that the market demands, and that will keep. Recently the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva sent out a bulletin (No. 248) treating on the "Keeping Quality of Apples." I quote the following paragraph: "Baldwins grown on sandy or gravelly soil ripen earlier, must be picked earlier, and have a higher color, than those grown on clay, but they do not keep so well. Apples grown on sod attain a higher color and keep longer than those grown under clean culture. Ordinarily apples keep better when the season has been dry rather than wet, and when the month of October has been cool rather than warm. . . . Overgrown specimens do not keep so well as fruit of ordinary size. Well-colored fruit usually keeps best, but it should not be allowed to remain on the tree so long for the sake of color that it suffers in firmness." These suggestions may help us in our efforts to find the conditions for keeping our apples.

## Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

### Notes on the Cultivation of the Apple in Minnesota

**T**HE introduction of hardy varieties and the more general spread of horticultural information has had the effect of increasing the growing of apples to a great extent in the state of Minnesota during the last ten years, so that from a mere experimental stage the growing of this fruit, in some parts of this state, at least, is recognized as a safe commercial venture. The soils of this section are well adapted to the growing of fruit; the climate is likewise favorable, except for a short time during exceedingly severe winters, and as there comes a more general increase in horticultural information throughout the state we shall see more attention paid to growing this important fruit.

The locations especially adapted to orcharding are those that are high, so the trees can get good air drainage, and thus be free from the danger of late spring frosts, while at the same time they should receive some protection from the severest winds. There are also favorable locations which have a modified climate, due to the proximity of large bodies of water. It is doubtful if we shall ever see orcharding successful in a commercial way upon some of the flat, heavy, black soils of this section, and in no part of the world are successful orchards found on such formations. On the other hand, it is very doubtful if there is any portion of the state where enough apple-trees for a home supply of fruit cannot be grown if reasonable judgment is used in their management. In this connection it may be interesting to note that some enterprising horticulturists have succeeded in growing a goodly number of the larger kinds of apples as far north as Manitoba.

Among the worst places for an apple orchard is in what is known as a warm, sheltered spot, to which the sun has free access during the middle of the day and the winds are entirely shut off. Into such a place the cold air from surrounding higher elevations settles at night, and while it is the hottest in the daytime, it is the coldest at night. In such places blight and

winter-killing are to be expected, and the flowers are liable to be killed by late spring frosts.

The best slopes for orcharding are those that fall to the north and northeast, but there are some excellent orchards in Minnesota on southern exposures. It is likely that a western exposure is the most unfavorable.

While in the more favored portions of the state wind-protection is not necessary for orchards, yet in western and southern Minnesota good wind-protection will add very much to the hardiness of trees, and on our Western prairies trees will be found greatly improved if they have a good, substantial wind-break on all sides. In most locations on our Western prairies the wind will circulate sufficiently even if we have wind-breaks around the whole orchard.

The soil best adapted for the growth of apples is what might be called a deep, open clay loam that is well drained, either naturally or artificially, and which does not suffer from an excess of water. In the loess loams of this section we find perhaps the ideal soil for fruit-growing of all kinds, but apples may be grown successfully, in a small way, at least, even on soils that are quite dry and gravelly, but in such land the trees require very careful management.

In selecting trees it is important to plant only those varieties which have been thoroughly tested and have proven of value. It frequently happens that beginners are charmed by the advertisements of some new seedling, and plant more of them than good judgment would dictate. It should be more generally understood that it is quite unsafe to plant seedling kinds, even though the original tree may be doing well, until the variety has stood the test of grafting and growth in orchards in various soils. Such a tree may, for instance, be perfectly hardy, and yet it may be so tardy about coming into bearing as to be of little or no use.

The list of trees recommended by the Minnesota Horticultural Society is submitted herewith. It is the result of much study and experimenting in this section, and is a good general guide for planters. In using it the descriptions here given should also be consulted.

The list of fruits adopted by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society December 4, 1902, for the guidance of planters in Minnesota, is as follows:

#### APPLES

Of the first degree of hardiness for planting in Minnesota: Duchess, Hiberna, Charlamoff, Patten's Greening.

Of the second degree of hardiness: Wealthy, Longfield, Tetofsky, Malinda, Okabena, Peerless.

Varieties for trial: Repka Malenka, Anisim, Yellow Sweet, Raump, Brett, Northwestern Greening, Scott's Winter, University, Newell, Lowland Raspberry, Estelline.

Valuable in some locations: Wolf River, McMahon, Yellow Transparent.

#### CRABS AND HYBRIDS

For general cultivation: Virginia, Martha, Whitney, Early Strawberry, Minnesota, Sweet Russet, Gideon No. 6, Briar Sweet, Florence, Transcendent.

Varieties for trial: Lyman's Prolific, Faribault, Shields.

The varieties of apples generally grown in the Southern and Eastern states and in the countries of northern Europe have, almost without exception, been tried here, and their behavior is well known, so that there is no need of beginners experimenting with them. The common varieties of the older states, such as the Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Jonathan, Tompkins and Bell Flower have all been tested here, and have proven failures.

**KIND OF TREES TO BUY.**—In buying trees it is very important to get those that are thrifty, and this point is of more importance even than the shape or age of the tree, for if the tree is thrifty its form can be easily changed. Young trees are better than those that are old, and it will often happen that a two-year-old tree will bear as soon as one that is three years old, and it is not desirable to set out trees that are more than three years old. Root-grafts and small trees, one year old from the graft are too small to plant out in orchard rows, as they are liable to be broken down, and it is better to get those that are at least two years old.

Most of the apple-trees in this country are raised by root-grafting two-year-old apple seedlings. These seedling-roots are generally raised here from seed of wild apples grown in France. This French seed is generally preferred to American seed, since on account of its having been cured with greater care it germinates more surely. But it is probable that Vermont seed is better than French seed when it is properly cured, as seedlings of it are hardier. Of late years there has been an increasing amount of Vermont apple-seed used. Seedlings from the best hardy varieties of this section are much to be preferred to those from either French or Vermont seed, but are difficult to obtain on account of the scarcity of seed.

The merits of root-grafted trees and budded trees have been discussed for many years, but whatever the merits of these trees may be in other places, it is undoubtedly true as between them that root-grafted trees are best for this section, and this is especially true where the roots are not of the hardiest.

It is customary for nurserymen to limit the term "root-grafted" trees to those that are grafted out of the ground in winter, and to use the term "crown-graft" for trees that are grafted on seedling roots that are first established in the ground and grafted near the surface of the land in the spring. As used here the term "root-grafting" applies to both forms.

**PLANTING.**—Under ordinary circumstances the soil should be as carefully prepared for an orchard as for a first-class corn-crop. The work of planting can be most easily done by furrowing out with a heavy plow one way and marking out the other way, and planting the trees at the intersections. This will do away with much hand-labor in digging the holes. If it is necessary to set the trees into the subsoil, and it often is, then in digging the holes the top soil should be kept separate from the subsoil, and it should be put back into the bottoms of the holes, so as to be in contact with the roots.—Samuel B. Green, in Bulletin of Minnesota Experiment Station.



## Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

### Shipping by Express

THOUSANDS of eggs are shipped by express with perfect safety, and eggs for hatching are sent thousands of miles. It will not injure the eggs for hatching if they are properly packed. In fact, an egg can stand more jarring than is supposed. Eggs have been shaken with the hand until the contents were apparently "churned," and yet they hatched. There is no vacuum in a fresh egg, and it is a difficult matter to shake one so as to injure it. Many have tested the jarring of eggs under hens from passing railroad-trains, also the effects of thunderstorms, but have never known injury to result from such causes. Poultry can be sent by express with safety to almost any point, especially if killed and dressed, particularly in winter. Poultry and eggs reach the market nearly as soon as will a letter by mail.

### Indications of Laying

The color of the comb may indicate that hens or pullets are about to lay, but so far as the several breeds are concerned, and also in regard to the size of the comb affecting the laying, it is not a fact, as has been claimed, that the larger the comb the better layer the hen. Such belief grew out of the fact that the comb always enlarges and becomes red on all hens just as they begin to lay. It happens that some of the best laying breeds, such as Minorcas, Black Spanish and Leghorns, naturally have large combs, but the Light Brahma has a small comb, and it is regarded as being fully equal to any other breed. The comb simply indicates health and condition, and does not influence laying, as the combs of the males largely exceed those of the females in size. In other words, the theory has never been demonstrated as a fact.

### Meat on Farms

Roast pork and roast pig are favorite dishes, and the farmer never misses the pork from his table even when other meats are lacking. He can just as easily and cheaply have roast duck as roast pork. In proportion to food consumed, the duck will cost no more than the pork, and a four-pound duck can be put on the table in eight weeks from the time it is hatched. The farmer who raises one hundred ducks can have roast duck twice a week nearly every week in the year, and he does not have to pickle the meat to keep it. The duck can be raised on any kind of food that the hog will consume, and the farmer can have a market for his ducks at home, leaving him the pork to sell. What would a farm be that did not contain a flock of fowls? The eggs are considered as adjuncts to the farm, and they enter into many of the household dishes. In estimating the profits from poultry, the eggs and poultry consumed by the family should be given the same value as though such supplies were purchased. The "family" markets in the United States excel all others, and no farmer should sell his eggs and live on something less desirable, but he should enjoy the same luxuries as those who are willing to have the best in the cities.

### Why Incubators Fail

When a great many eggs are desired for one or more incubators it is incumbent upon the incubator operator to buy them. And he must buy them wherever they can be procured, though the aim is generally to buy the desired eggs from farmers. But eggs from farmers vary. Those from one farm may be all that can be wished, while those from another may be worthless for hatching. Some farmers never have new blood, some believe roosters to be expensive, some have roosters with frozen combs, some get the nest-eggs in with the good ones, some keep their hens too fat, some do not feed at all, some use immature pullets and some do not collect eggs promptly; in fact, there are just as many reasons why eggs do not hatch as there are farmers from whom they are obtained. If the incubator should hatch only a few chicks it is proof that the machine worked all right for that number, and if they hatch why should not the other eggs hatch, as they certainly would be subjected to the same heat and moisture as those that may hatch. There is no difficulty in getting a good incubator. It is in getting good eggs that the difficulty is met. Examine your thermometer, be sure that the temperature is right, and the incubator will hatch any egg that will produce a chick under a hen.

### Keeping Food Before the Fowls

One practice is to fill a trough or hopper with grain, allowing the fowls to eat their fill at their pleasure. It is a mistake not to compel the hens to exercise, which they will not do if they can help themselves at will. They will eat too much if permitted to do so, and even at liberty and foraging they can secure more than enough on a range when everything is growing, but they also expend a great deal of energy in so doing. On the range the hens get a little at a time, but they are ever moving from place to place, and are as busy as possible. It is a different matter when they are fed by the owner. He throws down the feed, and they fill their crops at once. Having done so, they are satisfied and grow fat. There is a lesson to learn by the hens from the natural mode of feeding. When the crop is overloaded the food is passed with difficulty into the gizzard to be triturated, and the digestive organs are overtaxed; but when the food is eaten gradually and slowly, digestion is natural, and the system is invigorated by the operation. When too much food at a time is consumed, water to correspond must also be used, and as the grain swells the crop is more or less distended. If a gill of corn-meal is moistened it will be noticed that a large quantity of water will be absorbed. This water is not taken by the fowl volun-

### Limited Capital

When one has had no experience he should begin with the lowest expense and the least possible risk. If the capital is small it is better to rent for a year or two than to buy. If one buys he reduces his working capital, and should he be unsuccessful he must stay on the farm until he can sell it, while if he rents he can return the farm to the owner, and leave. It is claimed that if one buys he can when beginning get everything ready for a permanent stay, which is true, but that is just what an inexperienced person should not do. He should start in a small way, and add to his capital by increasing his flocks every year, so that by the time he has a large number of fowls he will know much more than when he began. He can then take his fowls to a purchased farm, and feel that he has made a good beginning.

### Roup Germs

It is much easier to guard against roup than to attempt to cure it, and the same applies to any other disease. When roup has had a hold on a farm the germs remain in the soil for months, depending on the kind of roup, however, as the term is used to apply to consumption, diphtheria and scrofula. The entire premises should be disinfected two or three times, drenching the houses, floors and roosts, ground, etc., with a mixture made of a pound each of copperas (sulphate of iron) and bluestone (sulphate of copper) dissolved in ten gallons of hot water, then adding a gill of sulphuric acid. Kill all the birds, and get others that are known to be healthy. The labor of handling sick birds is too costly when the whole flock is attacked. No one should keep a bird an hour when it comes from some other place if it shows even the slightest indication of disease, as there is no knowing the nature of the disease until it fully develops, and it may then be too late if it is of a contagious character. Some birds are "immunes," and escape all diseases, while others are easily affected. No bird is exempt, but there are some families among all breeds that are harder than others. Inbreeding, overfeeding and exposure will affect the breeds. Roup has been known to prevail in yards in which certain families quickly succumb, while other birds that roosted, ate and drank with them showed no signs of disease. A bird may have the roup sometimes, spread the disease, live to an old age, be apparently hearty and vigorous, and yet cause the death of many others that are more easily affected by the disease.

### Inquiries Answered

**ROOSTING ON THE FLOOR.**—"Subscriber" wishes to know "if it will injure fowls to roost on the floor." No injury will occur to them if they are kept dry and clean with the aid of cut straw or other available litter.

**LEGHORN MALE.**—J. W. D., Peoria, Ill., "has a Leghorn cockerel that is five months old which droops its tail, is losing in weight, and has no lice; appetite good." Probably the bird is simply kept in subjection by some more forward companions.

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tells how to make money—How to raise young chicks for early spring markets when prices are high. How to make a profit on ducks. How to feed for heavy fowls. How to get an adequate return from poultry. Why not try modern methods this year? Why not learn about incubators and brooders from a firm who have been in business since 1867, and who know how to make satisfactory machines? Write us for the book today. It is free. GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

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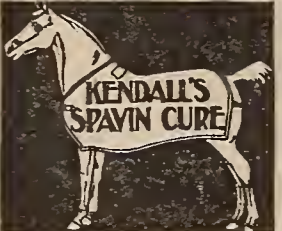
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## Live Stock and Dairy

### Remedy for Anthrax

HAVING had some experience with anthrax, and knowing a remedy that will prevent it, I think it my duty to make it public. I have tried the remedy on cattle, and a neighbor has given it a thorough test. He was losing four or five calves a day when I told him of the remedy. He began using it about two years ago, and has not lost an animal since.

To each bucketful of salt add two cupfuls of sulphur and one cupful of pulverized salt-peter; mix it thoroughly, and place the mixture in a long box or feed-trough where the cattle can lick it whenever they want to. Do not let sheep have the mixture with salt-peter in it. They can safely take the salt and sulphur, but should not be given the salt-peter.

I. R. L. WHITTEN.

### The Mother of the Dairy

We thought the calf was about the handsomest one we had ever seen. It was a heifer, with great, lustrous eyes. Her nose was marked clearly with the sign of a good, well-bred Jersey. Her hair was smooth and glossy. Everything about her seemed to indicate that some day she would make a splendid cow. And we determined to raise her. Still further to convince us that we would not make a mistake in so doing, we found upon examination that she had four good-sized teats and one or two smaller, rudimentary ones—excellent signs of a promising cow.

How we watched that calf! When it was not more than a day or two old we took it away from the mother, and carried it in our arms up the stairs, at the barn to a snug corner, where it would not be so apt to hear the mother-cow, and so neither of them would mourn as much as they might otherwise. We gave it a good warm bed of straw, as clean as any ever set apart for our own bed in the house. We went down the first evening to see how the little thing was coming on. It lay with its head around on its side, and when we disturbed its dream it looked up in such a dazed sort of way that we feared it might not feel just right, and because another calf had been troubled with a serious bowel difficulty the good woman of the farm suggested that a bit of black pepper might be good for it. We dropped a big tablespoonful into a little sweet milk, and gave it to the calf. It shook its head in vigorous protest against such treatment, but soon went back to its slumbers.

For the first three weeks the calf had sweet milk. When about that age we began gradually to substitute sweet skim-milk. At first we did not give more than a quart. The quantity was increased little by little, until at length the calf was taking all skim-milk. About this time we began placing a potato-crate near the calf, filling it with nice bright hay. It was interesting to watch the first attempts of our little favorite to take this hay. At first one or two spears, and then in larger bites, until finally every day it called for its ration as positively as any of the cows down in the stable. And after that we had no fear of bowel trouble, for the calf that eats a good bit of hay regularly is not very likely to suffer from derangements of the digestive system.

Not long after we began to give the skim-milk we commenced to feed a little buckwheat shorts and oil-meal, to take the place of some elements which were missing from the milk ration. This we put in a box just within reach of the calf, feeding it dry, because we thought it not best to give the calf ground feed with its milk, as we used to do, and as many still do. Fed with milk, the grain is swallowed without being mixed with saliva, and is not so good on that account as when more thoroughly chewed and prepared for digestion.

This plan of feeding was kept up until the grass grew in the pasture. At the age of three weeks we took a stick of caustic potash, clipped the hair carefully away above the kernel showing where the horns were coming, wet the spot a little, and rubbed the potash well over the place. That was the end of the calf's horns. Her head was ever afterward as smooth as if she had been born of polled stock. We greatly prefer this way of dehorning stock to the general practice of waiting until the horns are fully grown, and then removing them. It is far more humane in my judgment.

After the calf went out into the yard we fed it in its own place in a small set of stanchions made for the purpose. So it got what belonged to it every time, and we could keep it shut in to prevent

its sucking the other calves or being thus disturbed. An old hen-house was turned into a shelter for the calves through the hot weather, when the flies were troublesome. The rations of grain were kept up all summer long, white-wheat middlings being substituted for the buckwheat shorts after a time. The ration of hay was also continued as long as the calf would eat it.

It came along in due process of time that this calf became a cow, and can you not believe that with the treatment here described she was a good one? We trained her to lead, to stand when milking as gently as ever a cow did. We loved her, one and all. The boys would go out and hug "Frosty" as a young man would his sweetheart. She was as gentle as a horse, and the little chap would often ride her to and from the pasture.

We kept the cow until she was nine years of age. In the meantime she brought us a number of fine calves, all with her own individual characteristics, all splendid milkers, and gentle as could be desired.

The other day down the road went old "Frosty," on the journey from which she never will return. It was a day of genuine sorrow at the farm, for how could we help being attached to a creature which had become such a part of the home economy? E. L. VINCENT.

### Eating Their Heads Off

The man who has grown fall pigs on dry fifty-cent corn, and slop made from mill-feed at present prices, realizes the meaning of that expression "eat their heads off" when he sells at four dollars a hundred. His case is worse when he holds on for better prices and feeds dry corn to hogs already fat, and yet there are farmers doing that. There are times when it is well to "pocket our losses" and start again. The next start should be with all the grass, clover or alfalfa or other grain stuff the hogs will eat, always with their corn. Hogs thus fed will make one hundred pounds of gain on three hundred and seventy-seven pounds of corn. Hogs without grass and clover or alfalfa required five hundred and forty pounds of grain to make one hundred pounds of growth, a saving of nearly one half the corn.

Before putting a recently purchased boar into the boar-lot we plowed the lot, sowed oats and orchard-grass and clover, and the new boar has had a nice green lot and all the green feed he wants. Every hog-lot is better for such treatment, and the hogs are healthier and pay better. Rape is a cheap balancer of grain rations, too, but where one grows clover in rotation, and alfalfa for hay, and has some blue-grass lots, he will find these about as good all-round green feed as has yet been found.

### WHAT HOGS LIKE BEST

Some time ago some one asked which hogs like best, alfalfa or clover, or blue-grass or clover. We had a fence-row sowed to alfalfa and timothy. We always sow clover and grass seed on the fence-row before or after building a fence. Grass looks better than weeds, and gives better pasture.

Our pigs preferred the alfalfa along the fence-row to the clover in the field. They like young blue-grass better than clover. They like young clover better than old blue-grass. They like any of these better when young and tender. They like any of them well enough at all stages to eat freely of them even when fed heavily or lightly of corn.—P. C. Holme, in American Swineherd.

### Does It Pay to Feed Corn-and-Cob Meal?

What has been found by observation and experiment relative to the comparative value of ground or unground grain for stock? This question is frequently asked by the intelligent farmer and stock-feeder, and while some who read this may have settled the question for themselves, many more would like to know the whole truth about the matter.

The conditions which obtain in central Ohio especially make it imperative that the farmer and stock-feeder resort to very careful methods relative to the raising of crops and the feeding of the same. Everybody knows that our farmers are handicapped more or less by a low market, and that now and then they suffer a partial loss of a corn crop, besides being compelled to resort to artificial means by which to keep the soil in a state of productivity.

The farmer who elects to spurn science and modern methods relative to either raising crops or feeding stock will have

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Live Stock and Dairy

to keep on "brushing up" his old clothes and renewing his mortgage-paper.

Does it pay to feed corn-and-cob meal? We find by careful research that the best-informed men of all states, including the great corn states, strongly advocate the grinding together of corn and cob into fine meal for feeding purposes. In one of his reports Secretary Coburn of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture says that "ninety per cent of the feeders of his state say that grinding grain is profitable for fattening cattle, and that the percentage among the dairymen is even greater." Professor Plum, in "Corn Culture," says: "Considerable experimental feeding has been conducted to throw light on this question, and very generally the information secured favors the grinding of the corn and cob together. It is assumed that the pure meal packs in the digestive organs, and is not so readily permeated by the digestive fluids as in the corn-and-cob meal, the cob making the mass more porous? By experiment it has been found that ground cob alone contains little nutriment, but when the same is ground with corn it acts as a divisor, and aids digestion.

At the Maine State Experiment Station two lots of pigs were fed eighty-one days, one lot receiving pure corn-meal, and the other corn-and-cob meal. The same in bulk was fed in each case, and it was found at the end of the feeding-period that the lot fed corn-and-cob meal ground together had made a greater gain than the lot fed on pure corn-meal alone. At the Kansas station it was found to require six hundred and seventy pounds of pure corn-meal to make one hundred pounds of gain when fed to pigs, while it required only six hundred and fifty pounds of corn-and-cob meal to make an equal gain. In feeding corn and cob together to hogs it should be observed that the cobs should be very finely ground to obtain the best results.

The twelve or fourteen pounds of cob ground with each bushel of corn does not lessen the value of the pure grain for feeding purposes, but improves it, and the corn-and-cob meal together is worth as much as pure corn-meal as a feed, equal weights being considered.

JACK ANDERSON.

Remarkable Situation in Wool

The situation in wool is a most remarkable one, being seldom, if ever, paralleled in the history of the trade. The demand has continued active for so long a time, and this year's clips have been taken so freely by large consumers, that

to such low limits, there is increased anxiety among wool-merchants as to where they are to obtain sufficient stock to meet the wants of their usual customers. The buying of the past few months has been mostly by the large consumers, and while the wants of the latter must be pretty well supplied by this time, the fact that a number of them are still in the market looking for desirable selections, and that the smaller concerns have not yet by any means supplied their wants, renders it pretty certain in the minds of the wool-merchants that they will be "down to bare boards" before the clip of next year becomes available, and that to meet the needs of this country it will be necessary to import large quantities of foreign wool.

But it is not easy to secure large and desirable selections abroad except at continuously advancing prices. This is especially true of coarse wools, which have enjoyed the best demand for the past two years. Seldom have foreign markets been so well cleaned up as they are at present, the war in the East having stimulated a demand for many lines of wool which are usually available for export to this country. The situation, in fact, increases steadily in strength as the weeks pass by, and holders of what wool remains here are reluctant sellers except at advanced prices.

It is perfectly natural, therefore, that there should have been more or less suppressed excitement in the wool trade during the past few weeks, and that in their desire to make suitable provisions for future wants some wool-men should have yielded to the temptation to contract for the 1905 clip. This has been done to some extent in Idaho and Utah, as well as in Oregon and Montana. Never before at such an early date has the attempt been made to contract for wools of the following season, and it is perhaps needless to state that these contracts have in a number of cases been made at very high prices. The conservative members of the trade, however, regret this tendency, as it indicates to their minds the increase of a speculative spirit, which if continued may result in a scramble for the clip of next year even before it is off the sheep's back. It is, of course, absolutely impossible to determine what the character of the next year's clip will be—whether it will be well-grown, or short, whether of strong or weak staple, whether of heavy shrinkage or light shrinkage, whether larger or smaller in quantity; and to contract for next year's wools under these conditions comes



AFFECTION

there remains now in the seaboard market but a small percentage of the stock usually on hand at this time of the year; in fact, there is less wool in the Boston market to-day than is usually found there at the beginning of February. There is every indication of a very large consumption of wool during the next six months, as the mills are enjoying generally a good business, and the prospects are that there will be an excellent heavy-weight season for the manufacturers as the result of the cleaning up of stocks in the hands of the trade caused by the exceptionally cold weather experienced last winter.

With a large consumption of wool facing the trade, and with supplies reduced

about as near being a gamble as any business operation in which it is possible for a merchant to indulge.—American Shepherd's Bulletin.

A Grand Picture Free

The December 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE will be our big Christmas number, with thirty-two pages and picture supplement. If you have permitted your subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE to run out you will not receive it. Consult the little yellow address label on the paper, and see where you stand. If your subscription has expired, renew promptly, and you will surely receive this big special Christmas number; otherwise you will miss it.

**HIS ONLY DREAM THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS**

# STEVENS

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## Farm Selections

### The Useful Work of Garden-Schools

To a great many of the practical farmers and business men in the towns and cities the idea of teaching the boys and girls the principles of agriculture, more especially in relation to vegetable and flower culture, in our public schools may, and probably does, seem to be out of place. Nevertheless this is being done in the public schools in many of our leading cities and villages, and in many of the most progressive rural communities, with excellent results.

In Washington, D. C., Hon. James Wilson, secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, has wisely given his hearty encouragement to this new departure from the old, time-worn methods of instruction in the public schools. With him, progressive measures in the line of practical education, or the teaching of the pupils how best to combine mental and physical culture to fit each pupil for life's work, far outweighs purely theoretical methods. The result of this practical method of instruction has proved to be most extremely satisfactory.

The vacant, and usually unsightly, lots are inclosed with light woven-wire fences, and little plots of land are assigned to each enthusiastic boy and girl for the purpose of growing early vegetables and flowers for use in the home of each, or if desired, for spending-money for useful purposes. Many flowers have been furnished by the girls for distribution to the hospitals, and great quantities of them have been used to beautify the schoolroom and the home.

A knowledge of when to plant and how to grow and properly care for and name each plant and flower correctly can but be of the very greatest importance later in life. It pays in various ways to incite in the minds of the young in our public schools a love for the useful and beautiful. If it should, as it surely will, tend to develop a taste for country life, the result will be to lessen the now ever-increasing influx to the cities, and increase the much-needed exodus to suburban homes and farms. W. M. K.

### Conditions in Barbadoes, Santo Domingo and Cuba

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1]

which oil is manufactured. A portion of these lands has been rented, and the forests exploited. The lessees are taking out mahogany, cedar, fire-wood, charcoal, etc. The value of Cuban timber may be better understood when it is stated that in remodeling an old prison in Havana some door and window-frames were removed which had been put in something over three hundred years ago, yet which were as sound as when first cut.

The fruit industry is growing in importance. There is a fortune in the culture of pineapples. Some few of the sugar-planters have turned their attention to this luscious fruit pending the revival of the sugar industry. When the growth is established, cultivation is unnecessary, because the spiny points monopolize the ground to the exclusion of weeds, and animals can no more commit depredations than they can in a cactus-field. Ninety per cent of the plants will bear in from twelve to eighteen months, and as a rule five crops are cut from one planting. I was told by several dealers that there is never a glut in the market for pineapples, the demand always exceeding the supply.

The orange crop in Cuba this year may reach five hundred thousand boxes. The Cuban orange never has an acid taste, and its flavor is unusually fine. Grapes raised on the island are of a very fine quality. Truck-farming is becoming an established industry. Last spring the early strawberries from Cuba found a ready sale in the New York market. Many new peach and apricot orchards are being planted.

There seems nothing to add about tobacco, except that great success has attended the use of cheese-cloth nets to protect the growing plants from the attacks of insects, as well as to preserve the moisture. Two well-known planters of Pinar del Rio province, where the world's finest tobacco is grown, report a yield of three hundred and twenty bales to the caballeria from protected plants, while by the old method the output from the same ground amounted only to one hundred and fifty bales. The Cuban tobacco crop for the past season was three hundred and ninety-nine thousand and twenty bales, which was marketed at an average price of twenty-one dollars and seventy-five cents a bale.



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Is well within the control of every dairyman and farmer. Physical vitality in the milch cow, abundant supply and brisk circulation of the blood, together with the perfect assimilation of all rations fed, induces a full flow of rich milk. Any condition in the herd adverse to these essentials shortens the quantity, with many abnormal results as to quality.

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assures the dairyman full measure of health in the herd, with the largest quantity of milk. Dr. Hess Stock Food is not a condimental food. It is a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), that compels the system of all animals to convert the maximum amount of nutrition of the food into bone, muscle, meat and milk, and relieves the minor stock ailments.

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for you, or we will pay you \$50.00 Spot Cash to buy a SOLID GOLD Watch from your own jeweler, if the watch we send to every person answering this advertisement is not found exactly what we claim. We intend by our liberality to rapidly introduce the greatest remedy of the age—to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels and beautify the complexion. We don't want your money. Only send us your name and Post Office address and agree to sell only 12 Boxes of our Marvelous Remedy at 25 cts. a box. We will then send you the remedy by mail at once. When sold you send us only \$1.50 of our money and we will send you one of our handsomely engraved case stem wind and stem set American movement watches and you can send us the other \$1.50 of our money when you receive the watch. Now is your chance to get a fine watch without spending a cent and you will never regret having helped to introduce our Remedy. Our Watch is a dandy and one man said he would not take \$100.00 for it. Here is an advertisement that is fair and square, and, as we said before, we will pay you \$50.00 in cash to buy a Solid Gold Watch from your own jeweler, if you find that the watch we send you is not exactly what we claim. We send a guarantee with every watch. Write to-day.

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We ship direct to the user from our own factory on

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both steel and cast-iron; new patterns, large square ovens, guaranteed fire backs. Shipped blacked and polished ready for use. If not satisfactory in every way, send it back and we refund every cent paid us. We are actual manufacturers, not simply jobbers—the only manufacturers of stoves in the world selling exclusively to the user direct. Send postal for approval offer and catalogue No. 183.

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Be One; We Teach You, Furnish You, Start You. Send 25 Cents for Particulars.  
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**The Grange**  
By MRS. MARY E. LEE

**Beautifuling the Grange Hall**

THE hall is built. The men have contributed labor, the women have set aside a certain share of the butter-and-egg money, that fountain of so much that is good and lovely in our country life. Every stick of timber, every nail has its history. About them are grouped hopes, fears, aspirations that will never die. Loving and heroic self-sacrifice linger about the place that is to be the meeting-place of a neighborhood, the council chamber where the destinies of a community and of a nation are being shaped. One instinctively loves a place and respects a people who rear in their midst a building set aside for the highest and best usages. It will become to that people what the Charter Oak was and is to the people of the United States. What more natural than that its lovers desire to bedeck it, and clothe it with a beauty characteristic of its worth? It is here that the ingenuity of the young people can find expression. They can clothe the bare walls, they can cushion the seats so that the tenderest back can find ease.

The girls will get together, and plan for cushions which their deft and skilful fingers can fashion in so much loveliness. The scheme of color is decided upon beforehand, that no dissonance of effect will be produced. Some night they will give a "cushion shower." The boys have already fashioned window-seats, and cozy-corner seats that await only the touch of the decorators to make beautiful and inviting. How pretty it is, and how inviting! And the glad thought rushes over them that their hall is beginning to take on the appearance of the fraternity halls, that have an attractive grace all their own. Then rugs must be made, or possibly the sisters can decide upon a pattern for a carpet, and each can contribute a pound of the best rags that her home affords. With willing hearts working together, what cannot be accomplished?

Pictures you will want, and their cost is so little as to make their purchase simply a matter of desire and not of ability. Some of the members will have mechanical skill that they would delight in contributing to the grange. Others can help buy the pictures that the mechanics will frame. So that it becomes not so much a matter of ability as well-directed energy that furnishes the hall. Have a well-defined idea of what is to be done, make a plan, and work in harmony with that plan. Before beginning ask one of artistic skill to outline the color-scheme. This is the most essential, as there will be so many tastes at work, and each thing, while it might be pleasing in itself, in connection with dissimilar but beautiful things would produce an inharmonious whole.

FARM AND FIRESIDE will be glad to illustrate any halls that have been beautified, to the end that others may have a model upon which to work.

**Organizing a New Grange**

The office of deputy is fraught with high and solemn responsibilities. His mission is to go into places where the grange does not exist, and tell adequately the work of the organization for the last thirty-eight years. He must have the knowledge, insight, sympathy and ability to justly connect the work of the past with the great processes of life that have been coextensive with its work. He must be able to show what the grange has done not only for the farmers, but humanity. He must feel as well as know that the grange is an institution that is as much a result of natural law as is any other of the institutions that exist to-day. He must be able to present it in that light to those earnest men and women out of the order who are seeking the best way to increase their usefulness and make their presence felt in the world.

Intelligent people know the need of organization. They need no argument to convince them of that fact. What they ask of the deputy is that he tell them why the grange is worthy of support. He must not only be able to relate the past history, but explain that history. It was one of the world's great movements, that which rendered available the power of a large class of people, and made it a factor that must be considered by congresses and people. He must explain the times. He must know the history of his country. Better far if he knows the history of other countries and other times. Above all, he must remember that he is the custodian of the reputation of a great order—that back of him stand hundreds of thousands

whom he must represent, and to whose sacred shrine he has the power of inviting who shall come in and sit down at the feast. He must jealously guard the gates, that no unworthy may enter. He must convince the strong and powerful of a community that their usefulness will be increased by affiliating with the order. If he fails in this he had better leave the community without an organization, and he will if he reverts the order, waiting a fit time to go to those who would make creditable leaders, and secure their allegiance.

There is a higher law than our wills and notions that rewards those worthy of leadership with that prerogative. There are those whose neighbors stamp them as the salt of the earth. They are the ones to make the membership of a grange. They will add luster and renown to an organization that has won the laurel-leaf. And a deputy that does not so realize is unworthy the support of his fellow-deputies. If a deputy does not represent the highest type of life in a community, if the grange feels that it is being misrepresented, if it feels that its reputation is not in the safest and best hands, then must it, if it be true to the great order of which it is a part, see that one who can represent it with honor and profit be appointed. Protect the gates as jealously as you do your home. Always remember that the order that has millions of people is of such worth that the life must be indeed a creditable one that will be of sufficient worth to be entitled to a seat in it. Remember that there is an aristocracy of worth and of well-doing that is as old as time, and that the grange is the practical voicing of that inherent goodness and worth that is found in every avenue in life. Every county owes it to itself that the one who represents it shall confer distinction on it, and when such a deputy as shall fittingly represent it be found, then uphold his or her hands as one who goes about preaching a higher and nobler gospel of right living and right thinking.

**F. A. Derthick, Trustee of the Ohio State University**

In appointing Hon. F. A. Derthick trustee of the Ohio State University, to succeed the late ex-Governor Nash, Governor Herrick did a good and wise thing. Mr. Derthick represents the ideal farmer, frank, honest, open, a successful business man, a leader of the class that he represents, and one who will command respect for that which he represents. The office was tendered Mr. Derthick because Governor Herrick wished to recognize the claims of agriculture to a fuller representation on the board of trustees. The appointment meets with favor among the friends of the university.

Mr. Derthick is master of the Ohio State Grange, member of the executive committee of the National Grange, member of the board of control of the Ohio Experiment Station, and trustee of Hiram College. He is a college-bred man, and the father of pure-food legislation, that has grown to such mighty proportions in the last few years. He was dairy and food commissioner under Mr. Foraker, and made a gallant and successful fight for purity of food products.

**A Flourishing Grange**

The master of Chester Grange, Connecticut, writes entertainingly of the place and the grange as follows:

"Chester Grange was organized a little over a year ago by the county deputy and State Master B. C. Patterson, with twenty-six charter members. Since then we have added twenty-eight members. Harmony and the best of fellowship prevail in our grange, and we are looking forward with high hopes for the coming year. But I find that to make any undertaking successful we must work for it, and the way to enjoy life is to try to make some one else happy. Wishing much joy to all the Patrons in our beloved country.

"I am, fraternally,  
"GEO. A. BOGART."

This is the kind of letter I like to get, telling of hard work, pleasant relations with our fellow-men, and wishing for all the choicest blessings. This is the true grange spirit, as I conceive it—love, fellowship, fraternal regard, appreciation of others' worth and desires.

A beautiful Christmas picture in rich colors will be given free with each copy of the December 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE as an art supplement.

**Butchering Time**



No. 25-4 Qts. Price, \$5.50

It's surprising how much time and work can be saved by using proper utensils. On butchering day an Enterprise Sausage Stuffer is a great saver and a big help. No other machine does the work so well as the

**ENTERPRISE Sausage Stuffer**

It's so simple, so easily managed and cleaned. Takes but a minute to convert it into a perfect Lard Press.

An Enterprise Sausage Stuffer, together with an Enterprise Meat Chopper, makes a complete butchering outfit unequalled for quality and quantity of work performed. You're "killing time" everyday you go without them. Buy now, and be sure to ask for "Enterprise" machines.

Sold by all hardware dealers and general stores. Send 4 cents in stamps for the "Enterprising Housekeeper," containing 200 recipes. Free catalog of Household Helps, mailed on request.

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will have less breakage, better success and in consequence make more money by using the

**Star Drilling Machines**

Made in 10 sizes, they cover all classes of work. Deep or shallow wells. Large or small bore. Money is made with Star drillers. We make all kinds of driller's supplies. Illustrated catalogue sent free.

**Star Drilling Machine Co.**  
Akron Ohio.

We make 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 & 10 H. P.

**85.00** buys the best 2-horse gasoline engine on earth, complete with water and gasoline tanks, batteries and connections. Every engine is guaranteed absolutely perfect. Has our new solid cylinder head. "No gaskets to blow out." Snap spark igniter. Perfect governor & generator. Forged steel crank shaft. phosphor bronze bushings. Simplest engine ever produced. Fewer Parts, Highest Efficiency, Crooked Economy, Lowest Price. Easiest engine on earth to start. **CUT THIS AD OUT,** send it to us, we will mail you catalog free. It gives more information on gasoline engines than was ever printed before.

**CHICAGO GASOLINE ENGINE COMPANY,**  
57 North Joliet Street, Chicago, Ill.

**IT IS LOADED** with heavy rivets

**AGENTS "MEND-A-RIP"** WANTED Does all kinds of Light and Heavy Stitching Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting

Will save the price of repair many times a year. Perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. To show it means a sale. Agents make from \$5 to \$15 a day. One agent made \$20 first day and writes to hurry more machines to him. Write for special agents' prices.

**J. F. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.**  
The Great Agency Supply House.

**COOK YOUR FEED and SAVE Half the Cost—with the PROFIT FARM BOILER**

With Dumping Caddens. Empties its kettle in one minute. The simplest and best arrangement for cooking food for stock. Also makes Dairy and Laundry Stoves, Water and Steam Jacket Kettles, Hog Scalders, Caddens, etc. Send for circular.

**D. R. SPERRY & CO., Batavia, Ill.**



## Lessons from the War

There is a fundamental difference between the habits of Japanese and Russian soldiers. The Russian officers behave after the traditional manner of generals. Riding in front of their armies, they exhort their soldiers, curse them and lead them, as generals have usually done, and they receive individual credit for their deeds of bravery. In the Russian army there is music on the march and music around the camp-fires, and the sort of soldiers' merry-making that we have always associated with camp life.

But on the Japanese side everything is different. The generals remain in the rear, directing their armies by telegraph or by telephone. Their troops need no spectacular encouragement. Not a Japanese officer of high rank has been shot since the war began, whereas a number of Russian generals have been killed. The Japanese generals wear modest uniforms, and they can hardly be distinguished from the common soldiers. Nor do they get credit for individual deeds of bravery. They seem to suppress personal praise. Everywhere about a battle-field on the Japanese side telegraph and telephone wires are instantly strung, and their officers are thus kept in immediate communication with one another. Electricity was never before so much used in any war. And the Japanese armies are silent. They have practically no martial music, nor do they shout, except in those unusual moments when they cry "Banzai."

Although the population of Russia is nearly three and one half times as great as the population of Japan, and its area nearly six times as great, the Japanese have a million more pupils in their schools than the Russians; they publish more periodicals and books; although Russia has nearly nine times as many miles of railroad, the Japanese roads carry more passengers, though less freight; they send one and one half times as many letters by post as the Russians send; with only about one fourth as many miles of telegraph-wires, they send nearly as many messages; their trade per capita is greater than the Russians' both in imports and in exports, although the total trade of the Russians, of course, is very much greater. The apparent financial and military strength of the Russians is incomparably the greater, yet so cheaply does the Japanese soldier live that Japan may do more with little money than Russia with more, and so eager are the Japanese that they may possibly put more men in the field than Russia can transport six thousand miles. It is estimated that the war is costing Japan fifteen million dollars a month, and Russia perhaps three times as much. At this rate Japan may, by more domestic and foreign loans, hold out for a very long time. The instructive and surprising facts that the war reveals increase as it goes on.—Review of Reviews.

## Utility of Submarine Boats

It has been a question of much discussion as to what purpose the submarine boats may serve. There are at present about one hundred and sixty of these vessels in existence, distributed among the various navies of the world. Among the apportionment it may be stated that France is the largest possessor of this type of naval craft. She has in all fifty-eight. Next comes Russia with thirty-four. The English navy has twenty-nine submarines, the Spanish twenty-two, the American seventeen, the Italian nine, German and Swedish six each, the Japanese three, the Portuguese and the Turkish two each.

In several years of experimentation toward determining the effectiveness and utility of these naval vessels, marine engineers have utterly failed to demonstrate their practicability. In the above-mentioned list, as can be seen, Russia possesses twenty-nine submarines and the Japanese three, yet in all the naval engagements in the Russo-Japanese war there yet remains to be seen a single demonstration of the practical use of these apparatus of war. It is a strange fact that in the many naval engagements recently carried on in Oriental waters between these two combating nations the submarine boat has not been brought into play, notwithstanding such a great deal has been claimed for their effectiveness in fleet-destroying qualities.

Though these vessels have been adopted by the leading nations of the world in liberal quantities, the United States navy seems to be a more conservative experimenter in this line than the nations of continental Europe. It has been rumored that the majority of these vessels now in service in the American navy were not obtained through the direct indorsement of naval engineers, but their adoption was more the result of political favoritism. In the various tests made by the navy the utility of these boats has been eminently discouraged, as their feasibility as offensive war-vessels is entirely conjecture.

If the submarines live up to their expectations they will place a new complexion upon the naval warfare of the future, but the crucial test by which their utility can be determined must come by way of actual participation in real war.—American Inventor.

## Around the Fireside

## Back to the Farm

One of the distinct features of the age is the tendency to return to agriculture. Where a few years ago the farmer boys were rushing to the cities to crowd the professions, there is now a decided move in the other direction. The natural reaction that must in some measure always follow a movement so radical accounts for the disposition to return to the soil for a livelihood, but there is more. The agriculturist has become a professional man. The college and the university have added a special course for his benefit, and give him a degree. He is a botanist and a chemist, and science has taught him to take in the jaded and worn-out farm, and with intelligence cause it to blossom like the rose. The dispiriting labor which bent the forms of the elders, and sent the lads scurrying cityward, has been lightened by devices that better accomplish the end sought. The long hours are shortened, and the farmer finds time to indulge in the enjoyments of life. This new condition, added to the fascination of independence, has turned many men from other professions toward the country, carrying with them the mannerism of their class until the extermination of the chin-whiskers is threatened by the Prince Albert coat.—Tampa Tribune.

## Hens Used for Hatching Fish

Chinese use hens for hatching the spawn of fish. The method is said to protect the spawn from those accidents which very often destroy a large portion of it. Fishermen gather from the margin and the surface of the water all those gelatinous masses which contain the spawn, and after they have found a sufficient quantity they fill with it the shell of a fresh hen's egg which they have previously emptied, stop up the hole, and put it under a setting hen. After a certain number of days the shell is broken in water warmed by the sun. This done, the young fry are soon hatched, and are kept in pure fresh water until such time as they are large enough to put into the ponds with the older fish.

## General Stoessel Born a German

General Carl Stoessel, the gallant Russian defender of Port Arthur, is of German birth and ancestry. He was born in Saxony about fifty-five years ago. He served old Emperor William as a member of the engineer corps. In the early 70's he obtained his discharge, and joined the Russian army, as a member of which he rose rapidly to his present rank. Of the general it is said that he was always a bluff, soldierly man, with a fondness for oratorical effect, which at times gave him the appearance of being a braggart. He was always a strict and thorough disciplinarian. It is said of him that one evening about the time the war-clouds were gathering he found a party of officers carousing in a café, when he publicly reprimanded



A PROUD YOUNG FARMER

them, put them under arrest, and later had them sent to prison for several weeks. Ever since Stoessel took command of the great fortress the discipline of the soldiers has greatly improved under his generalship.

## Where None but the Rich Can Enter

The London, England, society journals grow quite humorous when referring to the new St. Regis Hotel, in New York. Among the numerous shafts of humor hurled at the new hotel for the rich only, one journal says: "All bills are payable hourly, one patron having a servant who does nothing else but pay bills. One of the beds in the hotel was twice owned by a czar of Russia. The waiters appear and disappear through trap-doors near the tables. Patrons are shaved by electricity. One family pays two hundred and fifty thousand pounds—not dollars—for five rooms for a year. The hotel is perfumed with violet in the morning, geranium at noon and rose at tea-time."

## Paper-Chase in Motor-Cars

Over in London, England, the old-time game of "deer-and-hound," or "fox-chase," is receiving a smart revival—in fact, it forms one of the latest fads for the English smart set. The game, however, as it is played must fail to have the genuine interest that the cross-country runs always brought forth. The new fad is nothing more than a paper-chase in motor-cars. One car is given a load of paper cut into small pieces, and is supposed to leave a trail of paper as it whirls through the country. The endeavor of the cars following is to follow the trail and catch the first car.

## Flowers that Drug

It is said that in Asia Minor, where the opium-manufacturers cultivate vast fields of poppies, tourists inspecting the beautiful flowers often become altogether incapacitated. They get so sleepy they can hardly talk, and reel in their gait. In some cases they become so affected that they have to be put to bed. Of the tulip in this country it is claimed that if one of a deep crimson color is picked out, and inhaled with profound inspirations, it will be apt to make one light-headed.

## Pocket-Umbrella

A recent invention is an umbrella small enough to be carried inside a pocket. It is designed on the principle of the telescope, having a series of telescopic slides, a piece of silk covering and a carrying-case. The whole when packed in the case resembles a bundle of steel rods in a wrapping of silk. With a little manipulation these rods and the silk are converted into an umbrella of orthodox shape, and the short handle draws out into a stick of the requisite length.

## Relatives of the Czar

About twenty thousand servants are employed by the twenty-three nearest relatives of the czar. Each of these relatives receives a salary of four hundred and sixty thousand dollars from the government. They are said to own in the aggregate about five thousand square miles, on which are three hundred and twenty-five palaces. It is little wonder that in Russia the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer.

## The Loaves of Pharaoh

Loaves of bread thousands of years old have recently furnished an interesting study to scientists abroad. Professors Brahm and Buchwald have analyzed a number of specimens found in Egyptian tombs, and Doctor Lindet has examined some old Roman bread dating back before the Christian era. The Egyptian bread was over thirty-five hundred years old, but was recognizable as a cereal product prepared by baking. Grains still retained their peculiar structure, while dead yeast-cells were plainly discernible. The grain of which the bread was composed was emmer, which is related to our modern wheat. These ancient Egyptian loaves had the appearance of being charred as if by fire—a circumstance due to slow oxidation by the atmosphere, going on through thousands of years. It was ascertained by experiment that the same effect would be produced upon new bread by exposing it for forty-eight hours to a temperature of two hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit. In either case the process was one of combustion.—Kansas City Journal.

## Six Rules for the Furnace

For the general, every-day working of a furnace these six rules are offered by the experienced furnace-man:

1. Close the check in the chimney-pipe and the slide in the door.
2. Open the air-box a little, then shake the grate until live coals begin to fall. Leave the lower door open. As soon as there is a good draft, put on a little fresh coal, and open the cold-air box fully.
3. While waiting for the fire to get a good start, remove all the ashes. If there are any clinkers or bunches of ashes in the bottom of the grate they should be broken up and raked out.
4. In about five minutes close the drafts, which can be regulated during the day according to the house-temperature.
5. At night shake the fire down more or less as its condition demands, and put on fresh coal; not so much, however, as in the morning.
6. Close the air-box two thirds or wholly if little heat is required during the night. Open the check and the slide in the door.—Good Housekeeping.

## The Big Christmas Number

The December 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE will be the big Christmas number, with a grand and beautiful art supplement. The only way to make sure of receiving this number is to be sure your subscription is paid in advance. Look at the little yellow address label on this issue; it will tell you where you stand.



The Bird of the Night

THE SEEING EYE, THE HEARING EAR, THE UNDERSTANDING MIND

THE owl is of the "Guild of Wise Watchers," or birds that stand and watch from some coign of vantage, and swoop with irresistible might, sinking their great hooked talons deep into the quivering flesh of their hapless victims. For the successful carrying out of this method of hunting, the senses of sight and hearing should be especially developed, and this we find to be the case in the whole guild, which embraces the owls, hawks and eagles.

In the owl, which is a night-prowler, loving darkness, not light, deeds of bloody butchery, not acts of tender mercy, the eye and ear are both instruments of wonderful adaptability, the nicest precision and the



GREAT HORNED OWL

utmost range. The bunches of feathers that form the ear-tufts likely have little or nothing to do with the ear, which is of considerable compass, extending from near the eye well around the head. So nicely is it attuned to catch the passing sounds that he can distinguish the faintest tweak of the mouse in the grass or the chitter of the sleeping bird upon the perch.

No less remarkable is the eye, which by reason of its great orbit is well adapted to night-vision, and readily penetrates the darkest recesses of the nesting-caves or tangled undergrowth. But the marvelous adaptability of the eye for seeing by night makes it but a poor instrument by day. If it were not for a curious contrivance, or curtain, which can be drawn completely over the eye, shutting out the garish day, our night-hunting prowler would be as sun-blind as old Gobbo was "sand-blind." The owl has no eyelids whereby the light of the sun can be excluded, hence this membrane which a wise Providence that notes the sparrow's fall has provided.

Owing to the abundance of its feathers, and the hair-like filaments with which the ends of the laminae are fitted, the flight of the owl is as still as silence itself. The first intimation that the prowler of the night or the sleeping bird has of the approach of this dread Nemesis is the fateful grip of his hungry talons and the baneful glare of his tiger-yellow eyes. When facing danger, or if wounded or cornered, the owl has the habit of swelling out his fluffy coat to give him the look of a bold, bad bird. His temper is as short as his beak is sharp.

Every owl resident within a district has his watch-tower, or coign of vantage, whereon he sits, blending with his surroundings so as to be almost invisible except upon the closest scrutiny, and from whence he launches himself on silent but remorseless wings upon the unsuspecting quarry beneath. From it he also at frequent intervals sounds his frightful "war-hoo-oo-oo-o," shivering the heart-blood of every bird and small beast that hears that mournful sound. Then he listens intently with that great, gaping ear, and woe to the awakened bird that stirs uneasily on the perch, or stealthily creeping quadruped that inadvertently creates the slightest sound.

The capture made, he holds it with the claws of one foot, and tears it in pieces, conveying them to his mouth with the other claw, much as a parrot does. His feeding-habits have nothing dainty to recommend them, for he devours flesh, skin, bones and all impartially. His digestive apparatus should be the envy of poor dyspeptic man—it is so perfect that it digests the ends of the bones and the quills of the feathers, leaving only the dry shells remaining. The remnants of bones, feathers and fur are formed into small balls, and regurgitated. By such evidence may his nesting or roosting places often be discovered. In looking for owls, then, it is wisest to lock down, not up.

During the garish day the owl remains hidden in the dark recesses of some bosky evergreen far in the

Around the Fireside

An Owl Problem

BY JOSEPHINE E. TOAL

I thought I lived among the owls,  
Within a hollow tree;  
It was so queer, so strange and odd,  
And funny as could be.

My hair stuck up in tufts like ears,  
My arms turned into wings,  
And feathers grew all over me—  
Soft, gray, downy, fuzzy things.

Instead of nose I had a bill;  
My eyes were oh, so big!  
We sat upon a limb, and curled  
Our toes about a twig.

We went to bed when it was day,  
And stayed awake all night;  
The man in the moon came 'round at ten,  
With lantern shining bright.

Of course, I meant to be polite,  
And so, I think, would you;  
But when I tried to speak to him  
I only said, "Tu-who!"

And when I mentioned supper—oh!  
What do you think they brought?  
A horrid, wriggling, live gray mouse  
Some wicked owl had caught!

I screamed right out, and then I woke.  
"You dreamed it," mama said.  
But, sure's you're born, I found—I—did—  
A feather in my bed!

It came out of my pillow-tick  
Matilda's certain quite,  
But I'm not sure—perhaps I was  
A truly owl last night.

forest. Here he hopes to be allowed to doze, and complete the digestion of the night's kill. But mayhap game has been scarce, or he has too long continued the killing from mere wantonness of blood, or has become logged by over-indulgence, and may find it more convenient to spend the day where overtaken in some place that but poorly conceals him. Woe betide him if an inquisitive jay—the watch-dog and alarm-clock of the woods—a cautious crow, a peering chickadee or curious nuthatch, or some timid warbler of the tree-tops, espys him. Then is the alarm-call sounded, the tocsin of war beaten, the "posse comitatus" of the woods roused, and in the shaking of an aspen he is surrounded by a screeching, screaming mob in feathers, wildly gesticulating. Every single crow



YOUNG SCREECH-OWLS  
"Two's Company"

and jay within the sound of the voice of the loudest is sure to be on hand and actively engage in berating and deriding this thief of the night, who now sits stupidly blinking at his assailants and wondering "what's the row, anyhow." The excitement increases, the vituperations become more violent, and the assaults of the assembled host more insolent. At last the thing really becomes annoying to the self-respect of his owlship, who now asks only to be let alone to enjoy his dinner and his snooze, and in very desperation at the untoward and unseemly racket, he gathers his wits together, and like the Arab, silently steals away. His tormentors follow for a short distance, with calls and antics of derision, but overjoyed at the discom-

figure of their common enemy, they soon lose the trail, and the owl alights in some leafy maze, where he resumes his disturbed meditations in peace. But woe is me! Some of that railing mob will pay the fiddler ere another morn.

As with the hawks and eagles, the male owl is smaller than his mate. The nest is made of a great mass of sticks piled together in the crotch of some tall tree, and on it two eggs are laid. The young are greedy little creatures, but grow rapidly, and are carefully instructed by the parents in the ways of the night-hunt and the lore of the Wise Ones.

FOOD FOR THE BIRDS

Don't forget your bird neighbors these cold winter days. Suitable food, placed where they can reach it in



BARN-OWL

safety—out of the reach of cats—will soon be discovered and greatly appreciated by the little brothers of the air when all the ground is white with snow. The pleasure you will have in watching them as they gather around your bounty, and the knowledge of a good deed done, will be ample reward for your labor and thoughtfulness. The danger times for the winter birds are immediately after great snow-storms, when the trees and earth are buried beneath a vast load of wet, heavy snow, which cuts them off from their feeding-grounds and roosting-places. But the hardest time of all, perhaps, is when there has been a persistent fall of sleet, which, freezing as it falls, soon has everything encased in ice as hard and smooth as glass, hopelessly shutting the poor birds from all access to their usual food-stores. After such storms many dead birds may be found, victims of the inclemency of the weather, and even the shiest of the birds will then approach the haunts of man in the hope of picking up a few morsels of food. See that you forget them not in the hour of their great necessity.

NESTS

If you look up, not down, as you walk abroad these cold, bleak days, you cannot fail to notice the multitude of nests that adorn the bare branches of the trees. In the leafy summertime they were hidden from the eye of the casual passer-by, but now they are in open sight of all who run. It will repay you to study the sites selected and to imagine the reasons that must have impelled the little neighbors to make choice of the particular place. The knowing ones can easily determine by the form of the nest, the materials used, its height from the ground and the locality selected just who the builder was. A nest within easy reach may be taken down, and the materials and form of structure critically examined. No harm will be done by this, as the old nest is seldom used a second time, though the same location may be again selected.

THE RETURNING BIRDS

When you see your first bird of a species, make a note of it. If you are becoming interested in birds, you will find a bird-calendar a useful help. Considerable interest in the returning birds can be aroused in the school if the teacher will keep a list of the birds as they are discovered by her pupils. It may be placed on the black-board, giving name of bird, date of return, place where seen and name of pupil making the discovery. A little talk on the bird, and anecdotes by the pupils about it, will make an interesting diversion, and help turn their thoughts Natureward.—W. W. Champion, Esq.

A magnificent picture will be given free with each copy of FARM AND FIRESIDE for December 15th, which is the big thirty-two-page Christmas number. If you have allowed your subscription to expire you will not be entitled to the paper, and will not receive it. Make sure to renew at once, so as not to miss this big special number.



## Furnishing the Kitchen

"So you are going right to housekeeping," said Aunt Anne, as she followed the girl to her room for a "good talk." An engaged girl on the brink of matrimony is a safety-valve for the accumulated wisdom of all the family connection, and Eva was used to being confidentially advised and exhorted by all "his" and her feminine relations.

"Yes, indeed, auntie," she responded. "I think it will be very pleasant to have a home of my own, and John has boarded so long that he will appreciate it, too, I am sure. We could have no real privacy in a boarding-house, nor could we live a real individual life of our own."

"And I suppose you have been getting ready," said the aunt, looking quizzically at her, "by making a lot of Battenberg scarfs and embroidering doilies?"

"Now, Aunt Anne," returned Eva, with a laugh, "that's Irene's specialty. I mean to have things very plain, and only the fancy-work which I happen to receive from my friends as gifts. I really have not been planning about the parlor, but the kitchen."

"That's sensible," remarked her aunt, with emphasis. "If John is like the other Johns I know, you'll be kept busy in the kitchen more than in the parlor."

"He likes good things to eat," admitted the prospective bride, "and so do I, and I want to have the kitchen pleasant and convenient, though I do not intend to spend all my life there. We have had to put up with old things and makeshifts so long at home that I am delighted with the thought of having everything nice and new. I am ready for all the hints you can give me about selection. House-furnishing stores have such a variety that it is bewildering."

Aunt Anne settled herself for a preaching on one of her favorite topics. "First of all," she said, gravely, "hold firmly to your determination to have things simple. Have as little to make you work as possible, everything as convenient as you can. Plan it to save steps. You'll find there will be plenty of work left when you have eliminated all that is unnecessary. And don't, I beg of you, have every new contrivance the agents offer you. There are many things which may come in handy a few times in a year, but all the rest of the time are standing idle to collect dust and crowd the pantry-shelves. For my part, I'd rather have too few things than too many. I have seen kitchens which had they been mine would have been cleared of half their contents in a hurry. Such innumerable notions are better dispensed with when one pair of hands must keep them all in order."

Eva laughed. "I know the kitchen you have in mind now. Aline never goes into a department store but she buys some new thing, and probably does not use it twice after she gets it home."

"Yes," admitted her aunt, "I was thinking of Aline. And it is not the utensil that makes the cook. An old-fashioned housekeeper could stir up a meal with a pot and a pan, and cook it on an old wood-stove so that it would beat anything that Aline and her contraptions could produce."

"I promise not to follow Aline's example, lest I should bring down similar criticisms on my unfortunate head," laughed Eva. "But tell me, aunt, what kind of cooking pots and pans shall I buy? Some people seem to prefer one, and others another. What is your choice?"

"Well," said Aunt Anne, thoughtfully, "nickel is handsome, but it is expensive; so is copper, and oh, the labor it demands to keep it bright! I remember a copper tea-kettle that sang on my hearth when the hearth was new. It was a delightful bit of color, but when I knew that kettle well, how I hated it! Get a nickle-plated tea-kettle, or one of granite-ware, which is comparatively cheap and is easily kept clean."

"How about aluminium?"

"That has its good qualities. One cannot but admire it for its lightness and brightness, but in spite of all the claims made by its manufacturers, it does not wear well. Holes soon appear in an expensive vessel, and I have never been able to find any one who will mend them. I know I will seem an old foggy, but I'll admit I would sacrifice any other pot in my kitchen rather than my 'black beauty,' a reliable iron pot such as my grandmother and her grandmother before her doubtless used. Mine is not very large, and so not burdensome in weight, and it is tin-lined to prevent rusting, but it is an unmistakable iron pot. I consider it a better investment than any modern ware. It will outwear a dozen of granite and a hundred of tin; indeed, it will last a lifetime unless one deliberately sets it empty on a red-hot stove, and leaves it to craze—an ordinary 'getting dry' it does not mind. And it has the second great merit of cooking food more quickly than lighter ware—that I have tested time and again. Set the iron pot on if your fire is too low to cook in anything else, and see how faithfully it will serve you."

"I will buy my iron pot the first of purchases," said Eva, gravely, though she smiled at her aunt's enthusiasm.

"And get your baking and roasting pans of good quality Russia iron, and buy iron gem or muffin pans. You will need many articles of tin. Try to get a heavy quality. Much cheap tin is now sold, and it is not worth even the small sum paid for it. The light, clean granite-ware, and that of blue lined with white, will be needed for many purposes. If good care is taken of them they last well and are very satisfactory."

"Would you cover the kitchen floor?"



## The Housewife

"I like a bare floor, but it does require much work to keep it clean. If you get floor-covering, it should be suitable for use. Only the very best of oil-cloth will endure the test; cork carpets or linoleum is more satisfactory. If you would save the labor of scrubbing the table, have it covered with zinc, or more inexpensively, with table oil-cloth. In using the latter have a board handy to set heavy, hot or dirty utensils on. And you will find a liberal use of paper spread down to catch litter will save either table or floor."

"I am jotting all your ideas down, auntie," said Eva, "and when I am ready to shop I want you to go with me."

AMELIA H. BOTSFORD.

## Christmas Centerpieces

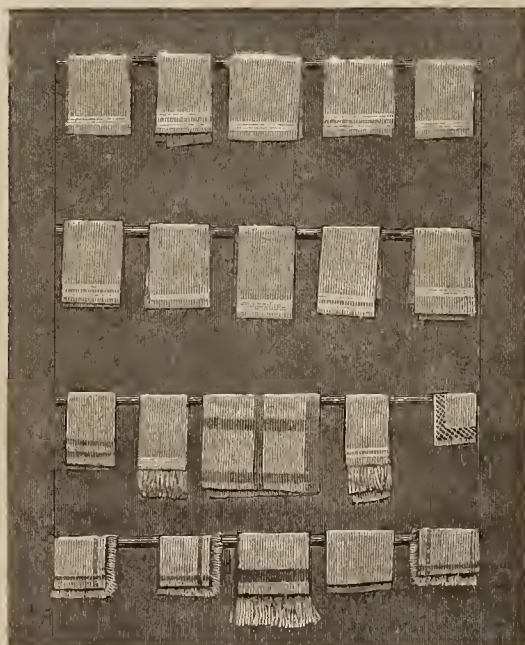
A Christmas dinner-table is never quite complete until some glowing bit of color has been given it—



THREE BEAUTIFUL CENTERPIECES FOR CHRISTMAS TABLE-DECORATION

some bright spot to add to the cheer and joyousness of the day. One of the prettiest decorations for such a table is red geraniums. Use a centerpiece similar to the one shown. On this set a pot of blooming geraniums, and at each place lay a small spray of leaves and flowers. The single red variety is most satisfactory for this purpose, and will do wonders toward beautifying the table.

This centerpiece is easily arranged by one who has a growing geranium, as this was sketched from a handful of leaves and blossoms. One must eliminate the small details, and if the flowers are too large in proportion to the centerpiece they can be drawn somewhat smaller. Work the blossoms solid in the geranium reds, placing little pale green centers in each. The small stems are outlined once, while the larger ones are of several rows of outlining. Use two shades of green for the buds, one for the calyx and one for the central portion. The leaves are of several shades of warm green, with brown intermingled to form a row a short distance in from the edge. The long-and-short buttonholed edge, with an inner row of outlining, is



HOME-MADE CLOTHES-BARS

most effective worked in greens, the outlining being of a darker shade than the buttonholing. If desired, white lace may be set on around the edge.

Another dainty centerpiece for the Christmas table is of California pepper-berries. The border is a simple buttonhole design, with occasional scallops to be filled in with honeycombing or couching. The linen may then be cut away underneath if desired. In this event both edges of these scallops must be buttonholed. The berries are first padded, and then worked in red shades having a hint of orange. Some are made much lighter than others. The leaves are light at the tip, and gradually grow darker toward the base. Rich bronze greens are utilized for these.

The remaining design, that of holly and mistletoe, is more common at this season of the year, but always beautiful. The dark, glossy leaves and scarlet berries of the holly are brought out to good advantage by the lighter greens and waxen berries of the mistletoe, and

furnish a fitting background for a bowl filled with the natural branches. The mistletoe is not pure white, as many would at first infer, but a very delicate green, just verging on white. Some are a little deeper green than others, and all have a tiny dot of dark green near the center. The same line of greens may be used for the foliage of both plants, keeping the light tints for the leaves of the mistletoe and the dark for the holly.

The three centerpieces described and illustrated will be found to add greatly to the beauty of the Christmas table-decoration and be useful and pretty for any table use.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

## Home-Made Clothes-Bars

I needed a clothes-horse, and could not spare the money for one just then. I had so little room, too, that I did not know where I could have put it when not in use if I could have had it. I was tired of stretching a small rope across the kitchen, or putting the clothes on chair-backs. After much planning, I evolved a set of bars that fill the bill perfectly, take up little room when in use or when stored, and cost next to nothing.

I took four broom-handles, washed, scraped and sandpapered them until they were much smoother than the bars of an ordinary clothes-horse. I put strong screw-eyes into the ends of each bar, and into each of these tied a loop of upholsterers' twine—that is, I took

a yard for each end, run it through the eye, and tied it like you would knot a double thread in a needle. Now putting the loop of one bar over those of another, down between the eye of the screw and the wood, those of the second over the third, and the third over the fourth, left the latter to hang over hooks placed in the ceiling. If the ceiling is high, the fourth loop will need to be longer than the

others. I placed the hooks so that the bars hung just far enough from the wall to give a free circulation of air around the clothes. They were also low enough that the top bar was in easy reach for a person of ordinary height. For an "overflow" I have extra bars made the same way, without the strings, and in one corner of the kitchen, which is partly free, I have straight, or L-shaped, wall-hooks screwed in the wall at either side, over which I place the screw-eyes of these bars. This gives plenty of room for everything. If there were two or three "free" corners in the kitchen or dining-room this plan would be better than the first, but as a rule corners are occupied—at least, that is always the way at our house. When the clothes are put away I tie the top strings of the hanging bars together, so they will not have to be "threaded" up when wanted again, and stand them in a bunch on end behind the bath-room door. The others need only to be strung on a string and set away with the hanging bars.

These bars proved so satisfactory that I hunted up two more broom-handles, and prepared them in the same way. I hung one over the back of the range, to hang the dish-towels on. It looks far better than a cord, keeps the towels smoother, and is less in the way. The other handle I sawed off until it was only two feet six inches long, gave it an extra polish, and hung it by shorter loops against the wall over the foot of my bed, to hang an extra cover over for use toward morning, when it grows cooler. It is within easy reach, and is not in the way day or night. A little wash-ribbon is cheap, and will hide the cord-loops by running it through the screw-eyes on up to the top, and tying it in a bow.

HALE COOK.

## Two Old-Time Cake Recipes

**POUND CAKE.**—Rub one pound of butter and one pound of powdered sugar to a smooth cream; beat the yolks and whites of twelve eggs separately until they are very light; add the yolks to the cream, and when they are blended stir in the whites; sift the flour, and add it little by little until all has been added and the cake is well blended; grate the rind of one lemon, and add it to the juice; strain through a fine sieve, and stir into the cake; beat very vigorously until perfectly smooth, and very light for at least half an hour, then pour into buttered pans lined with buttered paper, and bake thoroughly in a moderate oven.

**MAPLE-SUGAR CAKE.**—For the layers rub together one cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar until they form a cream; add the yolks of four eggs beaten lightly, three cupfuls of sifted flour, half a cupful of milk, the whites of the eggs whipped to a froth, and lastly one teaspoonful of baking-powder. Bake in jelly-cake pans. For the filling boil one cupful of maple syrup until it threads; pour slowly upon the white of one egg which has been beaten stiff, beating steadily all the while; continue beating until the mixture is cold and thick, then spread between the layers and over the top. If desired still richer, stir half a cupful of butternuts which have been chopped fine into the filling just before spreading on the cake.

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## Sunday Reading

**For Those Who are Too Sensitive**

**M**ORRID sensitiveness requires heroic treatment. A sufferer who wishes to overcome it must take himself in hand as determinedly as he would if he wished to get control of a quick temper, or to rid himself of a habit of lying or stealing or drinking, or any other defect which prevented him from being a whole man.

"What shall I do to get rid of it?" asks a victim. Think less of yourself and more of others. Mingle freely with people. Become interested in things outside of yourself. Do not brood over what is said to you, or analyze every simple remark until you magnify it into something of the greatest importance. Do not have such a low and unjust estimate of people as to think they are bent on nothing but hurting the feelings of others and depreciating and making light of them on every possible occasion. A man who appreciates himself at his true value, and who gives his neighbors credit for being at least as good as he is, cannot be a victim of over-sensitiveness.

When a prominent Congressman was told that a member of the House of Representatives had insulted him, he replied, "No gentleman would insult me, and no one else could." "But I am not derided," calmly replied Diogenes to one who told him he was derided. The philosopher knew that only those are ridiculed who feel the ridicule and are hurt by it.—O. S. Marden, in Success.

### "Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks"

Business men of sound judgment long ago came to the conclusion that it does not pay to employ men who indulge in intoxicating drinks even moderately. Many who laughed at the idea at first now see the wisdom of such discrimination, so that there is a constantly growing demand everywhere, not for the man who "can drink or leave it alone," but for the man who "leaves it alone." It is interesting to note that employers have discovered that there is another class of men whom they cannot afford to have connected with their business. It is the gambler, who, though he might be honest in the sense that he would not steal outright, is nevertheless unreliable, and therefore an unprofitable servant. Boys who gamble for pennies on the streets do not seem to realize that even

it is the mistress of the house who is inclined toward this unfortunate habit, affairs of the home will indeed be pitiable. She will whine at everything, and prove herself to be one of the most tiresome creatures on earth. The fussy woman is generally idle and lazy, and one of the best cures in the world for fussiness is work. Let her be made to do for herself what others do so unsatisfactorily for her.—Frances van Etten, in Leslie's Weekly.

### Lemonade or Wine

A young man, in company with several other gentlemen, called upon a young lady. Her father was present to assist in entertaining the guests, and offered wine, but the young lady asked, "Did you call upon me, or upon papa?"

Gallantry, if nothing else, compelled them to answer, "We called on you."

"Then you will please not drink wine. I have lemonade for my visitors."

The father urged his guests to drink, and they were undecided. The young lady added, "Remember, if you called on me, then you drink lemonade; but if on papa, why, I have nothing to say."

The wine-glasses were set down with their contents untasted. After leaving the house one of the party exclaimed, "That was the most effectual temperance lecture I ever heard."

The young man from whom these facts were obtained broke off at once from the use of strong drink, and holds a grateful remembrance of the lady who gracefully and resolutely gave him to understand that her guests should not drink wine.—Youth's Guardian Friend.

### Opportunity

If the farmer boys of the present are to be the strong men of the future, as the strong men of to-day were the country lads of thirty or forty years ago, the men and women who have the honor to be the parents of these boys must see to it that they have opportunities to get an education. But there are opportunities in plenty? Not so, unless the boys are taught to see them. The youth who has not been awakened to a realization of what the future has in store for men of trained ability, who has not been taught from his childhood to believe that he has within himself the possibilities of greatness—for such a youth the word "op-



FEEDING-TIME

now some employer may be "taking their measure," and if they are not "up to the mark" the bad impressions formed now are likely to last, and might possibly destroy the chances of a responsible position for the future. Besides, they are forming a pernicious habit which if persisted in is bound to wreck even the brightest prospects, and dwarf the most promising life into a miserable, miserly failure.—Walter Adolph Vonderleith.

### Nagging and Fussy Women

Beware always of the fussy or nagging woman. You will know her among a thousand by the look of utter dejection, corners of the mouth drawn down, and fish-eyes that look upon every living thing as dishonest, disloyal and untrustworthy. Woe and misery are ever at her heels, be she mistress or servant. If the latter, her work will always be lagging, her pastry will be heavy, and her bread as soggy as her disposition. She will make constant trouble with the other servants, and keep the entire household in turmoil until she is gotten rid of. If

portunity" has but little meaning. The young need inspiration—and then education. With the former, they are almost sure to get the latter somehow if they are worth educating.—American Grange Bulletin.

### Has It Ever Occurred to You?

The "Religious Telescope" says there is food for thought in Graham Taylor's reference to the sixteen-hour women who marry eight-hour men. It also adds that many do their thinking too late.

### A Grand Picture Free

The December 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE will be our big Christmas number, with thirty-two pages and picture supplement. If you have permitted your subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE to run out you will not receive it. Consult the little yellow address label on this paper, and see where you stand. If your subscription has expired, renew promptly, and you will surely receive this big special Christmas number, otherwise you will miss it.



# How to Dress

A Page of Costumes for Women and Children, Especially Selected for Early Winter Wear



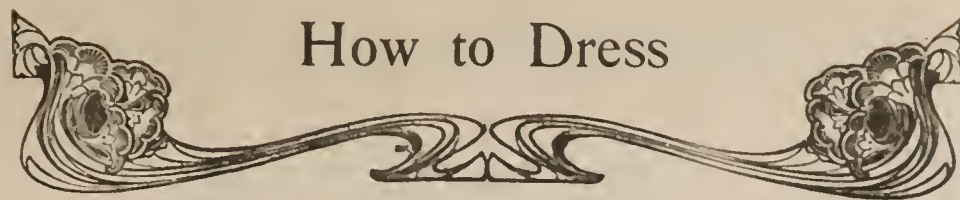
CUTAWAY JACKET AND ELEVEN-GORED SKIRT

**Cutaway Jacket and Eleven-Gored Skirt**  
**V**ELVET is the fashion leader again this year, and the velvet cutaway jacket with a cloth or kid vest is one of the smartest modes of the day. This cutaway jacket is of brown velvet, made tight-fitting, with a double-breasted vest of champagne cloth trimmed with gilt buttons. The fronts of the jacket turn back in revers, and are faced with shaded brown silk. A deep postilion finishes the back of the coat. The sleeve is the new coat-sleeve, made very full at the top. The full skirt worn with this velvet jacket repeats the velvet idea in the appliquéd trimming at the bottom. It is cut in eleven gores, and finished with two inverted plaits at the back. The pattern for the Cutaway Jacket, No. 411, is cut for 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measures. The pattern for the Eleven-Gored Skirt, No. 412, is cut for 24, 26, 28 and 30 waist measures.

**Directoire Waist and Panel-Front Skirt**  
 For the woman who is following in the footsteps of the latest French fashions, and wearing a corset that brings her



STRAPPED WAIST AND FIVE-GORED SKIRT



bust higher and makes her waist smaller, here is an exquisite costume. It shows the new draped waist with the high fitted girdle and lace straps arranged in surplice fashion. The girdle is not separate, but is mounted on the lining of the waist. The sleeve has a double-puff effect, produced by a lace strap piped with velvet and fastening with a button. The lower part of the sleeve is made with a deep tight-fitting lace cuff, finished with a flaring cuff at the top. The skirt is an extremely graceful model. It is made with a panel front, on which lace frills are mounted. At the sides and the back the skirt is shirred at the waist-line, then hanging full and straight to the bottom. Burlingham sacking, which is a new all-silk material having much the effect of raw silk, would be charming and appropriate for this gown. The pattern for the Directoire Waist, No. 414, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures. The pattern for the Panel-Front Skirt, No. 415, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

**Mother Hubbard Dress**

Whether the baby who has stolen your heart is a wee girl or a sturdy boy, here is a little dress which may be worn on many occasions. In chambray or flannel this little Mother Hubbard dress would do well for play-time wear, while made of silk challie or nainsook it could be used for a best dress, for simplicity of design is always the thing to strive for in fashioning children's frocks. The upper part of this little dress is laid in fine tucks. There is a pretty scalloped yoke and collar, which is the same in the back as in the front. Below the tucks the dress hangs very full. A deep



PLAY-APRON



DRESS WITH BRETelles



MOTHER HUBBARD DRESS



CHILD'S TUCKED COAT

hem finishes it at the bottom. The full bishop-sleeve has the upper part tucked, with the tucks extending under the yoke of the dress. In porcelain-blue chambray, with the tucks stitched in white, this dress would be very dainty and pretty. The pattern for the Mother Hubbard Dress, No. 416, is cut for 1, 2 and 4 years.

**Dress with Bretelles**

Plaid bretelles give a smart touch to this little dress, which can be made of wool pongee, faced cloth or light-weight serge. The upper part of the dress is tucked to form a vest effect, and there are cape epaulets over the tops of the full bishop-sleeves. The plaid belt gives the long-waist effect, and covers where the skirt is joined to the waist. The skirt is box-plaited. The pattern for the Dress with Bretelles, No. 421, is cut for 4, 6 and 8 years.

**Child's Tucked Coat**

This single-breasted little coat has a happy way of combining style and simplicity. The body of the coat is tucked back and front, the tucks stitched down to below the waist-line, then the fullness let out to give the proper flare at the bottom. Tabs and buttons are used to fasten the coat down the front, and tabs also give a pretty finish to the triple col-

lar. The full bishop-sleeve is tucked at the upper portion, and finished with a band cuff shaped in tabs. For every-day wear the coat is best developed in serge, light-weight melton cloth or covert cloth. The pattern for the Child's Tucked Coat, No. 418, is cut for 4, 6 and 8 years.

**Play-Apron**

The difficulty with the average play-apron is that it is not full enough to be practical, and the child when romping is apt to tear the buttonholes. This little box-plaited apron overcomes this difficulty. It hangs straight from the collar in box-plaits—three in the back and three in the front—stitched down to yoke-depth. The neck is finished with a flat little collar, pointed in the front. The apron buttons in the back, and at the bottom is finished with a deep hem. The bishop-sleeves are good and roomy. Gingham, outing-flannel or light-weight denim are all serviceable materials for this apron. In making this play-apron be sure to have it long enough to entirely cover the frock that is worn beneath. The pattern for the Play-Apron, No. 417, is cut for 1, 2 and 4 years.

**Strapped Waist and Five-Gored Skirt**

Checks are all the fashion this year for the slender girl and woman. This school frock will prove an extremely pretty model made up in checked mohair or light-weight wool goods. The deep buttoned cuffs, and the strapped vest, which offers a chance to display two styles of buttons,



GIRLS' LOUNGING-ROBE

flannels this year that a lounging-robe of this sort may be made extremely dainty and attractive. The pattern for the Girls' Lounging-Robe, No. 403, is cut for 14, 16 and 18 years.

**PATTERNS**

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention the number and the size of the pattern that is desired.

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DIRECTOIRE WAIST AND PANEL-FRONT SKIRT



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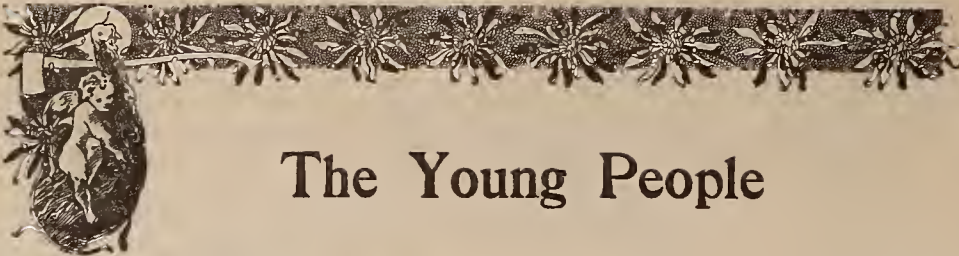
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**The Young People**

**Three Boys and Their Ambition**

BY FRANK H. SWEET  
CHAPTER IV.

**D**URING the night the wind came up with a shriek and howl. The boys were awakened in the morning by the tumult of waves rending themselves against the rocks and flattening themselves upon the beach. They could not go out in the boat, and the clamflats were deep under the swirling, hissing water. But the very storm which cut them off from fishing and kept them from digging clams was tearing great masses of seaweed from the ocean

upon the beach, much of the time in the water, and all the time working as hard and as rapidly as they could. But along the beach, above tide-mark, were dozens of dripping piles of seaweed, representing to the boys fully one half as many dollars.

It was late in the afternoon when they were awakened by a loud rapping upon the cabin door. "Inside there!" a peremptory voice called. "Open the door." Len dropped from his bunk, and stumbled sleepily across the room. As he threw the door open he stepped back with an involuntary exclamation of surprise. A fisherman or seaweeder would have been an unusual visitor at such an



THREE OF A KIND

depths, and casting it in shiny, sinuous windrows along the shore; and Seth, knowing the next outgoing tide would carry back much of the seaweed beyond reach, went out into the driving storm with Len and Emmet to save what they could. A long-handled iron rake had been discovered behind the cabin, and this Seth took, for he was the most experienced in its use. Len found a fork which some seaweeder had left on the beach, and Emmet made a serviceable tool by fastening a small boat-hook to the end of a long pole. With these implements the boys waded out as far as they dared, and as the masses of seaweed were borne within reach by the waves, they caught them, and struggled back above high-water mark, where they piled the weed in convenient heaps.

out-of-the-way place, but this man was in the uniform of an officer of the United States Army.

"Won't you come in?" stammered Len, hardly knowing what he was saying.

And to his surprise the officer stepped in promptly, and then glanced critically around. "Rather an indolent lot, aren't you?" he said, sarcastically. "Three o'clock in the afternoon, and still in bed. I've camped out on this Point myself when a boy, but don't remember that I was ever quite so sluggish. Got any fish to spare?"

"There's half a dozen mackerel we caught while gathering seaweed yesterday," answered Len, still looking dazed.

"And a barrel of salted bluefish," added Seth, as he slid from his bunk and came forward curiously. "We were getting a

thousand of us now, and inside of a week it will probably be increased by twenty thousand more. No, you needn't look incredulous," as a satirical grin appeared upon the boys' faces; "it's just as I tell you. Montauk Point has been selected as a temporary camp for the army returning from Cuba."

"No! Really? Honest? Are you part of the army?" And now the boys were crowding about him, with all the embarrassment and all the incredulity gone from their eyes, and in place of them only an eager, wondering reverence. The officer understood it, and his own eyes softened.

"Yes, most of the boys are coming back," he said, "but some of them are in a sorry plight. Hospitals are being built as rapidly as possible, and food and medicines are being brought in; but we are a big crowd and a hungry crowd, and some of us are very sick. The worst cases are being cared for, but the semi-invalids must wait a little longer. I started out in hopes of finding some birds for a sick friend of mine, but in that I was unsuccessful. Then I saw your cabin, and came here thinking I might procure something to change our diet. Have you a boat?"

"Yes."  
"A good one—strong enough to cross the Sound to New London?"

"Yes, we have been there in her."

"Good! I will send somebody over, or perhaps I can get one of you to go. Delicacies are scarce in camp just now, and I want to get some, and some medicines and fruit for the invalids who are not yet sick enough to come under regular treatment. Which of you is the best sailor?"

Len and Emmet looked at Seth—the officer turned to him. "Will you go?" he asked. "Not for me, but for the sick soldiers. I will let you have a list of the things we need most, and some money. I wish I could get more, but I can't just now. The other boys can help me carry the fish to camp. And by the way, how much are they? I will pay for them now."

"Nothing," said Seth, shortly, and the other boys echoed the word, with a sudden snap coming into their eyes.

The officer looked from one to another. "Come, boys," he expostulated, "I didn't mean it that way. I have some money, and by the time it is gone we will be better situated. I would rather pay."

"And we would rather do something for you and the other soldiers without pay," said Emmet, his face glowing. "We all wanted to enlist, and they said we were too young. You soldiers have been to war, and come back sick and needing help. Now can't you let us do a little? Seth will go after the delicacies and things, but he won't take your money—try him, and see. Can't you let



LIVE FREIGHT

When the tide went out, still thick with the floating, ribbon-like masses, they turned their attention to the windrows which had been left, and began to add these, too, to their heaps. As soon as the storm had spent itself farmers would begin to arrive from a distance with their teams, and would be glad to pay a reasonable price for this seaweed which was gathered all ready for hauling.

They were thoroughly wet and exhausted when at length they left the beach and sought their cabin. The storm had departed as suddenly as it came, and now a clear full moon was riding grandly in the sky. But still the unspent waves lashed themselves into a white line of foam along the shore. The boys lurched from side to side as they walked, and felt an almost irresistible desire to drop down in their tracks and go to sleep. They had been eighteen hours

lot ready to send to New York, when they stopped biting, so we didn't send."

"Well, I will take them. And say, as you boys seem to be in the business, can't you bring all the fish and clams and such things you get over to Camp Wikoff? I will be glad to pay fair prices for them."

"Camp Wikoff—where?" asked Emmet, as he joined his wondering companions, adding, "You see, we've been right busy the past week, and all during the storm we were gathering seaweed. We didn't know anybody had made a camp near us."

"No?" The officer looked at them with an odd smile. "You boys don't seem to keep very well posted on your own neighborhood. If you should go across the sand-ridge about four miles you would find a very lively little camp nearly two days old. There are several

us buy them, and get fish and clams for you? It isn't much, after what you have done. You oughtn't to want it all."

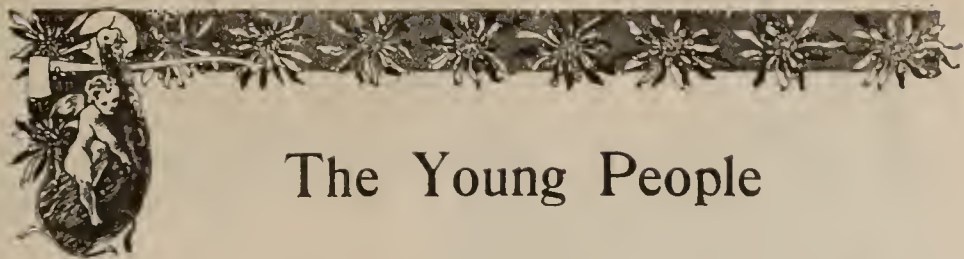
The officer was silent for a moment. Then he shook hands with them, one after the other. "Have it your own way, boys," he said, "and God bless you!"

[TO BE CONTINUED]

**The Christmas Farm and Fireside**

The Christmas number of FARM AND FIRESIDE, the December 15th issue, will be a large thirty-two-page paper, with a grand picture supplement printed on fine coated picture-paper, and inserted loose in each and every copy. Of course, if your subscription has expired you will not receive it unless you send in your renewal promptly. Better send to-day, while it's fresh in your mind. Look at the little yellow address label.





## The Young People

He Corralled a Litter of Pigs

BY A. S. K.

One morning before daybreak  
 Little Willie crawled from bed,  
 And donned his clothes, and started off.  
 Though not a word was said,  
 His mother slyly watched him,  
 He to the pantry fled,  
 There helped himself, a bucket filled  
 With potatoes, cakes and bread.  
 His mama thought him dreaming,  
 Yet wide-awake seemed he,  
 So cautiously she watched him  
 As far as she could see.  
 He up the garden wandered,  
 With bucket laden well.  
 He stopped before his playhouse,  
 Then dumped it in pell-mell.  
 He hurried back to bed again,  
 When his mama to him said,  
 "My child, you have been dreaming.  
 What did you think you fed?"  
 "Oh, no, I've not been dreaming—  
 It's true as it can be:  
 I've got the sweetest little pigs  
 You'd ever wish to see.  
 I found them in the alley,  
 Just beyond the chestnut-tree,  
 We brought them home the other day—  
 John, Live and I, we three."  
 Upon investigation  
 His mama soon did hear  
 Of an owner for the little pigs.  
 Then Willie dropped a tear.

### The Battle-Ground

Roy DAVIS thought he was having a very hard time that summer. His mother had been seriously ill, and as nothing but change and travel would help her, she and Roy's father had gone to Europe for a few months, and the little ten-year-old boy was left in charge of his grandmother in a small town in the South. Now, Roy's grandmother was just as nice as a grandmother could be in some ways, but she certainly had never been a boy, or she couldn't have been quite so positive in her denials when Roy begged to go in swimming with the other boys or to gang about delightfully all the long summer days, playing base-ball a little, eating a few green apples, or loafing luxuriously around the doors of the livery-stables on the chance of being asked to take a horse out for exercise now and then.

"No, sonny," grandma would say. "You may do almost anything you please here at home, and you may have your friends here, but I cannot take any risks with you while your mother is away."

So Roy invited his friends to see him, and tried to be as nice as possible to them. Grandma made candy for them, and told them stories that were enough to please the most exacting, but one by one they stopped coming, and poor little Roy was left lonely, all because there was only a small back yard for them to play in. Grandma was sorry for him, but she was at her wits' end to provide entertainment until one day she found in a newspaper a sort of diagram of the Panama Canal. It gave her a thought. That back yard had a flower-bed about the kitchen door, close to the hydrant, and another bed at the back end of it, near the fence, and she hired Roy to dig a Panama Canal between the two, so that she could let water in the one nearest the house from the hydrant, and the canal would act as an irrigating-ditch to the other bed, which was getting very dry under the summer sun.

There had been a letter from his parents that morning. They had just been over the battle-ground of Waterloo, and grandma had told him many stories of that famous conflict.

"Oh, if I could just see a battle-ground," sighed the boy, "I would not mind staying cooped up like a chicken this hot weather. Tell me another story, grandma."

"Oh, I really don't believe I can," sighed grandma; then she gave him a jelly sandwich to distract his thoughts.

Well, while Roy was digging and spading away at his canal his shovel struck something so hard that a tiny spurt of sparks flew up. "Jiminy!" he exclaimed, "didn't know I was so strong." Then he bent over to see what he had struck. It was a small piece of three-cornered flint-rock. He looked at it a moment, and then shied it at Thomas, the lazy yellow cat, who lay at full length on top of the woodshed. Presently he turned up another bit of rock, and this time he made

a grab for it, for he knew at a glance that it was an Indian arrow-head. He washed it clean, and put it in his pocket after he had looked at it a long time. Well, he dug a bit further, and found two more imperfect and one other good arrow-head, then he ran into the house to show them to his grandmother.

She gave a little start when she saw them, and laughed. "Well, boy, you mustn't complain any more about being shut up here," she said. "You have your wish, and you see a battle-ground right there in the back yard." Then she went on to tell him that long ago, when she was a little girl, Holden Heights, where her home now was, in a thickly settled part of the city, had been just a beautiful green hill, where the village children had been accustomed to play. She said that it used to be the thing to go there and look for Indian relics, for there were thousands of arrow-heads lying about, and once or twice a bit of a pottery vessel had been found. "We thought maybe it was a place where they manufactured their arrow-heads," she said, "but after a while we all came to the conclusion that it was an old battle-ground, for there is not any flint-rock within miles of the place, and they would probably make their arrow-heads near plenty of material. You know my father moved away from Thomset while it was still a small village, and when we came back all this hill was covered with houses, and I had scarcely thought of the old battle-ground until to-day." Then she went up to the attic, and after fumbling about in some old trunks, she brought out three treasures she had kept from her own childhood, and gave them to Roy.

Roy took them all, and laid his own find beside them, then he sailed off into a world of dreaming about them, wondering whether that black arrow had been poisoned, or whether it was just the kind that was used by the other tribe, while the sharp one belonged to an enemy, and whether that tomahawk might not have been the very one that



ARMFUL OF FUTURE GREATS

was buried to signify that the fight was over between the two tribes.

Now, this story has a very nice ending, for that little Panama Canal in his grandmother's back yard was the cause of Roy's taking such an interest in Indian matters that he spent the rest of the summer very pleasantly, looking up information, with his grandmother's help, and the beginning of a collection of Indian relics that was a source of great pleasure to him.

SUSIE BOUCHELLE WIGHT.

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**Prize Puzzles**

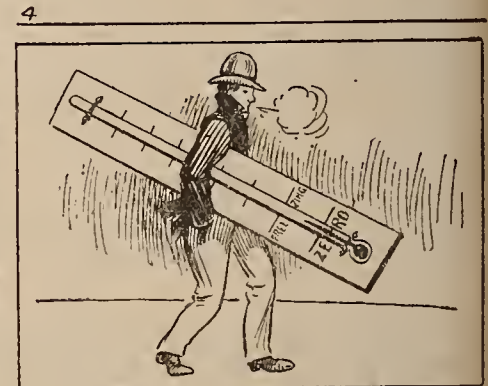
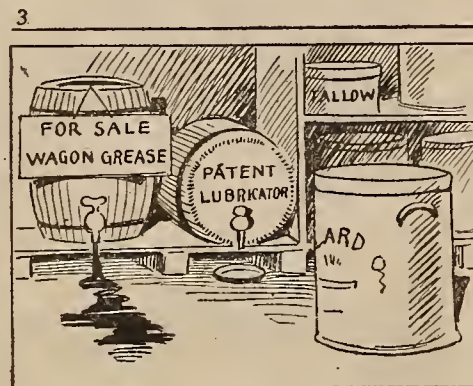
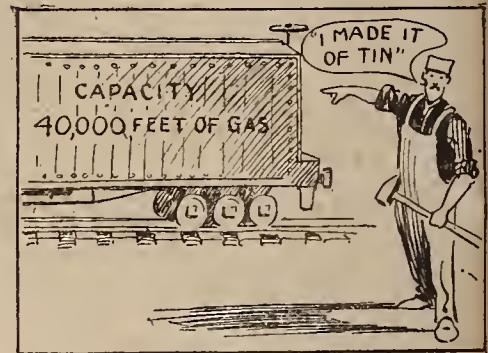
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a prize, giving an equal opportunity to all our readers wherever located. In the states where the cash prizes are awarded the books will be given to the persons sending the second correct lists, so that in no case will any one person receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



**Save Your Daughter**

No. 185 West 88th Street,  
 New York City, N. Y., April 3, 1903.

Wine of Cardui has been a blessing to my home. I have often found that it was a great relief when I was weary or in pain, but, I am especially grateful for what it did for our daughter and only child. I noticed that her menses were tardy and she suffered with headaches and giddiness, heaviness in the abdomen and about the loins. This seriously interfered with her studies and she had to discontinue several of them.

A visitor calling on me and discussing the matter suggested that I give her a course of your Wine of Cardui as it had relieved her daughter of a similar trouble. After my daughter had used it for five weeks I found a great improvement in her looks, health and behavior, in fact she was a different girl. The flow became regular and we have not had any difficulty since.

*Lizzie H. Thompson*  
 TREASURER, BATHONE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

**WINE of GARDUI**

Here the menstrual function had not been properly started and the unnatural condition was making the young girl an invalid. The headaches and giddiness, indicated something more than a mere temporary ailment. They were symptoms of a functional weakness which would become more and more aggravated as years went by. But Mrs. Thompson was ready to take advice for her daughter's welfare and she gave the little sufferer Wine of Cardui and now she is a well young woman.

If your daughter is sickly and frequently ailing the letter of this good mother contains the best advice you can follow.

Wine of Cardui is the menstrual regulator that cures nine cases out of every ten. Young girls, mothers and aged women find this tonic indispensable. All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles Wine of Cardui.

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**Biggest Cash Commissions**

**ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE NOVEMBER 1st ISSUE**

- 1—Erie.
- 2—Cincinnati.
- 3—Detroit.
- 4—Hartford.
- 5—Indianapolis.
- 6—Walla Walla.

**Prize Awards**

Cash prizes of two dollars each were awarded as follows:  
 Woman's Prize—Mrs. A. Bassett, Massachusetts.  
 Man's Prize—M. J. Browne, South Carolina.  
 Girl's Prize—Arline Sparks, Iowa.  
 Boy's Prize—Ernest Craig, Illinois.

As a consolation prize a set of ten pictures of the "Hiawatha Series" is awarded to each of the following persons, whose lists were the first to reach us from their respective states:

- California—Mrs. M. A. Yarnall.
- Colorado—Mrs. H. D. Seeley.
- District of Columbia—Mrs. L. F. Channon.
- Illinois—Mrs. Emma Eakle.
- Iowa—Elsie R. Campbell.
- Massachusetts—Elizabeth Baker.
- Mississippi—S. K. Moore.
- Missouri—Mrs. Mary Stevens.
- Ohio—Essie Drake.
- Oklahoma—Winnie M. Sanger.
- Oregon—Lucy L. Woodward.
- Pennsylvania—David Heistand.
- Tennessee—Florence Stringer.
- Wisconsin—J. Roy Gardner.

Answer to Anagram, "Almshouse."  
 Answer to Beheadment, "L-Emma."

**Nosegay of Rare Flowers**

- 1. It was just the fix I anticipated.
- 2. Did you hear the governor chide Mary?

- 3. I am glad you are well up in grammar.
- 4. I saw the sea serpent stem on the bow.
- 5. Josh Eliot roped the steer for me.
- 6. Flourish your fine mop hilariously.
- 7. I wonder how Ada can thus degrade herself.
- 8. In this globe liars are always found.
- 9. I looked at Uranus through a telescope.
- 10. It was a very dear umbrella.
- 11. It will never be natural to do so.
- 12. What a bane money is sometimes.

**Charade No. 1**

One who by ailments manifold  
 Was seized, which luxury brings,  
 By his physician bland was told  
 To drink of mineral springs.  
 So Italy he tried, and France,  
 And Germany and Greece;  
 He lived in utmost elegance,  
 But could get little peace.  
 Across the Pyrenees he went,  
 And made a lucky hit;  
 He found a potent spring, and spent  
 Some time in drinking it.  
 Then, writing to his friends at home,  
 He said, "I've reached my goal,  
 No longer I intend to roam,  
 I've found my first, last, whole."

**Charade No. 2**

For a fair youth I fondly sighed,  
 But fear I ne'er shall be his bride,  
 For first was cold beyond degree,  
 And not a look bestowed on me.  
 I used all second that I knew  
 To win him, but he colder grew.  
 And now, alas, what hours of pain  
 For me who love, but love in vain!  
 But little I desire to live,  
 Unless his whole to me he give.



# He Wanted to Be a King

The Clever Colonizing Scheme of Ole Bornemann Bull, the World-Famed Violinist, and His Ill-Fated Venture in the Mountain Wilds of Pennsylvania

**F**IFTY-TWO years ago Ole Bornemann Bull and his little colonizing band of Norwegians settled in the rich mountain wilds of the Keystone state. Bull, the rival of Paganini, and himself one of the greatest violinists the world has known, carried with him to his grave a history unique and wonderful. His ambitions, generally of loftiest purpose, achieved for him successes that come to few men; but great as were his successes, his failures were equally gigantic.

In his early days his father—it is a matter of history—attempted to coerce him into the study of theology, and would not permit a musical instrument about the house. Notwithstanding the father's opposition to music, the peculiar and wonderful genius of the boy only took on a more decisive character. When eighteen years of age he was placed in the University of Christiania, from which it is said he was expelled for taking temporary charge of an orchestra in one of the theaters. In 1829 he went to Cassel, in Germany, to study under Spohr, but his reception was so cold that he betook himself to the study of law at Gottingen. Subsequently he was at Minden, whence in consequence of a duel he fled to Paris in 1831. An unsuccessful attempt to drown himself in the Seine was the turning-point in his life. Shortly thereafter he got into the good graces of a lady of rank, and quickly rose to fame as a violinist. His style of playing was like that of Paganini. He, however, wished to excel his model in originality and in triumphing over the most extraordinary difficulties; but it was impossible for him to follow the flight of the great Italian, in whose brain some capricious musical demon seemed to lurk. He was received in Italy with prodigious enthusiasm, Maibran herself embracing him on the stage at Naples. After a varied but successful career on the continent, he sailed with a ship-load of his countrymen for America, and this brings the writer to the tale of his ill-fated venture in the wilds of Potter County, Pennsylvania.

About eight miles north of Cross Fork, high up on the crest of a bold, bleak promontory of the Kettle Creek mountain range, stands forth a rock-ribbed stone wall, now in ruins, but with the evidence of its having once been of service in the early advances of civilization into that rich timber region. This old wall, now o'ercrept with wild foliage and the charred remains of once stately hemlocks that have fallen a prey to devastating forest-fires, is the only artificial landmark that remains to remind one that here, upon this natural fortress, commanding a view picturesque, wild and glorious, was built the castle of a king, a real ruler of his colony, his people Norwegians, whom he had conducted from their Bergen, Norway, homes, to work, live and die in his service in the New World.

The castle he yearned for, strove for and builded was in architecture, finished design and furnishings the marvel of the times and the admiration of his beloved fellow-countrymen and subjects. Yet when the castle was completed in all its modest grandeur, but one lone night did its king and ruler sleep within its walls. Sleep, likely, he did little. Perhaps, wakeful, he gloried in the realization of his cherished dreams and hopes for his castle and his kingdom. In the morn to learn that his invested fortune had been stolen from him, his castle only an air-castle, as it were, his subjects in sorry plight and dependent upon him, such was the dreadful awakening of Ole Bornemann Bull.

With a large fortune once amassed through his fiddle and bow, Bull's love of countrymen showed forth with substantial brilliancy. Whether his work was alone tending to the welfare of his countrymen or his personal ambition for individual power, to be a ruler of people, a lord and master, Bull alone knew. Suffice it to say, however, that his band of several hundred knew him as an honest and liberal man, a kind and careful adviser, and they loved him devotedly. His word was law. Standing six feet two inches in his stocking-feet, straight as an arrow, his figure and countenance commanding, Ole Bull looked the king he was among his people.

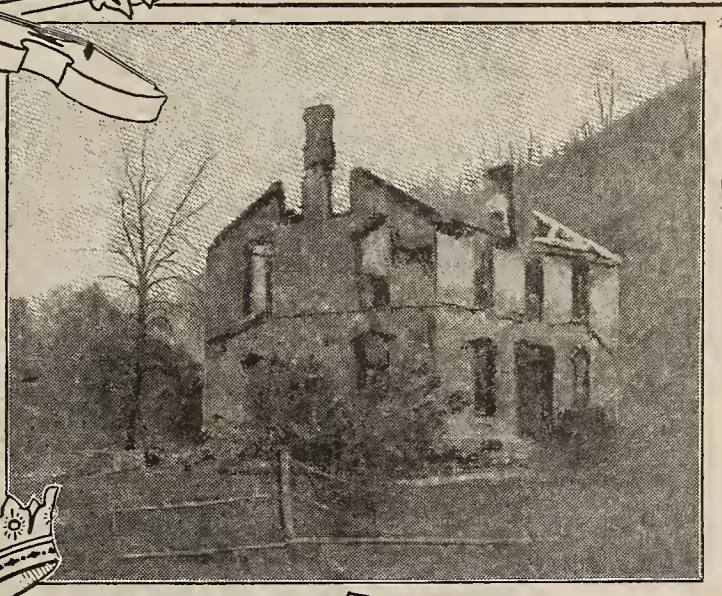
Born in Bergen, Norway, February 5, 1810, he, with a ship-load of his countrymen, came to America in 1852, and on the first day of September of that year arrived in New Bergen, in what is now Potter County, Pa. There were about three hundred of his countrymen with him, fourteen of whom died shortly after reaching New Bergen. Among these immigrants were a number of wealthy people; the majority, however, were poor. To establish a colony for them was Bull's one grand object in life, and with this sole idea in



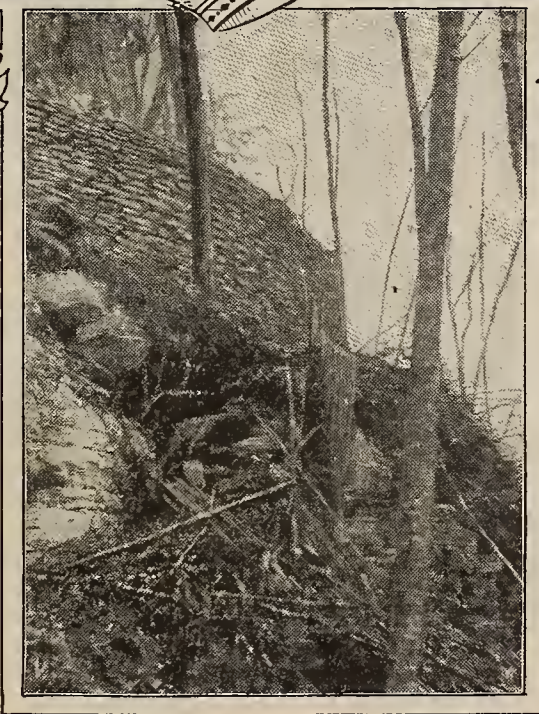
OLE BULL



THE HAMMERSLY HOUSE  
The First Log Cabin of the  
Bull Colony



THE OLD STONE HOUSE  
Built with Stone and Timber  
Taken from the Castle



THE CASTLE WALL

mind he went to New York City, and purchased land ten miles square in the Kettle Creek Valley and region from one Cowan, who represented himself to be the owner of the land. Returning to New Bergen, Bull immediately began active work on perfecting the organization of his colony. Roads and bridges were built, houses erected here and there in most convenient locations, and everything possible was done to make his countrymen happy and comfortable. Many houses in Oleona to-day are results of Ole Bull's energetic endeavors, and on the site of the present hotel there Bull built the first public house in that section of the state.

The whole colony was enthusiastic over the great progress made. Ole Bull bossed the job, and paid well the men who worked for him. His countrymen once comfortably settled, he commenced the erection of his castle. The site he selected was the crest of a bluff from the mouth of what is to-day called Bull's Run. From this great elevation the valley was in view for miles in three directions, while to the rear two great mountains sloped and towered several hundred feet higher, making it appear as if Nature had set it apart for just such use as Bull had planned. In order to make building operations easier, and also to give the castle a more fortress-like appearance, he had thrown up a great stone wall, marking the edge of the bluff and the front yard. Part of this wall and parts of the cellar-walls are all that remain standing to-day.

With a large force of men, the rock and timber being closely accessible, his castle soon began to as-

sume shape. He and his countrymen viewed its progress with pride and happiness. High rock walls and heavy timbers, plain but substantial, mainly composed the structure. It was two stories, sixteen feet between floors and cellar, and the roof was a four-square design. The whole house was lined with a very heavy ducking which had been imported for the purpose. The paper for the rooms and the general house-furnishings were imported from England, being quite elaborate and costly, Bull sparing no expense to make a fitting place for a king. Finally the castle was completed to the minutest detail, and he, with members of his colony, formally dedicated it. All bowed the knee in praise and thanksgiving to the Divine Being for the successful completion of the work.

Only one night Ole Bull slept in his castle as king of the colony. The day following it was reported to him that the man Cowan, who had sold the land to him in consideration of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars in gold, was a fraud, and that he had never really owned the land. Bull immediately started back to New York, but could get no trace of Cowan. Bull then learned that the tract of land he supposed

he had purchased was the property of a German company, of which a Mr. Raddie was the head.

The breaking of the news to his people was pathetic in the extreme. Bull was heartbroken. He never fully recovered from this blow to his ambition. His people was his first thought. Six team-loads of provisions he immediately caused to be sent them, and much money. A portion of the latter, however, never reached the intended destination, as it is alleged untrustworthy clerks who had been delegated to pay

out the money kept at least a great part of it. Bull went back to the concert-stage. He made much money, and regularly sent it to his people in the Kettle Creek Valley.

The failure of Bull and his colony scheme caused the Norwegians to gradually work their way out of the region, and when the German immigrants came to the section in large numbers Bull's people started west. Bull never forgot the people of his colony, and when they finally left the Kettle Creek region he followed them with his prayers, his money, and finally his person.

About a quarter of a mile southeast of the castle-site stands what is known as the Old Stone House. This house was built of rock and timber taken from the Ole Bull castle by a Dr. Edward Joerg. The house was partly destroyed by fire some years ago, and the picture printed herewith was taken the day after the fire. The house has since been rebuilt.

The old log house, known as the Hammersly House, is on the site of the first cabin built on Kettle Creek, and dates back some years before the Ole Bull colony was established.

Bull very wisely never forgot to play the kind of music that suited his audiences. He never overlooked the national airs in any country he visited. In this he was unlike Wilhemj, who was a stickler for strictly high classic music, and would have nothing to do with "popular airs." Bull died near Bergen, Norway, August 17, 1880.

Another phase of Ole Bull's life and affairs is told, in which his treatment of his German friends appears shabby. One of his alleged victims was none other than Doctor Edward Joerg. The doctor, who was born in Leipsig, Germany, in 1809, came to America in 1852, and first met Bull on the Isle of Cuba, where Bull persuaded him to come to the United States and locate in the Kettle Creek Valley. One day Bull stated his intention of going to Williamsport on business, and Joerg asked him to have a check for one thousand dollars cashed for him at the Slonaker Bank. Bull left Oleona, was gone several days, and when he returned told Joerg that he had not been to Williamsport, but had sent the check on with another party, who would bring the money to Joerg. The money was not delivered to Joerg within a reasonable time, and as Bull had left Oleona, Joerg's suspicions were aroused. After diligent search Joerg learned that Bull was at St. Louis, Mo. With a constable he made the trip west, and one day found Bull seated in a small restaurant. The constable and Joerg attempted to place him under arrest. Bull was a powerful man, and the constable and the doctor being slight of stature, were no match for him. In the struggle that ensued chairs, tables and a bookcase were overturned, and Bull escaped through a side door. Joerg never saw him afterward.



[CONTINUED FROM NOVEMBER 15TH]

MORNING came at last. We rose early, and breakfast was over by daybreak. The sunshine, that soon gilded the hills and streamed into the meadow-mists, seemed to dispel the fears of the night—the world seemed too beautiful for crime.

"Pshaw!" said father, as if to clear away any lingering dread, "I don't believe the boys went down at all. I shouldn't wonder if they were to let Cary alone now that they know he'll shoot."

"Yes, they did go down, pa," said I; "I saw them going."

My parents looked at me with startled surprise. "When did you see any one, Nat?" asked father.

When I told them of my long watch, mother drew me to her side. "You dreamed it, child," she said.

I assured her that I did not.

"You say they looked small?" she asked. "Then they were coyotes that you saw."

Father picked up his hat, and stood absently rolling the brim. "Coyotes are never seen in droves at this time of year," he said, and then went out.

There was nothing to do, however, but to wait. Joe had been told to let us know speedily if anything serious had happened to Cary. The day wore on. About noon, while out in the field with father, I saw a team crossing the river at the ford, and a moment later I recognized the occupants as Cary and his wife. Eager to tell mother the good news, I ran to the house. Cary whipped up, and arrived there as soon as I.

"Here they are! here they are!" I cried, as I plunged in at the door. "Carys are here!"

"Here we are, indeed," said Cary, as mother came out. "Here is all that's left of us."

The wagon, piled with broken chairs, bedstead and some boxes, told the story without their saying a word. Cary got down, and helped his wife to alight, then we went indoors, leaving him unhitching the team.

Mrs. Cary was much excited, and began the narration of her adventures before she removed her bonnet. "Cary stood their taunts and insults just as long as he could," she began, "and when those cow-boys came down yesterday, galloping around and firing their revolvers, he put his head out at the door, and told them to go away, or he'd shoot. They just laughed at him. One fellow asked him to step out—said he wanted to see whether he was a man or a chipmunk. That was the last straw with Cary. He fastened the door, and grabbed up his gun—I never saw mortal so mad. When he heard them yelling around at the window, he shoved the gun up, and fired three times. I knew he had hit something, for there was a heavy thud—something fell on the roof that all but smashed it in. We didn't hear anything of them for quite a while. The room was so full of smoke and dust that I could scarcely breathe. Cary sank down in a heap on the floor. He won't be any whiter when he's dead than he was then."

"He hit one of the ponies," said mother. "Joe told us that."

"Yes," Mrs. Cary wiped her worried, sweaty face on the cape of her bonnet. "Well, we sat there for a long time, scarcely daring to speak. After a while they went away. Cary decided that they'd gone back to the ranch for reinforcements, so we did not look for them again until night. We talked about what they might do when they came until I was all atremble. I did not dare light the lamp, and you can imagine what it was sitting there in the dark, listening—why, I heard them coming a thousand times. And every once in a while Cary would grab my arm, and say, 'There, they're coming! Hear them?' By the time the moon rose we were all unnerved. I begged and cried until Cary agreed to take the guns and go up the draw, where we could hide. The bed of the draw was as black as a dungeon, and we crept down into a gully, where we hid ourselves in the grass."

"Oh, it must have been horrible!" said Jeanie. "Think of the spiders and snakes."

"It was," Mrs. Cary agreed. "I sat there with my teeth chattering like it was winter. The coyotes were howling off up the draw. One passed near us, coming with the breeze, and he gave the funniest little yap of surprise when he caught our scent, then he slunk away. But that was nothing compared to what we felt when we saw those cutthroats coming. They seemed to rise up slowly on the hill like skulking savages, and they came down the slope slow and easy, without making the least bit of noise. When back of the house they got off, and left their ponies standing there in a bunch; then they slipped around on the south side of the house, and all got down in the doorpath. We could see them as plain as day, for the house was in the full light of the moon."

"What a surprise it was for them to find nobody there," said mother.

"I guess so. We were too far away to hear what they said, but we could see all their doings. As I told you, they all got down in the doorpath, or rather we thought they were all down there until we saw one

## The Range War

### A Story of the Prairie Under Cow-Boy Rule

BY MARY MACIVORS

skulking around on the north side of the house. Just as the others burst open the door, he smashed the window with his foot, and swung a lighted torch in. There was a moment's silence, then they began to yell and smash. At times it looked like things were on fire. I begged Cary to let me go up and make them stop (you said they would not harm a woman), but he would not hear of it, so we just lay still and watched them destroy and break up everything we had on earth."

"The wretches!" cried mother. "But it's a good thing you did not go up. They would then have known that Cary was somewhere near, and would have hunted until they found him."

"But you ought to have seen that house!" Mrs. Cary almost shrieked in her excitement. "Not a sod was on top of another. The stove was broken; chairs, table, bedstead, dishes smashed; everything riddled

emerge into the lighter air and climb the hills beyond. It was sad to see them go, and yet more sad to think that if others came to take their place they must meet the same fate. Mother sighed as she went indoors, and we all turned to our tasks with heavy hearts. The sight of Joe's grinning face as he came in to supper that night was like a burst of sunshine after a cloudy day.

"I saw Sam, the Dundee boss, to-day," said Joe, as he hung up his hat. "Sam said they knew Cary was up here—thought he was here at the time o' the raid. Say, you'd ought to 'a' seen his face when I told him that Cary lay hid in the grass watchin' the whole performance that night."

"Did he give any hint what they intended to do had they found Cary?" asked father, sputtering and blinking over the wash-pan.

"No, but he took on terribly." Joe could scarcely speak for laughing. "He was plumb beat for a while, then he began to swear. He's no novice at that, I can tell you. Finally he cooled down some, an' admitted that it was one on his gang. I guess they'd have given Cary the count, all right, if they'd 'a' found him."

"Given him the count?"

"Yes—that's where they hang a feller up, an' give him ten counts in which to agree to a proposition. I've seen fellers git the count for stealin' cattle. If he fesses up inside the ten, an' forks over the cattle or cash, they let him down, an' he skips; but if he don't fess, he goes on hangin'. I guess they don't have much thievin' on these prairies—no place to hide the goods. On a clear day you can see a feller clean to the Nebraska line."

Nothing further was said for a time. Father moved to the towel, and Joe took his place at the wash-bench. When we were all seated at the table, father suddenly exclaimed, "By George! I meant to ask Cary about that. Did you ever hear him say whether any of the Kellermans had been up to see him, Joe?"

"He must have seen one of 'em somewhere," said Joe, as he reached for another slice of bread. "One day last week he was tellin' me the Kellermans were gentlemen beside the Dundeers."

Father smiled, but the smile was mirthless. "Another error of judgment," said he. "It's my guess that while the Dundee was whooping and bragging, the Kellerman would be giving commands; while the Dundee was flourishing his revolver and making threats, the Kellerman would be squinting his eye along his gun-barrel. Those Kellermans are a lot of slow, cunning devils, and when they set a time for a man to get out they expect him to get just as much as we expect the clock to alarm when we set it; if he don't, then somebody is going to get hurt, and you can bet on it."

"I don't see how we are going to live among such men," said mother, the worried look she had worn all day returning to her face. "I shall be in terror of those Kellermans."

Father smiled again, mirthlessly. Then a far-away look came into his eyes, and he drummed his fingers idly on the table.

"Never you mind, Mrs. Bentock." Joe's voice was full of assurance. "The old man will fix the first feller from Kellermans', just as he did the first Dundee feller."

But mother's fears were not so easily assuaged. She knew that father had not overestimated the daring of the Kellermans. When at Weston a few days before he had learned the fate of a sheepman, a Mr. Rider, who had ranged his sheep a few miles west of the Kellermans. Rider, so the story went, had been notified to move. On the day set for his departure a cow-boy rode by, and saw Rider in the field plowing for a spring crop. The boss was told, and at noon Rider was called from the dinner-table and shot. The family, thus left alone on the prairie, were trying to hold on until the murderer could be convicted.

The Rider tragedy is another story, but the effect was a part of ours, though we little guessed it at the time. Our hopes were all centered on a good season, for with plenty of rain and abundant grass the little tract we ranged over would be of small account to the cattlemen—the only reason for their wanting to move us would be to uphold the principle of cow-boy sovereignty; but with a dry season and a scarcity of winter range staring them in the face, that principle would be augmented by personal greed, a powerful reinforcement in any case.

Thus far the season had been all that could be



"You're runnin' your sheep on our range—that's what's up"

except my clothes—they did not touch them nor the trunk. But there wasn't a whole cup nor pan; not a bite to eat, nor a thing to eat it in; not a blanket nor quilt but was torn to shreds!" She paused, and looked around, despair written in every lineament of her figure. Her voice was softer when she said, "Some of those quilts I pieced when I was a little girl. One that mother gave me was—was—" Here her voice broke, and she hid her face behind her ruffled bonnet and sobbed.

I hurried off for kindling to start a fire in the kitchen stove. Outside I saw father and Cary unloading the trash from the wagon, Cary telling the story between lifts. When I saw them fitting the bows on the wagon-bed I knew its sequel.

They were loaded up by sundown, and had stretched the great white wagon-sheet over the bows. When Joe came in he reported no cow-boys seen during the day. But Cary was uneasy; he wanted to start out that night. Father assured him that the cow-boys only wanted he should leave, and would do nothing to hinder his getting started. Finally Cary accepted this view, and they stayed all night with us.

We were all out to see them off the next morning. Mrs. Cary sat back under the great breathing cover, that filled with each swell of the breeze and then flapped back noisily on its great ribs. The experience of the past few days had made her ill; but Cary, refreshed by food and sleep, was his old self again. "You will see us back again," he said, as he climbed up on the high seat. "We are not whipped out, by any means. A winter back home with the folks will fix Mattie up, and we will be back on the homestead in the spring."



desired. May and June had been wet months, but when the new moon, that weather-prophet of the prairie, showed its slender crescent on the first of July, it set at a dry angle, and as if to make a certainty doubly sure, the wind hung steadily in the south. We read our trouble in the sky, and a few days later a Kellerman came to the ranch.

It was late when he arrived. Father, worn out with a day of plowing, had retired, as had Joe. Mother, Jeanie and I were sitting around the table, each intent on her own work, when there came a sudden heavy blow against the door, then a succession of blows; the door, splintered and splintered at its fastenings, swung in, revealing the tail and heels of a horse.

"Pa!" shrieked mother, running to father's room. Jeanie and I sat motionless, but watching. I saw a dark face appear on the pony's back, the most diabolical face I had ever seen. The lamp-light, like a mystic power, marked its lines with black furrows; it caught reflection in the beady black eyes, and they shone like those of a famished beast. The bony fingers, snarled in the hair of the pony's tail, was a finish to the horrible sight—a living, breathing nightmare.

After a searching glance around the room, the dark face disappeared, the horse moved out of the opening, and the black night closed down like a curtain. The busy chirp of crickets floated in, and the hoarse croak of frogs came up from the river; other than that there was no voice, no sound.

A moment later the diabolical face reappeared. This time it was at the top of a long, lank body, that stooped to enter at the doorway, and keeping the stoop, crossed the room to the table. Father was there to meet him.

"Good-evening, young man. You live about here, I suppose." Father extended his hand with the greeting. "No." Like a flash he stood suddenly erect, rigid, haughty, like an Indian in the torture-dance. "No. Our business don't need any handshakin' to begin it."

"But I must insist that we shake hands," said father, smiling pleasantly. "We are brothers of the plains—there is no feud between us. Shake!"

He gave his hand doggedly. "This is my wife," said father, "and these are my two daughters." This formality attended to, father pushed a chair toward him, and bade him sit down.

He refused, and stepped back haughtily. "I am a Kellerman," said he, "and what I've got to say, mister, I can say on my feet."

"Why, what's up?" asked father, in tones of genuine surprise.

Kellerman looked at him a moment in astonishment. Then an ugly snarlish expression crossed his face. "You're runnin' your sheep on our range—that's what's up." He pushed his lips so close to father's face that he must have felt the moisture of his breath.

"I don't understand." Father spoke mildly. "The Dundee boys complained that I was on their range when I located here. You fellows said nothing, so I concluded that the range belonged to them, and I've made an agreement with them."

"What! those tallow-suckers control this range? They don't dare range an inch this side o' the knoll."

"Is that so? Well, now, a fellow claiming to be their boss was down early in the spring, and he agreed to let me range over two sections in here."

"Two sections!" Kellerman snorted. "Two sections of our best range for a man to hold sheep on, you old wool-head? Not while there's a Kellerman within ten miles. You'll clear out, mind that, or we'll give you the dose we gave Rider. Your 'agreement' with them Dundees won't help you none. The pups! I'll make 'em howl for this before morning!"

The laugh with which he finished this sentence was like the rasp of a rip-saw in a knot; it was like the hoarse cry of a fly-up-the-creek as it rises from the water, dropping wriggling creatures from its bill as it squawks away up the creek. I felt my nerves tingling with disgust, and saw Jeanie clasp her hands tightly lest she make some sound.

"Come off," said father, quick to see our finish should the two ranches agree. "You can't afford to fight the Dundees. Those boys, of course, are not much force, but they have got backing. You know and I know that back of that Dundee ranch is a score of capitalists—men that have power—and that power, mind you, Mr. Kellerman, has got its finger on the trigger over at Weston."

The insinuation in this found quick lodgment in Kellerman's mind, and held him speechless. The hand he had raised to add the force of gesture to the oath that was on his lips fell to his side; his muscles relaxed; the dark flush faded from his face; like a maddened bull charging at its foe, and suddenly finding himself confronted by a great rock against which his horns would break and his tough hide rend to the blood, he stood limp, silent, staring at the lamp.

As if to break the silence, father again pushed a chair toward our visitor, and bade him be seated. Kellerman turned from it with an oath, and began pacing the little room, his great spurs scraping the boards as he walked. "Did those Dundees get you to locate in here?" he asked, stopping suddenly. "Where did you come from, anyhow?"

"No," said father, answering his first question, "but they seemed willing I should stay."

"Willin'! well, it looks it, the skulkin' cowards. Not a man in the gang but could put his brain in a cartridge-shell. But they'll put a low-down sheepman between us, will they? I suppose they intend movin' you up a quarter or so every season, till after a bit they'll have you makin' a sheep-yard o' the Kellerman ranch, eh? Yes—will they? He was talking incoherently to himself, frenzied by the Dundee scheme and his inability to strike back. "And the Kellermans will stand by an' see 'em do it?" he broke out again. "Not much, they won't! Just you wait, an' you'll see those Dundees as full o' holes as a moth-eaten saddle-blanket."

With that terrible prophecy he left us. Father went with him to his horse, and stood watching until he disappeared. "He rode west," he said, with a low chuckle, as he came in. "If he'd have gone on to the Dundees there'd have been trouble; but he didn't dare—in the face of that pointer I gave him, he didn't dare!"

"But we are left, as it were, hanging to a lie," said

mother, slowly; "and things that are kept up by that peg don't stay up very long."

"I know." Father spoke almost angrily. "But it gives us a chance. Can't you see that we are in all kinds of good luck to have staved off his bed-rock command to get?"

Mother nodded. "Yes; but what's the use staying on, worrying and stewing for a few weeks longer, when we know we will have to get out in the end?" And she looked appealingly at father, her eyes shining with tears.

"But we won't have to get out," he said, with conviction. "By another spring the homesteaders will begin to move in here good and thick. The cow-boys will have something else to think about then." He walked over, and kissed mother's quivering face, as he said, "What we want, little woman, is time."

And that was what we got—just time. We had passed the danger-point by a stratagem—perhaps by the code of every-day life, a lie. But this was not every-day life, this was war—war for home, for property, for wealth, if you wish it so. It was a war where men fought for individual rights; and each fought the more valiantly because the grievance was his own, and each held that his cause was just for the reason—it was his own.

But more honor is due to him who wins by artifice than to him who wins by arms. Our artifice was a success, for without it the clock would even then have been ticking off the hours of our reprieve; with it we lived in peace and security that would hold good while the Rider-Kellerman case pended. And it pended long—so long that father began to think his insinuation had turned to prophecy.

A visit to Weston showed the fallacy of this. A few hours spent in the court-room while the trial was on discovered that justice was, to use a prairie term, "sacked up." Father had seen justice thus handicapped in Nevada, and was quick to recognize a partial trial in Kansas. The fault, however, did not lay with the court nor with the state's attorneys—they were working hard for conviction. But the jury—there was the power. It was made up of cow-boys—not a homesteader in the whole Weston jurisdiction had resided there long enough to serve as a juror. With a cowboy jury, sitting on a cattleman's crime, there are but two recognized courses—one to acquit, the other to stand as a hung jury. In the Rider case the guilt of Kellerman was proved beyond a reasonable doubt—the plea of self-defense that his attorneys set up fell by its own weight; yet the jury hung and continued to hang as often as the case came to trial.

Thus the fall and winter passed, and the Fate which gave us contentment followed her usual tactics, and gave the Riders despair. We knew this when at the close of the spring term of court the news reached us that their case had gone by default. But this did not happen until green grass had come again and the first great boom of western Kansas was on in earnest.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

### The New Girl

BY FRANK H. SWEET

"CAN you spell pretty good?" "Why, yes, I think so," the girl answered. "An' run the machine sort o' handy, I s'pose?"

"I have been doing work on a typewriter professionally for three years."

"Then I guess you'll do."

Big, broad-shouldered Reub Gavitt looked down at the young woman approvingly.

"You're the first applicant," he went on, "but I like your looks, an' so long as you can do the work all right, I don't see any use waitin' for others. I'll give you two dollars a week more than you got at your last place, whatever that may be, for your work with me will be rather tryin'. You see," frankly, "as my typewriter you're bound to know my business, an' it's just as well to be plain at the start. I haven't any education to speak of, can't spell, an' can't hardly write my own name, an' have recently come into a lot o' money an' a big business. I'm tryin' to run it the best I can. I think I have a head for the work, an' the determination an' energy, but it's goin' to be a stiff pull for me to get the education. In this I'll want your help. I would rather you know all this now than to pick it up piecemeal, with a new shock every day. It will make our work easier. When can you commence?"

"At once, sir."

"Very well."

He crossed to a desk at a sunny window, the counterpart of his own.

"You'll take this," he said. "I'm afraid you'll find the typewriter has been misused, an' the desk is in a deplorable condition. I had a girl here two weeks who proved more superficial than competent, an' she left everything she touched in confusion. You may take the rest o' the day in gettin' things into shape."

He was turning away, but paused a moment, adding, "I like to do my dictatin' while walkin', as I can think better in motion. I hope you don't object."

"Not at all, sir. One of my other employers used to walk very rapidly while dictating, with his head bent and his hands clasped behind his back. He was an old man, with a weak, quavering voice, and often his face was turned away from me. I did find him difficult."

"Well, I won't be so bad as that. But I'm glad you can do it. The other girl couldn't. She had her desk drawn up close to mine, an' wanted me to sit still an' talk very loud. To-morrow we'll commence work in earnest, an' I hope you'll find it pleasant."

"I'm sure I shall, sir." There was a light flush on the girl's face as she seated herself at the desk. It was such a large, sunny room, and hers was the best window in it, with plants lifting their graceful foliage across the light and adding to rather than concealing the view. And already she liked the big, frank-spoken man, whose every tone and look bespoke kindly sincerity. Yes, she was sure to find the position pleasant—so much more pleasant than any she had ever had before. But what would he say if he knew of her real purpose in coming to this little out-of-the-way town?

The next morning they commenced work, and as the days went by they settled down to the steady, practical details of the large business. The new typewriter proved herself not only competent with machine and spelling, but with a keen insight and interest in the work as well. At the end of a few weeks she was able to do quite a good deal of the correspondence without even dictation. Mr. Gavitt had but to say, "Miss Willis, please notify Blank and Company o' shipment o' their goods. Here's the invoice;" or "Write to Somebody an' Brother for more detailed information o' their stock, with bed-rock cash price," and his wishes would be carried out just as well as—nay, better than—if he had taken time to dictate the correspondence word by word.

But more than this. Being in such close companionship day after day and week after week, Mr. Gavitt came gradually to realize that his typewriter was no ordinary girl, and then that she was no longer a mere typewriting girl to him. But with the knowledge he suddenly grew restless and anxious and more reserved. And curiously enough, Miss Willis was in much the same way. As she came to realize what a thoroughly sincere and lovable man Reuben Gavitt was, and to understand there was a new meaning in his manner toward her, she, too, suddenly grew reserved and ill-at-ease, putting as much coldness into her voice as she could.

This went on for a month. Then one day Miss Willis became conscious that her employer was bending over his desk, laboriously composing a letter. This seemed odd, for of late he had dictated or left all his correspondence to her. At last he rose and came to her desk, flushed, embarrassed and apologetic.

"I guess I'll have to get you to typewrite an' send this, Miss Willis," he said, placing the letter before her.

She glanced at the address, her eyes dilating. "Why—why, what does this mean, Mr. Gavitt?" she gasped.

He laughed ruefully. "'Bout what it says, I guess," he replied. "You'll understand by readin' it. The thing's this way: I was guide for a huntin'-party once—before I came into the money, you know—an' there was a nice young fellow who got sick an' talked to me a lot about his folks, an' especially his sister. I hadn't ever run across many girls, an' this seemed to be a wonderfully fine one, an'—an'—well, I fell in love with her, or rather with his talk o' her. O' course, I didn't hint anything, for I wasn't nobody, an' he an' she was educated an' had money; but I got her address an' kept it. When I came into the money I wrote an' asked her a question, an' she answered, an' so we got to correspondin'. Then after a while I asked her to marry me, an' she partly promised. You see, we liked each other's letters."

"But I do not understand yet—your name, and—and the letters?"

"That's the small part of it," ruefully. "I was afraid she might know my name through her brother, so I took my middle one, Reuben Lincoln, an' after I wrote the letters I had 'em all copied out by a friend so the spellin' would be right. But the worst part is that I don't love the girl any more. I love somebody else. That letter tells it all, an' asks her to release me. If she does," his voice trembling a little, "I shall ask you to marry me, Miss Willis. If you won't—well, the letter must go on just the same. It wouldn't be right for her not to know now."

Miss Willis was on her feet, her eyes moist, her lips trembling. She took his letter, and deliberately tore it apart, dropping the pieces into a waste-basket.

"I—I don't want to read it, Mr. Gavitt," she said. "and I don't want you to love me. You must love the other girl. She is the real one. Don't you understand? We lost our money, and I learned typewriting. Then after I—I had partly promised I was afraid I might have made a mistake. I once knew a girl who answered an advertisement, and it did not turn out well. When I saw your notice it seemed a good opportunity to come here under an—assumed name and find out who Mr. Lincoln was. I have asked two or three," raising her eyes with a half smile, "and none of them ever heard of a Mr. Lincoln in this neighborhood. It looked as though I had been duped, but really, Mr. Gavitt, I would rather you would keep on loving the other girl. There isn't any Miss Willis."

The depression had left his face by this time, and it was grinning broadly.

"You're Miss Estelle Longmore, then," he said.

"Yes."

"An' will you, as Miss Estelle, an' after that letter," nodding toward the waste-basket, "be willin' to marry me?"

"I have not read the letter, and as Miss Estelle," her voice dropping a little, but her eyes meeting his frankly, "I am willing to marry you. I would never have made a half promise unless I had fully meant it to be a whole and unconditional one."

### When the Lane Turns

There'll be light and joy forever  
When the long lane turns—  
The singing of the river  
When the long lane turns;  
The singing of the river as it ripples to the sea  
In the light that falls in showers over you and over me,  
And we'll revel in the gardens where the fairest roses be,  
When the lane—when the long lane turns!

We'll forget our cares and crosses  
When the long lane turns—  
With gains for all the losses  
When the long lane turns;  
The birds will fill with music all the forests and the dells,  
To the ringing and the singing of the golden-throated bells.

When the lane—when the long lane turns.  
—Frank L. Stanton.

The December 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE will be the big thirty-two-page Christmas number, with a beautiful picture as an art supplement. Of course, if your subscription has expired you will not receive this issue at all. The only way to be sure of receiving it is to renew your subscription promptly. Don't delay.





Tremendous waves of enthusiasm were surging about him as the Rail-splitter

## My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln

BY GIBSON WILLIAM HARRIS, A LAW STUDENT IN LINCOLN AND HERNDON'S OFFICE FROM 1845 TO 1847

### HE SHARED THE COMMON LOT

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, when I knew him, seldom spoke of his early life unless questioned about it. His biographers delight to remind us he was never ashamed of his lowly origin, but of the fact that he never assumed superiority because of the height to which he finally rose above it, they have made small account. Yet here his native greatness, founded on a rarely balanced self-judgment and true humility, was strikingly displayed. He had ambitions, and high ones, but he never sought their attainment through self-glorification or other cheap-john methods so readily occurring to men of common mold. In the family of the pioneer, poverty and privation were the common lot, and childhood had no exemption. No one better understood this than Abraham Lincoln. He disdained to warp the hard and narrow life he had shared with a million, more or less, of other young men into a claim of special merit for himself. It is true that, years after my intimacy with Mr. Lincoln as his law clerk and amanuensis, tremendous waves of enthusiasm were surging about him as the Rail-splitter. But it was not his behest that put them in motion. The rail-carrying in the extraordinary campaigns of 1858 and 1860 was the happy thought of politicians overjoyed to have something so object-teaching around which to rally the toiling masses of the North.

### WE WERE POOR AND HAPPY BOYS

The Lincoln family was living near Gentryville, in Spencer County, Indiana, and Abraham was still in his teens, when I first saw the light at Albion, in Edwards County, Illinois. The two localities are sixty miles apart. In 1830, the year in which the future Emancipator came of age, his father removed to Illinois, and the family again settled about sixty miles from Albion, this time to the north of it, instead of east as formerly. Familiar with their surroundings in both states, and especially so with those in Indiana, through repeated visits to relatives living at no great distance from Gentryville, I feel safe in saying the young people in Thomas Lincoln's household passed through very much the same experiences that we children did in my boyhood home. Abraham Lincoln and I did not know that we were poor, and we were happy boys.

It is well-nigh impossible for the first quarter of the twentieth century to understand the first quarter of the nineteenth, because there is lacking a common standard, or set of standards rather, for the two epochs. The make-up of human nature remains the same, but within eighty, and even within sixty, years the externals of American life have changed enormously. When Lincoln and I were boys there were no millionaires west of the Allegheny Mountains, and only three in the United States. There were no railroads, no telegraphs, no telephones, no sun-pictures. The only means of artificial light, other than the blazing logs in the chimney-back, were tallow candles, and the melted fat of various animals stored in shallow vessels and having a cotton rag thrust into it for a wick. Matches to light our wood-fires, our candles or our lamps there were none. When these light-dispensers went out, or were put out, and it came to kindling them anew, resort was had to a flint, a piece of steel of some kind and a little tinder, three requisites that every family aimed to have always on hand. Sometimes the powder bought for our flint-lock guns had to take the tinder's place, unless a neighbor's kindness could be turned to account in begging a few live embers, which would be hurried home bedded in some ashes in the bottom of a pan. This emergency errand, we may be sure, was a familiar one to the boy Abraham Lincoln.

### LOG-CABIN LIFE

This was the era of the pioneers. The backwoods-men had nearly all gone further west, and with them had disappeared buckskin suits and moccasins. But in winter, town and country boys alike affected a preference still for the once invariable fur cap, home-made from the skin of the otter, mink, coon or some similar animal. The women and girls all wore bonnets (hats were a later innovation), sunbonnets ruling half the year. Powder, shot, lead and tobacco were prime necessities in every home.

The pioneer mothers, many of them, were famous cooks. All used a long-handled frying-pan, iron skillet, Copyright, 1903, by The Crowell Publishing Company.

and iron oven with iron lids. Tea-kettles and pots were likewise all of iron. In the pots were boiled such meats as were not reserved for baking in the iron oven or roasting at the fire. Our food was of the best. Game abounded; for the shooting or trapping a family could enjoy all it wished of venison, bear meat, wild turkeys, partridges, prairie-chickens, quail, rabbits and squirrels. In addition we had home-grown beef, mutton and pork in plenty. Every house had a vegetable garden, larger or smaller, at the rear or off to one side. Bread from wheat-flour was customarily at the command of whoever fancied it, but the great majority liked corn-bread better. Roasting-ears lasted throughout a season of several weeks, hominy the year round. The fruits and nuts to be had for simply gathering them included wild strawberries (sweeter and more luscious than any cultivated variety I ever tasted), blackberries, plums and grapes, walnuts, pecans, and hickory, hazel and beech nuts. Home-made drinks were much in vogue, especially wild-grape, elderberry and blackberry wines, and a delicious mead made with honey. Plates, cups without handles and saucers were almost invariably of common earthenware. Our steel knives were paired with two-tined steel forks; a table set with three-tined forks invited criticism as aping aristocracy.

The log cabin, which in my early recollection was almost the only style of dwelling known, except in the scattered towns, was dry and warm. Its furniture, though scant and plain, met well the necessities of indoor life. The beds were not luxurious, but they were comfortable; from frequent renewals, perhaps more healthful also than those in general use to-day. No one ever thought of any other material for them than loose straw or shredded corn-husks, except as the thrifty housewife topped them, when winter came, with a bed of feathers. Clothing, home-made and com-

of Indiana and Illinois. In our village the masters, as they were known by a perpetuated English usage, were rather better educated than, from all accounts, they had been in Lincoln's experience. Some were men of marked ability and force of character. My first teacher, A. C. French, in later life served two terms as governor of Illinois, while another, the one who loaned his copy of Byron to Abraham Lincoln under circumstances soon to be recited, was a highly educated Englishman, a portrait-painter of genuine talent, who had come to America and sought a home on the outskirts of civilization in order to gratify his passion for hunting. He lived in the forest or on the prairie when not in the school-room; his wife often joined in his outings, for she, too, was an excellent shot.

Books were few, compared with their present bewildering profusion, but they were to be had. If one could not buy, he could readily borrow, and as, in addition, it was customary, in most families, to subscribe for at least one weekly newspaper, mental pabulum was by no means lacking.

### THE BOY ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Amid environments such as I have attempted to describe—rude, but not nearly so barren as they have commonly been represented—Abraham Lincoln grew to manhood. He could and did perform physical labor. He felled trees, chopped cord-wood and split rails, storing his mind the while with a wealth of forest lore that gave him pleasure to the end of his life. He plowed the fields and sowed them with grain, and when the time came he helped to gather the harvest. But he never took to the routine drudgery of farm life. While a sense of duty made him a faithful "hand," physical labor was distasteful to the strapping youth, nor, in truth, did it grow less so with the years.

He had tasted of the Pierian spring, and resolved to drink more deeply. Naturally, in times when strength of body and physical endurance passed as the highest of endowments, people thought of them first. Lincoln, large, lithe and sinewy, became the champion on whom his associates relied to meet and defeat any boastful wrestler who chanced to come along. It is noteworthy that he rarely, if ever, volunteered for such bouts, being simply pressed into the service by friends: From a lad his ambition had been reaching out in far other directions. In the debating clubs of his boy associates he was an acknowledged and willing leader.

Books he craved with a longing that never flagged. Books he borrowed from acquaintances near and far. At Rockport, the county-seat of Spencer County, Indiana (then a bustling and ambitious shipping-point on the Ohio River), lived Judge Pitcher, who was the enviable possessor of what passed in those days for an ample library, without counting its goodly number of law-books. Like every one else who knew young Lincoln, the Judge took a fancy to him, and allowed him to borrow almost at will from the library shelves.

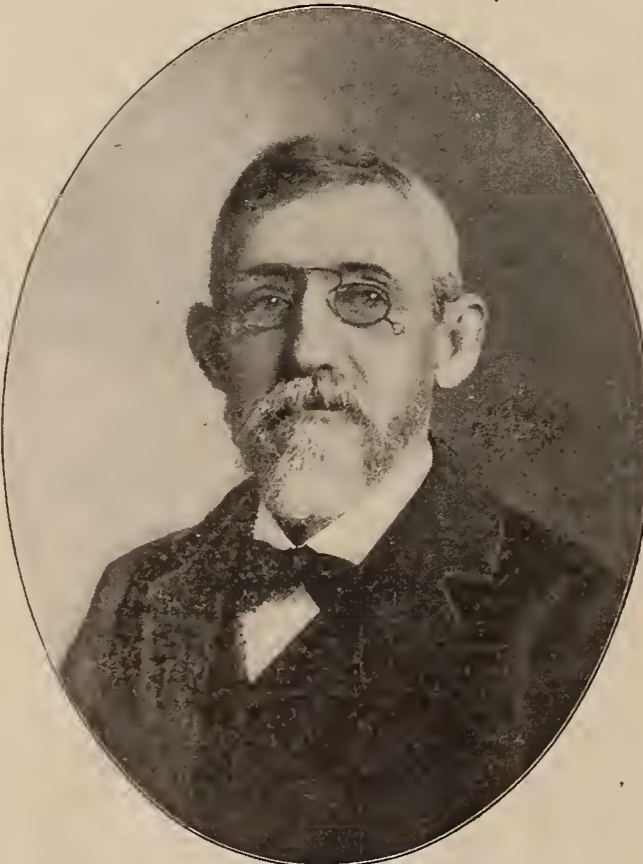
### PIVOTAL YEARS IN LINCOLN'S LIFE

Thus it came about that when Lincoln, at the age of twenty-one, accompanied his father's family to Illinois, the self-tutored youth had already gained more than a smattering of the principles of common law. Already, too, he was feeling his way in the political field. Two years later—in 1832—after his captaincy of a company of volunteers in the Black Hawk War, he was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the Illinois legislature. At the end of another two years he renewed his candidacy, and this time he was elected. Having now struck a road to his liking, he was beginning to travel it with a firm step.

He took up the law as a means of livelihood, but his heart was in politics. Not the paltry play of mingled selfishness and sycophancy which the sadly degraded word so often synonymizes in this day, but, predominantly, politics as "the science and the art of government; in other words, the theory and practice of obtaining the ends of civil society as perfectly as possible." In this finer sense politics was Lincoln's native element. He delighted, he reveled in it, as a fish does in water, as a bird disports itself on the sustaining air. And it was politics which in due time circled his still enlarging orbit within the range of my boyish ken.

### THE FIRST TIME I SAW ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The presidential campaign of 1840 was in full blast, the famous campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too."



GIBSON WILLIAM HARRIS

Author of "My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln"  
Now a Resident of Holly Hill, Fla.

monly of jeans (which Abraham Lincoln habitually wore up to within two years of his marriage), was adapted to the varying seasons, and amply warm in winter. The stores were stocked with powder, shot and lead, besides the miscellany one finds in country "general stores" to-day. They nearly all sold liquors.

### SCHOOLMASTERS AND BOOKS

Schools were few and far between in the settlements that dotted, more numerous each year, the new states



Abraham Lincoln was on the Whig ticket as a district presidential elector, and for the fourth time was elected that year to the state legislature. The Democratic nominee for presidential elector for the same district was Isaac Walker, an able man, who afterward removed to Iowa, and from that state went to the United States Senate. Both nominees were actively stumping a considerable part of Illinois, and at Albion, on a certain afternoon in mid-autumn, they were to hold a joint debate. Mr. Walker in his early days had lived in our village, and Lincoln, who had the opening speech, was naturally desirous of circumventing what he felt sure would be his opponent's endeavor to make capital of the fact. The opening lines of Byron's "Lara" occurred to him as suitable for his purpose, but he could recall only a portion of them. So, about the middle of the forenoon on the day of the debate, there came into the log school-house, where I sat among other pupils in their early teens, a remarkably tall young man, ungainly and plain-appearing, dressed in a full suit of blue jeans. Approaching the master, he gave his name, apologized for the intrusion, and said, "I am told you have a copy of Byron's works. If you could oblige me, I would like to borrow it for a few hours." But the book was at the master's house, and would have to be sent for. It so happened that the teacher's wife was present, the Diana before referred to, and she offered to fetch it. The distance being considerable, the visitor demurred to her return on this sole errand, and insisted on going with her. With thanks and a good-day to the master, and a smile such as I have never seen on any other face, a smile that was flashed over the room to take in all of us lads and lassies, the tall, gaunt presence passed out.

#### LINCOLN'S TILT THAT AFTERNOON WITH ISAAC WALKER

We boys had previously given little thought to the political meeting, but there was something about the visitor that aroused in me, as I found it had in my chums, a strong desire to see him again and hear him speak. Several of us petitioned for and were granted a half-holiday. Mr. Lincoln was at this time thirty-one years old, and had begun to attract attention as a lawyer. His style of speaking even then was remarkably direct and forcible. At the meeting in question almost the first thing we heard, when the debate opened, were these lines:

"He, their unhoped but unforgotten lord,  
The long self-exiled chieftain, is restored;  
There be bright faces in the busy hall,  
Bowls on the board, and banners on the wall.  
He comes at last, in sudden loneliness,  
And whence they know not, why they need not guess;  
They more might marvel, when the greetings o'er,  
Not that he came, but why came not before."

In vain did Mr. Walker's rejoinder ring the changes on auld lang syne. Lincoln's sallies on "why came not before" had taken the wind out of his opponent's sails completely, while his command of pure, sententious English and the correctness of his diction were, I distinctly remember, favorably commented on by some of our best citizens. Albion's large population of educated men gave this appraisal real significance.

#### A WEEK OF WAITING AND A NEW FRIEND

In September, 1845, through the kindness of our then state senator, Mr. Charles Constable, it was arranged that I should enter the law office of Lincoln and Herndon, at Springfield, as student and clerk. From Albion it took me three days to reach Springfield by stage, the only means of transportation available other than private conveyance, though the distance can now be covered by rail in four hours. Repairing to the law-firm's office, I met Mr. Herndon, and learned from him that the senior partner was traveling the circuit, and would not be home for several days. I left without disclosing my identity, preferring to await the return of Mr. Lincoln.

Early in the tedious days that followed, I made the acquaintance at the hotel of a young man from Syracuse, N. Y., named N. H. Shephard, a daguerreotypist who was about opening a gallery in Springfield. Photographs were as yet unknown, and daguerreotyping was considered, as it actually was, a marvelous advance in the art of portraiture.

Together we two, Shephard and I, looked up a boarding-place, where we became room-mates, remaining such throughout my stay in Springfield. He was among the very first in his line to come as far west as Illinois, and we were warm friends to the end. In the latter part of 1848 he wrote me (at Albion) that he was about to start for California, and promised to write again in a few weeks or months; but further word never came from him, and I have always believed that, like so many others, he was lost on the overland trail.

In one of Miss Tarbell's Lincoln articles, published a few years ago in a current magazine, I noticed a portrait of Lincoln with the statement annexed that it was from a daguerreotype, but giving the reader to understand that it could not be ascertained when and by whom the likeness was taken. Later, the same portrait appeared in the "Century Magazine," but still unidentified. I feel confident I am not mistaken in recognizing the portrait as the work of my friend Shephard, before whose camera I know Mr. Lincoln sat once or oftener. The claim repeatedly made for it of being the earliest portrait of Abraham Lincoln remains, as far as I know, an undisputed fact.

Learning in due time that Mr. Lincoln had returned, I again went to the law office, and this time he was in. He rose from his chair and gave me a cordial handshake.

#### MY INSTALLATION IN LINCOLN'S OFFICE

"You are the young man Mr. Constable spoke to me about?" he asked, and then introduced me to Mr. Herndon. Next, motioning toward the office book-case, he remarked, "You will need what that contains. Make yourself at home," which I proceeded to do by taking a chair, he resuming his at the same time. Elevating his feet to a level with his head, literally sitting on his backbone, he began making inquiries about different persons in and around Albion. The extent of

his acquaintance with them surprised me, but the surprise wore off when I found, as I did in time, there was not a county in Illinois in which he did not know a number of the leading citizens, men whose voice had weight in public affairs. He seemed not only to know just how much influence each had politically, but likewise their noted peculiarities, their whims and fancies.

I did no reading that day. Mr. Lincoln was taking a rest after his tour of the circuit, and was in a chatty mood; above all, I was a new subject for his mental apparatus to investigate. If any mind was ever governed in its activities by the maxim, "The proper study of mankind is man," it was Abraham Lincoln's. During my stay in his office I was the only student and only clerk in it. I can truthfully say I gave to my duties of both kinds the most diligent attention of which I was capable, and was soon made to feel the senior partner's kindly interest in me personally. Simultaneously the less pleasing fact dawned upon me that Mr. Lincoln was not an assiduous instructor in the technics of law (which, indeed, were always more or less irksome to him, his mind dwelling rather on its principles), and reluctantly I began to turn to Mr. Herndon for such explanations as I needed, or, as opportunity offered, discussed what to me were knotty points with various younger members of the local bar. But, while these developments could not but be a damper to the ardent youth unsatisfied until he could enter Mr. Lincoln's office, I never thought of admiring him less.

#### THE PERSONALITY OF MRS. LINCOLN

When I came into his office, Mr. Lincoln had been married about three years, having won the hand of Mary Todd, a reigning belle, in rivalry, as was said, with Stephen A. Douglas. Their wedding took place on November 4, 1842. As a frequent visitor I was made welcome at the Lincoln home, and on two different occasions, at the instance of Mr. Lincoln, he being unable to attend, I became Mrs. Lincoln's escort to a ball, where I danced with her. I always found her most pleasant-mannered. She was a bright, witty and accomplished young woman, naturally fond of fun and frolic, but very staid and proper when it was in order to be so. I was impressed with her brilliant conversational powers, and the superior education she constantly evinced. She spoke French with the same fluency as her mother-tongue. Her sportive title for me, in familiar converse, was "Mr. Mister," while Mr. Lincoln always addressed me by my first name.

The duel (that never came off) between Lincoln and General Shields, on the future Mrs. Lincoln's account, was never referred to in my hearing, either at the office or elsewhere, during my whole stay in Springfield. Not even Mr. Lincoln's second, Doctor Merriman, once mentioned it, though I became well acquainted with him through a close intimacy with his son, before the latter enlisted in the Mexican War.

Mrs. Lincoln never visited the office. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, which early in 1903 celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its organization, bringing out, among other reminiscences, Mr. Lincoln's promptness in paying pew-rent. The

with him. If there was no love between them, as the world has been so persistently exhorted to believe, I must say they had a strange way of showing it, a way that hoodwinked me completely.

All that I saw or knew of them leads me to accept as entirely authentic the favorite tradition that when the dispatch announcing his nomination for the presidency was handed to Mr. Lincoln in the Illinois State House, he folded it up, with the quiet remark, "There is a little woman down on Eighth Street who will be glad to see this; I must take it to her."

Equally in keeping with my impressions is the pathetic account of their last drive together, in the course of which Mr. Lincoln said, "Mary, we have had a hard time of it since we came to Washington; but the war is over, and with God's blessing we may look for four years of peace and happiness, and then we will go back to Illinois and pass the rest of our lives in quiet." Eleven hours later came the assassination.

#### LINCOLN AS SENIOR PARTNER

Twice a year Mr. Lincoln followed the itinerary of the Circuit Court in his district, and frequently in adjoining districts, also. Springfield, being the state capital, was exclusively honored with the sessions of the Supreme Court, then composed of the nine Circuit Judges, and when this august body was sitting he attended its sessions almost daily. So long as these various courts were grinding, the law-firm's student was left to his own resources in mastering the details of the profession, with practically no variation of thought or interest except the tiresome duty of copying abstracts of cases, to be used in the Supreme Court, one abstract for each of the nine judges.

Mr. Herndon was a young lawyer of some repute for care and painstaking in office-work when Mr. Lincoln took him into partnership, and it was he who drew up the pleas and other papers to be used in the District Court, the senior partner's share being to do the talking. When, however, a case reached the Supreme Court, the required abstracts were models of condensation, and even the law-clerk's untrained mind was impressed with their clearness and grasp.

Mr. Lincoln's courtesy to young practitioners was little less than proverbial, and it was never more gracious than when he was the opposing counsel. He had a happy knack of setting them at ease and encouraging them to put forth their best efforts. In consequence they all liked him.

#### AN ADVENTURE OF MASTER BOB'S

Mr. Lincoln sometimes told at the office the sayings or doings of his children. One such account I remember as well as if I had heard it last week. He came in, an hour or so after dinner, smiling beyond even his wont, and said he was lying down at home, having left his boots in the second-story hallway, when all at once he heard a tremendous clatter on the stairs. He jumped up, hurried to the head of the stairs, and looking down, saw Bob (Robert Todd Lincoln, aged three) getting up on all fours from the floor of the hallway below, unhurt but sadly bewildered. "The



About the middle of the forenoon there came into the log school-house a remarkably tall young man dressed in blue jeans

statement that he attended the church on nearly or quite three fourths of the Sundays he was in Springfield may have been true of later years, but to predicate it of the middle 40's would be an exaggeration.

#### MR. LINCOLN'S CONSIDERATION FOR HIS WIFE

Mr. Lincoln showed great consideration for his wife, which I noticed the more, perhaps, because, for some reason, Mr. Herndon cherished a strong dislike for her, and of this fact made no secret to the office-clerk. She was unusually timid and nervous during a thunder-storm, and whenever one threatened, her husband made it a point to leave whatever he was engaged upon, if it was a possible thing, and go home, to stay with her until it passed over. When called to Chicago, to be gone several days, he nearly always took her

youngster had got into my boots," he said, "and in trying to walk around in them had fallen down-stairs. You ought to have seen him, Gibson—he looked so comical with the boot-legs reaching clear up to his little body." He laughed heartily, and more than once during the afternoon he broke out in laughter again, as the incident kept coming to his mind afresh.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

A beautiful picture will be given free with each copy of the Christmas number of FARM AND FIRESIDE, which is the December 15th issue. The demand for this big special number, with its fine art supplement, will be so great that only those subscribers who are paid in advance will receive it. Make sure that you are paid in advance, and you will receive it.



PERMANENCE OF CURE

The Chief Merit

Many so-called pile remedies will afford the user slight temporary relief, and the majority of sufferers do not expect more than this. Women, especially, after having tried every preparation recommended for the cure of Piles, have come to the conclusion that there is no cure except by an operation. This is rightfully viewed with dread, because of the shock of the delicate nervous system of women, and many of those afflicted have resigned themselves to the situation with never a thought that there is any help in sight for them.

We invite the attention of all such to the experience of the lady whose address is given below:

"I feel it my duty to recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure, for after suffering ten years with a most distressing form of Piles, I am entirely cured, thanks to this remedy. Any one doubting this can write to Margaret Brady, 156 Whitman St., Cleveland, Ohio."

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The Family Lawyer

By JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

Agreement with Wife

F. C. says: "My wife left me several years ago. On leaving she gave me two quitclaim deeds to my real estate for a consideration, and by articles of agreement released me from any claims for alimony. Are such acts legal and incontestable?"

Yes, if the agreement is fairly made, and no advantage taken of the wife, it will be valid and upheld by the courts.

Appraisal of Property

G. M. inquires: "A son living with his parents buys horses and farming-implements, which are used by the father. At the death of the father will his property have to be appraised, or can the son take it away without it having to be appraised?"

As this is the son's property, he can take it away whenever he desires. His father's estate has no claim on it, and it should not be appraised.

Right of Creditors to Life Insurance

C. P. wants to know: "A man is doing business in his wife's name, having failed in his own name, and is insured for five thousand dollars. He is quite heavily in debt. Can the creditors come in and take the insurance from the wife and children in case the father and husband should meet with an accident?"

If the amount of any premium for said insurance is paid in fraud of creditors, the amount so paid will inure to the benefit of the creditors in the proceeds of the insurance, and in the state of Ohio it has been held that all insurance over what one hundred and fifty dollars annual premium would carry will go to the creditors.

Life Insurance to Secure Note

L. N. wants to know: "A man owes a woman a sum of money. The note is past due, and a new note is wanted. The man's property is mortgaged to the full amount, but he carries a big life insurance. Can the new note be drawn secured by the life insurance, so the claim can be satisfied at the man's death? How shall the note be drawn?"

The note might be drawn in the ordinary form, then the policy of insurance should be annexed to secure the note. Consult the insurance company, and they will advise you how it ought to be done.

Life Estate in Real Estate

M. R. says: "A man's wife died, leaving six children. He married again, and by his second wife had five children. He had some property from his second wife, and promised to deed her some land for it, but when the deed was drawn up, contrary to her wishes he had the deed made so as to give him control of it during his natural lifetime, and at his death his wife was to have full possession of it while she lived, and at her death it was to be equally divided among all his heirs. The deed was warranted and defended to his wife. He has now been dead for twenty-four years. She has had peaceful possession of it ever since, paid the taxes and improved it. Can she give a warranty deed, and sell this property? If not, can she get a warranty deed from the government? Can she then sell it or dispose of it according to her wishes, without his heirs having anything to do with it? Can she at her death will it to the ones most desiring?"

I will answer no to all your queries.

Tax-Title—Right of Holder of Prior Lien

L. S. inquires: "A. deeds his farm to B. B. does not record his deed, and does not pay his taxes for ten years. The land is sold at forfeited-land sale for the amount of indebtedness the county holds against it, the court making the purchaser an auditor's deed for the farm. If A. holds a mortgage against it, is it still good? If so, would it be necessary to bring foreclosure proceedings against the holder of the auditor's deed to get possession? Can forfeited land be redeemed. If so, what steps would a person take to redeem it?"

The Ohio supreme court has held "that a valid tax-title extinguished all previous titles, legal or equitable, inchoate or perfect, and the purchaser takes the premises discharged from all previous liens and incumbrances whatever." If the tax-sale is regular, therefore the mortgage of A. has been extinguished. Two years after the tax-sale is allowed to redeem.

Inheritance

A. W. inquires: "Can you tell what is the law of inheritance in Vermont for a childless widow?"

If the estate does not amount to more than two thousand dollars, she would get all of it; if more than two thousand she gets the two thousand and half of the remainder.

Right of Adopted Child

H. L. K., Nebraska, inquires: "My mother had one hundred and sixty acres of land. She died, and left six children. After a time one of the children died, and left an adopted daughter. Can the adopted daughter come in and get her father's share of the mother's property?"

Yes, I should think that the adopted child would get her adopted father's share.

Inheritance

E. A. T. asks: "A man willed property to his son, to be divided among six children. The son and three of the children died without heirs. Is the widow entitled to their share, the land being in New York and South Dakota?"

I understand the widow here referred to is the wife of the son, and the mother of the six children. In South Dakota the mother would be entitled to a share in the interest of the three children who have died. She would share this with the three living children. In New York she would take a life estate in the property of the three deceased children.

Inheritance in Missouri

F. L. M. says: "Father died, leaving a second wife without children, and about one hundred thousand dollars in real estate. What part is she entitled to?"

In Missouri every widow is entitled to the use of one third of her husband's real estate during her life, or she may elect within fifteen months after administration to take a child's part, which becomes hers absolutely. In addition the widow gets personal property not exceeding four hundred dollars in value, and household goods, etc., not exceeding five hundred dollars in value. In the remainder of the personal property the widow takes a child's part.

Right of Wife to Sell Property, etc.

M. S. L., Illinois, says: "About fourteen years ago I got a divorce on the ground of desertion, worked and saved my earnings, and put it all in a farm. A man who claimed to be saved and sanctified came into my life, and we were married, with the understanding that I was not to be troubled with any of his children, as I was not very stout. He is very cruel to me, kicks and beats me, swears, and makes my life very unpleasant. I don't want to get a divorce, as I don't think it is right. Can I sell my own property? Can he have any hold? I have asked several lawyers, and they tell me I can hold my own property, to give lease, sell, or do as I think best."

No doubt the advice you got from the lawyers you consulted is just as good as mine would be, but it seems to me that if you have real estate you cannot defeat your husband's dower right therein without some action of the court, neither can you keep your personal property until you are dead, and then deprive his right therein. Better get a divorce, and then you can do as you please.

Delivery of Premium

J. P. B. wants to know: "How can a company be compelled to keep a contract made through the mail? The company solicited J. P. B. to act as their agent for a certain premium. He agreed to do so, and ordered a consignment to sell and return the money within fifteen days. He did so, sending a money-order. The company claimed not to have received it. The post-office department certify that they received the money. I then sent them a registered letter containing these facts, and asked for my premium, and they are silent. Could I bring suit against them for defrauding me through the mails? How can I get my premium?"

If the company makes a practice of not keeping their contracts you possibly might bring the matter to the attention of the post-office authorities; otherwise the only thing I know that you can do is to sue them, or if you know where the premium is, to replevin it in a suit in court. Either way will probably cause more trouble than the premium is worth.

Cheap eggs are as good as cheap lamp-chimneys.

MACBETH.

If you use a wrong chimney you lose a good deal of both light and comfort, and waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on chimneys.

Do you want the Index? Write me.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Advertisement for Sloan's Liniment featuring a portrait of a man and the text 'SLOAN'S LINIMENT KILLS PAIN FOR FARM FACTORY AND FAMILY USE AN ENTIRE MEDICINE CHEST'.

Lowest Prices

for musical goods of the right quality. We sell only the very best grades, the only kind you can afford to buy if you expect satisfactory results.

Advertisement for musical instruments featuring images of a guitar, mandolin, and violin, with prices like \$1.95, \$2.50, and \$2.95.

any kind. Ask for Musical Instrument Catalogue. Montgomery Ward & Co., Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

Softens the beard — makes shaving easy — Williams' Shaving Soap.

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage.

Write for booklet "How to Shave."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

Advertisement for Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke featuring an image of a man and the text 'No Smoke House, Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.'

Telegraphy

taught thoroughly. Institution established 1874. Endorsed by officials Railroads and W. U. Tel. Co. Positions secured. Entire cost, tuition (telegraph and typewriting), board and room, 6 months' course, \$89. Can be reduced. Home instruction also given. Catalogue M. free. DODGE'S INSTITUTE OF TELEGRAPHY, VALPARAISO, ILL.







This Boy won a  
**\$25.00 Prize** selling  
**THE SATURDAY EVENING POST**  
 YOU can do the same

THIS is the "Champion Boy" of the State of Washington. His name is Harry Ireland. The smile on his face is due to the fact that he had in his pocket a check for \$25 from THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THIS \$25 is in addition to the regular commission he receives week after week for selling THE POST.

HARRY is a hustler. The long strip of paper he holds in his hand is covered with closely written signatures of people who have instructed him to deliver THE POST for four consecutive weeks.

HE PERSUADED several prominent business men to sign at the top of the sheet and their names influenced others to sign until the list became longer than he is tall.

THIS is one of the many ways we have suggested to help boys to sell THE POST. It makes the work so easy that thousands of boys have taken it up. Some are making \$10 to \$15 a week after school hours.

YOU can start in this business, at once, without capital. Send us your name and we will forward 10 free copies, which you can sell at five cents each. This will supply capital for the next week's order.

**\$300 IN CASH TO BOYS**  
**Who Do Good Work**  
**EACH MONTH**

The Curtis Publishing Company, 227 Arch Street, Philadelphia



Wit and Humor



The Fate of the Lamb

Mary had a little lamb  
 With fleece as white as snow;  
 The rest of all the tragedy  
 Perhaps you may not know.

It followed her to school one day,  
 According to the book;  
 Alas! the school where Mary went  
 They taught her how to cook!  
 —Lippincott's Magazine.

City Country Folks

Mrs. Upmore—"How is your experiment of living in the country succeeding?"

Mrs. Hyems—"It isn't so bad as you might expect. It costs us more, of course, to have our butter and fresh vegetables brought out to us from the city, but we don't have to entertain nearly as much company as we did in the city."—Scottish American.



TOO EARLY IN THE GAME

Preacher—"Do you take this man for better or for worse?"  
 Bride—"Say, do you think I'm a fortune-teller?"

The Difference

An Atchison man lost five dollars in making change, and when he went home told his wife about it. This happened six years ago, and she has never forgotten it, often telling him what luxuries they could afford if he hadn't lost the money. A few weeks ago their son dropped two thousand dollars in a poor investment. "Don't say a word to him about it," she said to her husband. "Poor boy, he feels bad enough as it is."—Atchison Globe.

Two of a Kind

The two sportsmen looked at each other in the parlor of the village inn, and at last entered into conversation in regard to the experiences of the day. "And you say you have caught sixty trout in less than two hours," said one at last. "Well, I'm glad to have met you; I'm a professional myself." "Fisherman?" inquired the other man. "No—er—narrator," was the reply.—Mobile Register.



—Kansas City Journal.

KUROPATKIN MAY HAVE BEEN A BIT PREMATURE IN GIVING HIS ORDER FOR CHRISTMAS DINNER IN TOKIO

Honest Withal

Miss Plane—"He thinks me pretty, doesn't he?"  
 Miss Chellus—"I'm sure I don't know."  
 Miss Plane—"Why, May told me she heard him telling you I was 'just as pretty as I could be.'"  
 Miss Chellus—"Well?"—Philadelphia Press.

Don't You Miss It

If your subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE has run out, of course you will not receive the big December 15th issue, which is our special Christmas number, with a grand picture supplement free. The picture is printed separately on fine coated paper. Consult the little yellow address label now.



6 Fine Souvenir Tea Spoons \$1.50

One of the most pleasing souvenirs of the World's Fair, St. Louis, is the set of Six Full Size Teaspoons, made especially to order for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway by the Oneida Community. Each bowl contains engraving of a different World's Fair Building, and handles are handsomely engraved. They are of best material, finely finished, ornamentation is rich and deep. The spoons are fully guaranteed, thoroughly serviceable for every day use, if desired, and will last for years. Do not fail to order a set. The spoons will please you.



**For Christmas** A set of these spoons makes an appropriate and a very pleasing Christmas gift, either for children or grown folks.  
**HOW TO ORDER.** Entire set will be sent, postpaid, in satin-lined box for \$1.50 (to Canadian points \$1.75). Remit by express or postoffice money order direct to Oneida Community, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 For comfortable travel between Chicago and Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis, New York and Boston use the Lake Shore. It affords the most complete service. Route of the fast "20th Century Limited." For "Book of Trains" and information about travel over this road write A. J. SMITH, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

Getting Orders for Magazines

is a sure and pleasant way of making money at this time of year, with no risks attaching. The WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION pays its canvassers the greatest cash commission that is paid by any first-class illustrated magazine in the world. What this commission is, together with other unusual inducements, will be made known on application. Ladies and gentlemen equally eligible for appointment. Experience is an advantage, so is the ability to give entire time to the work, but neither is essential. To magazine canvassers actually at work, and others of earnest purpose, the necessary supplies will be furnished free.

Address THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY  
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For the Man

The old question "what shall I get him?" is answered in our latest Catalogue, sent gratis. It will reduce your Christmas expenses one-fourth to one-third, besides making your selection easy. Ten different articles to choose from for every one you will see elsewhere. Every price the lowest wholesale price—you buy direct, saving all middlemen's profits. Everything guaranteed to please you or your money refunded. We have two million satisfied customers. Send today for our Catalogue. A glance at the index will suggest appropriate Holiday gifts and save you all the worry and trouble of Christmas shopping. A postal request will bring it.

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 The Reliable Supply House. Established 1872. More Than Two Million Customers.

**EXTRA PAY** can be earned evenings by giving Stereopticon or Moving Picture Exhibitions. Small capital required. Illustrated Catalogue free. Tells how to start. McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

**LADIES:** For any remedy needed address DR. FRANK MAY, Bloomington, Ill. Box free. Women who have used our remedies found them satisfactory in every case.

**Cancer Cured by Anointing with Oil**  
 A combination of soothing and balmy oils has been discovered which readily cures all forms of cancer and tumor. It is safe and sure, and may be used at home without pain or disfigurement. Readers should write for free book to the originators, whose home-office address is DR. D. M. RYE Co., Drawer 505, Dept. 2, Indianapolis, Ind.





Wit and Humor



The Unhappy King

The king sat on his gilded throne,  
And tears besmeared his face;  
With many a sigh and muffled groan  
He gazed away at space.

The clown, with sympathetic eyes,  
Beheld his tears roll down,  
And said, "Alas! Uneasy lies  
The head that wears a crown."

"It ain't my crown that makes me fret,"  
The potentate replied,  
As, taking off the thing, he let  
It tumble at his side.

"Last night the queen hung up my coat;  
I had a letter there  
That dear, sweet Duchess Nellie wrote—  
It's gone, I dunno where."  
—Record-Herald.

The Retort in Kind

Lord Roberts once found himself in  
the center of new friends in a London  
club. There was a very tall gentleman  
present, who, evidently believing himself  
to shine as a wit, seized every opportu-  
nity of raising a laugh at other people's  
expense.

On being introduced to Lord Roberts,  
the wit bent down patronizingly to his  
lordship, and remarked, "I have often  
heard of you, but—" shading his eyes  
with one hand as though the famous gen-  
eral, being so small, could be seen only  
with difficulty, "I have never seen you."

To this Lord Roberts promptly re-  
plied, "I have often seen you, sir, but I  
have never heard of you."—Argonaut.

The Right Kind

Customer—"But that umbrella looks so  
awfully cheap and common; the price  
you ask for it is preposterous."

Dealer—"My dear sir, that's the  
beauty of that umbrella. It's really the  
best quality, but it's made to appear  
cheap and common so no one will think  
it worth stealing."—Philadelphia Press.

A Clear Case

Judge—"What reasons can you give  
for thinking that this lady did not in-  
tend to hit her husband when she threw  
the flatiron at him?"

Witness—"Well, she hit him, didn't  
she?"—Chicago Daily News.

Quite Alike

"You say your washwoman reminds  
you of a good preacher?"

"Yes; she's always bringing things  
home to me that I never saw before."—  
Yale Record.



WELL PRESERVED

City Man—"How did you preserve your peaches?"  
Country Man—"With a gun."

The Truth, at That

Tramp (piteously)—"Please help a  
cripple at this festive season, sir."

Kind old gent (handing him some  
money)—"Bless me, why, of course.  
How are you crippled, my poor fellow?"

Tramp (pocketing the money)—"Fi-  
nancially crippled, sir."—Glasgow Even-  
ing Times.

He'll Likely Get Audience

"What do you want to see the czar  
for?"

"I'm the agent for a bomb-proof baby-  
carriage."—Life.

Ante-Election Promises

Finnegan—"Fur a defeated candidate,  
ye're lookin' purty happy, Oi'm thinkin'."

Flanagan—"Thru fur ye. Oi'm happy  
to think Oi won't hov to kape anny of  
the rash promises Oi made before elec-  
tion."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Questionable

Teacher—"If your mother bought four  
baskets of grapes, the dealer's price be-  
ing twenty-two cents a basket, how much  
money would the purchase cost her?"

Tommy—"You never kin tell. Ma's  
great at beatin' them hucksters down."—  
Philadelphia Press.

Professional Secret

Police magistrate—"How did you  
manage to extract the man's watch from  
his pocket when it was provided with a  
safety-catch?"

Pickpocket—"Excuse me, your honor,  
but that is a professional secret. I am  
willing to teach you, however, for ten  
dollars."—Chicago Daily News.



A HOT ONE

Mr. Smithson—"When I asked Miss De Smear to be my wife, she asked time to make up her mind."  
Miss Caustique—"If it took her as long to make up her mind as it does to make up her face, she must  
have kept you waiting some time."

Had the Experience

"We want a man for our information  
bureau," said the manager, "but he must  
be one who can answer all sorts of ques-  
tions and not lose his head."

"That's me," replied the applicant.  
"I'm the father of eight children."—New  
Yorker.

To be Sure

When the farmer spied a little boy  
industriously collecting apples from the  
topmost branches of his best tree, he  
stole back to the farm-house and took  
down a stuffed image of Pongo, his  
greatly mourned sheep-dog, from the  
cupboard, and in a few minutes the  
stuffed dog had been placed at the foot  
of the tree. The farmer then proceeded  
with the business of the farm, and the  
men wondered what it was that caused  
him every now and then to chuckle to  
himself.

An hour went by, and the farmer was  
once more at the foot of the tree.  
"Hullo, there!" he cried. "What are ye  
doing up my tree, eh?"

The boy was pale and quivering with  
fright, but he had not altogether lost  
his presence of mind. "P-please, sir," he  
shivered, "that great dog down there,"  
pointing to the well-preserved Pongo,  
"he chased me, he did, all over your  
meadow, an' I had to climb this tree to  
get out of his way!"—Pilgrim.

Motive in His Madness

"Smithers says he lights one cigar  
from another now, he smokes such a  
great deal."

"I don't wonder, considering the kind  
of cigars he smokes."

"Why?"  
"Matches would cost more."—Modern  
Society.

Natural Order of Things

"So you are building a new house?"

"Yes."

"How much is it going to cost?"

"Haven't any idea."

"But you made a bargain with the con-  
tractor?"

"Yes. But only on the original spec-  
ifications. My wife hasn't begun to think  
up alterations yet."—Washington Star.

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A grand picture with each and every  
copy of the December 15th issue of  
FARM AND FIRESIDE, which is the big  
thirty-two-page Christmas number. If  
your subscription has expired you will  
not receive it unless you renew promptly.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

He Cured Himself of Serious Stomach  
Trouble by Getting Down to First  
Principles

A man of large affairs in one of our  
prominent Eastern cities, by too close atten-  
tion to business, too little exercise and too  
many club dinners, finally began to pay  
nature's tax, levied in the form of chronic  
stomach trouble; the failure of his diges-  
tion brought about a nervous irritability,  
making it impossible to apply himself to  
his daily business, and finally deranging  
the kidneys and heart.

In his own words he says: "I consulted  
one physician after another, and each one  
seemed to understand my case, but all the  
same they each failed to bring about the  
return of my former digestion, appetite  
and vigor. For two years I went from  
pillar to post, from one sanitarium to an-  
other. I gave up smoking, I quit coffee, and  
even renounced my daily glass or two of  
beer, but without any marked improvement.

"Friends had often advised me to try a  
well-known proprietary medicine, Stuart's  
Dyspepsia Tablets, and I had often perused  
the newspaper advertisements of the reme-  
dy, but never took any stock in advertised  
medicines nor could believe a fifty-cent  
patent medicine would touch my case.

"To make a long story short, I finally  
bought a couple of packages at the nearest  
drug-store, and took two or three tablets  
after each meal, and occasionally a tablet  
between meals when I felt any feeling of  
nausea or discomfort.

"I was surprised at the end of the first  
week to note a marked improvement in my  
appetite and general health, and before the  
two packages were gone I was certain that  
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets was going to  
cure completely, and they did not disap-  
point me. I can eat and sleep and enjoy  
my coffee and cigar, and no one would  
suppose I had ever known the horrors of  
dyspepsia.

"Out of friendly curiosity I wrote to the  
proprietors of the remedy asking for infor-  
mation as to what the tablets contained,  
and they replied that the principal ingre-  
dients were aseptic pepsin (government  
test), malt diastase and other natural di-  
gestives, which digest food regardless of  
the condition of the stomach."

The root of the matter is this: The di-  
gestive elements contained in Stuart's  
Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food,  
give the overworked stomach a chance to  
recuperate and the nerves and whole system  
receive the nourishment which can only  
come from food; stimulants and nerve  
tonics never give real strength; they give  
a fictitious strength, invariably followed  
by reaction. Every drop of blood, every  
nerve and tissue is manufactured from our  
daily food, and if you can insure its prompt  
action and complete digestion by the regu-  
lar use of so good and wholesome a reme-  
dy as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, you  
will have no need of nerve tonics and  
sanitariums.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets  
have been in the market only a few years,  
yet probably every druggist in the United  
States, Canada and Great Britain now sells  
them and considers them the most popular  
and successful of any preparation for  
stomach trouble.



SAVE YOUR  
HAIR

A trial package of a new  
and wonderful remedy  
mailed free to convince  
people it actually grows  
hair, stops hair falling out,  
removes dandruff and  
quickly restores luxuriant  
growth to shining scalps,  
eyebrows and eyelashes. Send your name and address  
to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 2635 Foso Bldg.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio, for a Free trial package, enclos-  
ing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage. Write to-day.

FREE Any one can get this handsome  
SOLID GOLD finished  
WATCH hunting case, stem  
winder and setter,  
and other valuable presents, as per  
catalogue, by selling our fine jew-  
elry. Don't send us a cent,  
order today and we will trust  
you with 12 of our fast-selling  
novelties, sell them at 10 cents  
each and return to us the  
\$1.20 which you will receive  
from their sale and we will  
send you a beautiful Solid  
Gold finished Watch-Chain  
and Charm the same day that  
money is received. Address,  
AMERICAN JEWELRY CO.,  
Dept. 155 New Haven, Conn.

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and Bladder Disease at Home

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn., (The  
Clothier) says, if any suffering man or woman will  
send him their address he will, without any charge  
whatever, direct them to the perfect cure he so suc-  
cessfully used. He is sure any interested person  
must greatly appreciate this free information which  
he is positive will result in their permanent restora-  
tion to vigorous health.

MYSELF CURED I will gladly inform  
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COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM  
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RED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE.  
Dr. F. A. May, Bloomington, Ill.



## The Wonders of the Sky-Scraper

By CORYDON T. PURDY

I WELL remember how New York looked the first time I visited the city, some thirty years ago. I hastened forward on the ferry-boat, and gazed eagerly at the scene. The low-lying roofs formed a sky-line almost as level and uniform as the water in the bay, and unbroken except by Trinity Church spire and a few other projecting points. The individuality of the buildings was lost, as are the trees of a forest on a distant shore. Now all this is changed. Massive structures many stories high loom up above the old roof-line in all parts of the city, while they are bundled so solidly together at the lower end of the island that an entirely new sky-line has been formed high above the old one. On a clear day I can pick out and identify some of these great buildings with the naked eye from my home in the Jersey hills, fifteen miles away.

These great buildings are the product of a new era in architecture. They have all been constructed during the past fifteen years, and mostly during the past ten years. They are distinctly American. There are probably no important features in their construction that have not been employed separately at earlier dates and in other countries, but it remained for Americans in this present generation to put together its various features, to formulate them as a distinct method, and to show its superiority over older methods by its wide adaptation in many cities.

In generations past the details of the construction of a building, the character and size of the materials used, and the exact way in which they were put together, were to a great extent fixed by precedent, and copied from one building to another. In steel-constructed buildings all this is changed. Constructive problems have become susceptible of calculation and definite determination. The strength of steel and iron can be measured, and the effect of the weights which they carry can be figured. It follows, therefore, that every part of a steel frame can be made just strong enough to carry its load. To make it smaller would be criminal, to make it larger would be wasteful; therefore it is necessary to make it just right. This development has gone on hand in hand with the extension of the steel frame, each step bringing with it new problems and added labor. A generation ago an architect himself could do all the work required, if necessary, but now he must surround himself with specialists in different departments. He must, more than ever, be a student of affairs. If he is to design a store, he must master the necessities of that business; and in these days of great department stores that means much.

The artistic treatment of his problem often makes the greatest demand upon him, and it should never be slighted. Then there is the heating, the ventilation, the electric lighting, the sanitation, the elevators and the power-plant all calling for technical knowledge. The more ordinary work in the finish of the building must also have special care; for the larger the building, the more important it is sure to be. The interior wood-finishing, plastering, marble-work, tile-work and ornamental-metal work must all be planned and specified and shown by drawings.

The foundations of these modern buildings, although made in various ways, are always scientifically planned. Until recently architects depended largely upon their experience and judgment; now well-established laws of mechanics control the designs, and the correctness of their application is the chief concern. The weight of every part of a building is figured, and whatever kind of foundation is used, it is calculated and proportioned to the weights it has to

carry. Of course, as the size and cost of great buildings have increased, the importance of having good foundations has also increased. A fault in the superstructure might be remedied, but a mistake in the foundation is ordinarily irreparable. For this reason the methods that are most certain to be enduring and unchanging are preferred to others less certain in these respects, though the additional cost is often very great. The first high building erected in Chicago was carried on foundations made of steel and concrete spread out over a rather soft



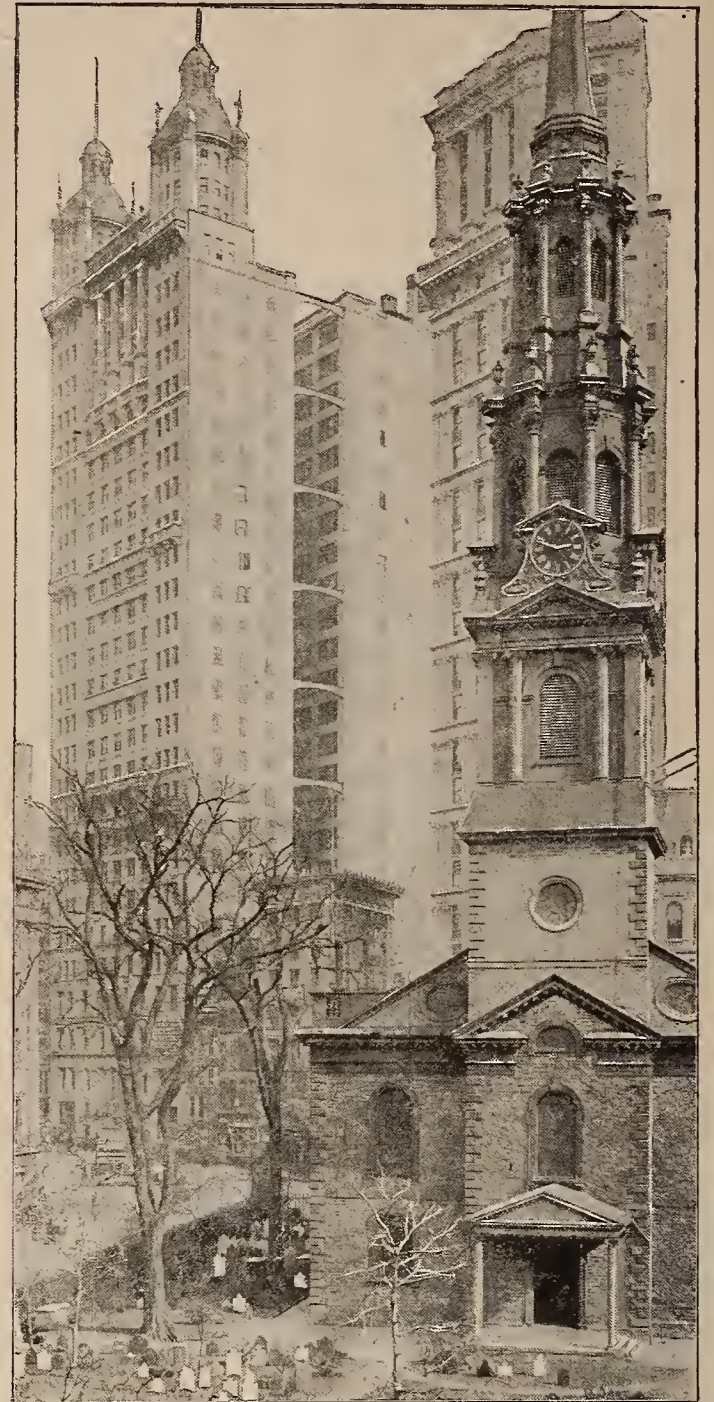
THE PROPOSED FORTY-FIVE-STORY MUNICIPAL BUILDING,  
NEW YORK CITY

When Completed This Will Be by Far the Tallest and Most Impressive Building in the World



THE FLATIRON BUILDING

The Grand Campanile Facing Madison Square, New York City, Considered the Most Wonderful Example of Sky-Scraper Buildings



THE OLD AND THE NEW

St. Paul's Church, Where Washington Used to Worship, at the Right; at the Left the Thirty-Two-Story Park Row Building, the Highest in New York; in the Middle an Ordinary Eight-Story Building

bed of clay. At first it seemed as though this material, within a small limit, was incompressible, but time has shown that this is not true. Many of these earlier buildings have settled materially, but very few of them have been really injured by this settlement. It is always better that a large building should stay exactly where it is put, and now all the best buildings in that city are built on piers of concrete extending down eighty feet or more below the street to the rock level. Open wells are dug in this clay, through which material water scarcely penetrates. The sides of these wells are supported by wooden staves and iron rings as the work progresses, and when the bottom is

reached, the holes are filled with the concrete up to the bottom of the steel columns.

In New York the ground varies greatly. In some places the rock formation comes so closely to the surface that the steel columns can be started immediately upon the rock; in other places, and particularly at the lower end of the island, the rock bottom is covered with silt and quicksand forty to seventy feet

below the street. This material is so fine that it flows freely with water, even for considerable distances. The construction of foundations in such places is therefore a work of great difficulty, and of considerable danger to all surrounding property that is not founded on rock. Compressed air is generally used to make the excavation through such material and to hold the water in check. A chamber is constructed of iron or wood the size of the pier, and closed on all sides except the bottom. The compressed air in the chamber prevents the water from coming in, and as the men excavate the material from the bottom of the chamber, which is comparatively dry, the chamber itself gradually sinks until it rests on the solid rock. In the meantime the pier above the chamber has been built, and when the chamber and the entranceway to it have been filled with concrete, the work is completed.

Floors are mostly made of hollow blocks of burned clay material. These are laid in flat arches between the steel beams, plastered on the bottom for the ceiling of the rooms below, and covered on the top with concrete, in which is bedded the wood or tile flooring.

Partition walls are likewise made in different ways and of different materials. They do not need to be strong to carry loads, for they have none to carry, but they should have considerable lateral strength, so that in case of accident or fire they cannot be broken down.

The interior finish of very high buildings ought to be made of materials that will not burn, in case a fire should occur, and a few of the best modern buildings are being made in that way.

The modern high building is really a monument to the commercial activity of the present generation. Some of them, costing millions of dollars, are as beautiful as marble and bronze and mahogany can make them. Within their walls commerce is planned and directed. Within a single building is the life of a city. In the biggest of the office-buildings the business man finds everything that will add to his comfort, convenience, and even luxury. His chief object is to save time, and he is usually able to do this in these buildings. He buys his morning paper at a news-stand in the corridor; he has his boots polished by a man who goes the rounds; an excellent restaurant in the basement or at the top of the building provides all that he wants in the way of good eating; telephone and telegraph are at his elbow; if he wishes to send a box of flowers or bonbons to his wife or his sweetheart, there are a florist and a confectioner to meet his wants.



# Perfect Patterns for 10 Cents

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Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece

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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape-measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

Patterns 10 cents each, or three for 25 cents. Postage one cent EXTRA on skirt, tea-gown and other heavy patterns.

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No. 428.—TOURIST COAT. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



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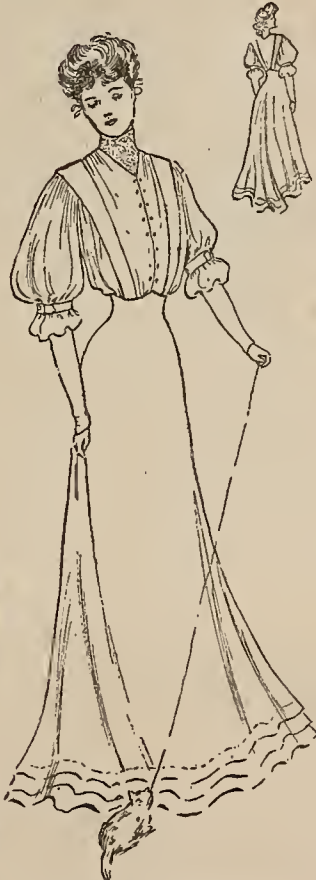
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No. 426.—COAT WITH DEEP CAPE. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust. No. 427.—SEVEN-GORED SKIRT WITH FLOUNCE. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 2029.—DOLLS' DRESS. 10 cents. Sizes, 12 and 18 inches.

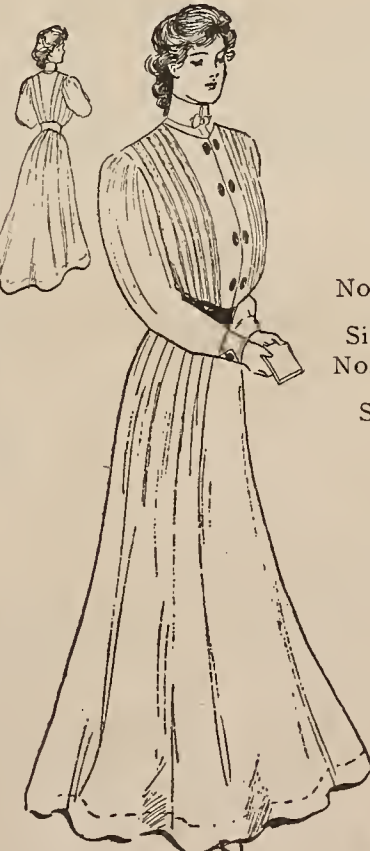


No. 433.—WAIST WITH DUCHESS CLOSING. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

No. 434.—SUSPENDER SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 430.—TUCKED BLOUSE. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



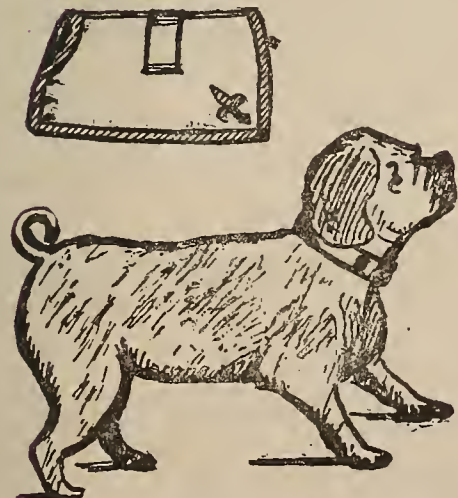
No. 431.—BOX-PLAIED SHIRT-WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

No. 432.—BOX-PLAIED SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 422.—LONG TAILOR-MADE COAT. 10 cents. Sizes, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

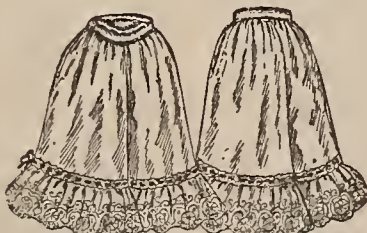
No. 423.—CIRCULAR-FLOUNCE SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 2030.—DOGS' BLANKET AND TOY DOG. Price for both, 10 cents. One size only.



No. 67.—COZY NIGHTGOWN. 10 cents. One size, six months.



No. 2019.—LADIES' CLOSED DRAWERS. 10 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



No. 2031.—ELEPHANT AND HORSE. Price for both, 10 cents. One size only.

Ask for Our New Fall and Winter Pattern Catalogue. We Send it FREE. Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio



# Christmas

## FARM AND FIRESIDE



Santa "Caught in the Act"

# FREE FREE

with the Christmas Number of Farm and Fireside  
which is the December 15th issue

In addition to the thirty-two large pages, with all the regular farm and special departments and grand holiday features in this number, there will also be given away

## A Grand and Beautiful Picture

in many rich colors, entitled

### "Christmas Joy"

which will be printed on fine art paper and inserted loose in every copy of FARM AND FIRESIDE as an art supplement.

### Has Your Subscription Expired?

There will be a great and unusual demand for this big special issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE and Art Supplement, and although we will print from 350,000 to 400,000 copies, the supply will not permit of sending it to those whose subscriptions have expired.

If your time is out, you can only be sure of receiving a copy with Art Supplement by promptly renewing; therefore examine the little yellow address label on this copy, and if your time is out send in the money at once for another year, and you will be sure to receive this big special number, otherwise you will not get it.

## The Free Art Supplement

that goes with the December 15th issue

is entitled "Christmas Joy." It is a royally rich and beautiful Christmas picture, reproduced in many brilliant colors, printed on fine art paper, and about the same size as a regular page of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and inserted loose, so that it is readily removed. The happiness and joy depicted in the faces which make up this charming work of art thrills you with the true spirit of the glorious Christmas season, and makes us all feel that the greatest happiness that we can gain is by doing our utmost to make others happy. Don't miss this big special Christmas number, with this beautiful free art supplement. The picture alone is worth the price of a full year's subscription. Don't miss it. Of course you will if your subscription has expired and you do not renew it promptly.

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

# Greeting:

To our friends who have worked so loyally for us during the past year our thanks are due, and we take pleasure in presenting to you, on the following pages, a most attractive array of new, useful and beautiful Premiums and some remarkable offers for the coming year. Read every offer. Just as heretofore, every article is absolutely guaranteed by the manufacturers to be exactly as represented and to give perfect satisfaction.

### The Subscription Price

The regular subscription price of FARM AND FIRESIDE is 25 cents for one year, which applies to new subscriptions and renewals alike. A three-year subscription at 50 cents counts as one in a club.

### One Year Free

We will send FARM AND FIRESIDE one year free for two new yearly subscriptions at 25 cents a year. In this case no commission is allowed, as the subscription itself is the commission.

### If Working for a Premium

which requires several subscriptions, and you cannot obtain them all at once, send a few at a time, that there may be no delay in the mailing of papers, and write on your list, "Add to my club-list."

### No Premium Allowed on Your Own Subscription

We give no premium to the subscriber who pays only 25 cents for a single yearly subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE. We advertise premiums that are given to the subscriber only when he pays the price advertised, which is *more* than 25 cents; and when the subscriber pays this advertised price to the club-raiser, the name can count in a club.

Premiums offered together with a subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE at a price which is *more* than 25 cents are given to any one who accepts the offer, and sends the price either direct to FARM AND FIRESIDE or gives it to a club-raiser.

### Agent's Cash Commission

If you prefer a cash commission instead of a premium, it will be allowed you. Our cash commission is 10 cents on yearly subscriptions. This does not apply to your own subscription, unless the latter is sent in by you with one or more others, in which case it is allowable.

### How to Get Up a Club

By simply showing the paper many can obtain a good-sized club, although the best results are obtained by having a few sample copies, and making a thorough, systematic canvass. All should therefore send for sample copies, which we furnish free, together with subscription blanks, addressed envelopes, etc. While waiting for sample copies you can gain time by beginning at once with your own copy of the paper. Show it to your friends and neighbors, tell them how much you think of it, and ask them to subscribe.

If they are not interested when you first call, leave a sample copy of the paper for them to read, and call again. Do something to get them interested. You must try to think up ways of your own to meet the arguments that are presented to you.

**A Million and a Half Readers.** FARM AND FIRESIDE has 350,000 subscribers, and 1,800,000 readers; make that a strong point, which proves beyond a doubt the popularity and true worth of the paper.

**Be sure you know the name** of the person on whom you call. You can find it out from their neighbor, who was the last person on whom you called, by asking them their next-door neighbor's name.

**Be Polite.** Above all, be pleasant and polite. That is one of the strong points of the successful salesman, and makes friends and wins business for you.

**Farm and Fireside.** In looking for subscribers for this paper, attend sales, farmers' meetings, farmers' institutes, fairs, and every place where you can find farmers gathered. Watch for them when they come into town; be on the lookout for them all the time, and success is yours.

**Among Your Acquaintances.** Canvass them first, and it will help you get started. Your friends will no doubt subscribe with you, and their signatures will help you get others.

**No Money.** If they tell you they don't have the money, tell them to let you have their name to show and help you, and you will call for the money later. Then make a back call for the money, but never send in a name without the subscription price. By getting the name first and the money later will often get a subscription that you could not get any other way.

### To Canadian Subscribers

The postal treaty between the United States and Canada enables us to fill the orders of our Canadian subscribers on equal terms with those in the states, but any matter that is subject to duty will of course be payable by the receiver. Nearly all the articles in this list, however, will go without duty.

### We Prepay Postage

on all premiums sent by mail. All orders sent by express or freight at receiver's expense, which in nearly every case is light. When ordering, give express address if different from post-office.

### How to Send Money

**YOU MAY SEND MONEY AT OUR RISK** by any of the following ways: **Post-office Money-order**, which costs three cents for two dollars and fifty cents or less, and five cents for five dollars; or by **Express Money-order** or **New York Bank Draft** or by **Registered Letter**, which costs eight cents. *Do not send personal checks*, but take your check to your bank, and in return for it get a draft on New York, Chicago or some large city.

**MONEY AT SENDER'S RISK**—In the vast majority of cases **Coin** or **Postage-stamps** can be sent safely by mail, but we will not be responsible when they are sent, because many people claim to send them when they do not.

**Postage-stamps**—Clean postage-stamps will be accepted if for every twenty-five cents' worth a one-cent stamp extra is added, because we must sell stamps at a loss.

**Coin**—When our coin-card is not used, silver must be well wrapped, so as not to wear a hole through the envelope. When *more* than 60 cents in silver is inclosed, two two-cent stamps are required on the letter.

**In Renewing** please spell the name as it now appears on the yellow label. A change in the date on the yellow label is a receipt for a year's subscription. The change in the date will not appear on the yellow label for about six weeks after the order is received.

**A Final Word** Everything advertised in the following pages is guaranteed by the manufacturers. **You will do well to preserve this copy, and lay it away in a safe place for future reference.** In ordering goods, **do not cut the paper**; merely give the number and the name of the article or articles desired. Be sure to always give your name and address in full whenever you write.

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio



## Complete Assortment of Fine Needles

### Decorated Needle-Case

Every woman will appreciate this useful and handsome article. The case is **handsomely decorated in colors.**

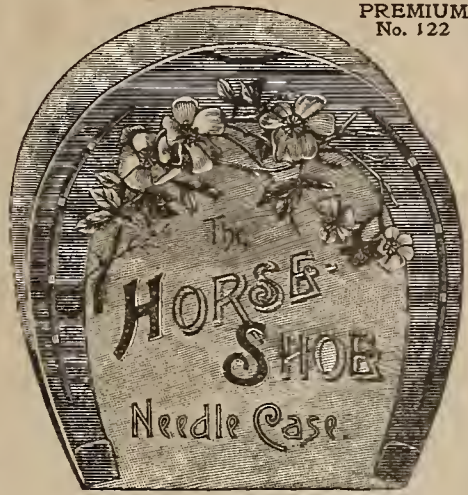
Its general shape is that of a horseshoe, hinged at the base of the shoe. The back also has a design in colors. Open, this case measures 9 inches long by 4 1/2 inches wide.

On one side there are four needle-pockets, containing sizes 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of the finest imported needles. On the other side is an assortment of fifteen fancy needles, including a square-end bodkin 2 3/4 inches long, two large darning-needles, each about two inches long, and twelve fancy large and small eyed needles. All of these needles are Sharp's Best Ellipse Silver-Eyed. The eye is so shaped as to be threaded with the greatest ease; has no sharp edge to cut the thread. Another valuable feature is a groove shape given to the end of each needle at the eye, so that the thread will follow the needle through any cloth, heavy or light, without the slightest strain. Sent prepaid.

The Needles and Needle-Case will be given **FREE** to any one for a club of **TWO** yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

The Needles and Needle-Case, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only **40 cents.**

*(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)*

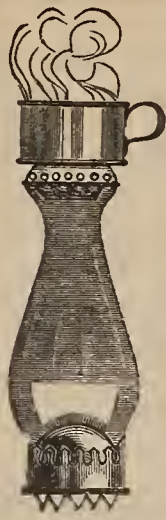


Outside View of Needle-Case  
Very much reduced in size.

PREMIUM No. 122

## Lamp-Chimney Stove

PREMIUM No. 823



Invaluable for its convenience and economy. Made of bright brass, compact and ornamental.

To heat curling-iron, use as shown in cut, and the handle of the curler will be thoroughly protected from the heat. To heat water, use as shown in cut. One of the most economical and useful household articles ever offered to the public. Indispensable in the sick-room. Heats water for shaving in a jiffy. Doesn't smoke the cup. Sent prepaid.

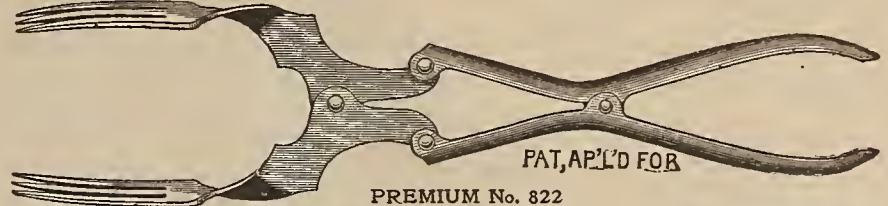
This Lamp-Chimney Stove will be given **FREE** to any one for a club of **TWO** yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Lamp-Chimney Stove, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only **40 cents.**

*(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)*



## Marvelous Duplex Fork



PAT. APPL'D FOR

PREMIUM No. 822

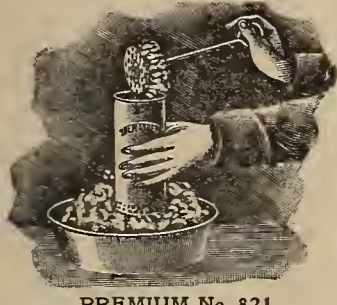
Just what is wanted for handling boiled or baked potatoes, boiled eggs, baked apples, hot biscuits, doughnuts or fried cakes. The forks are always open and ready for use, and by a slight pressure on the handles anything can be easily taken hold of without fear of breaking or crushing, and without burning your hands. The forks being plated require no scouring. When once used they become an indispensable article. Sent prepaid.

This Marvelous Duplex Fork will be given **FREE** to any one for a club of **TWO** yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Marvelous Duplex Fork, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only **40 cents.**

*(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)*

## New Wonder Egg-Beater



PREMIUM No. 821

A marvelous new invention, three times as fast and easy as any other egg-beater or cream- whip ever invented. At the same time it is so simple that it cannot possibly, by any chance, get out of order. Another point of greatest excellence is that it can be cleaned thoroughly in an instant, for there are no bearings or wheels in which the material to be beaten can collect. It operates simply and easily, and is the **MOST RAPID BEATER** or whip known. It does not require to be held hard against the bottom of the dish, thus running any risk of breaking glass or china. There are no parts about the beater that can break. It is made of the most durable material, and has no glass parts whatever. Sent prepaid.

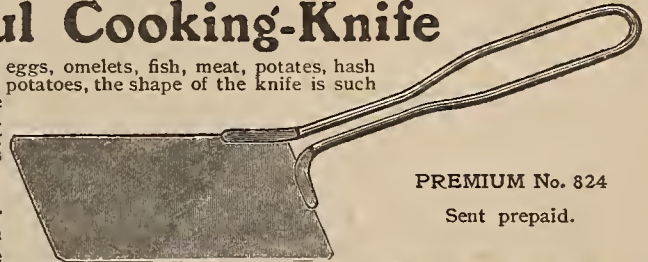
This New Wonder Egg-Beater will be given **FREE** to any one for a club of **TWO** yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This New Wonder Egg-Beater, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only **40 cents.**

*(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)*

## Useful Cooking-Knife

For turning pancakes, eggs, omelets, fish, meat, potatoes, hash or croquettes. In warming potatoes, the shape of the knife is such that the work can be done in less time than with a table-knife, as a cutting edge four inches long is brought into use.



PREMIUM No. 824

Sent prepaid.

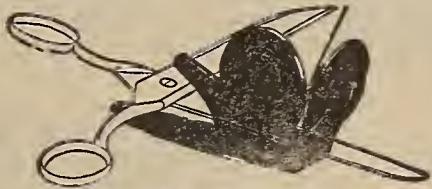
This Useful Cooking-Knife will be given **FREE** to any one for a club of **TWO** yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Useful Cooking-Knife, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only **40 cents.**

*(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)*

## Perfect Knife and Scissors Sharpener

The most ingenious and effective sharpener for both knives and scissors ever made. The sharpening surface is furnished by two disks, which are so fastened that they can be turned when their edges are worn down. In this way the sharpener will last many years. These disks are tempered steel, especially made for putting a keen, smooth edge on knife or scissors. In sharpening scissors the blade is laid flat, inner side down, on the projection next to the left-hand disk, as shown in the illustration, and is drawn toward the point. In sharpening a knife, the blade is drawn through, edge down, at the place where the two disks meet. This is a perfect sharpener. It will save its cost many times over every year. You can keep your knives and scissors in fine edge all the time at the cost of only a moment's labor. Sent prepaid.



PREMIUM No. 672

This Perfect Knife and Scissors Sharpener will be given **FREE** to any one for a club of **TWO** yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Perfect Knife and Scissors Sharpener, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only **40 cents.**

*(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)*

PREMIUM No. 825

## The Quick Parer and Corer



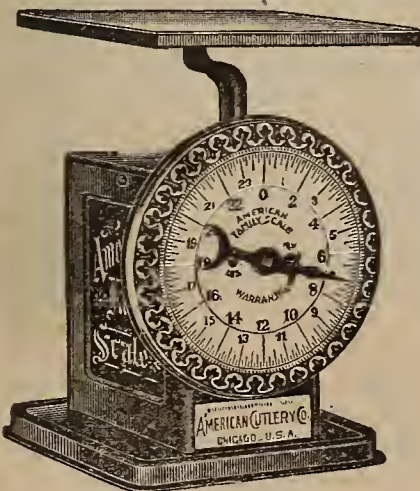
This article will be used many times a day on account of its great value in saving the vegetable, and also time. It does the work very rapidly. Every one warranted to be fine steel, and tinned so they won't rust. Sent prepaid.

This Quick Parer and Corer will be given **FREE** to any one for a club of **TWO** yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Quick Parer and Corer, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only **40 cents.**

*(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)*

## Family Scale



PREMIUM No. 486

A scale without weights. Never the worry and bother of hunting for a mislaid weight. Always ready instantly to weigh your provisions, your groceries or anything about your house. The scale is constructed entirely of steel, with enameled dial. It weighs by ounces up to twenty-four pounds. It is perfectly simple in construction, nothing to get out of order. Whether you buy or sell, it is indispensable, a reliable, ever-ready friend that you ought not to be without.

Shipping-weight about eight pounds. Receiver pays express.

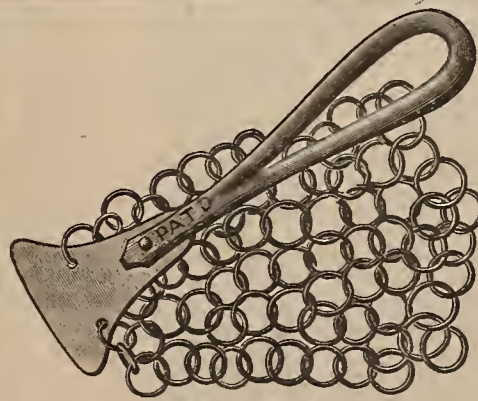
This Family Scale will be given **FREE** to any one for a club of **TEN** yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Family Scale, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only **\$1.25.**

*(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)*

## Sensible Cleaner

For Pots, Pans, etc. Cleans Perfectly.



PREMIUM No. 826

Large two-ring wire cloth with iron handle and steel scraper, making it doubly effective. No family should be without one. Does its work quickly and effectively, scouring and cleaning the bottom of the pot or pan in a manner that gives delight and satisfaction, keeping the hands out of the soap and water, which chafes and ruins the skin of the hand. Saves your finger-nails, too. The most-wanted kitchen utensil manufactured. Sent prepaid.

This Sensible Cleaner will be given **FREE** to any one for a club of **TWO** yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Sensible Cleaner, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only **40 cents.**

*(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)*



# The Grandest Pictures

Ever Published at Popular Prices.  
All Pictures Are 20 by 25 Inches  
and can be hung without framing if so desired.

The pictures here offered are conceded to be the most popular and most beautiful series of reproductions of great paintings ever made. By means of them lovers of the beautiful are enabled to have in their homes and enjoy famous works of art which have stood the test of time and found a permanent place in popular favor. Every home needs something of the kind. They need not be expensive, but they must be artistic.

## Quality

The pictures have been selected with the greatest care, keeping in mind that they should be artistic, pleasing and inspiring. As such they will be ornamental, of the greatest artistic helpfulness and an influence for good, and fit to adorn any home in the land.

## Merit

These are accurate reproductions of very expensive engravings, and can be distinguished from the originals only by experts. Many competent judges pronounce these the most desirable substitutes that were ever offered for these expensive engravings.

The reduced illustrations shown here can convey no adequate idea of the size, beauty and elegance of the pictures. ❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖

Heretofore the price of such pictures has been so high that but few could afford to own them. We now remove this difficulty. Having gone to great expense to prepare for the production of these grand pictures, we are offering them at astonishingly low prices, and on terms heretofore unknown, as we want all our subscribers to feel that they are being well treated, and we kindly ask you to accept at once our liberal offers.

## Style

These pictures are reproduced in the very LATEST style. They are not cheap chromos or attempts at color reproduction, which usually bear no resemblance to the originals. In an artistic way every line and shadow of the originals is preserved.

## Size

These pictures, including the margins, are twenty by twenty-five inches in size—five hundred square inches. They are sufficiently large to preserve all the delicate effects of the originals. Without the margins they measure about sixteen by twenty inches.

The pictures are on the very finest picture-paper, ivory-finished, heavy weight, and in every way suitable for framing. ❖❖❖



No. 785  
PHARAOH'S HORSES  
Reduced Illustration.



No. 795 WATERFALL BY MOONLIGHT Size 20 by 25 inches.  
Reduced Illustration.



No. 806 ST. CECILIA Size 20 by 25 inches  
Reduced Illustration.

## Choose From This List

NO.	NAMES OF ARTISTS
801	SUNSHINE AND SHADOW . . . Stone
805	I AM LORD OF ALL I SURVEY Cleminson
789	DEFIANCE, or STAG AT BAY Landseer
804	AN IMPUDENT PUPPY . . . Noble
803	GRACE DARLING AND HER FATHER . . . Carmichael
806	ST. CECILIA . . . Nanjok
785	PHARAOH'S HORSES . . . Herring
795	WATERFALL BY MOONLIGHT . Rieger
794	CAN'T YOU TALK . . . Holmes
790	KISS ME (Child and Dogs) . . Holmes
796	THE HORSE FAIR . . . Bonheur
783	AFFECTION . . . Holmes
786	QUEEN OF FLOWERS . . . Lefler
787	AFTER WORK . . . Holmes
797	WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE . . . Leutze
798	THE WOODLAND MOTHER . . Carter
799	THE STRAW YARD . . . Herring
800	IN MEMORIAM . . . Edwards
791	THE LITTLE SHEPHERDESS . Koller
792	PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON . Stuart
793	THE FINDING OF MOSES . . Schopin
788	CHRIST BEFORE PILATE . Munkacsy
784	IMMACULATE CONCEPTION . Murillo

Any THREE of these pictures will be given FREE to any one for a club of TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year. FIVE pictures for a club of THREE. EIGHT pictures for a club of FIVE.

Two pictures, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only 40 cents.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

ADDRESS FARM AND FIRESIDE SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



## Vienna Art-Plate Clock

The Size of a Plate and an Excellent Timekeeper.  
It Will Stand on a Mantel or Table.



A REDUCED ILLUSTRATION  
PREMIUM No. 837

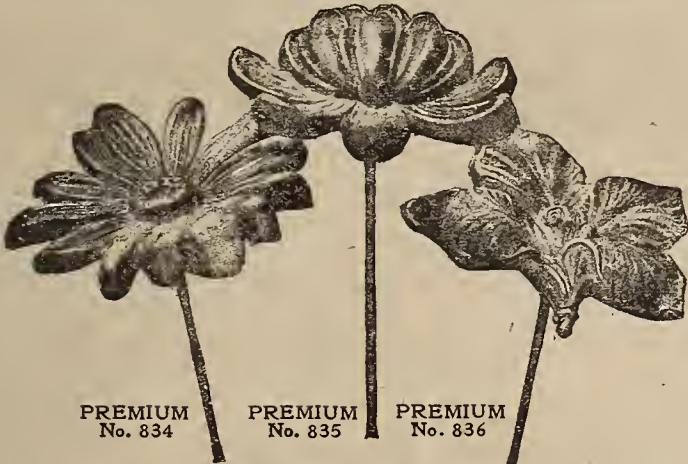
This is, perhaps, the newest and most original thing in clocks ever offered to our subscribers. It is a good timekeeper. The dial is beautifully lithographed in the center of the plate, and the complete decoration is in several colors. It is surely a handsome and useful article, and will adorn any mantel or stand beautifully. It is fully guaranteed as represented, and is sure to more than please every one that receives it. The plate is ten inches in diameter. Sent prepaid.

This Vienna Art-Plate Clock will be given FREE to any one for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Vienna Art-Plate Clock, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.50.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

## Elegant New Hat-Pins



PREMIUM No. 834

PREMIUM No. 835

PREMIUM No. 836

Every lady in the land, young or old, rich or poor, must have hat-pins. They are almost as essential as the hat itself. They are very neat, pretty and stylish, of fine quality, and we guarantee them to give entire satisfaction. There is nothing about them to tarnish or wear out, for nothing is more durable than sterling silver, hence the pins will last a lifetime unless broken. Sterling-silver hat-pins are about as nice as any lady needs to ask for, and we strongly recommend this useful and meritorious premium, and shall be pleased to see it largely chosen. We regard this as one of the most meritorious premiums we offer upon corresponding terms.

Any one of these Elegant New Hat-Pins will be given FREE to any one for a club of FOUR yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

Any one of these Elegant New Hat-Pins, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only 60 cents.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

## New Tape-Measure

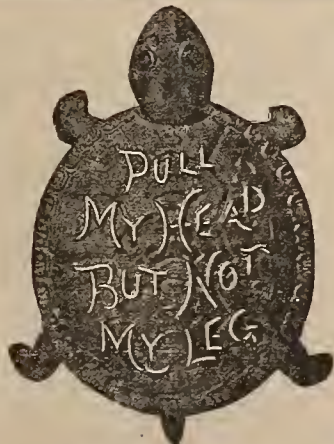
Sterling Silver

There is nothing more useful about the house than a tape-measure, as there is some occasion for its use almost every day. The one offered here is something entirely new and original in design and never before offered by any one. It is sterling silver, and the tape is thirty-six inches long. Sent prepaid.

This New Tape-Measure will be given FREE to any one for a club of FOUR yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This New Tape-Measure, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only 60 cents.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)



PREMIUM No. 833

## Silver Match-Safe

PREMIUM No. 831

This match-safe is made of sterling silver in every part, guaranteed 925-1000 fine. It is well made and finely finished, of a richly ornamental pattern, burnished over the entire outer surface, and presents a very neat and really elegant appearance. It is something that any gentleman would appreciate and prize, and we question if anything could be secured upon corresponding terms that would prove more acceptable. It is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction in every case. Sent prepaid.

This Silver Match-Safe will be given FREE to any one for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Silver Match-Safe, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.50.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)



## A Silver-Backed Comb



PREMIUM No. 832

This very handsome and substantial ladies' comb is made of celluloid, imitation of tortoise-shell, and it is an excellent imitation of a genuine tortoise-shell comb. The top is of sterling silver, guaranteed 925-1000 fine, of elaborate and very attractive design and workmanship. The comb is seven and one half inches long and nearly one and one half inches high, heavy, substantial and very handsome. Our illustration is a good representation upon a scale considerably reduced in size. This is a very useful and desirable premium, and one that we can recommend in the strongest terms. We would suggest it as most desirable for a Christmas or birthday present to a lady. It is guaranteed as represented and to give perfect satisfaction. Sent prepaid.

This Silver-Backed Comb will be given FREE to any one for a club of FOUR yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Silver-Backed Comb, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only 60 cents.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

## Solid-Silver Thimble

with Gold Band  
A BIG VALUE



PREMIUM No. 683

This is a more attractive and prettier thimble than any we have ever offered before. It is made of solid sterling silver, is carefully finished, and is of good, heavy weight. The embossed band around the base is heavily gold-plated, giving the thimble an unusually rich appearance. It can be furnished in any size; state which size you want. Sent prepaid.

This Solid-Silver Thimble will be given FREE to any one for a club of FOUR yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Solid-Silver Thimble, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only 75 cents.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

## A NECESSITY Hot-Water Bottle

A hot-water bottle has come to be recognized as a necessity in every home, as there is nothing that will satisfactorily take its place in cases where hot applications are required. It is also as much of a luxury as a necessity, and will be appreciated for the many and varied uses to which it may be applied.

This hot-water bottle is of the well-known Good-year make, so that the quality is absolutely guaranteed. Not only this, but it is extra-large size, being a three-quart bottle, and not the two-quart size commonly offered. Sent prepaid.

This Hot-Water Bottle will be given FREE to any one for a club of SIX yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

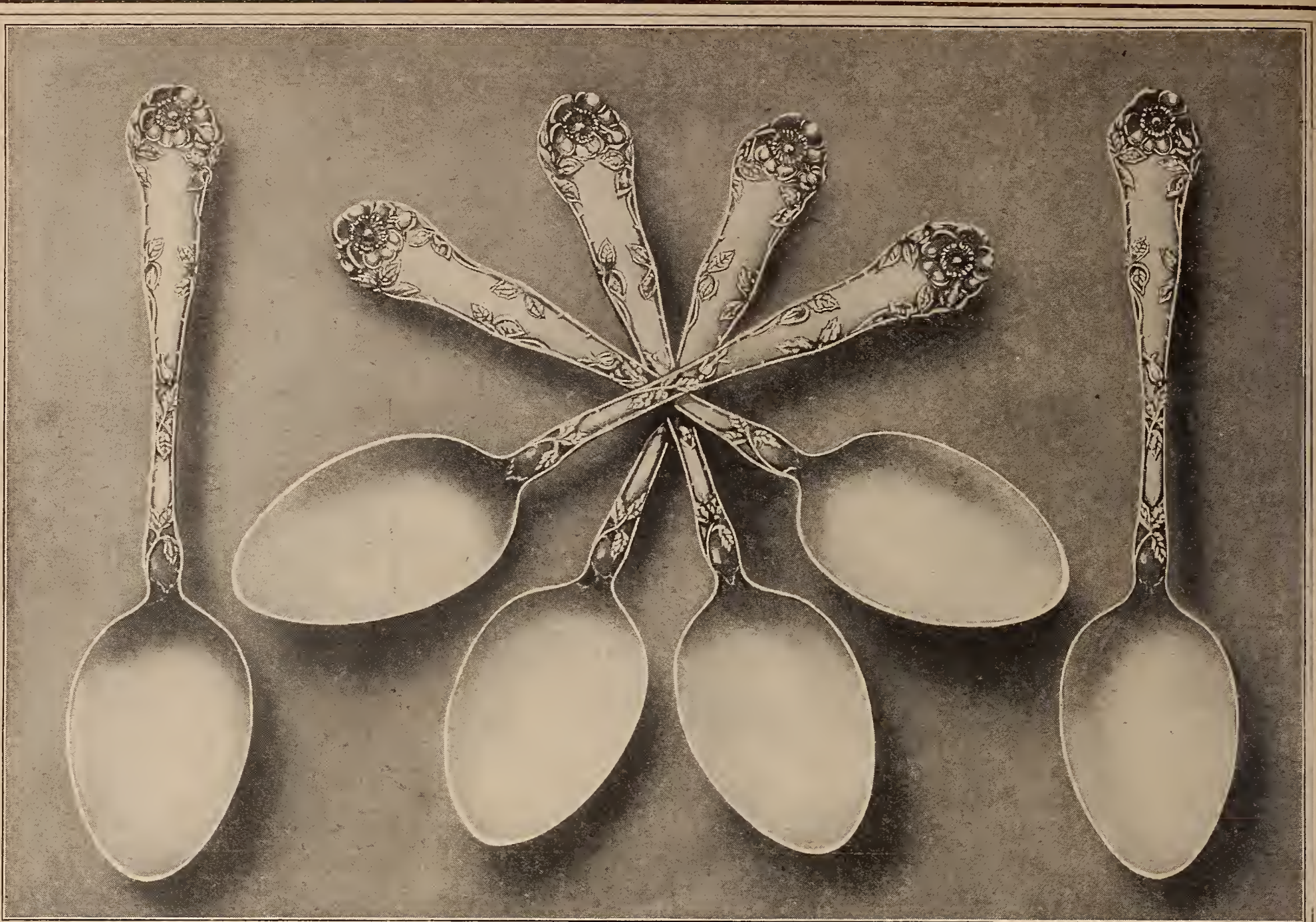
This Hot-Water Bottle, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)



PREMIUM No. 274





# FINE SILVER TABLEWARE

Every Article Warranted for Ten Years

TEASPOONS  
DESSERT-SPOONS  
TABLESPOONS

TABLE FORKS AND KNIVES  
DESSERT-FORKS  
COLD-MEAT FORKS

BUTTER-KNIVES  
GRAVY-LADLES  
BERRY-SPOONS

## "Wild Rose"—A Sterling-Silver Design

The primary feature of this pattern, which we are now offering for the first time, is its extreme beauty of design. The great popularity of a floral pattern in the French gray finish among the users of high-grade silverware is well known, but the serious error of most manufacturers has been in seeking after ornamentation at the expense of simplicity and a natural design. Since the production of this pattern there has been established a reputation for artistic designs which has placed these goods in a class by themselves. Appreciating the fact that the American housewife to-day makes style the very first consideration in selecting goods for her home, we have met this demand by giving the very utmost attention to the artistic side of this silverware, for true art is the prime requisite in creating anything stylish or of lasting beauty.

We believe there has been nothing created in the line of silverware heretofore that surpasses this design in real beauty. It requires an expert to tell the

difference between these spoons and the regular sterling ware that costs seven dollars and fifty cents for a set of six spoons. This ware is absolutely guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear and give perfect satisfaction under ordinary circumstances for a period of ten years, and any defect within that time will be made good.

Now, in this latest pattern, the "Wild Rose," we feel that we have something even more beautiful than any designs yet offered at such low prices. It has met with the most enthusiastic praise from expert judges, being pronounced equal to the best sterling in artistic design and the working out of a unitary conception. In it you have a representation of the growing wild rose carried out to the minutest detail, with back design to match the face, and the whole effect is that of the very best sterling silver, and we feel sure that you will say it is the handsomest you ever saw. Sent prepaid.

### LIST OF ARTICLES AND PRICES

#### Silverware Given for Securing Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Fireside

- Set of Six Teaspoons given for a club of SIX yearly subscriptions
- Set of Six Forks given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
- Set of Six Tablespoons given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
- Set of Six Table-Knives given for a club of FIFTEEN yearly subscriptions
- Set of Six Dessert-Spoons given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
- Set of Six Sugar-Spoons given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
- Set of Six Dessert-Forks given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
- One Cold-Meat Fork given for a club of SIX yearly subscriptions
- One Berry-Spoon given for a club of SIX yearly subscriptions
- One Gravy-Ladle given for a club of SIX yearly subscriptions
- Set of Six Butter-Knives given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions

(All silverware is sent charges prepaid by us.)

#### We Will Send Farm and Fireside One Year and the Silverware at These Prices

- Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Teaspoons for . . . \$1.00
- Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Forks for . . . 1.50
- Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Tablespoons for . . . 1.50
- Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Table-Knives for . . . 2.00
- Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Dessert-Spoons for . . . 1.50
- Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Sugar-Spoons for . . . 1.50
- Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Dessert-Forks for . . . 1.50
- Farm and Fireside One Year and a Cold-Meat Fork for . . . .75
- Farm and Fireside One Year and a Berry-Spoon for . . . .75
- Farm and Fireside One Year and a Gravy-Ladle for . . . .75
- Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Butter-Knives for . . . 1.50

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

ADDRESS FARM AND FIRESIDE SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



### Beautiful Silver Tea-Set

PREMIUM No. 303



Of all the many handsome articles that manufacturers have produced for the dinner-table there is none that excels this beautiful tea-set. Not only is the design artistic and new, but the details of finish and decoration are in keeping. There are four pieces in the set—tea-pot, cream-pitcher, spoon-holder and sugar-bowl. The tea-pot is seven inches high; the sugar-bowl is six and one half inches high, and the spoon-holder and cream-pitcher are each four and one half inches high. These pieces are of the best quadruple-plate silver on a body of pure white metal. The set comes either burnished or satin-finished. You may have either style you wish. Always state your choice. Both of the open pieces—the spoon-holder and cream-pitcher—are lined with pure gold bullion. The set is sent securely packed, all delivery charges prepaid by us. In ordering, give both express-office and post-office. Order the complete set as No. 303. Order individual pieces below by their numbers. Sent prepaid.

This Beautiful Silver Tea-Set will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIFTY yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Beautiful Silver Tea-Set, and Farm and Fireside FIVE years, sent to any address for only \$7.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

#### If You Want Individual Pieces

The Tea-Pot will be given FREE to any one for a club of EIGHTEEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

The Tea-Pot, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$3.00. Order as No. 304.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

The Sugar-Bowl will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIFTEEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

The Sugar-Bowl, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$2.50. Order as No. 305.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

The Cream-Pitcher will be given FREE to any one for a club of TWELVE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

The Cream-Pitcher, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$2.25. Order as No. 306.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

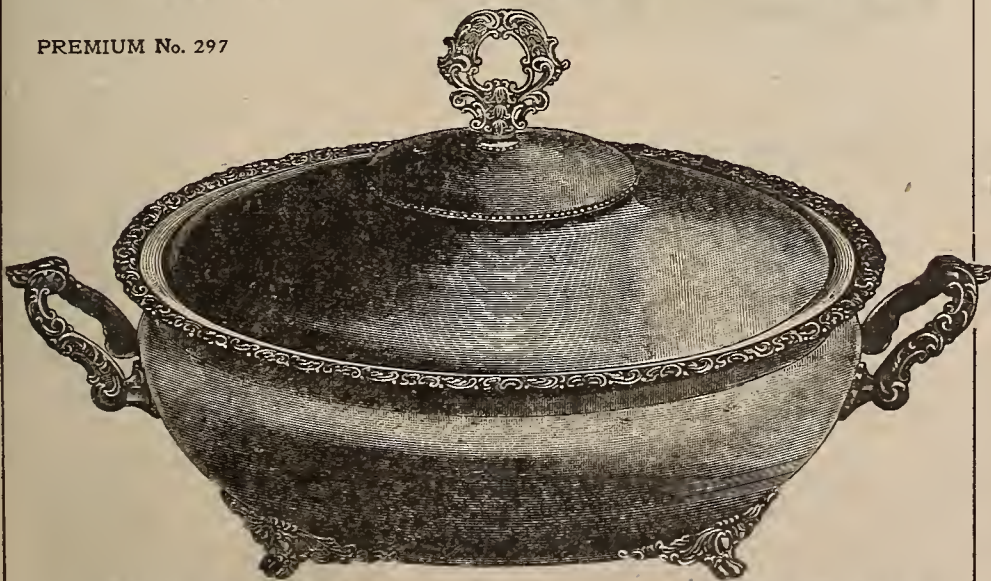
The Spoon-Holder will be given FREE to any one for a club of TWELVE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

The Spoon-Holder, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$2.25. Order as No. 307.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### Silver-Plated Bake-Dish With Fine Porcelain Inside Dish

PREMIUM No. 297



This bake-dish is a beautiful design, and will be an ornament to the finest table. There are FOUR PIECES that make up this bake-dish. There is an outside bowl quadruple silver-plated, with handsomely designed handles and feet. Inside of this is a high-grade porcelain dish measuring eight and one half inches in diameter and three inches in depth, and holding fully four pints. The remaining pieces are the burnished rim and a dome-top lid, both quadruple silver-plated. The quality of this dish is first-class, and it is sure to give perfect satisfaction. Sent prepaid.

This Silver-Plated Bake-Dish will be given FREE to any one for a club of THIRTY yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Silver-Plated Bake-Dish, and Farm and Fireside TWO years, sent to any address for only \$3.50.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### Ormolu Gold Clock

PREMIUM No. 578



This is one of the daintiest, and at the same time one of the most useful, of our new premiums. The clock is six inches high, and is of exquisite design. It has an enameled dial with quaint Arabic figures and gold fretwork centerpart. The body of the clock is gold-plated, with a dull finish. A heavy plate-glass protects the dial. The clock is a most excellent timekeeper, the works being the product of one of our most famous manufacturers. Sent prepaid.

This Ormolu Gold Clock will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIFTEEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Ormolu Gold Clock, and Farm and Fireside TWO years, sent to any address for only \$2.50.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### High-Grade Nickel-Plated Scissors

Seven-Inch Scissors

PREMIUM No. 147



Literally thousands of these scissors have been used by us without a single complaint. They are seven inches long, heavily nickel-plated and highly polished; the steel is the very best, and the cutting-edges are ground with the utmost care. Sent prepaid.

These Scissors will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIVE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

These Scissors, and the Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only 75 cents.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### Dainty Wedgwood Clock

This is a real imported Wedgwood clock. The illustration can do but half justice to the original, giving but an outline of the clock-body and the general design of the decorations. The Wedgwood ware has a very delicate blue background with raised white figures. The works are reliable, and altogether this is as pretty and useful a premium as could be offered. The clock is about five inches long and four inches high. We pack it securely and pay the cost of delivery.



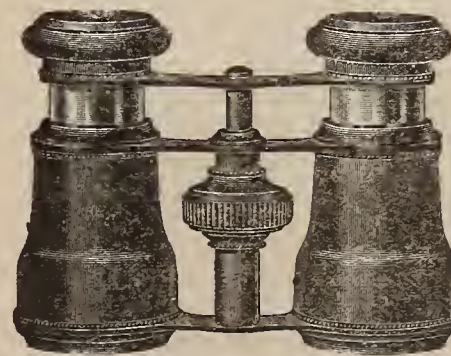
PREMIUM No. 634

This Dainty Wedgwood Clock will be given FREE to any one for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Dainty Wedgwood Clock, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.50.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### French Opera-Glasses in Leather Case



PREMIUM No. 614

The opera-glasses offered here are imported from France, and will be found handsome in appearance and very serviceable for moderate distances. They are covered with kid, and have gold-plated inside tubes and gold beading. They make an exceptionally rich and tasty appearance, and will give good satisfaction. They come in a leather carrying-case with spring catch and neatly lined with cloth, which we include with them without extra charge. Sent prepaid.

These French Opera-Glasses will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIFTEEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

These French Opera-Glasses, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$2.50.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)



### New Leather Hand-Bag



PREMIUM No. 921

Eight-inch metal frame with fine egg-shaped knobs for catch, double posts with swinging handle-caps and beautiful braided leather handle. Bag is made of Falkland seal leather, fine moire lining; has two inside pockets, fitted with lined purse and card-case to match the bag. Size one and five eighths by four and three eighths by nine and one eighth inches. Stock comes in black, tan, brown and gray—more of black than of the other colors. Frames come in nickel, gilt and gun-metal. Sent prepaid.

This New Leather Hand-Bag will be given FREE to any one for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This New Leather Hand-Bag, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.50.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### "Peggy from Paris" Bag

Eight-inch leather-covered frame, long-stitched and neatly finished strap handles. Bag is made of fine, soft, plain leather in one piece, and gathered in tasty folds; lined with fine moire lining. Stock comes in black, brown and tan colors, and trimmings are in gilt and gun-metal finishes. Size, not including the handles, one and one half by nine and one fourth by six inches. Sent prepaid.

This "Peggy from Paris" Bag will be given FREE to any one for a club of TWELVE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This "Peggy from Paris" Bag, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.75.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)



PREMIUM No. 923



PREMIUM No. 922

### Fancy Work-Box

Fine imported box, made of beautiful fancy leatherette. The cover is set off with rich scroll-line border and lettering stamped in gold, "A stitch in time saves nine." Extension top and extension base; closes with catch. The interior is divided into compartments, and is lined with leatherette. Contains scissors, a package of needles, spools of thread, balls of working-cotton, quills of colored silk, and has a piece of felt for needles and pins. Size one and three eighths by four and one eighth by six inches. Sent prepaid.

This Fancy Work-Box will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIVE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Fancy Work-Box, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only 75 cents.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### Drinking-Cup and Case

PREMIUM No. 923

Neat round box made of fine seal grain-leather. Stock comes in assorted colors. Contains a fine, nickel-plated collapsing cup. Size, closed, one and one fourth inches in height, two and one half inches in diameter. Sent prepaid.



This Drinking-Cup and Case will be given FREE to any one for a club of THREE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Drinking-Cup and Case, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only 50 cents.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### Medicine-Case

PREMIUM No. 920

Black seal grain-leather, leather-lined; closes with glove-button catch. Contains six spaces fitted with five extra fine three-dram vials, labeled, with nickel-plated and polished white-metal screw-caps, cork-lined; also has one engraved graduate with nose, ranging from one half teaspoon to four teaspoons or one dessert-spoon. Size, closed, four and seven eighths by three and one half by one inch. Sent prepaid.



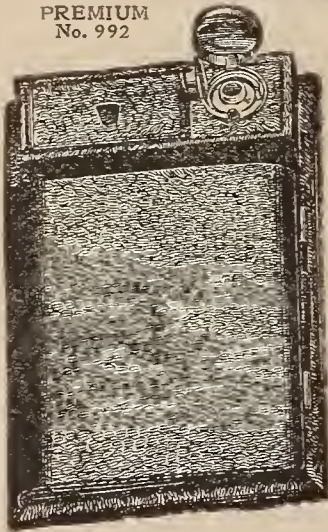
This Medicine-Case will be given FREE to any one for a club of SEVEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Medicine-Case, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### Writing-Tablet

PREMIUM No. 992



Beautiful black walrus-grained case. At the top is a box for pens, stamps, etc., also a box holding a glass ink-well with a secure metallic screw-cap. At the side is a leather loop fitted with a penholder. The cover is padded, and beneath is a large-size blotting-pad fitted with sheets of high-grade blotting-paper. The inside of cover is provided with pockets for writing-paper and envelopes. Size one and three fourths by seven and five eighths by twelve and three fourths inches. Sent prepaid.

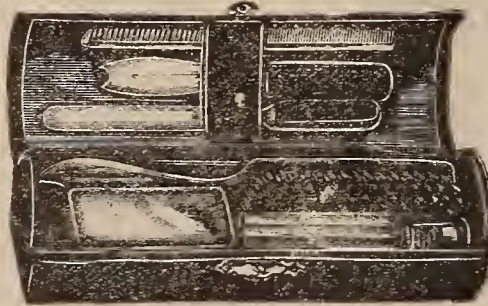
This Writing-Tablet will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIVE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Writing-Tablet, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### A Complete Dressing-Case

Novel style round case with flat bottom, and opens at side the full length of case; fine seal-grained; closes with metal catch. Contains solid-back hair-brush, screw-cap odor-bottle, nickel soap-box, tooth and nail brushes, and barber's comb. Size two and three eighths by three by eight and three eighths inches. Sent prepaid.

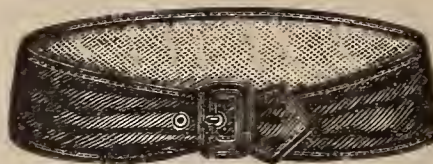


PREMIUM No. 937

This Complete Dressing-Case will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIFTEEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Complete Dressing-Case, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$2.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)



PREMIUM No. 919

### Ladies' Crush Belt

Latest Style

Made of fine lambskin, soft and pliable, and gives fine "crush effect." Stock comes in white, black and brown, with gilt buckles; has two leather tabs in center of the back, and finished with gilt glove-button ornaments. Width, three and one half inches; lengths as usual, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-eight and thirty inches, with the twenty-four and twenty-six inch sizes predominating. Sent prepaid.

This Ladies' Crush Belt will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIVE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Ladies' Crush Belt, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### Kodak Lunch-Box

Looks Like a Camera

Made in exact imitation of a camera-box. Body is substantially constructed of wood, covered with black seal-grained Japanned cloth; metal-lined throughout; leather handle on cover; closes with metal catch and hinges. Size four and three eighths by four and seven eighths by seven inches. Sent prepaid.



PREMIUM No. 918

This Kodak Lunch-Box will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIVE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Kodak Lunch-Box, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)




# MAGAZINE BARGAINS

Farm and Fireside one year may be added to any order for 25 cents extra

People are reading more magazines now than ever before in the history of the magazine-publishing business. For many years one magazine was sufficient for an entire family, but of late it is no uncommon thing to find at least half a dozen of the best and most popular magazines in a single home. This has been brought about largely by the leading magazines clubbing together at a price that places them within reach of all. The offers in this advertisement are the lowest and most advantageous made by any publisher this season, provided the orders are sent direct to Farm and Fireside, and will save you money or double its purchasing power. All magazines are for one year, and may be new or renewal, to the same or different addresses, and if possible begin with the current number. The WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION must be included in every order.

## Our Leading Offers

(All Magazines are for One Year)

The Cosmopolitan (one year)	\$1.00	Our price <b>\$1.50</b> for both	
Either Harper's Bazar, Leslie's, Pearson's or any other magazine of Class A (see below) may be substituted for the Cosmopolitan.			
Woman's Home Companion (one year)	1.00		
Total		<b>\$2.00</b>	
Farm and Fireside one year 25 cents extra (Agents write for commission)			
The American Beauty Calendar, 1905, may be added to any order for 10 cents extra			

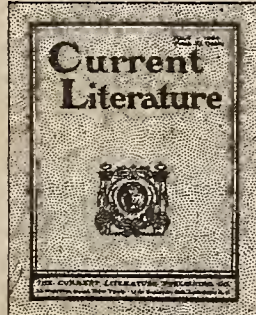
Leslie's Monthly Magazine (one year)	\$1.00	Our price <b>\$2.00</b> for the three
Harper's Bazar (one year)	1.00	
Any magazine of Class A (see below) may be substituted for either Leslie's Monthly or Harper's Bazar.		
Woman's Home Companion (one year)	1.00	
Total		<b>\$3.00</b>
Farm and Fireside one year 25 cents extra (Agents write for commission)		
The American Beauty Calendar, 1905, may be added to any order for 10 cents extra		

	Leslie's Monthly Magazine	\$1.00	Our price <b>\$1.50</b> for both
	Either The American Boy, Harper's Bazar or any one of Class A (see below) may be substituted for Leslie's.		
	Woman's Home Companion	1.00	
Total		<b>\$2.00</b>	
Farm and Fireside one year 25 cents extra (Agents write for commission)			
The American Beauty Calendar, 1905, may be added to any order for 10 cents extra			

**CLASS "A" MAGAZINES:** Each \$1.00 a year: Cosmopolitan, Pearson's, Harper's Bazar, Leslie's Monthly, Pictorial Review, The American Boy, Little Folks, Recreation, The Criterion, Amateur Sportsman, Twentieth Century Home.

**CLASS "B" MAGAZINES:** Outing, Art Interchange, Lippincott's Magazine, Smart Set, Current Literature, The Independent.

☑ The American Beauty Calendar, 1905, may be added to any order for 10 cents extra.

Current Literature	\$3.00	Our price <b>\$2.75</b> for both	
Either Lippincott's Magazine, Art Interchange, Smart Set, Outing or The Independent may be substituted for Current Literature.			
Woman's Home Companion	1.00		
Total		<b>\$4.00</b>	
Farm and Fireside one year 25 cents extra (Agents write for commission)			
The American Beauty Calendar, 1905, may be added to any order for 10 cents extra			

The Etude—Musical Journal (one year)	\$1.50	Our price <b>\$3.25</b> for the three
Toilettes—Fashions (one year)	2.00	
Woman's Home Companion (one year)	1.00	
Total		<b>\$4.50</b>
Farm and Fireside one year 25 cents extra (Agents write for commission)		

### A GENERAL OFFER—Select the Magazines You Want

Woman's Home Companion (one year)	\$1.00	Our price <b>\$3.25</b> for the three
Any One Magazine of Class B (see above)	2.00	
Any One Magazine of Class A (see above)	3.00	
Total		<b>\$5.00</b>
Farm and Fireside one year 25 cents extra (Agents write for commission)		

### American Beauty Calendar with Every Order

The American Beauty Calendar may be included with every order for any of the above combinations, provided 10 cents extra is sent to cover cost of postage, wrapping and mailing. The calendar must be ordered with the magazines, and is not sold alone at any price.

# GIVEN AWAY—FREE American Beauty CALENDAR

PRETTIER THAN MOST DOLLAR CALENDARS.  
ELEVEN INCHES WIDE, THIRTY INCHES LONG,  
LITHOGRAPHED IN EIGHTEEN COLORS  
ON A REPRESENTATION OF CORDED SILK

## A Magnificent Work of Art

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, THE MOST DESIRABLE  
ART CALENDAR GIVEN AWAY BY ANY  
PUBLISHER THIS SEASON



SEE THE ROLL

ROLL PANEL EFFECT

REDUCED ILLUSTRATION. ACTUAL SIZE 11½ BY 30 INCHES.

## American Beauty Calendar for 1905

W. H. McEntee, the celebrated artist and pupil of Bougereau, conceived this beautiful and interesting design, upon which are most artistically combined this celebrated painting and a most magnificent spray of American Beauty roses painted by the renowned flower artist, Paul de Longpre.

Our desire for an exclusive design has prompted us to pay the price demanded by the artist for his original painting, in order that we might present to our readers a calendar worthy of being hung in the homes. The design has been most carefully reproduced in eighteen colors, reproducing the original painting with a corded-silk effect, and for this holiday season of the year would make a most appropriate gift. A similar calendar to this would, if purchased in the art-stores, cost at least \$1.00.

The illustration herewith gives but a faint idea of the beauty and magnificence of this calendar, as it is finished in the original colors. It makes a rich and decorative art panel, to be exact, eleven and one half inches wide by thirty inches long.

This calendar is not to be compared with the calendars usually sold in the art-stores, as its novel construction, the beautiful silk effect and the blending of the colors, combined with the knowledge that it is a creation of two of the best-known American artists, should arouse sufficient interest to cause every one of our readers to possess one. In the tastefulness of the design, the beauty of the coloring and the excellence of the lithograph it should certainly prove a most artistic calendar for 1905, and we believe there is nothing to equal it being offered by any one this year. Nothing more appropriate for the home or for a Christmas gift has been conceived.

### How to Get the Calendar FREE

This beautiful calendar may be secured by adding 10 cents, to pay for postage, wrapping, etc., to any offer which contains either a subscription to Farm and Fireside or to the Woman's Home Companion, or both. The calendar is not sold alone at any price, only in connection with subscriptions.



# Fine Gold and Gold Filled Watches

## Elgin and Waltham Movements



PREMIUM No. 293



PREMIUM No. 310



PREMIUM No. 514



PREMIUM No. 476

The greatest watches in the world are the Elgin and Waltham watches. Between the two makes there is little choice of merit, but no other make approaches them in quality.

### The Movement

You may choose either Elgin or Waltham movement, as you desire. These movements are genuine; there is positively no substituting; every movement bears the manufacturer's mark.

### Gold Cases

The cases, like the watches, are the product of a firm of sterling reputation. They are in beautiful designs, either engraved or engine-turned, as you wish. The cuts show the engraved cases. They are gold filled and

### Warranted to Wear Twenty Years

You can have your choice of either open-face or hunting-case in the gentlemen's watch at the same price. The ladies' watch comes only in hunting-case. For the gentlemen's watch order as No. 293, and specify whether you want hunting-case or open-face; for the ladies' watch order as No. 310. Sent prepaid.

Either of these Fine Gold Watches, No. 293 or No. 310, will be given FREE to any one for a club of NINETY yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

Either No. 293 or No. 310 of these Fine Gold Watches, and Farm and Fireside FIVE years, sent to any address for only \$12.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### A Guarantee for Five Years with Every Watch

#### STANDARD AMERICAN MOVEMENTS ONLY

Handsomely engraved or engine-turned gold filled case, guaranteed for five years, open-face or hunting style, and fitted with the very latest model seven-jeweled, stem-wind and stem-set Standard American movement. It is an accurate timekeeper and a very handsome watch. We can furnish it in either the

### Ladies' or Gentlemen's Size

The movement is the latest-style American, stem-winding and stem-setting, nickel damaskeened, duplex escapement, jeweled balance-wheel, fine white porcelain dial with hand-painted Arabic or Roman numbers, and highly finished throughout.

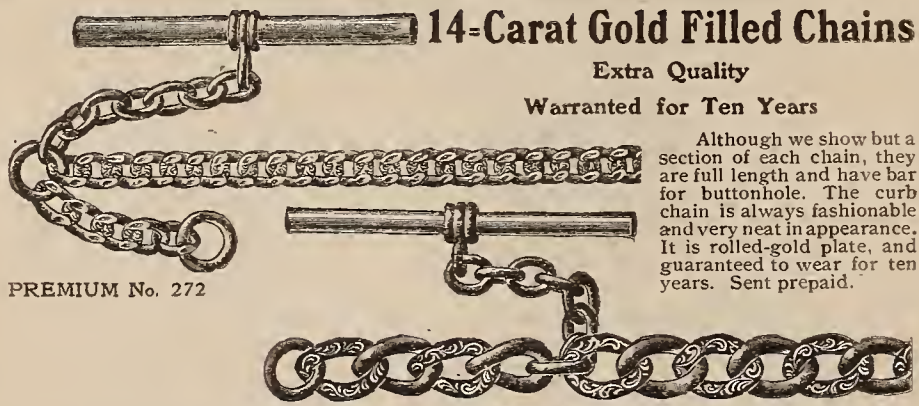
### They are Fully Guaranteed by the Manufacturers

as their excellent time-keeping qualities have been demonstrated by years of practical use, and we advise all wishing a high-grade and satisfactory watch to take advantage of our remarkably liberal offer. Sent prepaid.

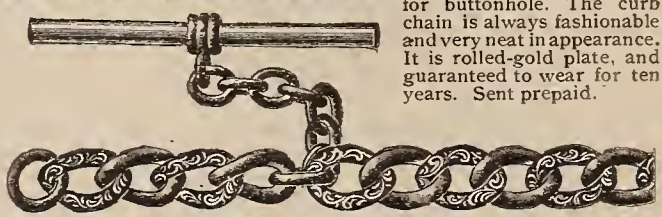
Either Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold Filled Watch, No. 514 or No. 476, Hunting-Case, will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIFTY yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

Either No. 514 or No. 476 Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold Filled Watch, Hunting-Case, and Farm and Fireside FIVE years, sent to any address for only \$7.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)



PREMIUM No. 272



PREMIUM No. 231

Either of these Handsome Gold Chains will be given FREE to any one for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

Either of these Handsome Gold Chains, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.50.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

## Ladies' Gold Chain—46 Inches Long

Warranted for Ten Years



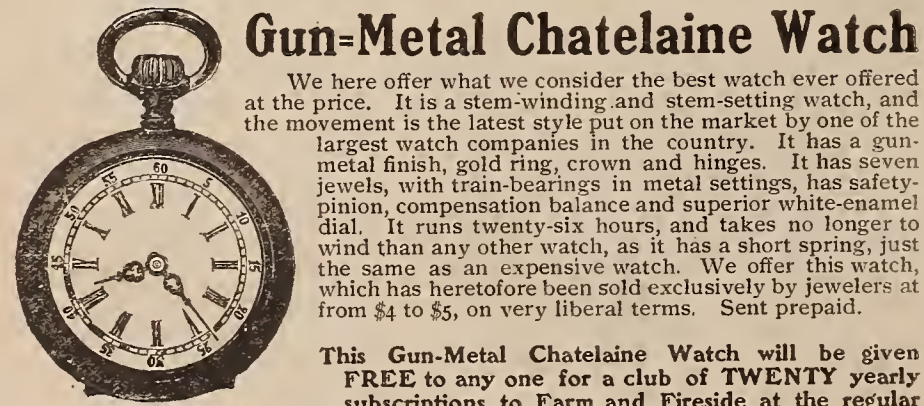
PREMIUM No. 115

A very handsome chain, well made and roll-gold plated. It will wear well, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious. The slide has a gold front, and is set with an opal. Although we show but a small section, it is full length, and very neat. Sent prepaid.

This Ladies' Gold Chain will be given FREE to any one for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Ladies' Gold Chain, and Farm and Fireside ONE year, sent to any address for only \$1.50.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)



PREMIUM No. 93

## Gun-Metal Chatelaine Watch

We here offer what we consider the best watch ever offered at the price. It is a stem-winding and stem-setting watch, and the movement is the latest style put on the market by one of the largest watch companies in the country. It has a gun-metal finish, gold ring, crown and hinges. It has seven jewels, with train-bearings in metal settings, has safety-pinion, compensation balance and superior white-enamel dial. It runs twenty-six hours, and takes no longer to wind than any other watch, as it has a short spring, just the same as an expensive watch. We offer this watch, which has heretofore been sold exclusively by jewelers at from \$4 to \$5, on very liberal terms. Sent prepaid.

This Gun-Metal Chatelaine Watch will be given FREE to any one for a club of TWENTY yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Gun-Metal Chatelaine Watch, and Farm and Fireside TWO years, sent to any address for only \$3.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

## This Watch FREE

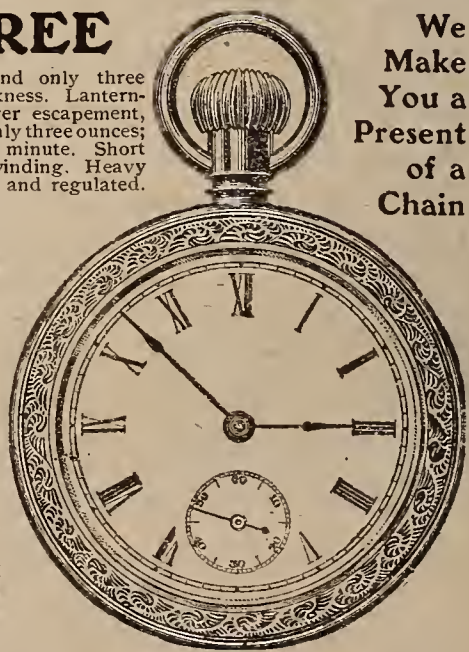
**Movement** Regular sixteen-size and only three eighths of an inch in thickness. Lantern-pinions (smallest ever made). American lever escapement, polished spring. Weight, complete with case, only three ounces; quick-train, two hundred and forty beats a minute. Short wind; runs thirty to thirty-six hours with one winding. Heavy bevel crystal. Bezel snaps on. Tested, timed and regulated. This watch guaranteed by the maker.

**The Guarantee** In every watch will be found a printed guarantee, by which the manufacturers agree that if without misuse the watch fails to keep good time within one year, they will, upon its return to them, with five cents for postage, repair it free of charge, and return it.

**Description**—Plain Center Band, Elegant Nickel Case, Snap Back, Roman Dial, Stem-Wind, Stem-Set, Medium Size, Oxidized Movement-Plate, Open-Face.

## BOYS DO YOU WANT TO GET THIS WATCH?

If so, send us your name and address on a postal-card to-day, and ask for a book of eight coupons; and say you want the watch. We will send by return mail a receipt-book containing eight coupons, each one of which is good for one year's subscription to Farm and Fireside, one of the best farm and home papers published in America. We will also send a sample copy of the paper, so you can judge of its merit for yourself. You sell these coupons to your friends and neighbors at 25 cents each. They will gladly take advantage of a chance to get a good paper one year for 25 cents. When the coupons are sold, you send the money to us, and we will send you the watch. Hundreds have earned watches by our plan, and you can do it in one day's time. Write to-day. Be sure to ask for a book of eight coupons.

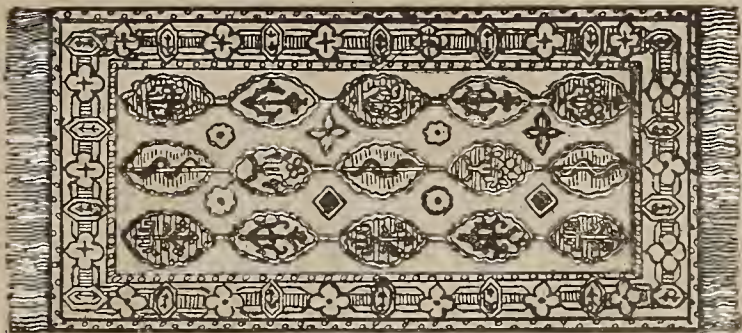


PREMIUM No. 370

We Make You a Present of a Chain



### Beautiful Oriental Rugs



Size  
3 x 6  
feet

Size  
3 x 6  
feet

PREMIUM No. 580

Thirty-six by seventy-two inches. In these large and splendid worsted rugs our line is complete. There are no better rugs than ours, always bear that in mind. We choose from a carefully picked stock of the best things in the newest designs, in such colors as wine-red and myrtle-green, Nile-green and old gold, dashed with pink, steel-blue and brown, shaded with pearl-gray; terra-cotta and white, delicately traced with blue, pink and red in patterns of roses, ferns, scrolls and solid centers. Tell us your colors, and leave design to us. You won't regret it. All nicely figured. Weight fifteen pounds. Receiver pays freight.

This Beautiful Oriental Rug will be given FREE to any one for a club of THIRTY-FIVE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Beautiful Oriental Rug, and Farm and Fireside FIVE years, sent to any address for only \$5.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### Matchless New Sewing-Machine



Our  
Famous  
"Superior"  
Make

PREMIUM No. 135

wood is solid, polished antique oak. The illustration shows also the PATENT DROP-HEAD, which is so valuable in a sewing-machine, keeping the running parts free from dust when not in use, giving the machine an extremely neat appearance, and keeping the needle and adjustments out of reach of children. The illustration cannot show, however, the invaluable BALL-BEARINGS which make the machine run almost at a touch and practically without noise. Nor can the illustration show the unequalled shuttle device, the patent feed, nor any one of a dozen other matchless points of merit. Sent prepaid to points east of the Rocky Mountains.

This Elegant Sewing-Machine will be given FREE to any one for a club of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Elegant Sewing-Machine, and Farm and Fireside FIVE years, sent to any address for only \$16.50.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### The Favorite Lamp



PREMIUM  
No. 113

This beautiful lamp is made to order for us, and we cannot say too much in praise of it. It is impossible to show its richness in a picture, for it must be seen to be appreciated. The height of the lamp to the top of the globe is eighteen and one half inches. The metal parts are all gold finished, and it has a china globe and body exquisitely decorated with hand-painted flowers, as shown in cut. It has a spacious oil-pot, and is fitted with a central-draft burner of

#### Great Light-Giving Power

It is handsomely finished, and will prove a decided addition to the most finely furnished room. This lamp has been introduced but a short time, but has already become wonderfully popular. We guarantee it to give satisfaction, and can promise our readers that it is a premium well worth working for. It would make a very useful and appropriate holiday or birthday present, and one which would be highly appreciated by any one. Receiver pays freight.

This Favorite Lamp will be given FREE to any one for a club of TWENTY-FIVE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Favorite Lamp, and Farm and Fireside FIVE years, sent to any address for only \$4.50.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### Elegant Velour Parlor Couch

Handsomely Upholstered



PREMIUM No. 188

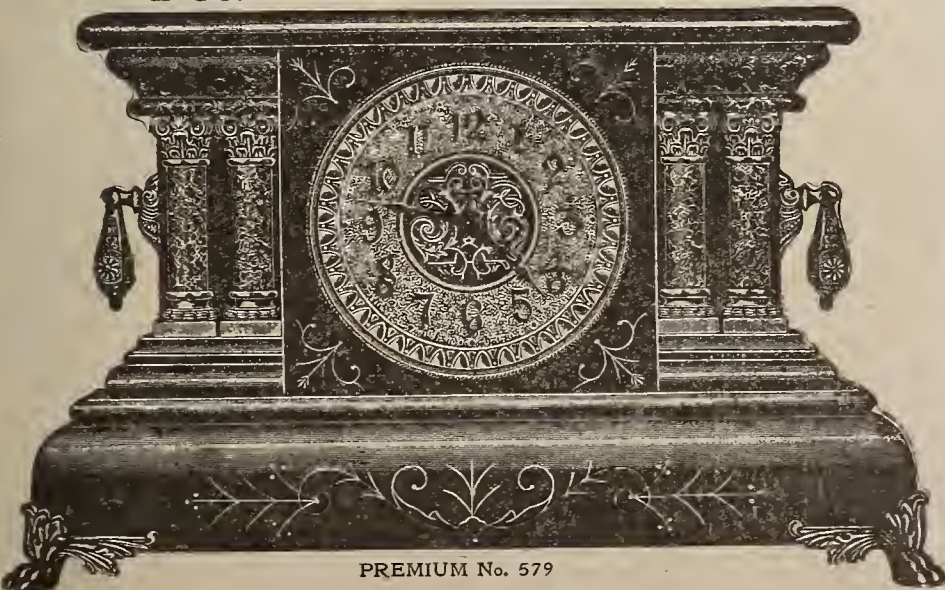
This handsome couch is six feet long and twenty-six inches wide. It has twenty-six of the best tempered springs. It has spring edges, end and head finished alike on both sides. It is stuffed with tow, with cotton top. It is mattress-tufted, which makes a more comfortable couch than the deep tufting. It is upholstered in the best grade of velour or corduroy. We strongly recommend this couch, knowing that all who receive it will be more than pleased. Receiver pays freight.

This Parlor Couch will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIFTY yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Parlor Couch, and Farm and Fireside FIVE years, sent to any address for only \$7.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### Beautiful Mantel-Clock



PREMIUM No. 579

Furnish your home with one of the finest and most beautiful parlor clocks ever manufactured. Made in perfect imitation of Mexican onyx, embellished with beautiful gilt ornaments, very highly polished, hand-carved. It has an eight-day movement, strikes the hours and half-hours on a beautifully toned cathedral gong. Measures: length, eighteen inches; width, six and one half inches; height, eleven inches; white dial, five inches in diameter. A reliable timekeeper. This clock will greatly beautify your home. Receiver pays express.

This Beautiful Mantel-Clock will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIFTY yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Beautiful Mantel-Clock, and Farm and Fireside FIVE years, sent to any address for only \$7.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

### Morris Chair

This illustration will give you some idea of the appearance of our 1904 Morris Chair, a chair made with reversible seat and back cushion, reclining back, adjustable for almost any position. It is large and roomy; the seat is twenty-four inches wide; height from floor to top, forty-two inches. This chair is made from solid golden oak, embossed front panels, turned spindles, reversible loose cushions, extra deep and full tufted, nicely upholstered in three-toned velour cloth. For reading, resting or reposing you will find this chair exceedingly comfortable. Receiver pays freight.

PREMIUM  
No. 330



This Morris Chair will be given FREE to any one for a club of FIFTY yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Morris Chair, and Farm and Fireside FIVE years, sent to any address for only \$7.00.

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)



**Farm Selections**

**News-Notes**

**T**HE cotton crop of Oklahoma is so large and so profitable this year that the acreage is likely to be from three to five times greater next season. This year it is a very profitable crop.

A prominent tomato-grower near Alloway, Salem County, N. J., is reported to have grown three tons on one and one half acres of land. The variety was the Cumberland. Seven selected ones weighed fourteen pounds, and a single specimen in the bunch weighed two and one fourth pounds. A neighbor living near by also exhibited one weighing twenty-six ounces.

A novel but practical feature of Western prairie life is the use of an almost innumerable number of windmills, not only for raising water to the surface for use on the farm, but very many are now being used to furnish power for running two-horse or three-horse power dynamos to store up electricity for power, light and heat, and in some cases for cooking purposes, also. Small areas are being irrigated by elevating the water by means of wind-engines in the Southwestern section of the country, where a great underflow of water has recently been discovered to exist near the surface. To use the wind to raise water to grow never-failing crops to sell and liquidate the mortgage is a good idea.

**The Apple Crop in Eastern Illinois**

The gathering of the apple crop of 1904 is over, and what a few weeks ago was the active concern of every-day life has now become history. The yield was somewhat better in this (Richland) county than many thought it would be. In the spring, when the trees were in bloom, there came a cold, wet spell of weather that lasted several days, then the wind-shifted to the southwest, and it turned very warm. This change, the orchardists say, caused the young fruit to drop badly. Whether this was the cause or not, it was a noticeable fact that the northeast half of the trees bore by far the larger part of fruit. This was true of almost every variety, the only exception being the russet.

Clay County, the county lying just west of us, claims to have fifty-five thousand acres of bearing apple orchards. Wayne County, lying just south of us, claims forty-seven thousand acres. Richland County has about forty-two thousand acres, yet its crop this year exceeds that of either of these other counties.

It is impossible to obtain the actual number of barrels or car-loads of apples shipped from this county this year, for there are many non-resident orchard-owners here who come in, gather their fruit, and ship it home, the local shippers taking no note of it.

There are also four or five evaporators in this county which handle about two thousand bushels every day to each plant from the middle of September to the first of November.

I think I am safe in saying that there were more apples raised and marketed in Richland County this year than in any other county in the state of Illinois.

A. ALLEN.

**Catalogues Received**

G. L. Taber, Glen Saint Mary, Fla. Illustrated catalogue of the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York. Riverside bulletin, with autumn announcements of new books.

Standard Pecan Company, Bloomington, Ill. "Do Pecans Pay?"—illustrated pamphlet on growing pecans.

Mecca Promotion Committee, Mecca, Cal. Descriptive pamphlet about the farms, gardens, orchards and vineyards at Mecca, Cal.

American Seeding-Machine Company, Springfield, Ohio. American Seeding-Machine Company 1905 almanac and household encyclopedia.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill. Copy of "Among Ourselves," a new monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the employees of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Page Woven Wire Fence Company, Adrian, Mich. Illustrated catalogue of coiled-spring woven-wire fencing, farm-gates, wire, staples, etc., and a paring-knife made from No. 7 Page wire.

Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Company, Louisiana, Mo. "Facts About Black Ben Davis," also, "World's Fair Fruits," a forty-four page descriptive fruit-book with twenty-two colored plates showing two hundred and sixteen fruits.

**FASTEST HARNESS HORSE**



**WORLD CHAMPION PACER**

**IN THE WORLD**

**DAN PATCH 1:56**

**VALUED AT \$150,000**

**BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE**

PRINTED IN SIX BRILLIANT COLORS. SIZE 24 BY 34 INCHES.

The picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, in six colors, and is made from a photograph taken of Dan while he was going at his highest rate of speed. It is one of the finest motion photographs ever taken and is as natural and life like as if you actually saw Dan coming down the track. This picture shows Dan flying through the air with every foot of the ground. The picture we will mail you is entirely free of advertising and makes a very fine horse picture for framing.

**MAILED FREE WITH POSTAGE REPAID**

**IF YOU WRITE TO US AND ANSWER THESE 2 QUESTIONS:**  
1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own? 2nd.—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

Address Owners at Once..INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.00. This Engraving Shows Our New Minneapolis Factory. It Contains 18 Acres of Floor Space. Also Large Factory at Toronto, Canada, Containing 50,000 Feet of Space.

**BIG PROFIT IN HOGS, CATTLE AND HORSES 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT**

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn. DAVID CITY, NEBRASKA. GENTLEMEN:—I have used your "International Stock Food" for several years for my Hogs, Cattle and Horses. No person can afford to get along without it providing he wants to save feed, have healthy, thrifty, clean good looking animals with big profit. I could hardly raise hogs without it. For pigs that are weaned it is the best that I ever used, as even the runts at once commence to grow as if by magic when fed "International Stock Food" every day. Respectfully yours, MATT MILLER.

We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials. We Will Pay You \$1000 If They Are Not the True Experience of Practical Feeders. Beware of Cheap and Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. Do you Desire Any Further Information about "International Stock Food," etc., or Want a Copy of Our Finely Illustrated Stock Book Containing 183 Engravings from Life That Cost Us Over \$3000 Cash and Which Contains an Extra Fine Veterinary Department? If You Letter Requests in the Stock Book Will Be Mailed Free. Address.....INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

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**FREE!**  
A SCIENTIFIC BOOK telling how to double crops and make poor land rich by using Nitro-Culture.  
Nitro-Culture is a natural plant food gathering germ. Works among plant roots—nourishes, invigorates the crop—makes poor soil rich. Results guaranteed or money back. \$2 enough for acre. Write for catalogue G-4. Send a postal for book to THE NATIONAL NITRO-CULTURE CO., West Chester, Pa.

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The Red Tag identifies the best nursery stock. Look for the Tag on every Phoenix Tree. It is Your Protection and Our Guarantee.  
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**LAWN FENCE**  
Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 403, Winchester, Ind.

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**SAW**  
your own wood and SAVE COAL, time, labor and money; or saw your neighbor's wood and make \$5 to \$15 a Day  
Strong, rigid frame, adjustable dust-proof oil boxes, etc. We make five styles. Also the famous "Hero" Friction-Feed Drag Saw, Feed Grinders, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Wind Mills, etc. Write to-day for free catalogue. Appleton Mfg. Co. 9 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

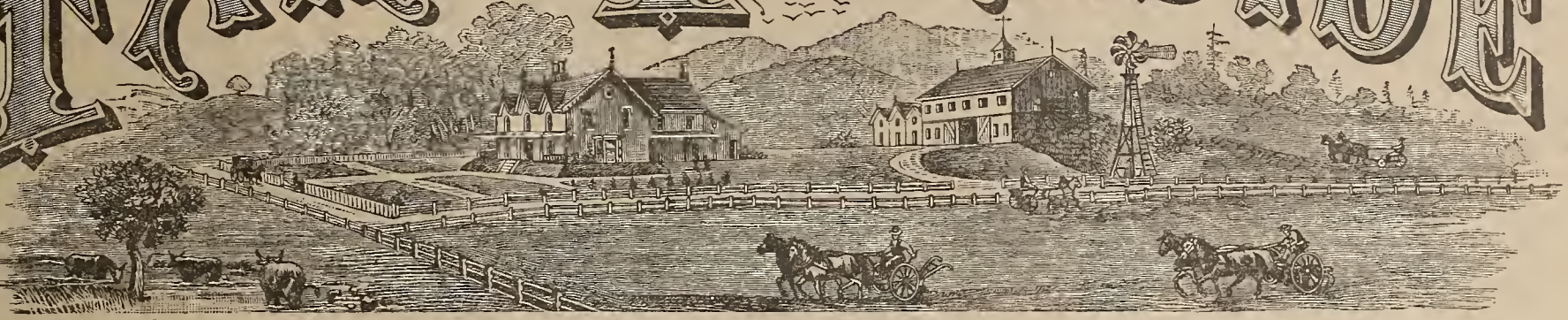
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**The Auto-Sparker**  
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# FARM RESIDE.



## CHRISTMAS NUMBER

Vol. XXVIII. No. 6

WESTERN EDITION

DECEMBER 15, 1904

TERMS { 25 CENTS A YEAR  
24 NUMBERS

### Bananas and Gold in Central America

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

#### Costa Rica

LIFE is teeming and abundant in every form in Costa Rica. Naturalists assert that its extent presents a greater variety of fauna than any place in the known world. It has seven hundred kinds of birds. The exuberant vegetation reaches the highest mountains, as well as the coast and lowlands. The richest and most precious metals abound in her mountains. Pearls are gathered from her waters, as well as the snail which produces the Tyrian purple. The forests are teeming with the finest dye-woods, medicinal trees, herbs, cinchona, rosewood, mahogany, cedar, sandal-wood, and all the fine timber of the two zones. Wild rubber is one of her valuable products. Cotton grows well, and coffee is her great staple for export.

Costa Rica enjoys its greatest fame and prosperity because of the operations of the United Fruit Company, which is doubtless the largest American concern doing business abroad. This great corporation owns or operates four hundred and ten square miles of territory, engages seventy-two steamers in its business, and last year marketed twenty-six million bunches of bananas. The banana trade has made more rapid strides than that of any other food product in the world. Minor C. Keith, vice president of the United Fruit Company, was a resident of Costa Rica for thirty years, and built the railroad from Port Limon to San Jose. The company's plantations are the largest in the world. Acres upon acres of bananas stretch over the valleys and mountain-sides, their bunches being worth more than the output of some of the richest mines in the world.

The banana is a unique fruit. It contains all the constituents of bread. It contains one hundred and thirty-three times as much food-stuff to the acre as wheat, and forty-four times as much as potatoes; three fourths of an acre of wheat is computed to feed two persons a year, while the same acreage of bananas will feed fifty people. The shoots produce ripe bananas in ten or twelve months after planting. Green bananas cut and dried and ground into flour make good bread. The banana is called "the prince of the tropics," and the great number of uses to which it can be put is indeed astonishing. It takes the place of wheat, rye and barley with the people of western Asia, and of rice with the Indians and Chinese. Besides the fruit, the pith, being starchy, is pounded and boiled, making a nutritious food. The young shoots are cooked as a vegetable. A pleasant drink is expressed, and the juice fermented. The leaves are used as thatch for houses, and for carpets and bedding. Its fiber is made into matting. The fiber also is woven into lace and shawls, sometimes so fine that several yards can be inclosed in the hands. The coarse parts serve as cordage, shoe-strings, ropes and other common articles. The ashes from the burned stalks are used in purifying sugar. The fiber may be made into paper. Its juice is strong in tannic acid. The rind makes good ink, as well as shoe-blackening. Both the skin and the fruit are rich in oil, and the leaves exude a good wax.

#### Nicaragua

Nicaragua has long been known as a gold country. It has fifteen hundred rivers and creeks in its territory, and the sands of fully half of these are known to contain the precious metal. The custom has been to follow the placers up-stream until the mother-lode is located. Prospectors have been slow in entering the country because it offers about the hardest traveling in the world. Another thing which deterred a great many was the report that the Nicaraguan government had farmed out to a Pittsburg firm the right to all the

have immense possibilities before them in the opening up of this practically unknown country.

The labor employed in the Nicaraguan mines is of four classes—Mosquito Indians, who make trails, fell timber, etc.; English-speaking half-breeds, known as coast creoles, and Nicaraguans from the interior, for underground work, and white foreigners as section-bosses, commissaries and other skilled labor. The pay for these classes is from one to seven dollars a day, with food. A Nicaraguan dollar is worth thirty-eight American cents. In the interior laborers are engaged for a term of months under a sort of peonage system.

Water-power is easily available in Nicaragua, the country being a network of rivers and creeks. There are no droughts to dry up the streams, because it rains nearly all the year. A good portion of the gold region is well wooded, but the timber is scraggy and rather poorly developed. Iron-wood-trees are quite plentiful. Their wood is very hard and durable, and is valuable for timbering the mines. However, wood is not sufficiently plentiful to furnish fuel for more than a few years to run large works.

Miners entering the interior regions must carry their provisions and necessities with them, for they travel for the most part through the wilderness, traversing the rivers in small canoes, and often being carried on the backs of men when on land. Various fruits are found in abundance, but game is scarce, and supplies must be secured on the coast, sufficient to last from four to six months. Under the most favorable conditions the gold-hunter must expect to suffer from exposure, hardships and fatigue. The government will assess a duty of a dollar and a quarter an ounce on all the gold he brings in.

The people are antiquated in their methods. For the most part they dwell in towns, evidently from the habit of doing so in times past for the purpose of protection. Having to depend almost wholly on agriculture for a living, the farmer as a rule lives several miles from his fields, traveling the distance there and back taking up more of his time than the actual work on the farm. Corn is the great crop, it being necessary only to clear the land, burn the brush, then plant the seed in the soft earth in holes made with a sharpened stick. Inasmuch as the corn germinates and grows faster than the weeds, it is left to care for itself.

From the Car-Window  
A railroad or trolley line is a great benefit to the farmer, but the farmer seems to forget that every day his farm must pass under the critical eyes of hundreds of people. These travelers may not often speak, but they think. They look, and see the beauties of farm life, or its bugbears, whichever the farmer has placed about him.

A traveling passenger-coach is a fair eminence from which to view the country. It is the better farmer who occasionally takes his hypercritical eyes out for a ride to see how other farmers are improving. When he gets home he sees a lot of things from the passenger-coach standpoint.  
GEO. P. WILLIAMS.



YOUNG BANANA-GROVE AND NATIVE HUT

gold in the country. The truth about this concession is not nearly so sweeping as the report concerning it. The Pittsburg man and his associates have acquired the exclusive right for a period of twenty-five years to develop certain districts, but under this agreement they are not allowed to oust those already owning claims, and the territory they expect to exploit is really outside the present gold-producing zone. At the present time there are seven distinct mining localities, or groups of mines, which are paying good returns upon the investments made in them. The Pittsburg men

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GEO. P. WILLIAMS.

A Beautiful Art Supplement, Entitled "Christmas Joy," is Sent with Every Copy of this Number



# FARM AND FIRESIDE

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With each and every copy of this issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE is sent a beautiful Christmas picture as a free art supplement. This picture is entitled "Christmas Joy." It is a very handsome work of art, and is unusually timely. The spirit of the glorious holiday season is shown in the radiant countenances of "Santa" and the little girl. The demand for this issue with the beautiful Christmas art supplement is enormous.

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The next issue, the January 1st FARM AND FIRESIDE, will be the big special New-year's number, and in addition to all the regular farm and household pages, etc., there will be an unusual array of good stories, special articles and scores of beautiful illustrations. Surely FARM AND FIRESIDE is giving more for the money than any other farm and family journal. Be sure your subscription is paid up, so as not to miss any of these big special numbers. The little yellow address label will show you when your subscription expires. Examine it now.

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FARM AND FIRESIDE has secured a considerable expense another picture, which will be reproduced and given as a free art supplement with the January 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE. It is surely the best picture yet offered as a supplement, and will undoubtedly please every reader of FARM AND FIRESIDE immensely. Watch for this charming work of art, because it is a wonderful creation, perhaps one of the best pictures of its kind in existence.

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Thousands of people subscribe to FARM AND FIRESIDE every year, because they have had an opportunity of seeing and reading a copy of FARM AND FIRESIDE somewhere, and of course they like it so well that they send in twenty-five cents for a year's subscription, so as to receive it regularly. All new subscribers coming this way will receive the Thanksgiving number with picture supplement, and also the big Christmas number with picture supplement, if they request it. We have saved some copies of each of these issues for this purpose. Friends, you can do FARM AND FIRESIDE a great favor if you will let your acquaintances see a copy of this paper and direct their attention to this offer.

## SPECIAL NEW-YEAR FEATURES

both in illustrations and stories, will embellish the departments of Fireside, Housewife, Young People and other pages of our January 1st number.

"Winter Sports"—Their great and growing popularity at home and abroad cleverly written and beautifully illustrated.

"My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln"—This great sketch, as given by Gibson William Harris, will receive its third instalment. Among other numerous unique incidents in the life of Lincoln to be told in this issue is that of his remarkable defense in a sensational murder trial, also his odd methods with court-disturbers.

"Irrigation: The Colorado River Project" is the title of an illustrated special on the greatest irrigation scheme in the world. The control of the water of this great scenic stream will reclaim over one million acres of arid land, and restore a lost region capable of supporting one hundred thousand families. "Reclaim" and "restore" are the correct words. The crumbling ruins of ancient cities and traces of great aqueducts found in the valley of the Colorado are mute evidences of a lost prehistoric civilization.

"The Scientifically Raised Baby" will be entertainingly discussed by an authority, and the new order of things observed in raising the baby of today will be contrasted with the old-time customs.

"Traffic Underground"—The wonders of the subway and the formal opening of Chicago's great underground railroad on January 1st will be told and illustrated.

"Teaching the Deaf, Dumb and Blind" is an interesting tale of a Wisconsin young lady who is meeting with great success in working out the relief of the poor unfortunates.

"What Some Mothers Tell Their Children"—The manners and customs followed in training children, and the errors many mothers are making daily.

"Importance of Good Cooking"—This subject, while generally agreed upon, will receive delightful discussion and interesting side-lights from the pen of a well-known and capable writer.

## About Rural Affairs

By T. GREINER

**K**ILLING A HORSE.—If there is any job I dread, it is killing a horse, yet it has to be done occasionally. I have an old one that has served its time. I cannot keep it much longer, and will wish to put it out of its misery in the most merciful manner. Who will tell me how? By chloroforming, and then bleeding, it? By striking it in the forehead with the back of an ax? By shooting? Good reader, tell me.

THE BIRD-LAW OF DELAWARE has this provision: "Nor shall this act prohibit any person from killing any bird on his own premises when in the act of destroying his grain, fruit, berries or poultry; such birds so killed shall not be offered for sale." This is good law and good sense, and the principle should not only be recognized in law-practice everywhere, but specifically embodied in the game or bird laws of every state.

PRESERVED EGGS.—The eggs put up in water-glass solution this summer seem to have kept in excellent condition up to this time, and are just as good now as when first laid down. The water-glass method, in short, seems to solve the problem of keeping cheap summer eggs for winter use to perfection. All we have to do is to partly fill an earthen crock with a ten-per-cent solution, and drop the eggs in from day to day as gathered. I am satisfied that eggs which I put up in this way in July and August of this year will keep in good condition until next spring.

WIND-STORMS AND APPLES.—In one respect it seems a pity to see so many good apples go to waste in our orchards. Thousands of bushels of apples may be found rotting under the trees in the orchards around here, the heavy gales during the latter part of October having brought them down. But "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good." During October the visible supply was far too large to give producers and middlemen much confidence in the stability of the apple market or to promise high prices. The reduction of the supply of sound winter apples was not an unmixed evil. It stiffened prices at once, and the worst thing that can happen to the apple-growers in our day is a full crop. The half crops and quarter crops are the ones that pay the grower best. Hail to the winds when they come to knock off half of the fall crop! It means less labor and more money.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS?—The following definition is given by the Boston "Journal": "Happiness is a state of constant occupation upon some desirable object, with a continued sense of progress toward its attainment." Some people seek happiness in the enjoyment and pleasures of life. The hog may live a life of ease. It fills itself full of swill or corn, and lies down grunting to digest at leisure. This may look like contentment and happiness, but it is not. I cannot imagine happiness and the true enjoyment of life without the stimulus of some worthy aim. We may be paying for a place, or trying to improve our home or to solve some great problem of our life or calling; so long as we are making earnest efforts for the attainment of our object, and can see that we get nearer to it, we will be truly happy. "Fresh air, moderate exercise, plain food, regular sleep and kind thoughts," continues the "Journal," "will heal you of your diseases, pluck from memory its rooted sorrows, and put you close to all the good there is." The prescription is a wise one.

THE NEW BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—A reader asks about using the soda Bordeaux mixture on tomatoes and strawberries. I have used it on both, and on a lot of other things, egg-plants and potato-vines included. The results seem to be at least as good as spraying these various crops with the old Bordeaux mixture, made with copper sulphate and lime. The new mixture is more easily made, sprays better, and adheres just as well and as long. It also combines

as well with arsenical poisons. So far as I am concerned, I shall surely use the new formula again next year for all my Bordeaux spraying-operations. For the benefit of readers who, like another inquirer, have not seen the issue of August 1st, I repeat the formula, as follows: Dissolve six pounds of copper sulphate in twenty-five gallons of water (in a barrel or tank); in another barrel or tank dissolve seven and one half pounds of washing-soda in twenty-five gallons of water; slowly, and under constant vigorous stirring, pour the soda solution into the copper-sulphate solution. The best poison to be added for killing worms, slugs or beetles is disparene, or arsenate of lead. Keep vigorously agitated while spraying.

FACTORY-PACKED AND HOME-MADE EDIBLES.—"It is amusing to hear storekeepers and dealers argue that food packed in a factory is cleaner and better than that prepared at home or on the farm. They have much to say about the dirt (?) in farm kitchens, but you never hear a word about the borax and other drugs that are used in the factory. Home-made goods are in demand, and always will be." This is a quotation from the "Rural New-Yorker." My folks sometimes (but not very often) buy canned peas, beans, asparagus—things that we have not yet learned how to can successfully ourselves. We eat them with eyes half shut, and in a measure enjoy them. We do not enjoy them, however, to the same extent that we enjoy the fresh peas as we have them from the garden, sometimes for months, fresh and carefully sorted over to have them free from "bugs" or spotted ones. We never buy canned tomatoes or catchups, etc. The factories cannot possibly take the pains with the tomatoes they can or use for catchups that we do with them in our homes, where only the best, the ripest and soundest are selected for use. When we kill hogs, in the early winter, we make sausage, and perhaps various other mixed-meat products, but I cannot fall in with the idea of buying such things at the butcher's. I am rather particular in such matters, and consider it one of the great privileges of country life that we produce and put up ourselves most of the things we eat, and that we know what we are eating. Just a little "dirt" is not the worst that we have to deal with—we all have to eat our peck of it—but there are various products of uncertain composition coming from factories that I do not want.

SULPHUR-LIME WASHES FOR SCALE.—I see it stated that a wash made of potassium sulphid (liver of sulphur) and lime has given good results in killing the San Jose scale. I have not yet tried this newer remedy. If readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE have tried it, I would like to be told with what results. One pound each of liver of sulphur and lime make two gallons of wash, or rather spray-liquid. Five pounds of liver of sulphur readily dissolves in one gallon of boiling water. Five pounds of lime (best quality stone lime) may be slaked with a gallon or two of hot water in a clean barrel, and when the slaking process is not yet finished the boiling-hot liver-of-sulphur solution is gradually added under constant stirring. Sufficient warm water to make twenty gallons of mixture must then be added, and the whole strained into the spraying barrel or tank. This spraying-mixture is more expensive than the common sulphur-and-lime wash, but is more quickly made in small or large quantities. Whether it is as effective as the other remains to be ascertained. It is corrosive, requiring extra protection for the skin and eyes of the operator. With these mixtures the men at the pumps or nozzles should wear old clothes, gloves and goggles, and protect their faces with a coat of vaseline, and after spraying wipe off their faces, etc., with vinegar or lemon-juice before washing with soap and water. In point of expense this mixture has no advantage over clear petroleum, but if it proves as good a scale-killer it may be the better of the two, for the reason that it undoubtedly possesses stronger germicidal properties. In my own case, I propose to stick to the crude petroleum spray for a while yet.

CATS AND DOGS.—I am not a particular friend of either cats or dogs—at least, I do not want them as companions—yet both are very useful in their places. I have a cat and a half—that is, an old cat and a half-grown one, the latter to take the place of the former when that gets to be too old for business. My barn and outbuildings used to be overrun with rats, and the fields with mice. The old cat, by untiring efforts, has cleared out the rats and mice, so that I can leave the grain-bins open right along, and corn or other grain standing about on the barn floor without having it disturbed. This old cat has also hunted the fields over, so that this year I have not seen a single field-mouse under the shocks in the corn-field. Besides these services, this faithful hunter has cleared out the flock of pigeons, and undoubtedly has caught and devoured a goodly number of robins and English sparrows, for all of which I give "pussy" credit. So the cat has a place, and this place is the barn and the fields. I don't want it in the house, nor as a plaything for the children. I can get along without a dog, however. In isolated neighborhoods a watch-dog may be of service. Otherwise dogs are a source of trouble, and often a real danger. The country would be better off without any and all dogs, I believe, than with the present excessive number. Many dog-owners who have sense enough not to impose upon their neighbors and others themselves will allow their dogs to trespass on the good nature and the rights of the rest of mankind. I like the Ohio dog law. The owner may place a value on his dog, and have it assessed as personal property on which he pays taxes, besides the one dollar per capita tax. As long as the dog behaves himself, the owner can recover damages for any injury done to the dog as his property, on the basis of the valuation put upon it. When the dog is bad, and is found chasing, worrying or injuring any domestic animal or a person, then any one may kill the dog with impunity. The trouble with most dog-owners is that they are just as much prejudiced in favor of their dogs as the average parent is in favor of his-or her children. When it comes to dogs or children, common sense is very frequently thrown "to the dogs."



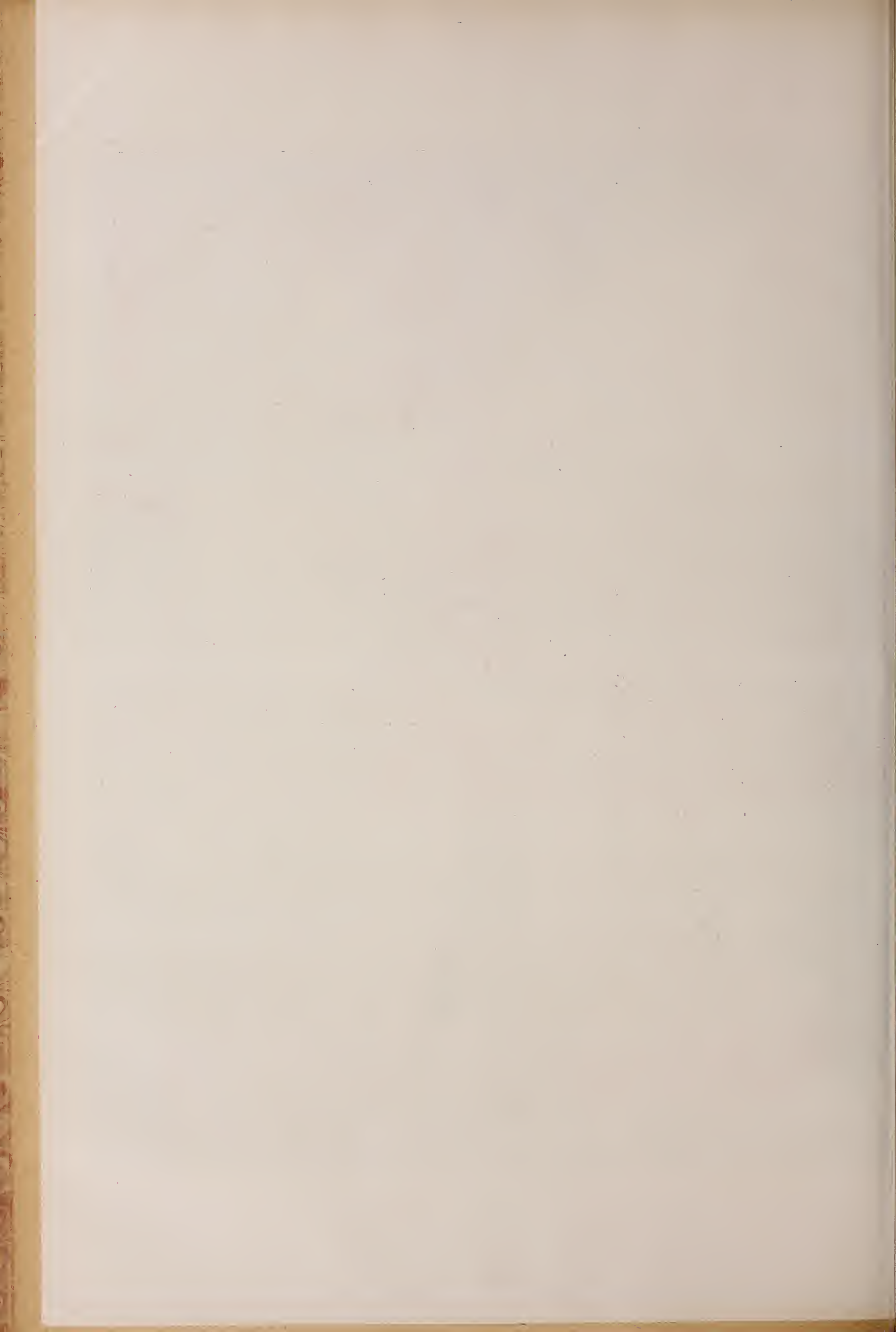


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Supplement to FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio, December 15, 1904.

## CHRISTMAS JOY







## Salient Farm Notes

BY FRED GRUNDY

**SUCCESS IN CORN-GROWING.**—"What are you paying for corn?" I asked a grain-dealer a few days ago.

"Different prices," he replied.

"Why different prices?" I questioned.

"Because some is good, some bad, and some half and half. Some corn is brought us that we will not take at any price. Stay here a half-hour, and see some of it."

In a few minutes a large load came on the scales. The dealer looked at it, and handled a few ears. "Forty cents," said he. The farmer drove up on the dump, and the dealer turned to me. "That's good corn—good as any we get. The grain is deep, cob small and dry. It will shell clean, and sell at top price."

Just then another load came on. The dealer examined it. The grain was loose on the cob, and the next thing to soft; the cob was soft. Looking sharply at the farmer, he said, "Sam, can't you do better than that? What's the matter with you? Your neighbor Tom D— just brought in a load of fine ripe, solid corn. Your land is as good as his, and you are a stronger man than he is. Why can't you grow as good corn as he does? I'll give you thirty-five cents for this load, but I don't want any more of it. If you

## All Over the Farm

ing seed that is sure to grow and send up a vigorous shoot he is assured of a full stand in the field, and gains at least a week's time at the outset. Careful experiments have satisfied him that the vigorous shoot put out by a sound, well-kept seed will at the end of six weeks be fully a week further toward maturity than a weakly plant starting from a poorly kept seed. This is an advantage well worth looking after, because very often it is the difference between a good crop and a poor one. Sam said he did not get a good stand this season because the soil was wet and cold at planting-time. Then he did not cultivate the crop as much as he should have done because he had a lot of other work to do at the time. He did not tell me that his cultivators are still standing in the field, where he left them when he quit cultivating, but they are. Every farmer that brought in a load of poor corn had a hundred excuses for its poor quality, and they were all of the same tenor—all like Sam's. The dealer talked rather plain English to all of them, referring each one to some

gullied? Most emphatically, yes; but it requires much more work. The terrace-rows should be located before gullies form—indeed, I advocate laying off the rows as soon as the land is cleared, before putting a plow into it.

Should terrace-rows be moved?

Never, if located right, except by taking from the lower edge of the bank, and adding to the upper side as much as was cut away on the lower side. It will thus require several years to move the bank up the hill the entire width of the bank.

How wide should the base of the bank be? Not less than four feet for several years.

Is it necessary to procure a terracing-level in order to properly locate the terrace-rows? It certainly is not. I prefer a ten-cent pocket-level used on a frame that I can make in fifteen minutes. Take a piece of scantling one and one half or two inches by four or five inches and sixteen or eighteen feet long. To each end nail a leg of the same material about two feet ten inches long and perpendicular to the long piece. Now nail a brace from near the lower end of each leg to near the middle of the long piece, having an assistant hold the long piece straight while it is being nailed so the long piece will be straight on its upper edge. It is necessary that the frame be straight on top when completed. Then cut the head from a small nail, drive it



FARM-BUILDINGS NEAR GOODWIN, S. D.

don't know how to grow better corn than this, you go over to Tom's and take a few lessons in corn-raising."

As the dealer weighed Tom's wagon, he said, "Tom, here's a man who wants to ask you how you grow corn, and how your neighbor Sam doesn't grow it."

Tom is a little fellow, weighs about one hundred and thirty, and is not very strong, but he moves quickly, and seems to keep his mind on what he is doing. "Any man," said he, "can make a success of corn-growing if he goes about it right, and any man would make a failure of it if he goes about it as Sam does. I begin with the seed. Every ear is as near perfect as I can get it, and they are now in an upper room, dry, and in perfect condition for keeping to next spring. Every grain will grow in soil that is put into fair condition, and that's how I get my soil before the grain is planted. I have a full stand to start with, and I cultivate as the conditions seem to demand—some seasons four times, and some eight times. My corn is medium-early, and I have missed out on from a good to an extra-good crop only twice in seventeen years. One season continuous wet weather kept the soil too wet to work until the middle of June. The corn soon came up, and I managed to run the cultivator over the field once, then we had more rain until after the middle of July. As soon as it quit, and I could get in the field, I worked the cultivator from daylight to dark, going over the field three times, and would have made a good crop but for a frost that caught it early in September. I had four acres on a well-underdrained spot that made a little over fifty bushels of sound corn to the acre. I managed to get the ground plowed and harrowed between showers, and we planted it by hand and cultivated it mostly with the hoe. From this I got my seed for the next year, and sold the rest of it for seed at two dollars a bushel. The other time I missed out was when we had a local drought from April until August. I raised about twenty-five bushels of nubbins to the acre. The grain was sound, but the ears were little bobbed-off things, and lots of the stalks had none on. I made up for it the following year, as a fellow generally does after a severe drought. My crop made about ninety bushels to the acre. After a droughty season the soil tills splendidly, but after a wet one it is difficult to work up well unless one goes at it at just the right time, and then he must work lively. I have found it safest by far to grow medium-early corn. The large, late varieties are all right for sections where there is no danger of early frosts, but I prefer to run no risks when they can easily be avoided. All the best corn-growers in this section believe as I do in this matter, and as a consequence the ten-year average has been raised several bushels. Men like my neighbor Sam are not considered corn-growers. They pick their seed out of the crib in the spring, and about one half of it grows. They plow, plant and cultivate in a sort of haphazard manner, hoping they will have a good crop, but they rarely do."

These men represent the extremes. Tom farms intelligently. He has learned what must be done to make a good crop, then does it. As he says, the first requisite is sound, live seed of a variety that will mature before frost is at all likely to catch it. By plant-

near neighbor who had brought in first-class corn, advising them to get seed from him for next season and a few instructions in growing better corn. "I talk that way to them because we have had a fairly good corn-season here, and there is no reason under the sun why they should not have grown corn of good quality. The reason they did grow such stuff is because they did not take advantage of their opportunities. When there is a general failure because of unfavorable conditions I sympathize with them, and do all I can to cheer them up, but when they fail through their own negligence they hear from me plainly."

One farmer who brought in a load of excellent corn appeared to be extra-jubilant. "I've done fine this year," said he. "Have forty acres that will pan out sixty bushels an acre, and I'm getting forty cents a bushel for it now, which I think is as good as fifty cents next spring. Yes, sir, things are coming my way this season! I turned over a new leaf last spring. Bought seed-corn from a man who always has good corn, and he gave me a few pointers that proved to be just what I needed. He charged me two dollars a bushel for the seed, but it was well worth it. Just look at this load. Did you ever see better corn? Every ear is good enough for seed—ripe, dry, sound as a dollar, and full sixty bushels on every acre. That's why I wear a smile that won't come off!" He said he had the key-note of success in corn-growing, and if he failed to get a good crop it would be because of extraordinary bad weather all the season. "First of all," said he, "plant sound, live seed of a variety adapted to your locality. Get the soil in garden-condition, and keep it that way until the corn drives you out of the field. Clover makes the best corn-land if you can afford to grow it, cow-peas next. Apply every pound of barn-yard manure you can make. After a wet season apply lime."

#### Terracing

Terracing is simply leaving raised level strips at intervals along the hillside from top to bottom, that the soil which would otherwise wash away and leave unsightly gullies or bare spots may be caught against the level banks, forming rich deposits along the upper side of each strip. The soil accumulates from year to year, and eventually so changes the face of the hillside as to cause it to present the appearance of an immense stairway; then the field is actually terraced, and the tendency of the water during excessive rains to run down the hill is thus overcome, and the washing away of the soil effectually prevented. Viewed from my standpoint, terracing is the very foundation of successful farming on rolling land.

All cultivated land from which water flows during heavy rains should be terraced. How far apart should the terrace-borders be? Three feet perpendicular fall.

Why do some farmers fail to prevent washing by terracing? There are several reasons. Some have their terrace-borders, banks or level strips too far apart; some cultivate too close, making their strips too narrow; some fail to make sufficient embankment where terrace-rows cross depressions; others may fail from all these causes.

Can terracing be made a success on land already

into the edge of the frame near the middle, leaving about half of the nail extending above the wood to fasten the spirit-level to, by means of the thumb-screw on it, when it is put on the frame. Fasten the spirit-level on the frame exactly parallel to the frame, so that the bubble in it will not run from one end to the other when the frame is leaned back and forth. This is necessary, for if the spirit-level were crosswise on the frame, and the frame not held exactly vertical when being used, the work done would be inaccurate.

Move one end of the frame up or down the hill, as the case may be, until the bubble shows level, then change ends with the frame, putting each foot exactly where the other was. If still level, the frame is true and ready for work; if not level, which is apt to be the case, just slip a very thin wedge under the lower end of the spirit-level, and try again; continue to wedge and try until the bubble stands in the same place after changing ends with the frame. Fasten the spirit-level securely.

Get a staff which is three feet higher than the frame. Take two assistants and your frame and level and a hoe, go to the highest part of your field, point your frame straight down the hill, have one assistant hold the lower end of the frame up until it is level, have the other assistant carry the staff down the hill the way the frame points, then sight along the frame, and have the staff carried to where you will sight just to the end of it when looking along the top edge of the frame from its upper end. Have the staff held perpendicularly, not in a depression or on a knob. Take the hoe, and chop or dig a little hole, thereby marking the starting-point for the first terrace. Move the frame down the hill to this place, then locate the starting-point of another terrace-row as before, and so on to the bottom of the hill. Having the beginning of a terrace now located, one assistant may be dispensed with.

The terrace-rows, or lines, are laid off across the field by turning across the field with the frame, moving the front foot up or down the hill until the bubble indicates that each foot is level with the other; the frame is then moved, putting the hind foot where the front one was, the front foot being moved up or down the hill as before until it is found level, having the place marked behind the frame with the hoe. This operation is continued until the field has been crossed. The row of holes marks the location of one terrace-row. Continue until as many rows have been made as there were holes made with the hoe, going down the hill, using each hole as a starting-point.

These holes across the field will be in a very zigzag course, on account of local depressions and knobs. Take a plow and "lay off" your terrace-rows, cutting off the short turns, or crooks, making graceful curves, and going straight across gullies.

Take any good turning-plow, and bed to the terrace-rows, plowing a strip from fifteen to twenty or twenty-five feet wide for each. Then replot as before, continuing until you have "bedded" to your terrace-rows three or four times. This is the important part—the more plowing, the better.

Sow a strip four feet wide in the middle, or rather

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 8]



## Gardening

By T. GREINER

**THE PIKE'S PEAK SQUASH** seems to be at the very peak of excellence this year. The Delicious is really delicious, but almost too dry, yet very sweet.

**SUCH THINGS AS RHUBARB** and asparagus may be planted in the fall. Spring, however, is the usual time for that job, and all things considered, probably as good as any, if not best of all.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—I would like to have reports from or about people who grow onions by the new transplanting method in larger blocks, say an acre or upward. Let us hear about the outcome.

**SUNFLOWERS AS SUPPORT.**—A reader suggests the idea of planting sunflowers as support for tomato-plants. I have tried sunflowers in this way for lima beans, but found that the robust sunflower acts the part of a genuine hog, eating up all the plant-food within its reach, and leaving so little for the plant which it is intended to support that the latter yields too little to pay. I am afraid that while it might not hurt the sunflower to be planted in the same hill with a tomato-vine, the tomato-vine would not amount to much—in short, the combination is likely to be a failure.

**THE WHITE PORTUGAL** and other onions started from seed sown in August are still making good headway under the extremely favorable weather-conditions of November (I write this on Thanksgiving Day), but the weeds are more than keeping pace with them. I am now looking and hoping for a solid freeze-up, with snow, to choke out the chickweed and other weed pests. Last winter killed everything on the land except the onions. If the same thing will happen the coming winter I expect I shall have a big crop of nice early bunch-onions next spring, and make some money out of it.

**MY EARLIER PREDICTION** that Prizetaker plants would soon be generally offered by plantsmen, the same as cabbage and celery plants, has as yet not been borne out by subsequent developments. Surely there seems to be a demand for such plants; at least, I have had frequent inquiries for them every year. But nobody, so far as I am aware, seems to make a business of supplying them. People who grow tomato, pepper and egg plants on a large scale in greenhouses might use much of their bench-space for growing a crop of Prizetaker plants before that space is needed for those other vegetable plants, and make it pay quite well.

**POTATOES AFTER POTATOES.**—A reader asks whether he might expect a good crop of potatoes next year without new fertilizer on the same ground that gave a fine crop this year. The ground was very rich, and much manure was left in the soil. I have at times seen two good crops of potatoes grown in succession on the same ground. We can hardly depend on such an outcome, however. Enemies of the crop are quite liable to be numerous the second year, and diseases are more apt to attack the second crop. It seldom happens that one good potato-year is followed by another. If the atmospheric conditions are particularly favorable for the crop one year, they may be just the reverse the next year. In short, it is not considered a wise move to attempt to grow two potato crops on the same land in succession so long as another piece of ground is available.

**HORSE-RADISH FOR MARKET.**—A reader asks a number of questions about marketing horse-radish. I believe it is a crop that promises very fair returns for painstaking work. In the grocery-stores in Buffalo, Niagara Falls and most smaller places hereabouts horse-radish is sold in bottles, corked and sealed, at ten cents a bottle. There is probably about one fourth of a pound of grated horse-radish and less than a gill of vinegar in each bottle. I have not learned how much the stores pay to the producer wholesale. You can easily ascertain for yourself by inquiry at the stores near you what your chances of selling horse-radish similarly put up will be. The bottles can be obtained at any glass-works, and your nearest hardware or large seed firm will furnish you the horse-radish grinder or grater. You ought to be the best acquainted with your own facilities and chances for growing the root. It is not a difficult crop to raise. For all the other questions you can find the answers in the grocery and hardware stores of your own vicinity, possibly including the address of the nearest glass-works.

**ONIONS OF ALL KINDS** seem to be scarce this year and in good demand. This, of course, makes high prices. Even in ordinary years I have had no trouble to sell my Prizetakers and Giblartars at one dollar a bushel. The storekeepers here have paid me that. I had to concentrate my efforts on other things this year, so that I raised but very few of these fine onions. If I had hundreds of bushels, however, I would be able to sell them almost at my own figure. The fact remains that these onions have invariably proved very profitable, as may be inferred from the statement that it is quite easy by making use of the transplanting method (the new onion culture) to raise two hundred and fifty bushels on one fourth of an acre of good land, and sell them in one's own vicinity at one dollar a bushel. We can afford to do a few days' peddling for two hundred and fifty dollars, especially when we have other things to peddle out at the same time. The task is very easy when we can get a man or boy having a particular knack at the peddling business to do it.

**KEEPING CABBAGE OVER WINTER.**—A reader asks about the best way to keep cabbage over winter. In cold storage, say at a temperature close to freezing, cabbage could probably be kept for an indefinite time. The usual way with farmers, however, is to bury the cabbage in the field. Only sound heads should be selected. On a naturally well-drained spot of ground (not a hillside) plow a trench, going and returning in the same furrow. Follow with a shovel, so as to make a smooth bed for the cabbage. Pull the cabbage on a dry day, and place the heads for a while on the ground, roots up; then place them in the trench close together, roots up; then plow soil up to the row of cabbage from both sides, finishing with a shovel, so that the cabbages are covered about six inches deep. Afterward, when the ground has just frozen over lightly, cover with corn-stalks or other coarse litter to the depth of at least six inches. Usually cabbage thus treated will keep well until spring.

**GREENHOUSE POINTS.**—I have just been rebuilding my little greenhouse. The sills, posts, sides, etc., of the old double-span house had rotted away so completely as to be useless, but the sash-bars, plates, etc., and everything for which Southern cypress had been used, were just as good as new, and have gone back into the construction of the new house. This is intended to be only an amateur forcing-house, to give me what lettuce, radishes and other green things I may want for the table during the winter, and later on the vegetable-plants, such as celery, onion, cabbage, tomato, pepper, egg-plant and others needed for the garden-patches in spring. With the help of cold-frames during March, April and May I will be able to do quite a little in growing vegetables for the neighborhood or for our local stores. I have designed it chiefly as a means of giving to my plants the first start. It requires only a comparatively small space for starting tomato and similar plants from seed, to be pricked out while quite small into flats and boxes, these soon after to be transferred to the frames, and in due time to the open ground. I shall have no chance to grow such plants for sale, and I do not care to make a business of that branch, but I always like to grow an abundance of really good plants for my own planting. When I grow them, I know what I have; when I depend on buying plants, I may get just what I want, or I may not. Previous experience has taught me that it will be a difficult task to find just the varieties and the quality of plants that I wish to procure unless I grow them myself. My old house was a double span, sixteen by twenty feet, and it was heated by means of a hot-water heater with about one hundred and seventy-five running feet of two-inch gas-pipe. I now have reduced the building to single span, ten by twenty feet, and use the same heater and nearly the same amount of pipe. I have at times had hard work to keep the thermometer above freezing on extremely cold and windy nights, and made up my mind that I would fix it so as to be sure of having what heat I want without much effort. I am taking special pains to have everything snug and tight, and I now feel no anxiety about it, and believe that with proper attention in the early evening and early morning I can leave the house to itself during the coldest night without risk. It will hereafter be a source of comfort and pleasure rather than of occasional trouble and inconvenience. I dislike having to get up in cold and stormy nights to look after the fire in a greenhouse-heater. About other special conveniences, such as propagating-bench, subirrigation devices for seed-flats, etc., I shall speak later on.

**THE GREENHOUSE COMPOST.**—With all the old parts covered with new paint before being used again in the construction of the new forcing-house, and most of this built of new stuff, also painted, I can expect that all sources of infection—all fungus-spores and all insect life—are entirely absent in the rebuilt structure. As I now have also taken new soil altogether, put on new benches, it seems that all possibility of the introduction this winter of plant-diseases or injurious insect life is entirely excluded. I shall watch for the first appearance of these troubles with some sort of curiosity. For my bench-soil I have selected common good loam from a field that has been recently in clover-sod, and where a year ago a good lot of old compost had been applied. This is good enough as it is for growing cabbage and cauliflower plants, and for these things will not be further enriched with old compost. If it seems to need any further applications, I will use small quantities of potash and superphosphate. For soil to grow lettuce in I shall make a mixture of this loam and old compost consisting mainly of barn-yard scrapings. For onion-plants I like a very rich soil-mixture, covered at least one inch deep with clean, sharp river-sand. I agree, however, with a writer in the "Rural New-Yorker" who says that the best soil for greenhouse work in general is formed from rotted sods, preferably from an old pasture-lot upon which there is a good thick growth of grass and that is reasonably free from weeds. This sod and top soil may sometimes be taken off to a depth of six inches if the sub-soil is not reached before that depth, and should be stacked up in a compact pile, with about one load of first-class short manure from the barn-yard to five or six loads of the soil, the soil and manure being laid up in alternate layers until the pile attains a reasonable height, say four feet. Much of our success depends on having the right kind of soil for our work, and too much pains cannot be taken to get it. Usually to accomplish this result we have to begin the preliminary steps in the fore part of summer. The compost-heap should be prepared at that time, and in dry weather be occasionally watered, perhaps even with liquid manure dipped up from the barn-yard. Then later on the pile may be turned (shoveled, spaded) over a few times until transformed into a mellow, homogeneous mass. It is some work to get such compost, but it pays.

Don't miss the big New-year's number, the January 1st FARM AND FIRESIDE. Be sure your subscription is paid up. The little yellow address label will show you where you stand.

## Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

**CURCULIO—DISCOLORED KIEFFER PEARS—FERTILIZING ORCHARD.**—K. P. B., Winchester, Va. I think that the fruit on your trees near the woods that has depressions on it has been injured by the curculio, but I cannot tell unless you will send on a sample, which I take it you can do at this season of the year.—I think the clouded appearance of the skin of your Kieffer pears is due to the presence of some fungus, and I would suggest that you could probably prevent it by spraying the fruit with Bordeaux mixture. Two sprayings would likely be sufficient. One should be given as soon as the fruit is well formed, and the other about two weeks later.—The fertilizing of the ground about your pear-trees with kainite would probably be beneficial, and possibly might assist the tree in coloring its fruit, although it is very doubtful about its acting in this way.

**KEEPING TREES, CUTTINGS, ETC., THROUGH THE WINTER.**—J. D. R., Morse Bluff, Neb. The best way to keep trees, small-fruit plants or cuttings of small plants through the winter is to bury them in the ground, covering the roots not less than a foot deep. After the roots are well covered, bend the tops to the ground, and cover them, also. In the case of trees this is done by digging a trench large enough to take in the roots easily and allow the stems to lie in a slanting position. If the trees are hardy, so that it is not necessary to cover the tops, then it is important to have the tops slope toward the south, as in this way the stems are protected from the sun. If the tops are to be covered, then it does not matter in what direction they lie, but after the roots are covered and the soil packed thoroughly around them the tops should be bent to the ground and covered with just enough earth to hold them together. In the case of cuttings of currants and gooseberries, they should be tied in bunches of about one hundred each, and buried in the ground at least a foot deep; but in the case of currants, gooseberry, raspberry and other small-fruit plants, they should be buried separately in the ground, so that the roots barely touch one another. In this way there will be soil around each plant, and no air-spaces, which is very important. If you are going to dig strawberry-plants in the autumn, and try to carry them through the winter, the best way to do is to set the plants close together in rows in some dry spot where no water will stand, and then cover them with a small amount of earth and a little mulch. Do not put them in the ground in bunches, as quite a loss will generally come to plants stored in this way.

**GOOD CHERRIES.**—F. G., Morrisonville, Ill. I want to again advise all who have young trees planted, or intend to plant next spring, to head them low. Make them head as near the ground as possible. I made the mistake of heading mine high, and now the trees are full-grown it certainly is a job to gather the fruit. I notice that the best and largest fruit is on the ends of the branches and at the top of the trees, and to get it one must use a high step-ladder for the outside of the trees and a long ladder to reach the top, and such ladders are heavy and difficult to move about. With low-headed trees one can gather all the fruit with a six or eight foot step-ladder, which any one can lift about. Next time I plant cherry-trees I will buy two-year-old trees, and cut them back to within a foot of the ground, then shorten in long branches as they grow to make a low, round head. I have four varieties of cherries, all sour, and all are good and come in succession. The first to ripen is Early Richmond. It bears very young, and yields heavily. The next is Wragg. It is a little slow to begin bearing, but when it fairly gets at it the yield is highly satisfactory and the fruit of good size. The next is Montmorency. It begins to bear while young, and bears heavily, and the fruit is large and of excellent quality. I consider this the best of the sour cherries. Almost all of our canned cherries are of this variety. We sell most of the others. The latest to ripen is English Morello. This is the late black cherry which some people think is the prince of our sour cherries. It begins to bear very early, and bears heavily. It is the easiest to head low of all varieties, and grows so slowly that it is very easily kept low. The person who plants these four varieties will have everything that is really desirable in sour cherries.

**FLOWERS FOR THE LAWN.**—A lady reader of the FARM AND FIRESIDE asks me what kind of easily grown, strong flowers I would recommend for "a gorgeous bed on the lawn." She wants them to bloom all summer and as late in the fall as possible. I do not know of anything that will fill the bill better than cannas and salvia, sometimes called scarlet sage. Get a dozen plants, half Florence Vaughan and half Madam Crozy. Set Vaughan in the center, and Crozy around them, then surround the whole with salvia set fifteen or twenty inches apart. If she will see that the soil is rich, and the weeds kept out, and will water abundantly during droughty spells, she will have a bed of flowers that surely enough "will be a glory." I once planted five yellow chrysanthemums between the inner group and outer row of cannas. They were strong plants and early bloomers, and they added to the "gorgeousness" of the bed very much.

**THE BEST TIME FOR PLANTING APPLE-TREES** is in the spring, and the work should preferably be done as early as the soil can be readily worked, but it may be continued so long as the trees remain in a dormant condition. Some very successful Minnesota orchardists have practised autumn planting of late years. In such cases, however, it is customary to plant the trees in autumn, and then lay them flat on the ground and cover with earth.



**A Noted Scuppernong-Grape Vine**

**T**HE first expedition sent out from England by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1584, consisted of two small barks commanded by Captains Amadas and Barlow. The vessels entered Pamlico Sound at New Inlet, North Carolina, about forty miles north of Hatteras, and they proceeded on their way in a northerly direction, arriving off Roanoke Island in July of the same year. Thinking this to be the mainland, a party was sent ashore, and here for the first time the flag of England waved in the breezes of the New World. Subsequently, in his report of the voyage to Raleigh, Captain Amadas makes the following reference to the native scuppernong grape, which he discovered growing so abundantly: "Which being performed (that is, possession taken) according to the ceremonies used in such enterprises, we viewed the land about us, being where we first landed very sandy and low toward the water side, but so full of grapes, as the very beating and surge of the sea overflowed them, of which we found such plenty as well there as in all

manufacturing purposes or for general orchard planting, they will undoubtedly eventually become a feature in every dooryard throughout the South. Aside from their value for the manufacture of marmalades and preserves, they will be exceedingly useful for pies and other purposes.

There has been fruited this year for the first time a sweet orange of the hardy type. This is an accomplishment which the department hoped for when it first inaugurated the work. The other new citrus fruits developed from the bureau's investigations, such as the new tangelo—which is a cross between the tangerine and the pomelo—a new velvet-skin orange, and several other creations, will all prove exceedingly valuable in sections where the climatic conditions will permit the growing of these more tender sorts.

**AMERICAN TEA.**—The department has continued its work in the production of American tea. The more advanced investigations have been conducted, as heretofore, at Summerville, S. C., in cooperation with Dr. Charles U. Shep-

and others will follow from time to time, as the industry advances.

**CRANBERRY DISEASES.**—Important advances were made during the year in the matter of treating cranberry diseases. The cranberry crop is an important one in this country, aggregating in value a million dollars or more annually. In recent years several destructive diseases have caused a great deal of damage, and until the department began its investigations little progress had been made in the matter of treatment. Experiments last year in the treatment of one of the most serious diseases, commonly known as "scald," have been quite successful. It has been demonstrated that this particular disease may be prevented by the application of fungicides at very small expense.

**WINTER-KILLING OF FRUIT-TREES.**—The extreme cold of last winter caused the serious killing of fruit-trees in many portions of the Northern states. At the approach of spring the trees had the appearance of being seriously injured, and undoubtedly a great many would have been destroyed but for the timely aid rendered by the department in the matter of suggesting proper means of handling such injuries. A brief report was issued as a guide to the owners of the frozen trees, and this undoubtedly saved many orchards from destruction.

**PROGRESS IN FRUIT-STORAGE INVESTIGATIONS.**—The cold storage of fruit has grown to large proportions in the last decade, nearly three million barrels being cold-stored in the United States last year. When the bureau began investigations along this line three years ago, there was little exact information about the factors which influenced the keeping of fruit. It was popularly supposed that a cold temperature was the most important consideration in successful fruit-storage, and that the frequent heavy losses were generally due to unfavorable storage conditions. As a result of the investigations, especially during the last year, it has been demonstrated that the condition in which the fruit is grown and the manner of handling it determine to a large extent the keeping quality as well as the ultimate value of the fruit. Fruit grown to unusual size, like that from rapidly growing young trees, from trees producing a light crop, or from trees forced unduly by tillage or by other orchard treatment, has been shown to deteriorate from one to three months earlier than the same variety grown more slowly.

The investigations are showing that fruit that is intended for storage must be handled with the utmost care in picking, packing and shipping, and stored quickly, after picking, in well-ventilated rooms in a temperature of about thirty-one degrees to thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, if the storage difficulties now most common are to be overcome.

During the past season the bureau has undertaken to determine what factors cause the frequent losses that occur in shipping perishable fruits, such as peaches, to distant markets. From five to thirty per cent of decayed and soft peaches in the top layers of a refrigerator-car on arrival at destination from the Southern peach areas is not uncommon, especially in moist, warm weather. Several cars in which the fruit was cooled quickly to about forty degrees Fahrenheit after picking were shipped from Georgia to Northern markets. All of the fruit arrived in practically perfect condition, demonstrating that the common practice of loading perishable fruits in a heated condition is one of the important factors in causing serious economic losses. Furthermore, it was demonstrated that the cars could be loaded more heavily with little danger of the fruit in the top of the car deteriorating, and the fruit was harvested and reached the consumer in a riper and better condition on account of the better carrying quality.

There has been a demand for experimental work in fruit marketing and storage from fruit-growers on the Pacific coast. The funds available have limited the work to the East up to this time. During the present winter the investigations will be extended to the citrus industry of California, which in the season of 1903-4 amounted to thirty thousand car-loads of oranges and lemons. The losses in transit and in warehouses when the warm spring weather sets in are often very large. It is proposed to find out just what relation the present methods of picking, packing, handling and shipping the fruit bear to these losses, in a manner similar to the investigations with deciduous fruits.

That these investigations in fruit-storage are having an important influence in improving the commercial methods of handling our fruit products is seen in their growing application by fruit-growers, handlers and warehousemen, all of whom are now making demands on the department for information and for enlarged investigations.—From Annual Report of Secretary of Agriculture, 1904.



SCUPPERNONG-GRAPE VINE ON ROANOKE ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

places else, both on the sand and on the green soil, on the hills as on the plains, as well on every little shrub, as also climbing towards the tops of high cedars, that I think in all the world the like abundance is not to be found, and myself having seen those parts of Europe that most abound, find such difference as were incredible to be written."

The tradition of the island is that the scuppernong-vine shown in the illustration was planted by the colonists. It is still hearty and vigorous, covering over an acre of ground, and yielding annually about a ton of grapes. The vine is now on the farm of Mr. B. F. Meekins, in whose family it has been for over one hundred years.

Three of the finest native grapes of our country sprang from North Carolina. These are the scuppernong, Catawba and Isabella. The banks of the Catawba River furnished the grape known by that name. It is extensively cultivated in Ohio as a wine-grape. The Isabella is supposed to be a hybrid between the native fox grape and the Burgundy, the latter having been introduced into South Carolina by the Huguenots. The first authentic account we have of the Isabella is that it was found in Dorchester, S. C. From there a Governor Smith of North Carolina obtained cuttings, which he planted near Wilmington, in his state, and from this stock a Mrs. Isabella Gibbs took slips, which she planted on Long Island, New York. It was called the Isabella in compliment to Mrs. Gibbs, who introduced it at the North.

A. D. DART.

**Some Work of the Bureau of Plant Industry**

**NEW CITRUS FRUITS.**—The efforts that have been made by the Bureau of Plant Industry for a number of years in the matter of producing, by breeding, new citrus fruits, so as to build up varied industries in the South, have met with the most gratifying results. The hardy oranges which have been secured as a result of crossing the sweet orange with the hardy Japanese orange are now ready to distribute, and the work of distributing them will be inaugurated this winter. These new hardy oranges will unquestionably make possible the development of several important industries in the South. The oranges are valuable for marmalades, and from the fact that they may be grown in nearly all the Southern states, great possibilities for their usefulness are opened up. Even if they should not come into general use for

ard. Doctor Shepard's tea-gardens are now yielding from eight thousand to ten thousand pounds of tea annually. Owing to climatic conditions, the crop this year will be light. Doctor Shepard has been devoting special attention to the improvement of factory processes. Several new inventions have been made by him in the matter of tea-rollers, apparatus for the manufacture of green tea, and apparatus for a process of attrition, giving to the tea the beautiful bluish cast, or finish, which heretofore has been secured in foreign countries by the application of various chemicals.

Doctor Shepard's process puts this finish on the teas by simple attrition, or friction, and is a marked advance over the old processes. The work of establishing a plantation in Texas has been continued. Tea-beds were started on two types of soil—a rich sandy loam and a black waxy soil. The plants on the black waxy land have failed utterly. Fortunately this discovery was made before any extensive plantings had been undertaken, and it will lead to the extension of the plantings on the sandy loam soil. There are now on hand at the Texas station, which is located at Pierce, about one hundred thousand plants, which will be put into the field this winter, planting about forty acres. Sufficient additional seed will be put out to give another fifty acres next year.

**AMERICAN DATES.**—Very encouraging results have been secured in the establishment of this industry in the southwestern portion of the United States. The date orchard at Tempe, Ariz., is progressing in a highly satisfactory way. The work here has been carried on in cooperation with the Arizona Experiment Station, and has been under the direct supervision of Prof. R. H. Forbes. In cooperation with the California Experiment Station, work on the establishment of date culture in southern California is also being conducted. Ten acres of land have been secured for an experimental orchard, and dates have been, and are being, planted there. The industry has been further encouraged by the publication of important reports on the subject, pointing out available localities where the crop is likely to succeed. There is a considerable extent of territory in southern California where practically all of the dates of a certain class which are now imported could in all probability be grown. These regions have been mapped, and a special effort has been made to encourage the production of the crop therein. Various importations of the date have been made during the year,

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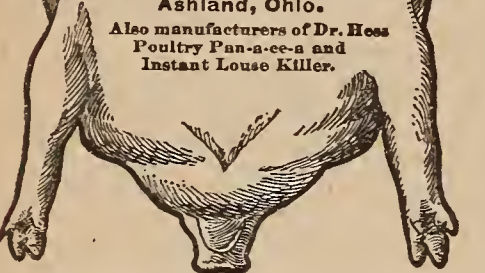
**5¢** per lb. in 100 lb. sacks, 25 lb. pail \$1.60  
Smaller quantities a little higher. Small dose.

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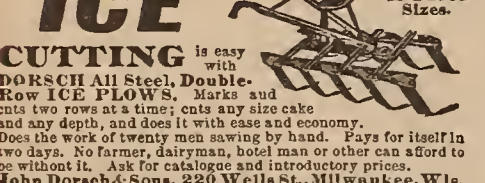
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## Live Stock and Dairy

**Wool Prices in Idaho**

**W**OOL-BUYERS are contracting for next year's Idaho wool crop. They are offering higher prices than wool has ever brought in this state. Every wool-grower will have an opportunity to sell at a profitable figure. As high as twenty cents a pound has been offered on contracts, and it is thought the price will go to twenty-five cents a pound.

Many of Idaho's wool-growers are in no particular hurry to close contracts, it being the general opinion that prices will range higher.

So far the season has been very favorable to sheepmen. The weather has been fine and the sheep are in excellent condition.

O. I. ELLIS.

**The St. Louis and Chicago Tests**

An interesting comparison may be made of the work of the Jersey herd at St. Louis, in 1904, with that of the Jersey herd at Chicago, in 1893, in the two great public tests of dairy-cattle held at the respective places mentioned. There were twenty-five cows entered in each test. The first ninety days of the test at St. Louis may be compared with the ninety days' test at Chicago as follows:

Total yield of milk at St. Louis (90 days).....	96,425.2 pounds.
Total yield of milk at Chicago (90 days)....	73,488.8 pounds.
Increase at St. Louis...	22,936.4 pounds.
Average yield of milk per head at St. Louis..	3,857.00 pounds.
Average yield of milk per head at Chicago..	2,939.55 pounds.
Increase of average at St. Louis.....	917.45 pounds.
Average yield of milk per head per day at St. Louis .....	42.85 pounds.
Average yield of milk per head per day at Chicago .....	32.66 pounds.
Total yield of butter-fat at St. Louis.....	4,409.98 pounds.
Total yield of butter-fat at Chicago.....	3,516.08 pounds.
Increase at St. Louis...	893.90 pounds.
Average yield of butter-fat per head at St. Louis .....	176.39 pounds.
Average yield of butter-fat per head at Chicago .....	140.64 pounds.
Increase of average per head at St. Louis....	35.75 pounds.
Average yield of fat per head per day at St. Louis .....	1.95 pounds.
Average yield of fat per head per day at Chicago .....	1.56 pounds.
Average per cent of fat in milk at St. Louis..	4.57
Average per cent of fat in milk at Chicago....	4.78
Total solids not fat in milk at St. Louis....	8,487.62 pounds.
Total solids not fat in milk at Chicago.....	6,781.52 pounds.
Average solids not fat per head at St. Louis.	339.50 pounds.
Average solids not fat per head at Chicago..	271.26 pounds.
Average per cent solids not fat at St. Louis..	8.80
Average per cent solids not fat at Chicago....	9.22

While the percentage of fat and of solids not fat was a little higher in the milk of the Chicago herd, this was much more than counterbalanced by the increased flow of milk in the case of the St. Louis herd. Considering the trying climatic conditions that had to be endured at St. Louis the past summer, this showing reflects great credit on those responsible for the care and handling of the herd there. But good handling will not alone account for the marked improvement in yield. A fair conclusion is that Jersey cattle have improved in the last decade as dairy-animals in the line of larger production. Three deductions may be drawn from the figures above: That the Jersey breed has been raised during the last ten years to still

higher excellence as dairy-cattle; that the cows that have so scored in St. Louis were eminently well selected for the task before them, and that they were splendidly cared for and handled before and during the test.

R. M. GOW.

**Does It Pay to Feed Ground Grain?**

As stated in a former article, we have found that the best-informed farmers and feeders in the country agree, and strongly advocate, that the grinding together of corn and cob into fine meal does pay for feeding purposes. This, too, seems to be the consensus of opinion as given out by scientific men in charge of the numerous tests carried out at our experiment stations.

One striking point upon which all seem to agree relative to the use of corn-and-cob meal is that the cob must be finely ground if best results are to be obtained. Again, it appears to be advisable to use ground feed for all kinds of stock, as the nutriment from ground grain is much quicker absorbed and turned into the various tissues than when the kernels are fed whole or on the cob. It requires the expenditure of too much vital energy in the process of digestion to warrant the feeding of ear corn to stock; especially is this noticeable in the case of cows and fattening cattle.

In preparing corn-and-cob meal—or any other mixture of grain, for that matter—it is not a wise plan to grind too much at one time, as the ground grain is liable to heat and sour, and the feeding of musty or moldy grain is to be avoided above all things.

We do not believe that any one worthy the ownership of a horse or cow will question the advantage which ground feed has over whole grain as feed for old animals.

From the "Diseases of the Horse," issued by the Department of Agriculture, we get the following statements relative to ground feed for horses:

"The horse should be fed three or four times a day. Bulky food must be given, to detain the grains in the passage through the intestinal tract; bulky also favors distention, and this mechanically aids absorption."

"Cut hay fed with crushed oats, ground corn, etc., makes the best feeding, as it gives the required bulk and saves time and labor."

"Rye or wheat should never be given whole, and even of corn it is found that there is less waste when ground, and, in common with all grains, it is more easily digested than when fed whole."

"Horses which 'bolt' their feed are best fed on crushed grain."

By trial it has been found at the Maine Experiment Station that about one sixth more of the protein, and nearly five pounds more of the corn in a bushel, are saved by feeding meal than by feeding whole corn. That is about one eleventh, or about enough to pay for grinding. It should cost no more to grind corn and cobs together than for corn alone. Then the gain from cobs would be net, and the percentage shown by this experiment would prove a handsome profit. Professor Henry says a pound of corn-and-cob meal has been found to have the same feeding value as a pound of pure corn-meal. "The great preponderance of testimony goes to show that those who feed it are almost without exception pleased. I am sure that corn-and-cob meal would come into very general use if it were not for the difficulty of reducing the cob to a proper degree of fineness for feeding."

The following summary of an experiment recently conducted at the New Jersey Experiment Station will be of interest to every feeder of live stock. The experiment was conducted for the purpose of determining the value of ear corn, as compared with corn-and-cob meal, as a feed for dairy-cows in milk.

In this experiment one hundred and fourteen pounds of corn-and-cob meal gave an increase of forty-five pounds of milk over the same amount of ear corn, which at one and one half cents a pound would have amounted to sixty-seven and one half cents.

On this basis the value of one ton of corn-and-cob meal would be nine dollars and thirty-eight cents more than one ton of ear corn. Assuming that only one cent a pound could have been secured, the feeding value of a ton of corn-and-cob meal would be six dollars and twenty-five cents more than a ton of ear corn. Now, assuming that there was some extra expense connected with husking and grinding the corn, there yet appears to have been a favorable showing in favor of the ground grain. JACK ANDERSON.

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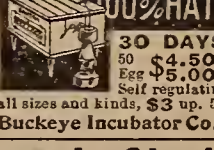
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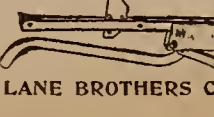
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Live Stock and Dairy

A Transaction in Sheep

Two brothers owned two hundred acres of land—that is, they had the title to it, but another man held a good big mortgage, from a knowledge of which the brothers could not free themselves day or night. The land was naturally fertile, but it had been crowded beyond its capacity, and the crops resulting from the hard work of the brothers were poor in yield and quality. That was fifteen years ago, and the brothers had been struggling for five toilsome years.

They were advised by a Western friend of thousands of sheep that were shipped every fall into Chicago and other great markets from the northwestern plains. These sheep were "unfinished"—not fat enough for market—and were shipped to the cities merely to be purchased by feeders and distributed over the farms of the Middle West. The brothers decided to look into the matter.

They went to Chicago, and at the stock-yards found great numbers of "unfinished" Idaho and Montana sheep arriving every day. These sheep averaged about eighty pounds each, and were priced at three dollars and fifty cents.

servicing to keep the place dry and admitting of practically clean handling. This manure was carefully saved, and has proved an important factor in the items of profit accruing from the business. The sheep were kept until they became fat.

The first year they were judged to be in condition about the last of February, and a commission-house in Chicago was advised that the sheep were ready to go back. A buyer came down to the farm, offered six cents a pound for the sheep, and his offer was accepted. When the sheep were weighed it was found that they had gained on an average of seventy pounds each. They weighed eighty pounds when they came in, and one hundred and fifty pounds when they went out. All the feed consumed by the sheep had been purchased, nothing coming off the farm except the grass eaten in November. It was found that three and one half bushels of grain were required for each sheep. The amount of hay for that first year is not known. After deducting the price of the hay and grain, the freight from Chicago, the expense of travel to and from Chicago, the expense while in the city, and the wages paid the help, a very satisfactory profit was left.



A FRIEND OF THE FLOCK

The brothers purchased five hundred head of these sheep, and paid for them with borrowed money. The sheep were turned into woods pasture where the grass was abundant. This was about November 1st.

During November the sheep were fed no grain, the grass being sufficient for their requirements. When the sheep arrived on the farm there was but little else than sheep with them. They were absolutely empty and very hungry. They gained rapidly and thrived from the start. When the weather became severe the sheep were taken up and quartered in two large barns on the farm. Two hundred and fifty were placed in each barn. Practically all the ground space in each building was set apart for the sheep. There were no subdivisions, except that shallow troughs were built and placed about the inclosure, which had the effect of partially partitioning off the space. Troughs and racks were also built in at the ends and one side of the stable, and a watering-trough of generous size was placed in a proper place. All the expense of this arrangement did not exceed five dollars, including a pipe leading from the wind-pump in the barn-yard to the watering-trough in the stable.

When the sheep were turned into the barns they were given all the clover hay that they would eat, and the racks were kept filled all the time. Twice a day, morning and evening, a feed of shelled corn and oats was given, and the amount was liberal, all that the animals would clean up with avidity. Of course, fresh water was kept flowing into the trough as it was needed. The sheep were not taken out of the barns from the time they went in at the beginning of winter until they were considered fit for marketing. They were pretty well crowded in the barns, but no pens were made and no arrangements provided for separating them into smaller bodies.

New sawdust was spread liberally in the barns every day, the idea being not only to keep the place clean, but to save the liquid waste. Frequently during the winter, whenever it was needed, the barns were cleaned out, the sawdust

The brothers have continued in the business ever since. This year they are feeding fifteen hundred sheep, and were never better pleased with the prospects than in this very year. They have paid for their two hundred acres, and added four hundred and twenty to them, all paid for, and capital ahead to run their business on.

They have adopted the plan of producing as much grain as possible on their own land, in order to save the two profits that come from such a plan. The manure is carefully saved and returned to the land, the fertility actually continuing after crop after crop has been grown on the same fields. The manure from grain-fed sheep is known to have high properties. Every vestige is saved on this farm, and is regarded as not the least profitable feature of the business.

A very simple calculation will reveal the profits derived from the business, and the brothers say practically the same proportion of cost and selling price will be found to prevail through all their experience. There was only one year when they had a loss, and that was on account of a financial panic.

The experience of these brothers may be duplicated on hundreds of farms in Indiana and Ohio, as it already has in Illinois and Iowa. There are scores of farms and scores of farmers waiting some such business deal, amply able to carry it on to a successful end.

C. M. GINTHER.

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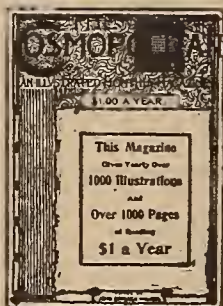
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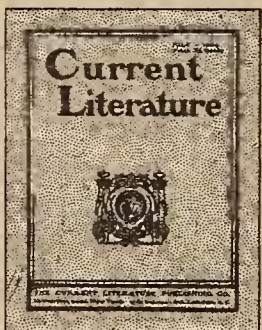
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### Terracing

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3]

on top, of this broad bed thickly with oats, rye or other grain before the last plowing, to hold the bank together.

Fertilize the oats if the land is too poor to make a good growth otherwise. Then, of course, the land is to be cultivated, all except the part sown. Sow wider strips if desired.

Make banks across the gullies by digging trenches across them at the lower edge of the sown strip, which is intended to be the terrace-border, throwing the earth out of the trenches up the hill with scoops. Be sure to make the banks at least six inches higher across the gullies or other washes than they are in other places. Go over the field after every heavy rain, and mend up the broken places by using plenty of earth, and in a few years there will be no broken places. Keep a good bank, or ridge, at these borders by throwing four good deep furrow-slices together once a year until you know all danger of washing is past.

In laying off rows for cultivation use each terrace-row as a guide-row until you have laid off half way to the next one in the narrowest place. Put in all short rows by running one parallel to the terrace-row above and the next one parallel to the terrace-row below.

T. W. CAPPS.

### From Minnesota

For more than twenty years I have been a reader of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and my subscription is now paid some four or five years in advance, which is probably sufficient evidence of an interest in such subjects as it discusses, and may possibly be accepted as warrant for this communication.

For years I have noted the advice given by agricultural writers to that class of young men who desire to become something more than "hired men." This advice usually takes the form of a recommendation to purchase a small tract of land, say ten acres, and settle down to a life of grinding toil and rigid economy, with the ultimate prospect of little more than a fair living. For a long time I have felt that some one ought to correct what seems to me the fallacy of this teaching. In the first place, few of these young men are properly situated, with reference to markets, etc., to make such a course possible, and fewer still have the necessary experience to make a success of such an undertaking. But granting both the markets and the experience, the scale upon which they would have to conduct their operations would be such that they could not meet the sharp competition of the larger and older operators.

It seems to me that the amount of energy, experience and ability necessary to success along the above lines, if applied in a newer community, would yield not only a fair living, but ultimately a competence, and a position of influence and respectability in the community.

Twenty-five years ago, an Ohio boy, with no other capital than my head and my hands, I was standing exactly where these young men stand. I took Horace Greeley's advice, and came West to grow up with the country. I have ample reason to be satisfied with the results.

We are twenty-five miles from the cities of Duluth and Superior, with a combined population of about one hundred thousand. There are about one hundred and thirty thousand people in the mining districts a little north of us. This affords the very finest of markets for everything in the way of farm produce. Most of this land has been burned over, though here and there are patches of green timber. That burned over is easily cleared of everything except the stumps, and when once cleared is very productive, growing large crops of oats, wheat, barley, all kinds of vegetables, and seems to be the natural home of timothy and clover. The soil varies from heavy clay to light sandy loam, but all is equally productive. The land is generally level, but sufficiently rolling for good drainage, and is well watered with clear running streams. Hay is always a good crop, and those who have been here that long say that for ten years hay has sold for from ten to sixteen dollars a ton. The two years I have been here it has sold up to thirteen dollars and fifty cents. Land that I cleared and seeded about the middle of July, 1903, yielded a crop this year sufficient to pay for land, clearing and seeding.

The country is rapidly being settled by a fine class of people, mostly from Iowa. Values here have about doubled in the last three years, but much good land can yet be bought for ten dollars, in tracts to

suit, with a very small cash payment and long time on the balance.

We are five miles from a railroad town, where are located five large brickyards, giving employment to about two hundred men, and burning each season from twelve to fifteen thousand cords of wood.

T. H. JOHNSON.

### Alfalfa

It has been regarded as useless heretofore to sow alfalfa in this part of West Virginia. It has always been supposed that the roots could not get down far enough in the soil to make alfalfa-growing a success. A few years ago I found a bunch of alfalfa growing where some spring rye had been sown. This grew well for two or three years, until a fire kindled near it killed it.

Last spring I secured some seed and sowed one plot in May. This grew ten or twelve inches high by July, when it was clipped off. It grew up to fourteen inches high by October, and bloomed. Another plot was sown in July, and reached a height of ten inches by frost.

On the first plot I sowed some soil where sweet clover had grown and developed tubercles. A few days ago I examined the roots of the alfalfa, and I found the roots where the soil from the sweet clover had been applied to be literally covered with tubercles, but where no soil from the sweet clover had been used no tubercles could be found. This seems to indicate that the bacteria for both plants are the same.

A. J. LEGG.

### Is It Worth While?

So few are willing to work for the good not immediately in sight. So many workers want to feel the heft of the day's wages when the sun goes down. So few realize that the most valuable material things in life are the things that require years of labor for us to secure and years of preparation for us to deserve and appreciate.

The disinclination to sow, and wait for the richest harvest, that only ripens late, is forever filling the business and professional world with so many men who never get beyond the ordinary. In sporting parlance, "they play for what is on the board"—they work only for the things in sight, and hope only for the things near by. Theirs is the question "Is it worth while?"

The young man is not the one who plants trees. Why, they are so slow in growing! He will not take a good piece of land upon which to plant apple-trees, for he has been told that he need not expect a profitable crop for about ten years; and just think how many good crops of corn and potatoes and things he may have on that land in ten years! But ten years are not long in the going if one is kept busy, and I have noticed as the ten go, and perhaps ten more go, the man grows to put a higher value on things further off, and he is more likely to plant apple-trees on the good piece of land than he was ten or more years before. And as he grows older he is likely to be a tree-lover, and he keeps on planting and training them. What matters it now if he may never gather their fruit, not even see them blossom? He knows now it is worth while to do that which the hand findeth; it is worth while to sow and to plant, for there will always be those glad to harvest and to gather.

W. F. McSPARRAN.

### What the Killing of Birds Costs

I am prompted to write this brief article in the hope of protecting the lives of the innocent but useful songsters of our orchards and groves. Since these sweet songsters have been killed by boys and hunters as a matter of cruel sport our fruit crop has been almost destroyed by worms and insects. When birds were plentiful they took up their abode in our orchards, sang their sweet songs, and caught the insect enemies of our fruit.

Let us pass laws, and punish any one who kills these innocent birds, and in a few years our orchards will again be supplied with new flocks of these useful birds and our fruit crops be protected from destroying worms.

Mothers can see the point of the argument, and teach their sons to hereafter protect the lives of these innocent little birds. Yours for bird life,

W. H. GRAY.

The January 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE will have another beautiful picture supplement in colors. Do not let your subscription run out, and miss it.



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in the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.

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**Poultry-Raising**

By P. H. JACOBS

**The Roosts**

DO NOT fasten the roosts to the walls of the poultry-house. The roosts and nests must be movable, for if not the result will be lice at all seasons. It is impossible to thoroughly clean out the house unless everything is movable and can be carried outside. When the work has been done inside, a sponge dipped into kerosene and then squeezed, so as to simply dampen the article removed, and a lighted match applied, will end all pests in less than a minute without damaging the articles, which may then receive a light coating of kerosene and be returned to the house.

**Bowel Disease**

Usually the cause of bowel disease is overeating, the best remedy being to withhold all food, and allow the fowls to fast or pick up their food. They will

the market hens confined closely, but keep your laying hens at work. The secret (if it is a secret) of making hens lay is to have them always busy scratching. It is something that they should be compelled to do from the time they come off the roost in the morning until they go on again at night. The laying hen is a scratcher. The idle, lazy hen never lays.

**Excellent Scratching-Material**

Where hay has been stored in the loft, and has become dry and shaken, there will always be a lot of refuse and seeds. This refuse is the best material that can be used for poultry, as the fowls will not only work in the effort to find the seeds, but will eat the broken leaves, also. The refuse from the barn-loft, if used for poultry, is as valuable as the hay that is used for cattle. Hay-seed is regarded as invigorating, but the benefit derived from



A FLOCK OF WHITE WYANDOTTES

From a photograph taken November 15th. The view shows uniformity, as well as some excellent specimens of individuals. The fowls, being all white, are more attractive in appearance than a mixed lot

recover sooner from the difficulty by such treatment than when medicine is given. A tablespoonful of lime-water in each pint of drinking-water is a simple remedy which often serves as a cure, and ten drops of tincture of nux vomica in half a pint of drinking-water for a few days will sometimes check bowel disease when all other remedies fail; but the main point is to withhold all food for forty-eight hours, and then allow only one meal a day for a week or ten days.

**Hatching Different Kinds Together**

Whether with hens or incubators, it is not the most economical method to hatch the eggs of ducks and hens together. Ducks' eggs require four weeks. If they are put in with hens' eggs, they must be put in a week ahead or a week after. The animal heat increases as the chicks grow in the shells, consequently the eggs of ducks and hens will not be of the same temperature. It is therefore better to hatch them separately. Geese eggs require a month. Ducks' eggs should take twenty-eight days. All eggs, whether of geese, ducks, turkeys or chickens, hatch at one hundred and three degrees. Another point is that as the eggs of ducks are larger than those of hens, they are consequently nearer the source of heat in an incubator, and receive more heat than the smaller eggs.

**Matters of Feeding**

There are various modes of feeding, but an excellent method used by some is to so feed as to have the hens not fully satisfied, in order that they may be induced to scratch. If very fat, the flesh should be reduced by giving no food at all in the morning. At night scatter a pint of wheat for forty hens, and let them work for it. Do this for a week, then begin by giving a pound of lean meat at night to twenty hens for another week, then give all that they will eat (at night only) of mixed food. Scatter a tablespoonful of millet-seed every morning for them. The great secret of securing eggs is really no secret, for an experienced person knows that everything depends upon the conditions. It is not always the breed or the feed that makes a hen lay. The main point is not to make a laying hen too fat. If you have hens for market that are to be fattened, remove your laying hens. Keep

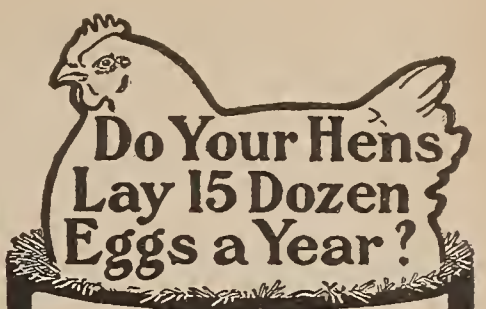
it is due to the work induced by the seed. A flock of hens will scratch and work all day in litter from the hay-loft, as the seed is a complete change for them. The seeds being small, and covered with the leaves and dust, the hens must work to get them. The leaves from clover hay will also be relished, and are among the best foods that can be supplied in winter.

**Lice at All Times**

Even during very cold weather lice may be found on the bodies of fowls. It is almost impossible to have a large flock of fowls or chicks without finding lice except with the strictest precaution. A "few" lice will multiply to several thousands in a few days. Then there are the large lice on the heads and necks. Even in the winter the large lice can be found, and sometimes the mites, also. Lice in summer seem to be a portion of the complement of a poultry-plant, and in the fall and winter, also, there should be diligent search for the pest. The bodies of fowls provide warmth and comfort, and lice can always find safe places until the conditions are made more favorable for them.

**Value of Bran**

Bran is rich in mineral matter, and contains a fair proportion of the phosphates, for which reason it may be used with the ration in order to render it more complete. Some do not approve of feeding it in a soft condition if it can be used by sprinkling it on cut clover that has been scalded, though a mess of scalded bran and ground oats early in the morning of a cold winter day is very invigorating and nourishing. Even when the food is not varied some advantage may be derived, by way of compensation for the omission of certain foods, by the use of bran and linseed-meal. Two pounds of bran mixed with one pound of linseed-meal and one pound of ground meat, fed to the hens once a day, allowing half a pint of the mixture to ten hens, will greatly add to the egg-producing materials. As a food for chickens, bran should always be scalded and allowed to stand an hour or two in order to soften. As a material on the floor of brooders to absorb the moisture it is excellent, and for packing eggs it serves well as a protection against breakage.



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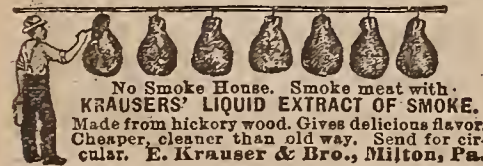
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**Giving a Child a Name**

A. S. asks: "I have an adopted child. She has no middle name. Will the law of Montana give me the right to give her a middle name?"

Yes, you can give her a middle name if you desire.

**Wife's Inheritance**

M. J. L. says: "If a man owns real estate in Illinois, and has no children, what share of the property would the wife get, as there are other heirs to the estate?"

Where there is no will and no children, under the Illinois law the wife gets one half of the real estate and all of the personal property absolutely.

**Collecting Property Devised**

B. F. asks: "M. S. died, leaving a will, and leaving all property to his third wife, and to R. and A., children of his second wife, except ten dollars, which he willed to H., child of his first wife. Said child never having received the ten dollars, can H. recover any of the property? If so, how? It is about five years since M. S. died."

Have an administrator appointed for the estate, and it will be his duty to settle the claim.

**Right of Tenant to Remove Fixtures**

R. B., Illinois, inquires: "I rent a farm, and am short of buildings for my stock, and the landlord objects to erecting any more on the place. If I should build any for my convenience, could I remove them to another farm when I leave, or would he have to allow me for same, buildings either attached or detached?"

You could remove the buildings if the same were done before your lease terminated. The general rule is that all buildings erected by an agricultural tenant can be removed by him. Of course, in so doing he should not injure the remaining buildings.

**Right of Widow**

J. E. W., Illinois, inquires: "If a wife dies, and the husband remarries, marrying a widow, what part can she hold in the estate, as A. owned two hundred acres of land before he married the second time? Can she hold any or sell any of said land? Can she hold any of the household goods of the first wife, as there are four children by the first wife and none from second wife? In other words, what can she hold either in personal or real estate?"

The second wife would have the same rights as the first if she would have survived her husband. She would have dower—that is, the use of one third of the real estate during her lifetime. She is also entitled to certain allowances in the personal property set apart to her at the appraisal of her husband's estate. The household goods belonging to the first wife would probably go to the first wife's children.

**When Husband is Entitled to Courtesy**

In the issue of November 1st, A. S., Missouri, made the inquiry: "A married woman with five children had twenty acres deeded to her nineteen years ago. Some time after her death her oldest daughter married, and sixteen years ago the daughter died, leaving a little boy about a year old. Twelve years ago the mother's husband died, leaving the four children, the son-in-law and the grandson. If the place is sold, what share has the son-in-law, each child (two sons and two daughters) and the grandchild?" I then answered that the son-in-law would have a life interest in the wife's share. This was a mistake, as I understand that under the laws of Missouri the husband's courtesy is the same as it was at common law, and one of the requirements there was that the wife be seized—that is, be entitled to possession—during coverture. In Ohio the courts have held it is sufficient if she has the right of possession, although she does not actually have possession. In the above query the father being entitled to the use of the property, and therefore entitled to possession of the same during his lifetime, the daughter dying before him, she was never at any time entitled to possession, and therefore her husband would have no courtesy, no interest in the property. As to the remainder of the estate, it will be divided into five equal parts.

**Right to Deed for Claim**

C. J., Washington, says: "A. came to the state of Washington ten years ago with a friend, B. A. and B. took up claims. A. died before getting a deed of his claim, leaving it to his father, mother and two sisters, and leaving B. his executor. B. has sold his claim and left this county. Can the father get a deed without B. being here?"

I think he could. Write to the land commissioner at Washington, D. C., giving description of claim.

**Get Local Legal Advice**

H. A. C., Nebraska, asks: "My brother, now deceased, bought some house-lots at a land-sale some years ago, but being out of health for many years, took no care of them, and I understand that the ground on a part of them has been burned over and the dividing-stakes lost. One lot is in Hanson, on the shore of Silver Lake, and the deed is recorded; the other two are in Whitman, I think, but the registry in Plymouth County has no deed of it. I have the Hanson deed, but cannot find the other among my brother's papers. He told me before he died that I was to have all his belongings, and my sister witnessed it."

Put your case in the hands of some attorney at your home city.

**Wife of Illegal Marriage Has No Dower**

K. inquires: "A man owning a farm was married about twenty years ago, but he did not live with his wife. He was married to another woman without divorce from his first wife, and she without divorce from her husband. About two years ago he got a divorce from his first wife, and the court pronounced the second marriage void and illegal. Is it necessary for the second wife to sign a warranty deed or not, according to the laws of Kansas? Is the title good without her signature?"

The second marriage being void and illegal, the second wife has no interest in her husband's real estate, and consequently she has nothing to release or sign away. If the husband would remarry the second wife after his divorce from the first wife, then it would be necessary for her to sign the deed.

**Claim for Board of Deceased Person**

M. E. inquires: "A. gave B. and wife sixty acres of land, A. taking a life lease on same. B. and wife were to care for him during his life, furnishing board, etc. A. and B. entered into a verbal agreement that in the event of a long life sixty acres would not compensate for care and trouble, but should he live only four or five years, then sixty acres was deemed sufficient for care given. A. lived twenty-five years. After his death it was found that he made a will giving all of his personal property (ten thousand dollars) to relatives, leaving B. and wife out entirely. A. had no children. Can B. or wife bring claim against the estate for services rendered and care given all of these years, B.'s wife having taken excellent care of A. during his lifetime?"

If you can prove the contract you allege, you might recover for services rendered during the past six years, but neither yourself nor wife would be allowed to testify—you would need other witnesses.

**Work by the Month, etc.**

F. W. B. asks: "Is a man working by the month, and paid monthly, supposed to work over ten hours a day? Can he collect wages for overtime when he is required to put in extra time? Is he supposed to work Sundays without any additional pay, nothing being said in hiring about the hours? The work is in a greenhouse."

A man working by the month is supposed to put in the time that is usually required in the work in which he is engaged. If he was hired on the farm, with nothing but farm work, he would be required to put in the number of hours usually required. There might be some days, during harvest and other like periods, when he would be required to put in a great many hours over the usual time. If a man hires by the month he is supposed to do the work that is required, and if it is customary to do certain work on Sunday he must do it. He should know when he hires what work is required. Generally speaking, I would say that no extra pay could be collected.

**Authority to Dramatize**

W. E. G. asks: "Will a person wishing to dramatize a book have to get the consent of the publisher or the author if the publisher owns the copyright?"

I should think that if the publisher owns the copyright his consent would have to be obtained, and not the author's.

**Fence Law**

H. E. W. inquires: "My farm is about one fourth of a mile from the county road. I have a deeded road to the county road. Three persons own the land along my road, and for five years these persons have neglected to fence their land. How should I notify the parties that I am going to open my road, instead of having a gate at the county road?"

You had better consult a local attorney. I am not well enough posted to advise you under your Oregon laws.

**Payment of Claim**

G. H. writes: "A. bought a farm for three thousand dollars, and has a deed with full covenant. There is a twenty-four-hundred-dollar mortgage on it, and A. found later judgments for several hundred dollars. The man A. bought the farm of said there was a two-hundred-dollar judgment, which A. paid. A. also got a horse and cow, that cost ninety-five dollars, that he will not pay for until the judgments are settled. How can A. go about it to settle the whole matter?"

I would not pay for the horse and cow until he lifts the mortgage.

**Cement Fence-Posts**

A. J. H. says: "Please inform me whether I would have the right to use cement or concrete fence-posts on my farm. There is a man here who claims to have a patent on the same, with four wires in each corner. Could I use a post with a gas-pipe through the center?"

I doubt very much if there is a preventive patent on cement fence-posts. There might be on some of the attaching wire and fastenings. I would make the post you suggest if I so desired.

**Recording of Deed**

W. C. asks: "A gentleman living in the state of Washington wishes to deed some property to his daughter, who is unknown to the rest of the family. Will it stand in law if the deed is not recorded?"

It is not generally necessary to the conveyance of title that the deed be recorded as between the immediate parties. It is binding between the parties, and all others having notice. The deed would be valid unless he afterward conveyed the property to some one else, or he should become in debt and it be necessary to sell the property to pay the debt. The deed, however, must be properly made and delivered to the daughter.

**Inheritance**

O. J. B. inquires: "A. married B. They lived together for a few years, when B. died, leaving a girl and two boys. In a few years A. married again to C. In a few years C. died, leaving one child, a girl, and considerable property, mostly real estate. After a lapse of time A. married again to D., having three living children by this marriage. D. accumulated considerable property, mostly off the land left to A. by C. At A.'s death who inherits A.'s property, C.'s child having married, and died at nineteen in the year 1886? Who inherits D.'s property? Can a man will his property to his children when he and his wife hold it jointly? In case the man dies first, to whom does it revert?"

It is always more or less difficult for a person not residing in Indiana, and thus not being thoroughly familiar with their statutes, to state the law, as their statutes are somewhat peculiar. Of course, at A.'s death all of his children, be they offspring of the first, second or third marriage, will share equally in his property. It seems that when the first wife died she owned no property, that the second wife owned real estate and left one child. One third of this went to the husband and two thirds to the child. When this child died, her two thirds would go one third to her husband and the remainder to her children if she had any. If she had none, one half would go to her father and the other one half of the remainder to her half brothers and sisters. If D. died before A., one third of her property will go to A. and the remainder to her children. There are too many complications in the case for you to rely on my answer. You had better consult a local attorney.—The husband can will only what is his. The mere fact that the husband and wife jointly own the real estate will not permit the survivor to inherit all upon the death of the other. The doctrine of survivorship does not exist in the most of the states, and I think not in Indiana.



## The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

E. A. Peters

It is not within the province of every boy to be a President, nor every girl to be the mother of a President; but what is of far more worth, it lies within the reach of all to so live that an atmosphere can be created that will make possible a high social life. That all do not so live is because they have not perceived the good that comes from living an upright and honorable life. Each can, in his own sphere, so live that he will refute the accusation that all virtue was in the past, and that high and lofty deeds were in legendary lore. For to live an upright life; to contribute one's share to the betterment of the world; to bring children into the world, give them lofty ideals, and impart to them an education that will fit them for getting on and at the same time keep alive the spirit of generosity and high resolve; to do one's stint with "an eye single to the glory of God;" to secure a comfortable competence without defrauding others, and to contribute of one's time to the betterment of the people of his time and place, surely these things are of far more worth than laying lance in rest to wrest from a rival territory to which neither has a moral right, or to win glory on a battle-field. The battle-fields that test the prowess of the bravest, and develop the traits that make for the highest good of mankind, are the days that bring their duties and their trials. To win each day a battle "is greater than to take a city."

One who has thus done his share of the world's work, contributed to the welfare of his community, secured for his family the opportunity of getting an education, and provided them with the comforts of life, at the same time instilling in them high and lofty ideals, is E. A. Peters, of Franklin County, Ohio. Mr. Peters had not the opportunity of a liberal education, but improved the advantages that he had until he developed a deep intelligence. He has been a careful and systematic student, and has acquired a rare fund of knowledge. Like so many of those who have lived helpful lives, he taught school in the winter and farmed in the summer. In 1873 he married Miss Sue E. Miller, the daughter of a wealthy farmer in Pickaway County. To this union were born nine children, and each has received a high-school training and is doing acceptably the work for which he or she is fitted. All are in what the world terms the higher avenues of usefulness.

Mr. Peters has a fine farm of two hundred and sixty-eight acres fourteen miles from Columbus. He began with ninety-four acres, but by dint of economy, and hard work with brain and muscle, he and his wife have been enabled to educate a large family, add to their domain, and build one of the finest homes in the section, fitted with modern conveniences. Nor have they been neglectful of their duty to the state. For more than twenty years has he been identified with the grange, holding all the important offices in subordinate and Pomona lodges. Thrice has he represented his county at the state grange. Eighteen years ago he helped to organize the Farmers' Institute Society, which has held an annual institute ever since. For fifteen years he has been a member of the township board of education, and most of the time its president. He was active in securing township supervision of schools. He has also been a trustee of his township for ten years, which place, as in all others, he has filled with honor and profit to those he served. While he has been urged to become a candidate for the legislature, he has steadfastly refused, feeling that he could do more for his place if unhampered by politics.

His has been a busy, eventful life, and now that the family have positions of helpfulness, he and his wife have earned the right to enjoy the fruits of their labor. They live in their beautiful farm home, overseeing the farm, in order that that which has taken so much toil and

thought to acquire may not be diffused. Such a life offers an ideal to others. Toil, directed by judgment, has brought its recompense, and now, at the age of fifty-four, he is able to lead the life that is the dream of the philosopher and philanthropist, giving to matters of public concern his mature judgment and ripened experience. Instead of using the years to make a larger financial gain, he devotes them to public good. Such a life is full of promise for the future of agriculture and for the good of mankind.

### Consolidation of Schools

Notwithstanding the fact that educators are agreed that consolidation of schools and the transportation of pupils to a larger school is advisable, and that the experience of those who have tried the plan points to it as a wise and a feasible way of bettering our common schools, the plan has not gained much headway. Aside from the fact that few people have sufficient love of their country to make any special effort that will not bring personal returns, another matter that stands in the way is the unfortunate choice of the township as a unit of measurement. In very many instances the physical obstacles are too great to be overcome with the energy that is usually available for public enterprises. Instead of the arbitrary township lines, let the topography of the country condition where the schools shall be located. Centralization of schools is one of those unfortunate terms that carry in their wake concealed weapons of destruction. After investigating the matter in many communities, and talking with those who are interested in schools, the principal drawbacks have been the impracticability of establishing schools with reference to township lines, and the jealousy of patrons who desired that the school should be located near them. They will cheerfully bear the expense of sending the young people to a high school in town, where custom has set her approval, but attack any attempt to locate a school at any distance from them. Manifestly,



E. A. PETERS

some neighborhoods will have to yield. It is far better to have a school commission of three or five members to go over the territory, and arrange for sites irrespective of township lines or of neighborhood jealousies. While a large degree of self-government may be ideally desirable, it often results in deferring the good that might accrue, simply because the majority have not reached that high state of culture that will enable them to sink private gain in public good.

If one needs any proof of the growing intelligence of the farmer and his ability to take a firm stand, he need only note the alertness that he displays when his interests are attacked and the respect that is paid him when he makes his demands known.

The New-year's number of FARM AND FIRESIDE will be a special number, full of the very best of everything for a farm and family paper.

## 'Twas the night before Christmas



"I'll give my boy a  
**STEVENS**

I know he would rather have that than anything else in the world, and it's a good thing for any boy to have—it will quicken his eye and judgment, and strengthen his nerve."

"It's about time Dad got a  
**STEVENS**

if only for use in protecting our stock, and for the feeling of safety it gives. It generally happens that you feel the need of a gun most when you haven't one, and as it's not much use closing the stable door after the horse is stolen, I guess I'll buy him one now."

"Sister always did want a  
**STEVENS**

and why shouldn't she have one—it's fine sport, good exercise, and rounds out and strengthens a girl's character and nerve. The girl who knows how to handle a gun is the girl with the quick eye, elastic step and easy grace, with her wits always about her."

"Uncle Joe will be delighted—it's a  
**STEVENS**

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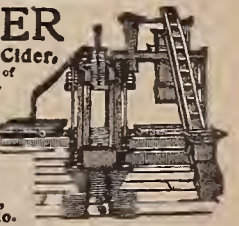
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# Christmas on a Rural Free Delivery Route

By Waldon Fawcett



COLLECTING MAIL

A WAGON LOAD OF GOOD CHEER

CHRISTMAS on the rural free-delivery routes of the United States is the newest form of holiday activity in this country. For years we have had the Yule-tide festivities in schools and churches, the family reunions at old-fashioned Christmas dinners, and all the other familiar phases of Christmas merry-making that have been so long established that they have become traditional, but the rural free-delivery Christmas is strictly new—as new as rural free delivery itself, and that is one of the most up-to-date institutions to be found under the Stars and Stripes.

So much has been said about what rural free delivery has done for the farmer and his family that it is useless to go into the subject here, but it may be mentioned that at no season of the year is this house-to-house delivery of mail in the country districts of greater value than at Christmas-time. It has simply revolutionized Christmas for the women-folks. Every woman knows what pleasure it is to send off and to receive holiday presents through the mails. In former days all this fun had to be concentrated into one or two occasions when it was convenient for her or some of the men-folks to go to town or to the nearest post-office. Now the Christmas cheer that comes with gifts and the joy of giving is spread over days, or even weeks. The rural housewife has one, or perhaps two, mails a day when she may receive gifts, or at least have the pleasure of expecting them, and an equal number of opportunities for sending off her own tokens, so that she need not work her fingers off in order to have all her fancy things completed and tied up ready for a solitary trip to the post-office to send them off.

From this standpoint rural free delivery is a big boon for the men on the farms. If the roads and the weather are bad or the horses gone lame the farmer need not worry if he cannot get to town just before Christmas. The rural carrier not only



PRESENTS FROM

APPRECIATIVE PATRONS



MINDFUL OF THE YEAR'S SERVICE

brings presents and takes others away, but he gets the Christmas numbers of the farm journals, the magazines and the newspapers into the hands of the farmer before they are out of season. Finally, the rural free-delivery enables the mistress of the house to get from the store without trouble the supplies needed to round out the Christmas dinner.

The holiday season is the busiest time of the year for the rural mail-carrier, just as it is for his brother, the city letter-carrier. The country mail-man usually has a better way to carry his grist of boxes and bundles and letters than the city fellow, but for all that, all the spare room in his wagon or sleigh is filled to overflowing, and there have been instances when a rural carrier has been obliged to hitch an extra vehicle behind his regular one in order to accommodate the overflow. The Christmas rush falls hardest upon those carriers who have been in the habit of going over their routes on bicycle, horseback, or even in an automobile, as is customary in some parts of the United States. These men are virtually compelled to hire teams for the holidays. Inasmuch as the rural letter-carrier must provide his own vehicle, Christmas means a considerable increase in expense for many of the carriers, but most of them seem inclined to look at the matter good-naturedly.

Among many people the custom is growing of making Christmas presents of sums of money, which are always acceptable, and enable the person who receives them to buy just what he wants most. This is greatly facilitated by rural free delivery. Formerly the rural resident who wished to send money by mail had to journey to the post-office in person at a time when roads were bad and there was little time to waste. Now the rural mail-carrier will register letters or issue money-orders; and what is more, he has a supply of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper-wrappers and postal-cards, which are a further convenience.



Just here it may be pointed out that the country people who have consideration for the mail-carrier and for each other will endeavor to transact their business just as quickly as possible. It is well to remember that the carrier has an unusually large amount of mail matter to deliver at this season of the year, and there are few houses on his route that he can skip at such times. Moreover, nearly everywhere he stops he not only has to deliver mail, but to expend some time in receiving outgoing letters, and mayhap issuing money-orders; for aside from the Christmas presents of money which are sent out, the holidays are the season of especial activity for the women who do their shopping by mail.

This brings us to another pretty phase of Christmas on the rural free-delivery route—namely, the giving of presents to the carrier by the good folk along his route. For a long time past it has been the custom in the cities for almost every household to give a little present on Christmas to the letter-carrier who has served him throughout the year. However, the city letter-carriers have every reason to envy their rural brethren, for the average city postman gets no presents that compare in quantity or quality with those which the prosperous farmers shower on the men who carry the mail in good weather and bad. In the city the usual present for a letter-carrier is a sum of money dependent upon the means of the giver. In the country the mail man gets something which is, if possible, more substantial. His gifts are likely to comprise turkeys, butter, eggs, barrels of apples and potatoes, and a hoard of those "goodies," such as cakes and pies, which no one knows so well how to make as the capable country housewife. In many instances a popular rural mail-carrier receives enough of these "tokens of appreciation" to last him all winter.

But we are quite forgetting the women mail-carriers. A few years ago there were only a very few feminine workers on the country mail-routes, but of late the representatives of the fair sex in this field have so increased that they have quite a little army of their own. The woman carrier who, attired in woolen gown, rubber boots, hood and mittens, goes plodding along snow-blocked roads at Christmas-time, bringing happiness to little folks and grown-ups, surely deserves very kindly treatment at the hands of the families she serves, and usually she receives it. The woman carrier, unless she be a widow, is not likely to receive so many eatables as her fellow-workers of the other sex, but there are bestowed upon her instead many triumphs of needle-craft and other specimens of feminine handiwork which are quite as acceptable.

**Holiday Gifts for Shut-Ins**

Is there among your friends a weary invalid for whom you are longing to do something beautiful and helpful at the coming holiday season? If so, you cannot do better than to undertake the preparation of a wonder bag for Christmas, or a friendship calendar for New-Year's Day. A wonder bag is a large bag filled with gifts from many friends, which are to be drawn out on special days, according to accompanying directions. It may be arranged to last for any length of time—three months, six months or a year—drawings being made once, twice or thrice a week, as may seem best. Since the recipient of the bag is not given a list of the donors, nor informed of the character of the gifts, a double surprise awaits her at such drawings.

**FILLING A WONDER BAG**

In preparing the bag the first step is to make a list of all the friends who might wish to join in such a labor of love. Naming the date on which it is to be packed, ask each to contribute a suitable gift for it as early as convenient. Since these friends will probably be scattered far and wide it will be necessary to begin preparations early.

Make a strong bag of suitable material—cotton, denim, canvas or linen. Embroider it with initials, a monogram or other suitable design, and finish it with stout draw-strings of broad ribbon. Since it is to hang in the sick-room for so long a time it should be made not merely durable and serviceable, but also dainty and attractive.

Wrap each article in tissue-paper, using many tints; mark it with the name of the donor, and tie it securely with narrow ribbon of a contrasting color, leaving one end long enough to be used in drawing it out. Pack the parcels carefully in the bag, heavier ones at the bottom, and let the long ribbons hang outside at the top.

Gifts appropriate for special days, such as the invalid's birthday, July 4th, April 1st, Easter Sunday, February 22d, a "very weary day," a "stormy Sunday," etc., may be designated by tiny cards attached to their ribbons. Most of the gifts, however, should be left without dates, in order that the invalid may have the privilege of deciding which ribbon to draw.

The bag may contain books, handkerchiefs, boxes of stationery, paper-cutters, invalid slippers, an ice-

wool shawl, embroidered stand-cover, souvenir spoons, doilies, rack for letters, cups and saucers of dainty china, and many articles especially helpful in a sick-room. Several friends who may be unable to contribute gifts could write charming letters, which would be greatly enjoyed and much appreciated.

**A FRIENDSHIP CALENDAR**

A friendship calendar is similar to the wonder bag in that it consists of remembrances from many friends,

five pages, it will probably be necessary to ask each friend to prepare more than one page. Contributors must write across the paper lengthwise, beginning one inch below the top, to leave room for the date to be added by the compiler, and sign the full name and address.

When the required number of contributions have been secured, fit them carefully to the days of the year, choosing appropriate selections for special dates. Write the name of the month, the date of the month

and the day of the week across the top. Pile the pages one above the other in the order of their dates, putting a blank sheet on top and making the edges perfectly true. Place a heavy weight on the solid block of paper thus formed, and paint three sides of it with liquid glue to fasten the sheets together. The glue may be hidden either by applying a coat of gilding or by covering it with a strip of paper.

For the foundation of the calendar use a piece of neat board lettered appropriately and decorated in some pleasing manner. Fasten the block of contributions securely to it with liquid glue, and add ribbons by which to hang it.

The greater the variety in the contributions, the greater will be the enjoyment of the calendar. Bright and witty original verses, even though the meter be faulty and the rhyming poor; a good conundrum on one page and its answer on the next; standard quotations and helpful thoughts; loving messages in prose or poetry; comforting Bible texts, or a verse of a favorite hymn, with a few measures of the music—all these can be utilized. Accompanied by apt quotations, kodak pictures of familiar scenes and faces, sketches in pen and ink or pencil, and pressed flowers, can be introduced with good effect.—Belle M. Brain.

**The Christmas Tree**

In preparing a Christmas tree the first point to bear in mind is the clear logic of the juvenile mind. Grown people may "juggle" their creeds, beliefs and theories to fit existing conditions, but to the dear little brains a fact is a fact without qualification. Now, a Christmas tree that only glitters and dazzles the eye, however beautiful, must prove a disappointment. It must bear fruit—Christmas fruit—else why be called a "Christmas tree?" First thin out the branches of the tree sufficiently to admit of its decorations and "fruits" being easily seen. Next lay the tree down, and with an auger bore holes in a spiral row about four or five inches apart the

whole length of the trunk. Have some flat sticks prepared (an inch wide by half an inch in thickness) in lengths varying from the measurement of the lowest to that of the highest branch. Sharpen one end of these sticks to fit the auger-holes, and insert according to their graduated lengths, giving them a few blows with the hammer to insure their being firmly fixed in the tree. These sticks are very decorative if painted a bright red or yellow, but if one wishes to conceal them they need only be painted green to escape notice almost entirely. At the outer end the candle-hold-

er is firmly attached, and this gives the candle a safe anchorage. To the topmost branch of the tree the "Christ-child" or "angel" is tied or wired. These little "angel dolls" are held by slight rubber bands fastened under the wings, causing a pretty swinging movement when there is any slight disturbance of the atmosphere in the room.—E. M. K.

If you want to receive FARM AND FIRESIDE regularly be sure your subscription is paid up—that's the only way to make sure of it.



THE RURAL FREE-DELIVERY SANTA CLAUS



GROUP OF RURAL-ROUTE FOLKS



EXTRA WAGON TO CARRY THE GIFTS

present and absent. These remembrances, however, are not gifts, but slips of paper, one for each day in the year, on which are written selections, original or quoted, grave or gay, the whole being made into a calendar similar in size and shape to the quotation calendars sold in the book-stores.

Procure from a stationer sheets of paper cut any desired size, say four by five inches. The paper should be unruled and light weight—just heavy enough to keep writing from showing through is a good rule. Since the calendar requires three hundred and sixty-



The Early Christmas Feast

**F**EASTING has always been very prominently connected with the celebration of the Christmas holiday. In early days the emphasis was foremost on the Christmas dinner, and less upon the presents and the musical or theatrical entertainment.

Among the earliest of Christmas dinners of which we have any account were those of the renowned King Arthur, who, according to the ballad of Sir Gawaine,

a royal Christmas kept,  
With mirth and princely cheare;  
To him repaired many a knight  
That came both farre and neare.

The early Christmas feast did not lack for variety, as witnesses the following verse of Whistlecraft:



The Housewife

Brawn, pudding and souse, and good mustard withal,  
Beef, mutton and pork shred pies of the best,  
Pig, veal, goose and capon, and turkey well dressed;  
Cheese, apples and nuts, jolly carols to hear,  
As then in the country is counted good cheer.

In "Old Christmas Returned," a popular English ballad of the time of the Restoration, the gastronomic attractions are summed up in the last line, which forms the refrain of every stanza, this being the first:

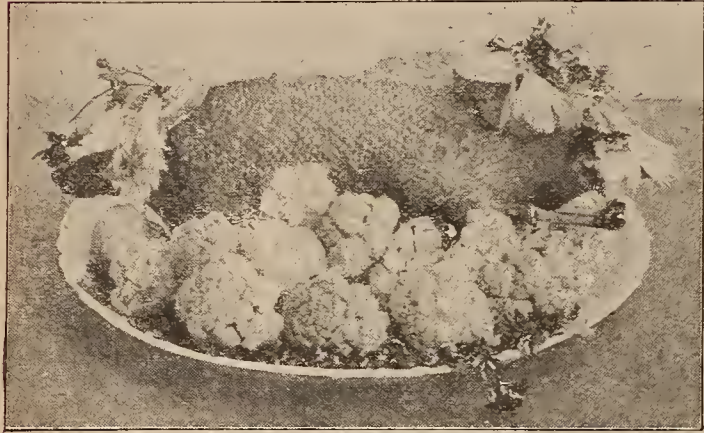
"All you that to feasting and mirth are inclined  
Come, here is good news for to pleasure your mind;  
Old Christmas is come for to keep open house,  
He scorns to be guilty of starving a mouse;  
Then, come, boys, and welcome for diet the chief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies and roast beef."

Mince pie was so highly regarded as a Christmas feast requirement that it is said the Puritans treated their use as a superstitious observance, and after the Restoration they almost served as a test of religious opinions. It is recorded that Bunyan, when confined and on a meager prison diet, refused to offend his principles by partaking of the profane pie, as he might have done. In those days mince pies were composed of even a daintier variety of constituents than at the present time. Their composite contents included neats' tongues, chickens, eggs, sugar, currants, lemon and orange peel, with various spices.

The wassail-bowl, a large cup of spiced ale, over which the greeting was voiced in Saxon, "Woes hoel" (water of health), was an inevitable feature associated with the earliest English Christmas dinners. The English national dish of plum-pudding is also of early origin, having been introduced, it is said, at the time of the "Merry Monarch," Charles II., when Christmas

punch around the latter make it a little more showy), with an embossed picture to finish it off, and you are ready to attach the whole to the back. Use brass paper-holders, such as are on some of the children's school-paper, for this. It will hold the paper firmly when each piece is being torn off.

These are a help when we are at a loss for some small article to supplement a larger gift: or if there is an unexpected guest to whom you would like to show your kindly feeling, it will take only a little time to prepare one of these, and will not cost much even when you think you have reached the limit of expenditure for this year. This suggests itself from seeing an incident of the kind last year. A young college student was spending his holiday vacation with his brother, who was in a fancy-notion store. When they were unpacking the vases, etc., the young man asked if he might pick up the soft wrapping-paper to



ROAST DUCK AND FRIED CAULIFLOWER

Mix one and one half cupfuls of stale bread-crumbs, half a cupful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful each of pepper and sage, one tablespoonful of minced celery and parsley, two tablespoonfuls of canned corn, half a minced onion, hot water to just moisten, and one beaten egg; fill duck, and roast crispy brown. Serve garnished with celery-plumes, lemon, and cauliflower cooked almost tender, then fried brown in hot butter.



YULE-TIDE SALAD

Press one peck of boiled spinach in a deep bowl, adding throughout one small onion shredded, one cupful of shredded boiled potatoes seasoned with pepper and salt, half a cupful of blanched, boiled and shredded chest-nuts; add the juice of two lemons, and chill on ice; when ready to serve, unmold on a bed of shredded lettuce, garnish with a yellow mayonnaise, egg-white cut in petals, with hard-boiled egg-yolk in center top.

They served up salmon, venison and wild boars  
By hundreds and by dozens and by scores,  
Hogsheads of honey, kilderkins of mustard,  
Muttons and fatted beeves and bacon swine,  
Herons and bitterns, peacocks, swan and bustard,  
Teal, mallard, pigeons, widgcons, and in fine,  
Plum-puddings, pancakes, apple pies and custard,

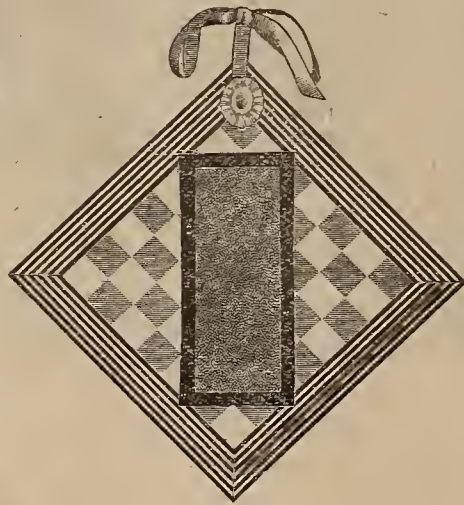
and so on. And many a Christmas feast of the early times was nothing more than a carousal, sad to say. The English people especially, it is recorded, were notorious for their excesses of indulgence in this line, a tendency inherited from Saxon forbears.

The boar's head was the most distinguished of Christmas dishes. It was ushered in at the rude early baronial festivals with great display, preceded by the master of the revels, and followed by choristers and minstrels singing and playing compositions in its honor. The usual manner in which this famous dish is served is thus brightly described:

"If you would send up the  
browner's head,  
Sweet rosemary and bays  
around it spread;

His foaming tusks let some large pippin grace,  
Or midst these thundering spears an orange place;  
Sauce like himself, offensive to its foes,  
The rognish mustard, dangerous to the nose,  
Sack, and the well-spiced hippocras, the wine,  
Wassail, the bowl with ancient ribands fine,  
Porridge with plums, and turkeys with the chine."

Perhaps it is Martin Tusse, the early English poet, who most graphically describes in breezy rhyme the sort of hearty and hospitable fare in which the rural Christmas feasters of his day indulged:



SHAVING-PAD AND MATCH-SCRATCHES

dinners were high frolics and festivals, hardly in keeping with the religious aspect of the day.

Following the proscription of the Puritan, the Christmas dinner became a somewhat lonesome affair. But its renaissance has felicitously given us the modern home feast, with its reunion of family ties, of relations long separated, around the festal board. The wassail-bowl, with all that it entailed, is happily a thing of the past, but the turkey, the mince pie and plum-pudding and most of the early dainties remain, with modern accessories, to cheer and to satisfy the wants of the inner man. And nobody has time to stop and think to-day that the family banquet, so dear to our hearts, is only a relic of the dreadful bacchanalian era.

JANE A. STEWART.

Shaving-Pad and Match-Scratches

THE SHAVING-PAD

Instead of making the shaving-balls, that are so much work, and so unsightly after a few pieces are pulled out, try pads. Make them round, oblong, square, diamond or triangular, it does not matter which. Use good stiff pasteboard as a foundation, covering it on both sides with smooth, bright paper to match that you are to use for the pad. Punch a hole near the edge, in which to run a ribbon to hang it by. Tissue-paper is generally used for the pad, but I have made them of the soft kinds of wrapping-paper that come around small packages, it being almost as fine as tissue.

Cut the paper half an inch smaller than the foundation, slash the edges of a few of the outer ones, and curl them with a knife; put a smaller piece of a different color in the center (holes made with a

take back with him for use when shaving. A shaving-pad was in order for his Christmas, even if all of the expected gifts had been made. As he was a student who must work his way, the gift was acceptable.

THE MATCH-SCRATCH

As a protection to walls and woodwork from the "match fiend" try having a "scratch" hung wherever there is the least danger of a match being struck. In every room near where the lamp is to be lighted, by the stove, at the bedside, and even at the foot of the stairs, they should be placed if you would do away with the unsightly marks that are so annoying and so hard to erase.

They are easily and quickly made at little cost. The foundation of heavy pasteboard may be cut in any desired shape, and covered as one fancies, the main thing being that they should fulfil their mission without looking like a mere ornament out of place. The covers of art catalogues and the like make good "faces" for these, and bright-colored blotting-paper adds a touch of color.

The illustration on the right shows one made of the center part of the lid of a handkerchief-box, one of the red-and-cream-colored Japanese ones,

made of rice-straw inlaid. The sandpaper, one of the finer grades, is first mounted on dark green art-paper, then on the foundation; a small sea-shell attached to the ribbon hanger adds to its appearance without affecting its usefulness.

The center illustration has a gray art-paper background over heavy pasteboard, the "scratch" being mounted on deep red blotting-paper, then on the gray. Above is an embossed picture of kittens at play, which may be in a way suggestive of the scratching to be done below. I made holes all around the square, running in baby-ribbon as a finish.

HALE COOK.



ENGLISH RABBIT PIE

Cook two disjointed rabbits with one pound of diced salt pork until almost tender; lay in a deep baking-dish with one fourth of a teaspoonful of mace, one tablespoonful of parsley, a sprinkling of summer savory, one can of mushrooms, two sliced onions, one tablespoonful of chives, the livers cut small, pepper, salt and one cupful of butter; thicken the cooking liquid, and pour in; cover with a butter short crust slit in the center, and bake until the crust browns. Garnish with parsley, celery-plumes, cooked vegetables cut fancifully, a sprig of holly and stuffed olives; wreath with holly.



ITALIAN LOAF

Cook three fourths of a cupful of milk with a large tablespoonful of bread-crumbs, one and one half cupfuls of chopped cooked chicken, a tablespoonful each of butter, chopped green pepper, parsley and celery, three well-beaten eggs, salt to suit; line a butter-dish with cooked macaroni and Frenched carrots; turn chicken mixture in carefully, stand in a pan of water in a moderate oven until the center is firm, unmold, and serve with thick brown sauce, over which strew pieces of macaroni.



Holiday Candies

HOME-MADE candies are always pure. The best of material is used, and the cost is much less than is paid for the same grade of confectionery at the shops.

Somehow the real genuine candy frolic is at its best in the kitchen of a big country house. Any one who has had the fun of a vacation in a New England farmhouse knows this. What in the world there is about a big farm kitchen that makes the candy-making so much better nobody can tell. But it is.

**BUTTER-SCOTCH.**—This is an old-fashioned candy, wholesome and good. I never saw any one, child or grown-up, who didn't like it. It is, too, one of the most harmless of all the numerous confections.



CRANBERRY CHARLOTTE

Cook one quart of cranberries with one cupful of apples and one cupful of seeded raisins until tender, add one pint of sugar, and cook to marmalade; cool, and add two stiffly beaten egg-whites; line a buttered quart mold with a circular piece of bread and inch-wide overlapping pieces; turn in the cranberry mixture, core with another circular piece of bread, and bake for thirty minutes; unmold, and garnish with macaroons; put meringue stars on top.

You will use two cupfuls of sugar, one rounded tablespoonful of butter, four tablespoonfuls of vinegar and one cupful of water. Boil all together until it will harden in cold water. Test it after it has boiled a while by dropping a little in a glassful of cold water. When it becomes hard and almost brittle it is boiled enough. Pour it into well-buttered pans, cut into squares with a sharp knife, and set aside to cool.

**NUT AND FRUIT CANDIES.**—Here are some nut and fruit candies which may be considered. These are very good, and certainly add variety to the box you are making up or the bonbon-dish you are filling. One of the simplest of these is the peanut candy. To every half pint of shelled and blanched peanuts use one cupful each of molasses and sugar. Boil the molasses and sugar together until the mixture is brittle when dropped into cold water, then stir in the half pint of peanuts before taking from the fire. Pour into buttered pans, and mark off into squares or lengths before it cools. Hickory-nuts, English walnuts or almonds may be used in place of peanuts.

**TAFFY.**—Use two large cupfuls of the best New Orleans molasses, three cupfuls of the best light "coffee crush" sugar, one cupful of butter and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Boil until the mixture will "rope" in water—that is, make fine, brittle threads as it drops—then pour into well-buttered pans, and cut into squares. This is the genuine old-fashioned "Everton taffy," which English children regard as one of the very nicest in the list of home-made candies.

**PEPPERMINT.**—To every cupful of fine granulated sugar add one fourth of a cupful of hot water. Boil for five minutes, flavor to the taste with peppermint extract, stir until thick, then drop on paper and set away to cool. Make the drops large or small, as you fancy, but the smaller ones seem the most delicate.

**CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.**—Use one fourth of a pound of chocolate, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, one fourth of a cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of butter and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Grate the chocolate. Boil the sugar and molasses together for a quarter of an hour, add the chocolate, butter and milk, and boil a quarter of an hour longer. Try in cold water. When it will harden take from the fire, add the flavoring, and pour into a buttered platter. Mark off into squares when it is still warm, then set in the cold to stiffen.



CHRISTMAS PUDDING

Mix in a deep bowl one pound of stale bread-crumbs, one pound of minced beef suet, one pint of brown sugar, eight eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon and nutmeg mixed, one and one half pounds of seeded raisins, the grated rind of one lemon, two ounces of shredded citron, one pound of currants, two ounces of candied lemon-peel, one cupful of chopped figs, one teaspoonful of salt, half an ounce of pulverized bitter almonds; turn into a buttered mold; boil eight hours, garnish with holly and whipped cream; pass with sauce.

The Housewife

**CREAMED WALNUTS.**—Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth, add gradually eight tablespoonfuls of sifted powdered sugar, beat well together, and flavor with vanilla. Halve English walnuts, and put the cream between them. Press them together, and set away to harden. This amount is sufficient to cream fifty nuts.

**WALNUT CANDY.**—Here is walnut candy which is made without molasses, but with sugar: Use one pound of brown sugar—this is one of the places where another grade of sugar than granulated is called for—one fourth of a pound of butter and half a pint of walnut-kernels, either the English walnut or the hickory-nut. Put the sugar in the saucepan with half a gill of boiling water, and boil hard for twenty minutes; add the butter, and boil five minutes longer, then add the nuts, and stir them well in; when it boils up once more take from the fire, stir it for a minute, then pour into buttered saucers; when it is cold it will be brittle, and may be broken into irregular pieces.—Sally Joy White.

When the Long Evenings Come

Among the most delightful evenings of the whole year are those in the winter holiday season. They are preëminently home evenings. The sweet, old festival of Christmas draws the most scattered household back to the hearthstone under holly and mistletoe—the civil engineer and the collegian take a fortnight's holiday, the



BRINGING HOME THE MISTLETOE

married sons and daughters flock home with their broods, the youngsters come shouting and frolicking from boarding-school, and the old house rings with fun.

Good games will be in requisition these holiday evenings—games which require no preparation, and in which folks of all ages can join. The following are a few very good sports which are sure to be enjoyed equally by the youngest member of the party and by grandpapa.

NEW "MAGIC MUSIC"

The new "magic music" can be arranged for in a moment, and is most exciting. For it get together as many chairs, lacking one, as there are to be players, and turn them back to back, as in the old game. Now tie to the chairs wee bows of red and blue ribbon, alternating the colors. Give each person present a bow of red or blue, distributing an equal number of bows in each line. Bows are attached to coat-lapels or corsage, and prominently displayed. The players now form in line, as in the old game of "going to Jerusalem," or "magic music," and the piano

strikes up a lively tune, playing gaily for some minutes. During these minutes the pilgrims march rapidly around the chairs, beating time with their hands. Suddenly the music ceases. Now begins a mad scramble for the chairs, a scramble which is infinitely more thrilling than the old one because of the rule which decrees that only a person wearing a blue bow can take a chair marked with blue. To

drop into one marked in red means a point lost or a forfeit. If it is desired to make a prize contest of the game, the music plays half a dozen times, ending each time with a chair-rush. The player who succeeds in getting a chair oftenest receives the prize. If a suitable prize is not at hand, and the affair is impromptu,



FROZEN PEACHES AND CREAM

Boil the juice from one can of peaches down to a thick syrup, add the juice of half a lemon, turn with fruit into the freezing-can, turn the paddle several times; then add one quart of sweet cream, and freeze; pack into an ice-cream brick-mold, cover with oiled paper, tie the lid down, pack in ice and salt for two hours; unmold, sprinkle with chopped almonds, and serve with fancy biscuit.

change the game to one of forfeits, making each person who fails to obtain a seat undergo some ludicrous penance.

THE BUNDLE GAME

The bundle game never fails to keep a room in a roar of laughter. It can be made particularly appropriate to Christmas-time by tucking away at the core of each bundle a five-cent holiday gift. Make half a dozen bundles by wrapping quantities of paper around some inexpensive trinket, and tie loosely with string. Place the bundles upon the floor at one end of the room, and distribute teaspoons among the players. Announce that each person who succeeds in picking a bundle in his spoon and running across the room with it so poised is entitled to the Christmas present contained in the bundle. If the bundle rolls off the spoon the prize inside is lost to the contestant. If the little gifts are not at hand, make the bundles of paper only, and have each player who drops his bundle in running pay a forfeit.

"FEATHER-TENNIS"

The only requisites for the stirring game of "feather-tennis" are a couple of downy feathers borrowed from an old-fashioned feather bed and a cord long enough to reach across the room. Tie the cord to the door-knobs at opposite ends of the parlor, and divide the company into two exactly equal parts, one on either side of the cord. Each side receives one of the feathers. The fun consists in blowing the feather into the court of the opposing party, and endeavoring to make it fall to the ground there. Any feather sent from one court and falling to the ground in the opposite one counts a point for the division that blew it, so the excitement of the game is twofold. The enemy must be prevented from wafting a feather into the near court, and if possible a feather must be wafted into the enemy's domains. No special player is detailed on a side to blow the feather back. Any person who happens to be near it endeavors to give it a puff in the right direction. Sometimes half a dozen players will scramble together, all blowing excitedly in hopes of "returning the ball." The game lasts twenty minutes or half an hour. If desired, some dainty gift can be presented to the side winning the most points. Members of the victorious side draw lots to decide which shall have the trophy. This game is always productive of great enthusiasm and good cheer. FRANK H. SWEET.



MINCE TART

One cupful of cooked beef's tongue minced, two cupfuls of chopped apples, three tablespoonfuls of hard butter, one cupful of seeded raisins, one cupful of currants, one tablespoonful of shredded citron, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, mace and cloves mixed, one teaspoonful of salt, half a cupful of molasses, two cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of boiled cider, the juice of one lemon, the juice of two oranges; simmer ten minutes; fill pastry-lined pans, place strips across the top, and bake in a hot oven.



[CONTINUED FROM DECEMBER 1ST]

THE first white-covered wagons came in April; in another month they were familiar sights. These homesteaders, true to their Eastern instincts, demanding neighbors and society, kept close together, settling on forties and eighties rather than live far apart. Thus did they creep up the valley, the latest-comers moving on past the stationary ones, after the fashion of a flock of sheep when feeding. All day we watched them dig and build, and at night saw their camp-fires twinkling in mimic of the stars.

We were safe from encroachment on our immediate premises, for father and Joe had each taken out homestead papers, but the homesteaders were taking much of our range. Between us and the knoll was quite a settlement, and the Cary draw was again inhabited. Still we made no complaint, for surrounded as we now were father was sure the county would be organized and cow-boy rule be at an end. We lived in a feeling of security that we had not known before for months. But it did not last long. Rumors of a league between the cattlemen soon reached us, and was almost as soon current among the settlers.

It did not take much to frighten them. Stories of cow-boy tricks and tortures gained ready credence. The work on many of the little farms was stopped while their owners gathered in groups on neighboring corners and discussed the situation; plows lay on their beams; horses browsed in the luscious meadow-grass; women talked excitedly, and over all hung the shadow of the Rider murder like a ghostly legend.

To these fears was added a growing conviction that they were to raise no crops. Already the south wind was driving great clouds of dust down from the cattle-trod prairie, and the slopes of the hills were spotted with yellow where the buffalo-grass had been burned by the sun. So it was small wonder that when the entire force of the two ranches, armed to the teeth and cavorting like wild men, galloped down the valley one Sunday morning they met with no show of resistance. Loud threats were made, notices were posted, and three days' time given the settlers in which to "get off the range."

"This means fight, I suppose," said father to the Dundee boy who posted our notice.

"You're dead right!" he answered, with a leer. "This range is ours now, and you've got to get off it—no foolin' about it, either. Every man found in the valley Wednesday morning is goin' to be strung up!"

"All right," said father; "you fellows know my distance. I warn you that from this day on don't one of you come within range of 'Old Chief!'"

The other members of the gang did not stop. We saw them swing up the ridge, and that evening learned that they headed for the herd, and went through them at full gallop, killing ten sheep, and injuring many others. We were sure they had offered some insult to Joe, for his face was dark with anger and he was unusually silent about the occurrence. He would admit nothing, but the next morning he refused to take the herd out, and father had to go in his stead.

Thus it happened that on the fateful Wednesday father was out on the range with the sheep. He was herding them on the divide between us and Dundee's, and shortly after noon he saw the gang coming at full gallop, headed to the center of the flock. Quickly he drew the cover from the polished barrel of the rifle, and running to the edge of a buffalo-wallow, a basin-like depression in the prairie, he motioned with his broad white hat—sign-talk that meant "go 'round."

They halted out of range, and after making several ineffectual starts in father's direction, suddenly whirled west and disappeared below the hills.

Throughout the valley their warning had been generally effective—ours was the first house they found occupied. But there is moral decency among the cow-boys of the prairie—they make no war on women and children. They knew that father was out with the sheep, so began to search the premises for Joe. Mother let them come in and search the house. I joined industriously in the hunt, chattering as I looked into corners and cupboards, but I received few responses—the cow-boys were silent and sullen.

Shortly after they disappeared we saw father bringing the sheep in to the corral. "I wanted to do a little fixing up," was all the explanation he gave.

Joe came from his hiding, and was sent to hitch up the team. Father called mother aside, and they talked together for a few minutes, then she went indoors and began taking down the curtains from the windows. Her face was drawn and white, and we forbore questioning her; nor did she speak until she had folded the ruffled muslins and removed the last cushion from the window-seat; then, sinking into a chair, she said, "Pa thinks they will come here to-night and try to drive us out."

Father drove up presently with a load of sod. He and Joe carried it in, and began filling in the windows. At a certain height above the floor, boards were set in aslant, to make loopholes for the guns. At the north end an opening was drilled through the solid wall in order that the long range of "Old Chief" might protect the herd at the corral.

Preparation went on until late at night. The door was strengthened by crossed two-by-fours, and was clevised for four strong bolts. The yard was cleared of everything that could possibly serve to hide the enemy—the wagon was run down by the river, clothes-line posts toppled over, and the well-curb carried

## The Range War

### A Story of the Prairie Under Cow-Boy Rule

By MARY MAC IVORS

away; then, about ten o'clock that night, we shut ourselves in. All was dungeon-like darkness inside, and the air was hot and sultry. Through the loopholes we looked out on the peaceful night. The moon, in its full, seemed to have taken the longest course across the sky, and shining through the dewless, quiet air, was unwontedly brilliant.

My place was beside father, where I was to hold a basket of cartridges; Joe had a position near the door, mother was at the east window and Jeanie at the south. The walls of the house, so father assured us, were bullet-proof; for ours was no sod shack laid up in a day—it was a house laid up by a builder who knew sod. The walls had now settled to compact banks of earth; over our heads was piled sods and earth to the depth of two feet; so with the windows walled up, we felt secure against the attack of an army, and were in a position to protect our stock as well as ourselves.

"When they come," said father, breaking a long, painful silence, "let whoever sees them fire, and the rest give answering shots simultaneously. But shoot



He motioned with his broad white hat—sign-talk that meant "go 'round"

low!" he cautioned; "then if they make a rush for the house, shoot straight, shoot quick, shoot to kill!"

The words set us shuddering. The little clock seemed to have caught the exclamation, and ticked them off loudly. The sound got on mother's nerves. "Oh, that clock!" she burst out. "I can't bear it. Do stop it, somebody."

"Nonsense!" said father, cheerily; "you'll never hear the clock when the rifles get to popping. Strike a match, will you, Joe, and see the time?"

"Two minutes o' twelve," answered Joe. His voice sounded strained and unnatural, and his white face seemed to dance bodilessly about the room in the flickering light of the match.

"All right, everybody at his post now," came father's cheery voice again; "they will be here shortly."

I made my way back to my post, and crouching against the wall, waited through an interminable silence, during which the darkness seemed to snap and break into fiery sparks before my aching eyes. Father's deep breathing was reassuringly close, but my own breath came in short, quick gasps.

Suddenly I started, lost my balance, and fell against father. Some one had shot! Before I could raise myself "Old Chief" spoke, and its great roaring voice filled my ears like tight plugs. The other shots came to me like faint, far-away echoes.

It was Jeanie that fired the first shot. She had seen the cow-boys coming along the sheep-trail, and thought they were going directly to the corral, but when she saw them suddenly whip out their revolvers and swing in toward the house she fired. At the crack of the rifle the cow-boys drew up, quickly exchanged words, and swinging wide of the house, made for the corral. That was just what father was expect-

ing, and no sooner did he see the foremost rider than two bullets were sent buzzing over his head. His pony reared under the suddenly tightened rein, the other riders swung wider, and all were soon out of range.

An hour passed before we saw them again. This time they approached from the east, coming up from the river in a solid front.

"They are going to fight," said father, as the position was described to him. "It means fight." The words seemed to force themselves between his set teeth.

The cow-boys came a little way up the slope, and then stopped, and seemed to be arguing. In the house each one waited with finger on the trigger ready to pick his man and pull, when there came a thud and rattle that set us all in confusion.

Father's groping hand caught my arm. "Run to your mother!" he gasped. "If she has fainted, take the gun and use it."

I groped my way through the darkness, and found mother on her knees. She had put the gun back into position. "I'm all right," she cried, as she heard me. "The gun slipped out of my hands, but I can hold it now. You go back to your father."

I felt her trembling beneath my hands, and I knelt down beside her, and wrapped my arms around her neck. She urged me to go, and tried to push me off; but I could not go, for by pressing my cheek against the cold barrel of the Winchester I was able to see the enemy, standing, half light, half shadow, like a group of photographed soldiers. Just as I looked they stepped into line, pointed their revolvers upward, and lifting their hats, held them above their heads—more sign-talk, that meant "talk it over."

For a moment it seemed almost past belief, then I heard father answer, "Aye!" then again, louder, "Aye!" They heard, and the hats went down.

Joe stepped to the table, and lit the lamp. As the blaze crept snapping around the wick we glanced into each other's faces, each eager to read the thoughts of the other. Then father and Joe unbolted and unlocked the door.

"Come in, boys," said father to the host outside.

"We can talk best in the open air," said a sneering voice; but the words were almost drowned by the shuffling of feet and scraping of spurs as the leaders began to cross the threshold.

Jeanie and I moved behind the table. Mother drew a chair into the corner, and sat with her rifle across her lap. Joe stood near her, nervously fingering the muzzle of his gun. He glanced up presently, and his face brightened as he said, "Hello, Sam!"

A well-built cow-boy who had walked in with an easy swing answered back, "How are you, Joe?" I looked him over attentively, for I remembered that he was the fellow that made a pastime of shooting flies off the backs of steers.

Sam stood foremost in the group of twenty cow-boys that now filled the little room. The four tall Kellermans kept back near the wall, and around them were grouped eight or ten of their range-riders, easily distinguished by their scowling faces and alert, suspicious manner.

Father stood at the end of the table. The lamp-light, falling on his face, showed it white and glistening through a mist of perspiration. It looked flint-like, and his voice had a like quality when he spoke. "You came in here to talk," he said, briefly; "let's have it!"

"All I've got to say is, you go down or out!" It was a Kellerman speaking over the heads of the others. The crowd shifted uneasily under his voice.

"If—" Father got no further than that, when Sam stepped forward and laid his hand on his arm.

"Hold on, Bentock," he said. "It was the opinion o' most o' us out there a while ago that you'd always treated us as men, an' we had ought to do the same by you, an' we mean to do it."

Father's anger vanished. "Well, all right, then, we can talk it over. What's your proposition?"

"We're goin' to let you make the proposition yourself. Our position is just this: A steer an' a sheep can't graze together—five hundred sheep will drive a thousand cattle off the range. We had the range before you came here, so we think we've got some rights. 'Nother thing is, we mean to stay right here till the horn blows. Now, what you goin' to do?"

Sam did not make his meaning very clear, and father's face darkened. "You ran the homesteaders out; they had no sheep."

"No." Sam made a tragic gesture. "No, but they're soil-tillers. They come in here to kill the grass an' grow weeds. That ain't your object. You know what the country's good for, an' you ain't tryin' to run out a payin' business an' set up one to ruin the country an' starve yourself. You're a grass-grazer, an' this is a grass-grazer's country."

Father smiled at his logic. "It's the sheep you object to, then. Well, here is my proposition: This is June. In two weeks I have men coming from Weston to help me shear my sheep. By the last of July I'll have marketed my wool. Then—" he paused to look over the crowd before him, "then, if everything is satisfactory, I'll drive those sheep east till I can sell or trade them—for cattle!"

There had been a movement among the boys as if to applaud, but at the last words they stood silent, looking questioningly at each other. Father spoke again. "That's my proposition, boys, and it amounts to just this: I'll drive those sheep off the range inside of thirty days, and stock up with cattle before snow



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fies. I'll do that, and that's all I will do. It's up to you." And he made a motion as if to dismiss the subject from his mind. There was a long silence. It was evident that this phase of the case had not been up for consideration before. Sam turned and whispered something to his neighbor. "That's what I say." The fellow addressed spoke in an undertone. "Let him put in cattle. Let him do anything, so that he stays here. We need him—need him right here! The thing has swung just right. He hasn't the capital to stock up heavy with cattle, anyhow." His tone had been growing louder. "He's all right," he continued, audibly. "I say let him stay!" "And I say let him get out!" snorted a Kellerman. "We ain't here to hand out chunks o' range like bookays. That fellow has got to get! He's no—" "Stop!" A hush fell on the room. The cow-boys stood motionless, with hands on their revolvers. Before them, his lithe yet strong figure the expression of power, stood the speaker, the young man who counseled Sam to let us stay. His perfect form showed plainly in the loose, limp shirt, and the long leathern chaps fitted closely about his legs; his Napoleonic face glowed under a crimson flush, and the lamp-light found red in his brown hair and lit it up as he turned his head in running his gaze over the crowd of boys. "Stop!" he repeated. "We are not asking your leave or pleasure in this matter, Mr. Kellerman. The range is ours. Dispute it, and I'll show you an agreement, signed by the four of you, giving us control of the valley from the knoll to the Cary draw. This is our property, and we'll do what we please with it." "Yours, is it?" A Kellerman more dark, sinewy and cat-like than the others had stepped to the front. He towered head and shoulders above the young man as he slowly walked around him like a cat around a loathsome toad. "Yours, eh?" he sneered again. "Well, let's hear how you got it?" "How did we come by it?" The young man looked Kellerman over, laughing the while. "Well, I wouldn't think you'd mention that," he said, easily, "but since you do, I'll be glad to explain. It was this way: This man," indicating Kellerman, "was under arrest for killing a man, Rider by name. When the case came up for trial his three brothers came to me over at Weston, and said, 'We'll give you five sections of bottom range if our brother goes free.' I agreed to accept the range under those conditions." He laughed again. "The brother went free; we took the range." "Well," sneered the voice at his elbow, "what did you do to clear me? Not a thing! The jury let me out every time!" "Of course they did, you whining coyote, but that don't affect our agreement." His hand shot out, grasped the big Kellerman by the shirt-front, and twisted him around to the light. "What's the matter with you? You don't know you've lost your seat till you're dragged a mile. Go find something to lean on, you dumbhead." And Kellerman was pushed back against the crowd. "I was pulling at Joe's sleeve. 'That isn't a cow-boy. Who is he, Joe? Who is he?'" I spoke in an excited whisper, and the words reached the young man. He turned. "What's that the little miss wants to know? 'Who is he?' I'll introduce myself. Jackson Dundee, commonly called 'Jack,' at your service." He pressed his broad white hat against his breast, and bowed most gallantly. I flushed under his gaze, embarrassed for the first time in my life by the power of a man's eyes. Father turned quickly. "Well, sir," he said, extending his hand, "I'm glad to meet you. You are one of the magnates of the Dundee ranch, I suppose." "You're right." Jack Dundee grasped father's hand warmly, and continued, "The boys said they were coming down to move a sheep-ranch to-night, and agreed to let me in if I'd promise not to hinder the game. I guess I've violated my parole." He turned to the crowd. "How is it, boys?" There was a chorus of "All right!" and "You bet Jack's all right!" It came from the Dundee range-riders, and soon gave way to wild hurrahs. When the cheering died down the boys were in the yard, and Jack Dundee was bowing his good-night at the doorway. A few months later, when the first blizzard of winter sent the snow drifting down from the hills, and narrowed our horizon to our dooryard almost, the little sod houses of the settlers were leveled and cattle fed in the meadows of Sheephead Bend. But cow-boy sovereignty had won its last victory—there was something in the character of the third wave of homesteaders that made them stick. [THE END]



At Home on the Farm BAD AIR AND POISON

MODERN science is every day teaching us that sunshine and good air are most powerful influences for health. For instance, the use of radium is simply another form of sunlight. It is thought that cancer can be cured by the use of radium because it can be applied internally. Modern science, as well as experience, has shown that contact with natural surroundings, especially fresh air and sunshine and the ozone which is thrown off from growing plants and rushing rivers, has marvelous health-giving virtues. In these natural agencies the farmer and planter is constantly surrounded during the mild weather. In his younger days Dr. R. V. Pierce, the founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., practised medicine in the country, rode horseback over many miles of hill and dale, visiting households where there was illness and disease. He says that notwithstanding the natural advantages which surround farm-houses, they are most woefully lacking in proper hygienic equipments. The rooms are illy ventilated. A hot stove throws out carbonic gas, which shrinks the red blood-corpuses and actually poisons the people, although they do not know it. Every window, crack and cranny is tightly closed and fastened, so that little fresh air can enter and take the place of the air which is breathed over and over or is filled with the gas from the stove. This is the reason that the farmer and his wife are not always healthy or better off than his brother and sister in the city. A winter spent indoors in such an atmosphere places the system in such bad shape that digestion is bad, blood is bad, boils and pimples appear, or other manifestations of impure blood. In spite of the crowded condition of homes in the city and the lack of sunlight, the people attend to good air and proper ventilation of the rooms much more than they do in the country. The temperature in the farm-house is often very much too hot, and in consequence those in the household take cold on going out because their blood is in poor condition from the bad air. In studying cases of sickness in these homes, in such cases where the real cause of trouble was impoverished blood, Dr. Pierce found that an alterative extract made from roots, herbs and barks, without the use of alcohol or any narcotic, threw off the poisons from the blood, and assisted the stomach in taking from the food such elements as were necessary for making rich, red blood. This extract he named Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and for over a third of a century it has sold more largely than any other tonic or blood remedy. The refreshing influence of this extract is like nature's influence—the blood is bathed in the tonic, which gives life to the blood—the vital fires of the body burn brighter, and their increased activity con-

sumes the tissue rubbish which may have accumulated during warm weather or during days or hours of confinement in the stifling air of sleeping-rooms or unventilated factories. Our bodies will not stand the strain of overwork, or bad air and light, without breaking down. An engine cannot run smoothly without oil, neither will the body run smoothly without pure blood. "For six long years I suffered with my liver, kidneys, and indigestion, which baffled the best doctors in our country," writes E. L. Ransell, Esq., of Woolsey, Prince William County, Va. "I suffered with my stomach and back for a long time, and after taking a 'cart-load' of medicine from three doctors I grew so bad I could hardly do a day's work. Would have death-like pains in my side, and blind spells, and thought that life was hardly worth living. I decided to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce and his staff of physicians. They said my case was curable, and I was greatly encouraged. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets,' as advised (in August, 1898). Before I had taken half of the second bottle I began to feel relieved. I got six more bottles, and used them, and am happy to say I owe my life to Dr. Pierce and his medicine. These words are truths, as I live, so if this testimonial can be used in any way to be of benefit you need not hesitate to use it. I shall stand for the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute as long as life lasts." "I was afflicted for more than seven years with pelvic trouble, which developed into kidney and bladder disorder," writes Mr. Ernest Rappold, Chairman Executive Committee Western Industrial League, of 230 West First Street, Los Angeles, Cal. "I could make water with difficulty only; urine was dark and cloudy, my whole system out of order, and severe backache and headache was my daily portion. Finally I was unable to continue my work, and things looked pretty dark in the home with me without work and no money to fall back on. My employer, whom I had just left, called to see me while in bed, and he spoke so highly of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery that I decided to try it. Within two weeks I felt much better, could begin to relish my food, and my aches and pains grew less. I kept up the medicine for ten weeks, when I was cured and again able to return to work. This was over seventeen months ago, and I have not lost a day's work since." "My wife had ovarian trouble and ulceration of the womb, and she was cured through the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, so you see my home, which was once desolate and dark because of sickness, is to-day bright and cheery, and we both give thanks to your grand remedies, which brought us that grandest of all human blessings—health." A CHART OF HEALTH.—The shoals and rocks of disease on which health is wrecked are plainly shown in Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser (1008 large pages), sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.

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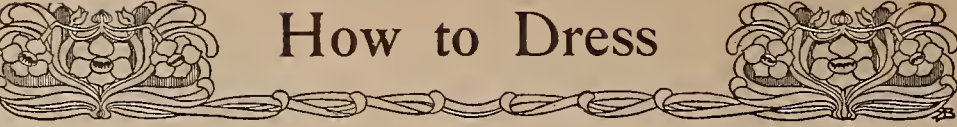
How to Dress



COAT WITH DEEP CAPE AND SEVEN-GORED SKIRT WITH FLOUNCE

Eton with Girdle and Skirt with Plaited Flounce

WITH just a new touch here and a very little change there the Eton has a way of prominently holding its own among the ever-changing fashions. And women are glad of it, for there's no denying the fact that the Eton jacket has a decidedly individual charm. In this fashionable street frock the Eton is single-breasted



a style to study, because it so cleverly shows the trend of the newest fashions. The upper part of the skirt is cut in seven gores, each gore pointed toward the bottom. Where the gores are joined, stitched and button-trimmed straps are overlaid. The lower part of the skirt is a full plaited flounce, finished with a narrow hem. This full flounce gives the desired width to the bottom of the skirt. In length the skirt measures forty inches all the way around. It has a habit-back, the opening covered with a stitched strap. In any smooth cloth this costume will look well combined with velvet or leather in a darker shade. It will also be serviceable in homespun, hopsacking or chevrot serge. The pattern for the Eton with Girdle, No. 424, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures. The pattern for the Skirt with Plaited Flounce, No. 425, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.



Waist with Bertha and "1830" Skirt

This fetching evening gown is sure to appeal to both the debutante and the young matron. It should be developed in either some soft silk, like chiffon taffeta, or silk veiling, changeable chiffon or nun's-veiling. The waist is made with a slight blouse back and front, and a deep, tight-fitted girdle. Both the yoke and the deep bertha are of lace. The neck is cut a trifle low in front in V shape. The three-quarter sleeve is most attractive. The upper part is in the form of a puff, finished with a frill, which is tucked. Below this are two ruffles of lace. The full skirt is cut in five gores, and is gathered into the belt at the back and front. At the bottom the fullness is caught here and there all the way around with bows of the same ribbon that is used to trim the waist. The pattern for the Waist with Bertha, No. 437, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures. The pattern for the "1830" Skirt, No. 438, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

Dress with Stole Collar

Here is a smart dress for the young school-girl. The material is checked mohair, or checked suiting may be used. The body of the waist, back and front, is plaited. Its special novelty is the deep collar cut in Grecian design, and in the front continuing to the waist in a stole. The skirt is very full, and is box-plaited, with the front shirred at the upper portion, the shirrings also used between the box-plaits. At the



DRESS WITH STOLE COLLAR



TUCKED BLOUSE

Empire Nightgown

Every woman wants to own at least two or three nightgowns which are prettier and more elaborate than those that she has for ordinary wear. This Empire nightgown is a quaint and unusually pretty model. It is made of either soft-finished cambric or French nainsook, and trimmed with fine lace and ribbons. Lace beading run with wash-ribbon outlines the low neck, and also confines the fullness of the nightgown just below the bust, producing the short-waisted effect. The pattern for the Empire Nightgown, No. 226, is cut for 34, 36 and 38 bust measures.

Coat with Deep Cape and Seven-Gored Skirt with Flounce

For a calling or church costume here is a fascinating design. The coat is a plain blouse made with a deep cape, the cape so trimmed that it has the effect of three capes instead of one. The gracefully hanging skirt is cut in seven gores, and finished at the back with two inverted plaits and a slight train. A full circular flounce forms the bottom of the skirt. For a velvet gown this design is especially suited, with bands of fur as the trimming. Broadtail velvet is much the fashion this year for calling-costumes, and velveteen is also extremely modish. In coloring, tobacco-brown would be especially good style, trimmed with bands of mink, Alaska sable or the new yetta fur. The pattern for the Coat with Deep Cape, No. 426, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures. The pattern for the Seven-Gored Skirt with Flounce, No. 427, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

Tucked Blouse

This separate blouse will look its prettiest in one of the new silks—either a silk showing the very new clouded effect, or one of the sparkling soft silks which have a crêpe appearance, and are known under the name of crêpe onde silks. The blouse is a very simple model, made slightly full back and front, having the material tucked to a little above the belt. The square yoke and stock are of lace. The yoke may be outlined with a band of velvet and a chiffon frill or a band of silk embroidery with a lace or chiffon finish. The full sleeve is tucked at the upper portion, and then tucked again to form a deep, tight-fitting cuff. By removing the lace yoke and collar the



WAIST WITH BERTHA AND "1830" SKIRT

of an inch apart, and midway between them a row of white stitching. This combination looks well on almost any color, though if you wish to lighten the color-scheme of the garment, the reverse may be used—two rows of white stitching, with one of black or any desired color between—and will be sure to look very well. I. B. H.



ETON WITH GIRDLE AND SKIRT WITH PLAITED FLOUNCE



EMPIRE NIGHTGOWN

and is trimmed in front with straps and buttons. The stylish rever collar may be of kid or velvet. The sleeve is very new, with the upper part shaped like a cape and the under portion in the form of a puff, with a tight-fitting cuff. The deep pointed girdle is fastened to the Eton in the back, and hooks invisibly in front. It should be of the same material as the broad collar and deep cuffs. The skirt is

bottom there are two narrow tucks and a hem. This dress is made without the long waist effect. The sleeve is a late model, showing a double puff and a deep tight-fitting cuff. Plain cloth or white piqué may be used for the stole collar. The pattern for the Dress with Stole Collar, No. 419, is cut for 6, 8 and 10 years. This pattern is especially popular, and is having a large sale.

blouse may be transformed into a very pretty décolleté waist. The pattern for the Tucked Blouse, No. 430, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures.

A Neat Trimming

A very neat and inexpensive trimming for children's dresses and shirt-waists is formed by two rows of machine-stitching with coarse black silk about one eighth

PATTERNS

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention the number and size of pattern desired. Our new winter catalogue of fashionable patterns is now ready, and will be sent free to any address upon request.







## Christmas Games

**A**N EXCELLENT game for the fireside circle during the happy holiday season is called "Tray." The players should all be provided with sheets of paper and pencils. A tray is brought into the room filled with assorted articles of all sizes and shapes; the greater the variety, the more amusing the game. The players are allowed to look at the articles on the tray for three minutes, but they must on no account touch anything or make any remark about anything, keeping perfect silence while the observations are being made. At the expiration of the allotted time the tray should be covered over or removed from sight, and each player must write down everything he or she can remember to have seen on it. Three minutes is allowed for this, or if there are many articles on the tray a little longer time may be given. The player who has made out the longest list reads it out, the other players checking theirs by his, and some one by the articles on the tray. This is really rather a difficult game, especially when it is played two or three times in close succession, as one is very apt to get the different tray-loads mixed.

Another extremely amusing game is "The Blind Pig." A blackboard or a large sheet of paper should be set up, the latter pinned on a drawing-board. Each player in turn must be blindfolded and led to the board or paper, given chalk, and told to draw a pig. As a rule the pictures will be provocative of most unconventional laughter and enjoyment. The best and the poorest should be rewarded with prizes.

A rather novel way of playing the old nut and potato races has found great favor of late. Place in two parallel rows and about two feet apart five large and irregular potatoes, and at the end an empty bowl. The player must pick up each potato on a teaspoon, carry it to the bowl, and drop it in. The potato must not be touched by hand or foot, and if dropped must be picked up with the spoon again. Record is kept of those first succeeding in getting all the potatoes in the bowl. Two or more can run the race at once, according to the number of rows of potatoes. For the nut race place a bowl of nuts at one end of the room, and several empty bowls at the other. Each contestant, holding the hands flat, with the fingers close together and extended, dips into the bowl, getting as many nuts as possible on the back of his hand. These must be carried across the room and dropped into the other bowls. A certain number of journeys must be decided upon, and the one who gets the greatest number of nuts into his bowl wins the race. Both of these "races" are very mirth-provoking, and children of a larger growth usually enjoy them as much as their juniors.

MARY FOSTER SNIDER.

### Three Boys and Their Ambition

BY FRANK H. SWEET  
CHAPTER V.

It was late in the evening when Seth returned, but the moon was shining brightly. As he loaded himself with packages from the boat and started toward the cabin he was joined by Emmet, who had been clamming on the flats, and Len, who had been fishing from a rock which projected into deep water. Both had been moderately successful.

"Did you get everything?" Len asked.

"Yes," Seth answered, a little shamefacedly, "and—some more. I just doubled what the list said. I thought the extra might be useful."

"Useful!" exclaimed Emmet. "I reckon it will. You just ought to see how hungry and sick they look. Another lot has come in, and thousands more are on the way. Of course there's plenty of food that will do for the well ones, but the rush has been so big and so sudden, and there are so many invalids, that they couldn't take care of them properly all at once. The captain says it will be a week or two before the camp gets into good running order, where the half-sick ones can be looked after. Why, lots of them have to sleep on the ground now, without tents or blankets, and with only the roughest kind of food to eat. It's all very well for the strong, healthy ones—they're used to hardships—but the invalids need something better. The captain said if you got the things to bring them over early in the morning." He swung his basket of clams to the other shoulder, and went on, eagerly, "Do you think we can afford to buy a few blankets? I was talking with a party of soldiers from Maine, and some of them had bad colds. They had been sleeping on



## The Young People

### Johnny's Letter to Santa Claus

DEAR SANTA CLAUS: When you come to our house  
Please bring me a trumpet an' drum,  
A hobby-horse, jumpin'-jack, base-ball an' bat,  
A sled, an' a top that will hum.

An', Santa, our fireplace is all stopped up  
(With a furnace we don't need that),  
But ring the door-bell, an' I'll let you in,  
An' show you where the stockin's is at!

the ground, with nothing but their army-coats to cover them. The captain said most of them had brought back a touch of malaria from Cuba, and it made them weak."

"Of course we can afford it," said Seth, indignantly. "What's the use of asking a question like that? Now let's get supper ready, and then have a little sleep. We'll likely be pretty busy the next few days. And say, why can't we open the clams, and make a chowder out of them and the fish? Maybe one of our chowders would taste good to them."

"Maybe?" expostulated Emmet, clasping his hands, and rolling up his eyes ecstatically. "Why, a chowder made by you and Len would come under the head of delicacy. It's just the thing. I'll be getting the clams ready."

The sun was just rising above the eastern horizon

Thus far, with the exception of the half-hour which Len and Emmet had spent in camp the previous day, the boys' knowledge of a soldier's life had been confined to what they had read. But now, as they wandered from company to company, listening to tales of daring and adventure before Santiago and in the tropical jungles, accosted by stalwart, bronzed-faced men, some of whom were too weak to rise from their pallets, seeing them as they were now, and knowing what they had been when they set out—

how few short months it had taken to make heroes and invalids—they realized something of what war meant, of the misery as well as the glory. Before they had made the rounds of the companies their faces were glowing and their hearts full, and in their eyes were tears as much of pride as pity and of pity as pride.

Near the last they came to a small group somewhat off by itself. Len was in advance, and as he saw the group he stopped suddenly, then darted forward with a quick cry of recognition. "John Williams—here? And Pete Hawkins? I didn't know any of our people had gone."

The men looked at him inquiringly, then one who had raised himself upon his elbow with apparent difficulty called back, "Why, it's Len Bostwick! Hello, boy! How'd you come here? I thought you was off to school."

"So I have been, but several of us are staying on the Point fishing just now. But tell me about yourself and my folks. What are they doing? I haven't had a letter in four months. The last I heard, father wrote he wanted to go to Cuba, but of course couldn't on account of the family. Is mother well?"

"She was the last time I saw her, and that's about the time you had your letter, I reckon. And your dad is well, too—that is, as well as a man can be who's lost half an arm."

"What!" Len was on his knees beside him now, questioning him with wild, frightened eyes. "How? What do you mean?"

"Oh, there's no need to get upset," the man expostulated. "Your dad was lively as a cricket when I saw him ten days ago. Instead of feeling blue, you'd better throw up your hat and yell hurrah for him."

He's earned it. I only wish I was in his shoes."

He fell back upon the ground with a groan, but after a moment continued.

"You see, it's just this way: About the time you got that letter our boss decided to enlist, and he said that every man who went with him should have his pay kept right along. That let in the married men who had families to support, you see. Well, your dad was the first one to put his name down, and he was the first one to clear a hill that was held by an ugly line of guns. It was there he lost his arm. But you know what your dad is, a mighty tough, white-oak sort of man. He wouldn't even be dosed to have his arm off, and the doctor said he believed he could have done the job all right himself if he'd had two more hands to work with. He wouldn't even go to bed. When we left there was talk of his being promoted to lieutenant or captain or something. By this time I reckon he's walking 'round without a sling, or maybe is on his way home. Oh, no, you needn't feel upset about him."

Len's eyes glowed as he rose to his feet, and the boys declared afterward that he looked at least two inches taller. "Isn't there anything we can do to make you more comfortable, Pete?"

[TO BE CONTINUED]

### The Wrong Button

"Dear me," said little Janet, "I buttoned just one button wrong, and that makes all the rest go wrong;" and she tugged and fretted as if the poor button was the cause of her trouble.

"Patience, patience, my dear," said mama. "The next time look out for the first button, then you'll keep the rest all right. And," added mama, "look out for the first wrong deed of any kind; another is sure to follow."

Janet remembered how one day not long ago she struck baby Alice. That was the first wrong deed. Then she denied having done it. That was another. Then she was unhappy and cross all day, because she had told a lie. How many buttons are fastened wrong just because the first one was wrong!—Evangelist.

The January 1st issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE will be the big New-year's number, and will contain many special articles and stories with handsome illustrations.



FROM COPYRIGHTED STEREOGRAPHIC PICTURE BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

### TO GLADDEN THE HEARTS OF BROTHER AND SISTER

of water the next morning when the boys entered Camp Wikoff. All of them were heavily loaded, and Seth walked in the rear, carefully balancing a large kettle of chowder in order that none of its contents should be spilled. Len carried a basket of fruit, and Emmet one of jellies and other delicacies. All of their pockets were stuffed nearly to bursting with packages of various sizes and shapes. Their acquaintance of the day before spied them almost as soon as they entered camp, and came forward to meet them. The chowder and purchases were turned over to him for distribution; then, under the guidance of an orderly, the boys went on a tour of inspection through the camp.



**Building Bobs and Coasters**

ANY boy who loves winter and winter sports — and what boy doesn't? — will be glad to know of these very simple ways and means of "getting at" the spirit of the good old-fashioned days when it was possible for a boy to get more fun than enough out of a good "freeze" and a snow-storm.

Skating, coasting and ice-boating are still the standard winter amusements, of course, and it would be more or less difficult to invent much improvement on the old methods; but to prove that these sports are within the reach of all boys, and may be varied to suit almost any locality, is more or less of a novelty.

In country places where the land is flat, snow-shoe traveling and skee-sliding are splendid fun; in hilly or mountainous regions nothing quite equals coasting, bob-sledding and tobogganing.

To slide on the hills and inclined roads of New England the boys make a single-runner sled, which they call a "jumper coaster." They sit up on it, keeping balance with the feet, and you would hardly believe the rapidity and ease with which they coast down long hills on these queer-looking things without toppling over. They stoutly maintain that a "jumper coaster" is as far ahead of the ordinary sled as ice-skates are ahead of rollers.

The "jumper coaster" is so simple in construction that any boy can make one. The runner is of some hard wood, two inches thick, forty-two inches long and four inches high. The upright is of wood the same width and thickness and eleven inches high. So that, allowing one inch for the thickness of the seat, and four inches for the width of the runner, the "jumper coaster" is altogether sixteen inches high.

For the seat cut a board twelve inches long by eight inches wide, and attach it to the upright.

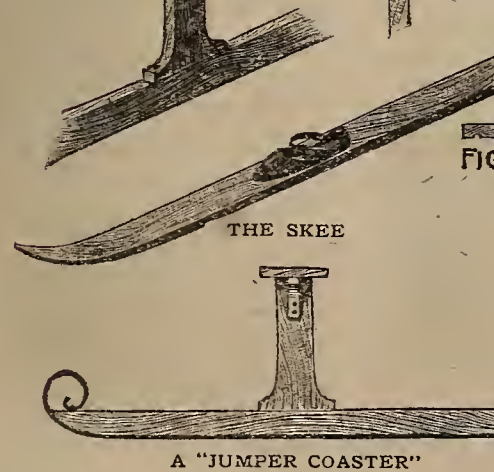
Make the upright eight or ten inches wide, and with a compass-saw cut the lower end flaring, so as to make more of a bearing on the top of the runner; see Fig. 2.

Cut brackets (from one-inch wood) four inches long, and screw them fast to the sides of the upright, and the seat which they support; see Fig. 1.

From thin tire-iron or stout strap-iron a blacksmith will shape you a runner which is curled up in front like an old-fashioned skate. The rear end of this runner is turned up and over, and is held firmly to the wood with a screw.

Four or five flat-headed screws countersunk in the iron will hold the runners in place, and after a few trips it will become smooth.

In Norway the favorite sport is skee running and jumping. On steep inclines and hills it is dangerous, but it is perfectly safe to use the skees on short hills, or on long ones that are not too steep. A good skee of the right proportions should be seven feet long, four



inches wide and three fourths or seven eighths of an inch thick. Along the entire length two grooves should be cut very straight in line, so that a sectional view will look like Fig. 3. These act like the keel of a boat, and hold the skee-slider on his course. Hickory is the best wood of which to make a pair of skees, and when they are cut and grooved they should be tapered at the front ends, steamed, and bent up, as shown in the illustration.



**The Young People**

An easy way to accomplish this is to put the steamed ends into an opening between heavy timbers, and bear down on them, then placing a weight to hold them temporarily; after a few hours they will take the desired shape, and hold it. The roughness should then be sandpapered or planed off.

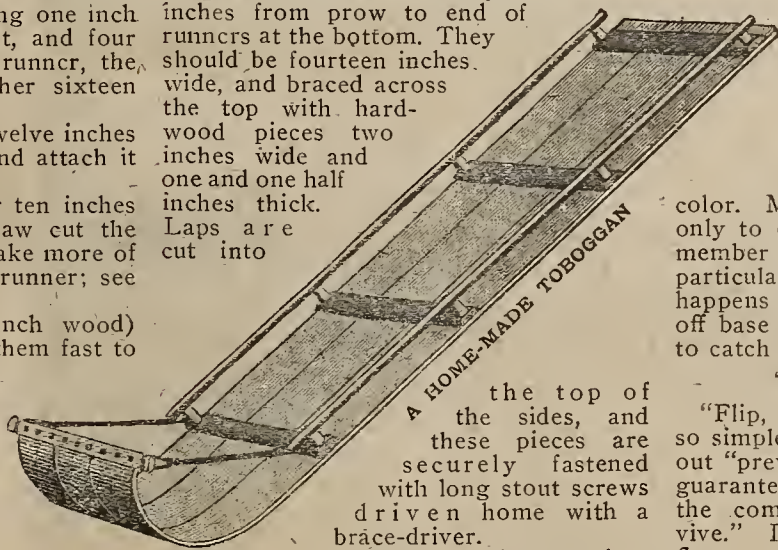
An old shoe or sandal fastened in the middle of the skee, and an ankle-strap, will hold the foot in place. The heel should not be strapped tightly, for in running along on level snow a freedom of action is necessary at the ankle.



A staff similar to a mountain-climbing stick is necessary when coasting, and a help when skitting along over the snow.

Almost every boy wants a bob-sled, and some boys don't own one because they don't know just how to go about making it. It is an easy matter to make a good "bob." Get a clear plank ten feet long, ten inches wide and one and one half inches thick for the top board, or seat. For runners get wood five inches wide, seven eighths of an inch thick and planed on both sides.

Make the front sled thirty-six inches long, and the rear one forty-two inches from prow to end of runners at the bottom. They should be fourteen inches wide, and braced across the top with hardwood pieces two inches wide and one and one half inches thick. Laps are cut into



the top of the sides, and these pieces are securely fastened with long stout screws driven home with a brace-driver.

Under each crosspiece and at the sides brackets must be securely fastened (see Figs. 4 and 5), to strengthen the braces and prevent sleds from racking.

In the middle of the front sled a block of hard wood four inches wide and six inches high should be let into the sides, and securely screwed fast. Through the middle of this block bore a three-fourths-inch hole, and make a hole through the forward part of the long plank. Slip a thin flat washer between these blocks, push the king-bolt through from the top of the board, screw on the nut, and lock it from underneath the sled. To steer the "bob" a hardwood cross-bar piece is let into the front of the sled, as shown in Fig. 4. A circular piece is sawed out from the rear of each projecting end, for the feet to rest in, and near the ends holes are bored, through which the steering-ropes are passed.

Two triangular pieces of hard wood one inch thick are attached inside the middle of the sled with carriage-bolts (Fig. 5), and a three-fourths-inch iron rod threaded at each end, to receive a nut, should be arranged at the top of them, and held in place by iron straps laying over the top angle of the pieces.

A block of wood is made fast to the under side of the long plank at the rear, as shown in the illustration, and the under side of it is grooved to receive the bolt as shown in Fig. 7.

Three straps of iron bind the block, as shown in the same figure, and when the bolt is in place, having been passed through the straps on the triangular blocks and through the groove, a hinge-joint is the result, which allows the rear sled to move up and down.

The long plank can be padded with hair, and covered with a strip of carpet. Four or five crosspieces screwed fast to the under side of the plank will act as foot-rests for the coasters.

To make a toboggan, obtain three or four hickory boards one fourth or three eighths of an inch thick, eight feet long, and wide enough when laid side by side to measure sixteen inches. Use four crosspieces sixteen inches long and two inches wide for braces.

The front ends of the boards are fastened with small carriage-bolts between two hickory sticks (Fig. 8), and a thong is lashed fast at each end.

The curve is made by steaming the wood, and gradually drawing it over toward the first crosspiece, where the thongs are finally lashed fast.

The hand-rails along the sides are of hickory one inch thick, and bolted to the ends of the crosspieces, from which they are separated by circular blocks of wood two or three inches long cut from curtain-poles, and bored for bolts.—J. H. Adams.

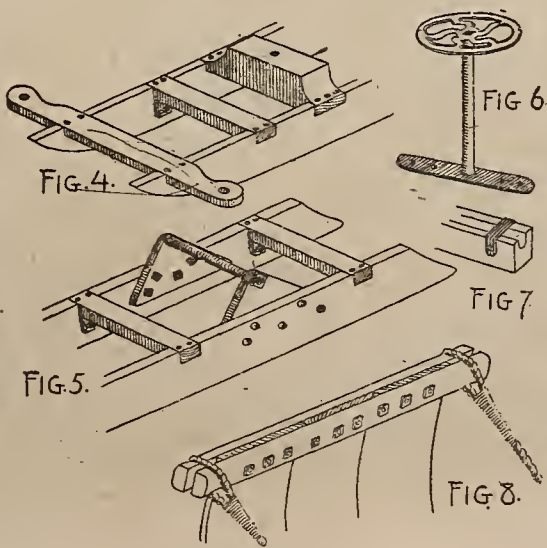
**Holiday Games**

**"COLOR BASE"**

Is the carpet on the parlor floor a variegated one, having several colors in its pattern? If this is the case, the original game of "color base," which was quite recently invented by an ingenious party of young people, may be played without a moment of preparation. Dedicate each of the four sides of the room to one of the colors found in the carpet, and appoint one member of the company as policeman. The policeman is empowered to arrest any person who is not standing upon a spot of the color appointed for that portion of the room when the officer passes. Pedestrians, as the players are termed, are obliged by the rules of the game to "keep moving." The policeman keeps moving, too, and is constantly on the alert to capture pedestrians. The pedestrians see him coming, and fly to the nearest spot of the prescribed color. Much ingenuity is necessary, not only to elude the policeman, but to remember what color is required by the particular side of the room on which one happens to be. The first one captured off base becomes officer, and endeavors to catch the others.

**"FLIP, FLAP, FLUMMERY"**

"Flip, flap, flummery," a new game, is so simple that any one can play it without "previous experience," although it is guaranteed to keep the brightest wits in the company constantly on the "qui vive." In this game flip is the figure 5, flap a cipher, flummery the figure 2, syllabub is the figure 7, squash the figure 9. The flip-flappers form a circle with their chairs, and beginning at No. 1, name the numbers from one to five hundred. Each person in turn names a number. Wherever a combination occurs containing flip, flap, flummery, etc., the number is not mentioned, its name being substituted. Thus the number fifteen is omitted, and flip substituted; the number twelve is omitted, and flummery takes its place. If two or more names occur in one combination of figures the names



are combined. Thus the number 209 is flummery, flap, squash. Each player has five points to keep or lose. Each time he gives a number which contains a flip-flap instead of giving its name he loses a point. The rule of succession renders the game doubly exciting. According to this regulation, if any one fails to give a flip-flap number correctly the person next to him resumes the counting and corrects the mistake. This renders it difficult for any player to calculate just what combination is likely to fall to one's share.



**Let this Machine do your Washing Free.**

There are Motor Springs beneath the tub. These springs do nearly all the hard work, when once you start them going. And this washing machine works as easy as a bicycle wheel does. There are slats on the inside bottom of the tub. These slats act as paddles, to swing the water in the same direction you revolve the tub. You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first. Then you throw enough water over the clothes to float them. Next you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the clothes to anchor them, and to press them down. This cover has slats on its lower side to grip the clothes and hold them from turning around when the tub turns. Now, we are all ready for quick and easy washing. You grasp the upright handle on the side of the tub and, with it, you revolve the tub one-third way round, till it strikes a motor-spring. This motor-spring throws the tub back till it strikes the other motor-spring, which in turn throws it back on the first motor-spring. The machine must have a little help from you, at every swing, but the motor-springs, and the ball-bearings, do practically all the hard work. You can sit in a rocking chair and do all that the washer requires of you. A child can run it easily full of clothes.

When you revolve the tub the clothes don't move. But the water moves like a mill race through the clothes. The paddles on the tub bottom drive the soapy water THROUGH and through the clothes at every swing of the tub. Back and forth, in and out of every fold, and through every mesh in the cloth, the hot soapy water runs like a torrent. This is how it carries away all the dirt from the clothes, in from six to ten minutes by the clock. It drives the dirt out through the meshes of the fabrics WITHOUT ANY RUBBING,—without any WEAR and TEAR from the washboard. It will wash the finest lace fabric without breaking a thread, or a button, and it will wash a heavy, dirty carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Fifteen to twenty garments, or five large bed-sheets, can be washed at one time with this "1900" Washer. A child can do this in six to twelve minutes better than any able washer-woman could do the same clothes in TWICE the time, with three times the wear and tear from the washboard.

This is what we SAY, now how do we PROVE it? We send you our "1900" Washer free of charge, on a full month's trial, and we even pay the freight out of our own pockets. No cash deposit is asked, no notes, no contract, no security. You may use the washer four weeks at our expense. If you find it won't wash as many clothes in FOUR hours as you can wash by hand in EIGHT hours you send it back to the railway station,—that's all. But, if from a month's actual use, you are convinced it saves HALF the time in washing, does the work better, and does it twice as easily as it could be done by hand, you keep the machine. Then you mail us 50 cents a week till it is paid for. Remember that 50 cents is part of what the machine saves you every week on your own, or on a washer-woman's labor. We intend that the "1900" Washer shall pay for itself and thus cost you nothing. You don't risk a cent from first to last, and you don't buy it until you have had a full month's trial. Could we afford to pay freight on thousands of these machines every month, if we did not positively KNOW they would do all we claim for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine for a month's free trial, and let it PAY FOR ITSELF? This offer may be withdrawn at any time it overcrows our factory. Write us TODAY, while the offer is still open, and while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you risk. Write me personally on this offer, viz.: R. F. Bleber, General Manager of "1900" Washer Company, 355 North Henry St., Binghamton, New York.

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## A Christmas Entertainment

By UNCLE NAT

**S**CENE—A living-room, with an old fireplace to the left; library-table, books, papers, chairs, etc., to the right; large door at center rear, draped with portières. Three little tots, Eva, Harold and Marie, in union-suits, ready to go to bed, dancing in a circle with mama; Walter sitting at the table with his father, father reading, and Walter playing with a nigger-shooter and putting. Music plays "Little Sallie Walker," and the three children and mother dance until the curtain is up about half a minute.

MOTHER—"Well, children, we will have to quit now. I am afraid you will take cold; and then, it is past your bedtime. Let us rehearse your songs and speeches for the Christmas entertainment to-morrow night."

[A piece or song for Eva, Harold and Marie to recite or sing.]

MOTHER—"Come, let us hang up our stockings for Christmas, and then say your little prayers, and away to bed."

CHILDREN—"All right, mama"

[Harold and Eva hang up stockings and kneel to pray.]

MARIE (runs to papa, and shakes his knee)—"Papa, are you going to bed now?"

PAPA—"Yes, dear, in a very short time."

MARIE—"Durst I stay up with you? I want to tell something to Santa Claus."

EVA (cries, holds ear)—"Oh, mama!"

MAMA—"What is it, dear?"

EVA—"Walter shot my ear with his nigger-shooter."

HAROLD—"And, mama, he cut a big hole in my stocking so all the presents will fall out."

MAMA (examines stocking)—"Walter, this is ridiculous, and you deserve to be well punished. If you find no pleasure in Christmas, there certainly is no reason for spoiling the pleasure or belief of others."

FATHER—"Did you cut the tip off that little stocking?"

[Walter snickers.]

FATHER—"Go to bed at once. I will see to it that Santa Claus leaves no present for you."

WALTER—"Oh, fudge! what's the use of talking to me about Santa Claus!"

FATHER (takes Walter by the ear, and leads him to door)—"To bed at once, young man."

[Mother and two children leave for opposite bedroom.]

MARIE (takes papa by the hand)—"Papa, durst I stay up with you and see Santa Claus? I—I—I want to tell him what a bad boy Walter is."

PAPA—"I would like to let you stay up, but they say Santa Claus won't bring anything to children that stay up until after eight o'clock."

[Marie runs away, and is met at the door by brother and sister throwing pillows at each other, and joins in the play; throws a pillow at papa's newspaper, and breaks it; papa joins in the fun, and throws pillows, and hustles them off to bed, following them. When stage is cleared, ten seconds wait.]

MARIE (comes out with her underdrawers tied at the ends)—"I ain't going to hang up my stockings; they're too little to hold enough, anyhow. (Starts back.) Oh, my goodness, I forgot to say my prayers! (Kneels down at the fireplace.) 'Now I lay me down to sleep. Amen.' (Hangs up her drawers, calls up the chimney.) Santa Claus, you can come now, I'm going to bed. Don't forget my big doll. Here's a kiss for

you." (Throws a kiss up chimney, and runs away to bed.)

[Enter Walter.]

WALTER—"Well, I'm going to see the fun to-night. (Looks at socks with hands in his pockets.) Well, I wonder if dad won't hang his socks up, too. I'm going to see the fun if I have to stay up till one o'clock." (Sits down on chair, takes up paper, and begins to read.)

[Soft music—"Flower Song." Enter Poppy, fairy of slumber, waving wand at Walter.]

POPPY—"Across the world I fly to-night; Before the break of morning's light, Happiness and peace will come To every joyful Christmas home. But my command must be obeyed

stand here till your boss comes back. Now, Prancer and Dancer, don't you go to teasing your brothers."

[Reindeer reply to him by bleating. This is done by bleating through a rolled cardboard or megaphone. Santa Claus starts down chimney. A step-ladder back of the fireplace will produce the desired effect.]

SANTA CLAUS (coming down chimney)—"Oh, by crackies, but this is a tight fit! I am stuck now, for sure. Biff! There goes a button."

[When Santa Claus' legs appear below the opening in the fireplace he gets stuck again. He kicks about in a final effort to get through, and falls out of the fireplace onto the stage backward, and turns a complete somersault. His basket, with the presents comes down the fireplace after him. Fairy approaches him.]

POPPY—

"And now, dear Santa Claus, to you I leave This fractious youth, that you may give Some lessons in the laws of life, Some safeguard 'gainst the world of strife."

SANTA CLAUS—

"Thank you, kind fairy, pure and bright, Of him I will make a good boy to-night; I'll work on his heart, his mind to frame, And prove that your efforts were not in vain."

[Santa Claus holds the curtain back for fairy to pass out, makes a deep bow, walks to center of stage, looks at Walter, laughs, and shakes his finger at him, then goes to the fireplace, fills stockings, and places presents, dolls, etc., on floor, and steps before Walter.]

SANTA CLAUS—"So, so, so, so. You are the fellow that don't believe in Santa Claus. Well, we will see once."

[Tears a thin piece of paper off of paper on table, and tickles Walter's nose. Walter rubs his nose, gets awake, drops on his knees, terribly frightened.]

SANTA CLAUS—"Well, what is the reason you don't believe in Santa Claus? For why do you want to get scared of him? Say, you come here once. You let me sit down in that chair, and kneel by me. I want to tell you something. You got an awful mean papa. He wouldn't buy you a rifle to shoot Indians with, would he? (Pauses and looks at him.) Say, I know two little boys that had such a bad papa last Christmas. They wanted a pony and wagon, and didn't get it. They are the saddest little boys in the

whole world this Christmas."

WALTER—"Why?"

SANTA CLAUS—"They haven't got any papa any more. He's in heaven. Just think how those little boys feel to-day when they think of how they acted to their papa last Christmas."

[Walter puts his arm and head on Santa Claus' knees, and weeps.]

SANTA CLAUS—"There, now, let me tell you what to do. You go make friends to-day with all your little enemies; have a good will toward all mankind; don't forget that it is more blessed to give than to receive; try to make as many people happy to-day as you can, and you will share their happiness; and don't forget to

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 24]



WHAT A JOYFUL AWAKENING THERE WILL BE!

By every little man and maid;  
So sleep, I tell thee, truant boy,  
If you would share to-morrow's joy."

[Walter sleeps. Church clock strikes twelve. Choir behind stage sings "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." Fairy points her wand to center of portières, at which portières separate. Tableau, "Christ-child." Scene has blue background, with stars to represent sky; little child in crib filled with straw; two angels in an adoring attitude. Portières close. Jangling of sleigh-bells in distance. Santa Claus is heard yodeling and calling to his reindeer.]

SANTA CLAUS—"Whoa, Comet! whoa, Vixen! whoa, Dunder and Blitzen! You be good boys, and





## A Christmas Surprise Party

By HOPE DARING

CARL STEWARD stepped from the train at Farmington. It was early evening. The snow lay fresh and untrodden on the village streets, although the storm had ceased, and bright stars were beginning to gem the sky. "Back again!" and the middle-aged man drew himself erect. "Twenty years since I left Farmington. Ah! I am another person. The heartsick boy of that day has nothing to do with Carl Steward, successful banker and man of business."

Waiting only to give his luggage into the care of the porter from the single hotel, Mr. Steward set off at a brisk pace. Several residence streets lay between him and the business part of the town. As he was threading his way along the narrow board walk he came face to face with a slender woman. It was in the circle of flickering light cast by a kerosene lamp that the two met. One glance into the thin, dark face framed by snow-white hair, and Carl Steward stopped. "It must be—it is Rachel West!"

The woman's look of perplexity was suddenly merged into one of delight. "I am Rachel West, and you—you are Carl Steward."

He held out his hand. "Are you still Rachel West, after all these years? And do you live here?"

His matter-of-fact tone steadied the woman. She replied, "I am still Rachel West, and I live in the old home of my parents. You remember my sister, Hester Carpenter? She and her family live with me. And you? You have won success and happiness in that Western city?"

"I have won—money." There was a note of bitterness in his voice. "Twenty years since I went away. I have always planned to come back and build a home here. A foolish idea for a man who is alone in the world, is it not?"

"You—you have not married?"

"No. A lawyer here with whom I have been corresponding wrote me that a piece of property he thought would suit me could be obtained, so I came on at once."

She started, but suddenly checked the words that seemed to be on her lips. There was a moment's awkward silence. At last Miss West said, "You will find very many changes in the village, or rather, among the villagers. Will you not—come in and see us?"

"Thank you. The length of my stay here will depend upon this business affair. I hope to get away before Christmas. But here I am, keeping you in the cold. Good-night!" and he strode on, his breath coming hard and fast.

He and Rachel had grown up together. They had loved each other with a boy's and a girl's idealizing love. The Christmas of twenty years before was to have been their wedding-day. A fortnight before the appointed time the lovers had quarreled. It was Jerry Carpenter, Rachel's brother-in-law, who made the trouble. The next day both Carl and Rachel knew that Carpenter had lied, but each was too proud to make the first overture. A week later Carl left Farmington.

After parting with Miss West, Carl rambled around the old town for an hour before he sought an interview with his lawyer. As he ascended the steps leading to that man's office he said to himself, "I thought I had forgotten. She has, but there has never been any one else for either of us."

The lawyer, Ronald Morgan, proceeded at once to give his employer the details of the proposed purchase. To Carl's surprise he found that it was Rachel's old home that was offered for sale. Her brother-in-law held a mortgage upon it, and he was urging her to sign it over to him. Rachel had for years been subject to the tyranny of her sister's family. In a fit of desperation she had sought Mr. Morgan, asking if he could not find a purchaser for her.

"The place is worth five hundred dollars more than the mortgage, but we can get it for three. I'm sorry for the little old maid," and Morgan rubbed his chin reflectively. "Carpenter has taken the advantage of her, cheated her out of hundreds of dollars, just because she didn't understand business and trusted him."

"The Carpenters live with Miss West?"

"Yes. Three years ago they moved in with her.

foolish, but I do not dare let Jerry and Hester know what I am doing," she said, a soft crimson flush coloring her cheeks.

"What will you do when you leave the old home?" Mr. Steward asked.

The flush faded, leaving her very pale. "I shall go away from Farmington, and try to find work."

That same afternoon Mr. Steward was approached on the street by Jerry Carpenter.

"Guess you ain't forgot me," Jerry began, with a leer. "Say, I hear you've got loads o' money an' want to buy a house. I'll sell you the old West place."

"Is it yours?"  
"Course. You know I have Rachel, your old sweetheart, to take care of. Say, you ought to be willin' to pay me a good price for havin' saved you from marryin' her. Rachel ain't got no gumption. She'd been a drag on a man like you."

Steward's hands clenched. He made no response to the remark.

Two days later Farmington was electrified. Carl Steward had issued invitations for a Christmas dinner-party to be given at the hotel. Preparations were made on a more lavish scale than the village had ever seen.

The Carpenters and Miss West were invited. Rachel's sister said, "Course you won't go, Rachel. It wouldn't look well, after what happened 'twixt you an' Steward years ago. You ain't got nothin' to wear, neither. Sides, I want you to stay with the children."

"I am going, Hester."

"Rachel West, I guess you're forgittin' who you're indebted to for your keep. You'll stay with the children, an' I'll give folks to understand you didn't think it proper to come."

Rachel made no reply. She settled the matter by going away early Christmas morning and not returning. Mrs. Carpenter did not again see her sister until they were both in the hotel parlor. The room was a bower of evergreens and holly. Mrs. Carpenter gave a gasp, and clutched her husband's arm. "For land's sake, Jerry, do look at Rachel!"

Miss West's slender figure was outlined against the screen of green boughs. She wore a soft gray silk, the full skirt trailing behind her.

"The dress she was to have been married to Carl Steward in!" Mrs. Carpenter gasped. "No, I ain't mistaken. I guess I know it, for Rachel an' I have quarreled 'bout it more'n a dozen times. Where'd she git the lace? It cost a mint o' money. Jerry,

I'm goin' to find out 'bout this."

Mrs. Carpenter did find out. Before she could reach Rachel Mr. Steward had led her forward to where the minister was standing.

"Why, they're bein' married—really married!" Hester exclaimed. "Well, I never!"

Jerry was the first to recover from the surprise. He soon found an opportunity to say to Rachel, "You'd better sign the place over to me in the morning, Rachel. You'll be goin' off West an' forgittin' it."

It was Rachel's husband who replied, "Morgan will pay you the money on the mortgage any time you wish. I am going to rebuild the house for Rachel a summer home. Nothing that money or love can procure is too good for my wife."



"I am still Rachel West, and I live in the old home of my parents"

They pay no rent, and she is a slave for them, but that brute goes around telling that he supports her. When Carpenter gets that place in his hands there'll be nothing but the poorhouse for Miss West."

Carl Steward stood up, a frown wrinkling his brow. "I remember the place, and am sure it will suit me. Offer all it is worth."

"We'll have Miss West here in the morning," the lawyer said, briskly. "This is to be kept from Carpenter. How he'll swear when he finds it out!"

The next day Carl Steward went about among the villagers. Many remembered him, and many more had heard of the success that he had won in the outside world.

There were several interviews with Rachel. She spoke with reluctance of herself. "I suppose I am



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## My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln

By GIBSON WILLIAM HARRIS

A LAW STUDENT IN LINCOLN AND HERNDON'S OFFICE FROM 1845 TO 1847

A BORN GENTLEMAN

MR. LINCOLN, as I remember him, had a quaintness of manner that strongly individualized him in any place or any company. His cousin Dennis Hanks was only voicing the general opinion in a vernacular idiom when he said, "There was always something peculiarsome about Abe." In his intercourse with others his simplicity and unaffectedness were most engaging. I never heard him use an oath or make a vulgar remark, and never knew of his doing an improper thing. He was the purest man, both in speech and action—I make the statement deliberately—of all the men I have known on intimate terms.

There was nothing conventional in his regard for the feelings of all with whom he dealt. It was part of his being, coming as natural to him as it was to breathe. He never browbeat a witness or juggled the statements of one. He never quizzed an acquaintance. That his clerk's development was yet in the callow stage must have been instantly apparent to him, but not once did he remind me of it; on the other hand, he encouraged me in many ways. Once, and only once, did I succeed in drawing from him an opinion derogatory of another, and that related to a certain attorney of very showy parts, yet capable of only feeble and disconnected arguments. After expressing myself quite freely, I bluntly asked him whether my estimate was not correct. The felicitous answer was, "Well, I consider him rather a shot-gun lawyer."

Thousands of times Abraham Lincoln has been written up as awkward, ungainly, ugly, but to me he had the kindest eye, the sweetest smile and the most pleasing face I had ever known, and it is no stretch of the truth to say I have

When telling a story, he had a mannerism peculiarly his own. If he was seated in a chair or on a dry-goods box (it was generally one or the other), his feet would be planted flat upon the floor or ground until near the story's end, at which juncture his eyes would begin to sparkle and his right leg be seen to raise slowly; suddenly, at the instant the climax was reached, the right leg would be thrown across the left, back would go his head, and he would laugh as unrestrainedly as any of his auditors. There was never any straining for effect; the heartiness and spontaneity of it all delightfully enhanced the effectiveness of the story.

Lincoln's humor was a wellspring of pleasure to his acquaintanceship, which practically included all Springfield. One specimen of it that has become famous I am able to locate. Loafing on one of the street-corners next to the public square, several men were wrangling one day over the ideal length, in proportion to the body, for a man's leg. Lincoln came sauntering along, and to his decision the gang of loafers agreed to submit the point. "Abe," called out one of them, "how long ought a man's legs to be?" "Well, gentlemen," was the prompt reply, "I don't pretend to know exactly, but it seems to me they should be long enough to reach from his body to the ground!"

MR. LINCOLN'S PHYSICAL TRAITS

The antithesis of features and expression was very pronounced in Abraham Lincoln. The expression not merely relieved the plainness of his features; it transformed, on occasions transfigured, them. The look of patient benignity which became the abiding memory that

the moment he began addressing you or became interested in a subject under discussion was wonderful; it resembled the uprushing waves of light in a winter sky when an aurora borealis is on.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

A Christmas Entertainment

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22]

honor your father and mother, and always set a good example for your brother and sisters to follow. To help complete your Christmas lesson I will show you what is happening throughout this world to-night."

[Points to curtain. Tableau, "Stop Firing." A battle-field; cannon, soldiers, etc.; a Sister of the Red Cross, in the act of dressing the wound of a soldier, has been shot through the heart; a bugler stands on a tree-stump giving the bugle-call to stop firing. Curtain closes; choir sings "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Curtain opens. Two soldiers kneel, with nurse in their arms, heads bared; the wounded soldier lies at her feet with his right hand pointing heavenward. Curtain closes slowly on this tableau. As many tableaux as desired may be introduced here. During all this time Walter is kneeling at Santa Claus' feet, with both arms around one of his legs, afraid to let go. After tableaux, Santa Claus speaks to Walter.]

SANTA CLAUS—"Well, my dear little fellow, I hope that you will profit by your experience to-night. Retract your ways, and be a better boy. There is no stocking up for you, so I will have to hand you this watch from papa and mama. Good-night, my little lad. A



Back would go his head, and he would laugh as unrestrainedly as any of his auditors

always thought about him as of a personality most attractive, if not actually handsome.

IN CONVERSATION AND IN STORY-TELLING

In conversation Mr. Lincoln was always instructive, always entertaining, and almost always amusing. He seemed never to talk without some definite aim in view. The few stories I heard him relate were told in each instance to illustrate some well-defined point. He was rather disposed, in ordinary cases, to claim the larger share of time in conversation, but he was not only a good listener, but in general an animated questioner, whenever there was information to be gained. His aptitude for assimilating the facts of any subject in which he was interested was only less remarkable than the faculty he had for retaining them in his memory.

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callers at the White House carried away during the dreadful days of the Civil War was a familiar one, even in the 40's, to those who had any dealings with him. But to strangers his appearance was not prepossessing. While his six feet and four inches gave him a commanding stature, he was loosely built, gauntly spare in flesh, flat-chested and inclined to stoop. The impression of angularity given at first sight was heightened by his length of arms and legs, and that of awkwardness by the size of his hands and feet. His complexion was sallow and his cheeks sunken, both which items were the more noticeable from the fact that he wore neither beard nor whiskers (nor did he ever do so till after his election to the presidency). The prominent nose and square chin betokened strength, but they were not modeled on lines of beauty. The blue-gray eyes when in repose were rather dull-looking. Nevertheless, to see how they kindled

'Merry Christmas' and a 'Happy New-year' to all."

[Walter kneels, and Santa Claus kisses his forehead and goes out. Walter, kneeling, faces audience, watch in left hand; looks at fireplace with presents; rises, takes dolls, horses, etc., and leaves for children's bedroom. Hastens around back of tableau-curtain for the last tableau, "Repentance." A little white bed, in which his brother and sister are sleeping; back of the bed stands a Christmas tree; Walter has placed some of the toys on the bed, and is kneeling in front of it, with some of the toys under his left arm, his head resting on his right arm, on the bed, weeping.]

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Sunday Reading



"For Unto Us a Child is Born"

God himself was the world's first prophet. Sin had crept into the experience of our first parents in Eden, and death and desolation and despair and depravity would soon succeed, as the malicious and ever-active children born of that sin. So God brightens the dismal outlook by his gift of hope and promise of ultimate redemption—"The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head."

Centuries after that God's seer, his eyes aflame with heaven's revealing light, penetrated the darkness of the ages to come, and saw a vision of the fulfilment of the eternal purpose—"For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: . . . and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." Nineteen centuries ago that prophecy was fulfilled in Bethlehem, the royal city of David, who was Mary's ancestor and Joseph's.

The Roman emperor Augustus had decreed that a registration of Palestine should be made for purposes of taxation. Herod, the king, deputy of Cæsar Augustus, ordered this registration to be made in accordance with the old Jewish custom rather than by the Roman method. The Roman law rendered it obligatory upon all the people to be enrolled "in their own city." The Jewish plan was to register the people according to their tribes and lineal descent. Joseph and Mary, as descendants of King David, would therefore sign their names in Bethlehem.

After a three days' journey from Nazareth, the weary travelers catch their first glimpse of the little town in which was to occur the world's most wonderful event. Past the magnificent palace of Herod, built on a hill-slope above the town, with slow and solicitous movements they approach the khan, or eastern inn of the village. It is evidently the evening hour, for the inn is filled by those who have come earlier in the day from the country to be enrolled.

"And there was no room for them." Ah, God! shall the sword so soon begin the piercing of the mother-soul? Must the birth of the Man of Sorrows have for its God-arranged condition this painful deprivation of the Virgin Mother? Must her "law of vicarious suffering be so completely differentiated from that of all mothers that it shall stand for all time before the scrutiny of admiring and wondering humanity as absolutely and pitifully unique? Must Joseph, loving and chivalrous, and confident that his betrothed was heaven's instrument of a high and holy purpose, plead without success for the ordinary comforts of the khan? Must Mary have a foretaste of the bitterness of the cross-watching in the strange and unlooked-for sacrifice which she is forced to make in the most important and pathetic crisis in her life? Must they betake themselves to the "place where the cattle were kept?" Oh, mothers! you can enter into the feelings of that young, frail, travel-tired, expectant girl. Oh, fathers! you can hear the echo of Joseph's sigh, and understand his blinding tears of mortification.

The gospel story is, of course, silent concerning the more minute details of the birth of Jesus. This much only is told, that on the night of their arrival at the inn the virgin mother "brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger." More than this would have been indelicate. More than this, therefore, could not have been inspired.

"But as we pass from the sacred gloom of the stable out into the night, its sky is all aglow with starry brightness, its loneliness is peopled with unearthly visitors, and its silence made vocal from heaven." It is the silent hour of midnight. But listen! The stillness of the moment is broken by the great chorus of angelic voices as they praise God, and say, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." The echoes of that music, never heard before on land or sea, attracted the shepherds who were watching their flocks by night. They were not the ordinary shepherds of Judea, but the selected ones who herded the sheep which were to be offered in the temple sacrifices. Suddenly they are inwrapped in a dazzling light. The splendors of heaven are brought to earth as fitting accompaniments of such a wondrous birth. Part of the glory which the Son "had with the Father before the world was" follows him to the manger-cradle, where the sacred, speechless baby lies in whom "dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily."

And now the fear of the shepherds—for they were afraid at the beginning of the vision—is transformed into holy expectancy, for the angel says to them, "Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." They look up, but the music has ceased, the glimpse of ineffable brilliancy has ended, the angelic tongue is silent. But after the glory is withdrawn, look up again, ye shepherds, that you may see that "star of silver" resting directly over the manger. A miracle? Even so. For the spirit force living in that new-born babe is the infinite power which brought cosmos out of chaos; which flung out, with indescribable beauty and uniformity the whole glory of the firmament, and which, with the estheticism of deity, painted the art-thoughts of the Divine Mind with exquisite technic upon the completed "work of his hands." Wonder it were if Nature, child of his creative fiat, paid no strange homage to his child advent to earth, "for all things were made by him, and without him was not anything made that was made."

There has been much rationalizing concerning the appearance of this star. Agnosticism has sneered at the event with scorn, and higher criticism has shaken its critical head and looked wise.

Was it a comet? The astronomical charts of China indicate that there was a comet 750 A.V.C., which is the date of the birth of Jesus. A European philosopher has exultingly exclaimed, "Thus the Star of Bethlehem is displaced from the category of the supernatural, and reduced to the level of an ordinary astronomical phenomenon." But, alas for his theory, comets do not "rest over" buildings, nor would they be safe guides for pilgrims from afar!

Was it a planet-conjunction? In 1604 Kepler saw Jupiter and Saturn and Mars keeping closer company than usual, and it has been shown that a similar conjunction occurred seven years before the Christian era. But seven years "before" is too soon. The conjunction does not explain the Star of Bethlehem.

Was it a special creation? We think it was. If the incarnation of the Son of God was to be the splendid climax of all his works of wonder, why should not he adorn it with unusual manifestations of his power? Why not bring heaven down to earth, since the birth of Jesus would work as strangely in bringing earth up to heaven?

Sixteen hundred years before our Lord was born Balaam the seer had from his mountain-top looked beyond the encampments of Israel to the shining forth of the Royal Harbinger. Triumphantly he sang, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel! They are as gardens by the river's side, and as orchards of lign-aloes. I shall see him, but not now; I shall behold him, but not nigh: there shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Scepter shall rise out of Israel, and he shall smite the corners of Moab. Out of this people shall come one whose dominion shall be forever and ever."

Wise Men from the East, enlightened, no doubt, from above, follow the light until it leads to the feet of the Infant Redeemer in the stable. With joy and gratitude they present to him gold and frankincense and myrrh—symbols of his threefold office of Prophet, Priest and King. From the earliest ages these star-guided pilgrims have been regarded as kings:

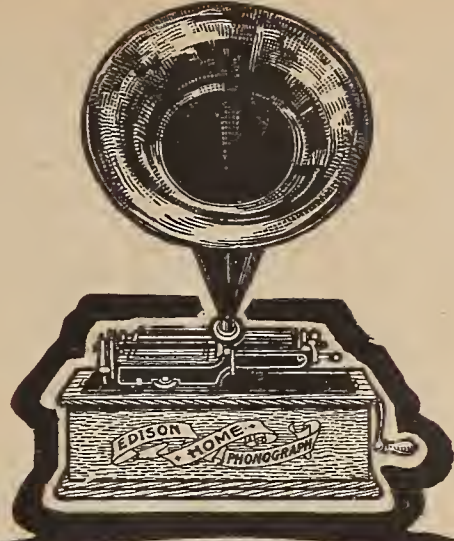
"We three kings of Orient are,  
Bearing gifts, we traverse afar  
Field and fountain, moor and mountain,  
Following yonder star."

Such are the scenes of the world's first Christmas. As you go back on the wings of imagination, and reverently approach the manger, will you not kneel with the Wise Men and shepherds and worship the God Incarnate?

Oh, wonder of wonders, that he who is "God of God, Light of Light," who dwelt in the Godhead from all eternity, who might have been rocked in a gem-decked cradle of gold had he so chosen, should so humble himself as to be born in a manger!

The choir of heaven still sings its chant of praise, "Glory to God in the highest," and the antiphonal response is, "Worthy is the Lamb." On his birthday let us give him an oblation—the ever-welcome gift of a heart's love to the "Great Brother."

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# JOY TO THE WORLD

## CHRISTMAS SONG

Written Expressly for "The Farm and Fireside" by L. C. GORSUCH

*mf*

*Broadly.*

Joy to the world! joy to the world! The Lord is come, the Lord is come, Let

*Accel.*

earth receive, receive her King; Joy to the world, The Lord is come! Let earth receive, receive her King; Let every heart prepare Him room, Let

eve-ry heart prepare Him room, And heav'n and nature sing, heav'n and na-ture . . sing, and heav'n and nature, heav'n and nature sing.

Joy to the world, The Sav-iour reigns, the Sav-iour reigns, Let men their songs, their songs employ; While field and floods, rocks, hills and plains, Re-

peat, re-peat the sounding joy. No more let sin and sor-row grow, Nor thorns infest, nor thorns infest the ground.



*Agitato.*

He comes to make his bless-ings flow, Far as the curse, the curse is found, He rules the world with truth and grace and makes the na - tions

prove The glories of his righteousness and wonders of his love. No more let sin and sor - row grow,

Nor thorns infest, nor thorns infest the ground, He comes to make his bless - ings flow, Far as the curse, the curse is found.

Joy to the world! The Lord is come, the Lord is come, Let earth re-ceive, re-ceive her King! Joy to the world! Joy to the world! Let

earth re-ceive, re-ceive her King, Let eve - ry heart pre-pare him room, Let eve - ry heart pre-pare him room, And heav'n and na - ture

sing. . heav'n and nature sing, And heav'n and nature, heav'n and nature sing, Joy to the world! Joy to the world! Joy.....





Wit and Humor



He Took It Back

**I**N A certain town of western Massachusetts two of the most prominent citizens are a Methodist brother and a Presbyterian brother. These are neighbors, and for the most part dwell on good terms, except when they try to effect an exchange of horses or to talk religion.

On one occasion the two had traded horses, and although the outcome rankled in the breast of the Methodist, they had met and started a discussion on the subject of predestination. As usual, an altercation ensued, when the Methodist lost control of himself. With mixed emotions concerning horse-trades and John Calvin in his mind, he suddenly exclaimed, "You're a robber, a liar and a Presbyterian!"

This proved too much for the Presbyterian, and a fight began, in which the Presbyterian got the best of it. As he sat upon his prostrate opponent, bumping his head against the ground, he said, "Take it back, take it back, or I'll bump your foolish head off!"

"I'll take it back," gasped the vanquished Methodist, "on the first two counts. You're not a robber nor a liar, but you're a blamed old Presbyterian if I die for it!"—Harper's Weekly.

One on Paul

Paul Du Chaillu, the one-time African explorer, performed a good-samaritan act one night in assisting along the street a very intoxicated stranger. The man told him where his home was, and after considerable difficulty Du Chaillu got him to his door. The bibulous one was very grateful, and wanted to know his helper's name. As the explorer did not particularly care to give his name in full, he merely replied that it was Paul.

"So it's h—hic—Paul, is it?" hiccupped the man, and then, after some moments of apparent thought, inquired solicitously, "Shay, ol' man, did y' ever get any—hic—any ansher to those lo-ong lettersh y' wrote to th' Ephesians?"—Chicago Chronicle.

A Slight Mistake

Stories of railroad-accidents were being told at Tuxedo. Spencer Trask, the well-known banker and author, of New York, said, "In a certain collision one of the victims lay for a long time on his back across the ties. Finally two men picked him up, carried him to the station, and placed him on the floor.

"He'll lie easier here," they said, "till the doctor comes."

"The doctor came a little later. 'This poor chap is done for, I'm afraid,' he said, glancing at the prostrate victim. Then he knelt down, lifted one of the man's closed eyelids, and peered into a dull, blank, unseeing, lifeless eye. 'Yes, he's dead all right. Take him away,' said the doctor.

"But the pale lips of the injured man moved slightly, and a feeble voice murmured, 'That was my glass eye, you fool.'"

The Christmas Dinner

Aunt Jane—"What is the trouble, Nellie, little girl?"

Nellie (in tears)—"The turkey is so selfish that it won't make any room for the plum-pudding."



"Indeed! I may come here as much as I please? Then there is an esthetic feeling even in this primitive community."  
"Wall, I dunno 'bout that; but as I was goin' ter say, what between that thing thar an' you hyar, thar ain't been a crow in the patch sence ye started the picter."—Life.

The Philippines

The Philippine Islands are a bunch of trouble situated in the Far East, within rumor-distance of the war-zone, and not far from the Land of Wallabies. They are bounded on the north by floating torpedoes, phantom squadrons and Port Arthur; on the east by God's country (eight thousand miles away); on the south by Thursday Island, Australia and Harry Rickard's Concert Halls, and on the west by the China Sea, typhoons and Hongkong.

Threw Them Off the Scent

As the immaculate young woman and the tired but happy-looking young man entered the Pullman, followed by a grinning porter, the other passengers became "wise" in a moment. The stout drummer leaned over to the man behind him, and remarked, "Bride and groom—100 to 1."

Every one turned to view the new-comers, who had deposited themselves vis-à-vis in No. 4. As if unconscious of any scrutiny, the young man said, in a

high, nasal voice, "Well, do as you like about it—either increase the margin or let it go. You didn't follow my advice in the first place, but if you want to pull out, you'd better do it now."

"Oh, I know," the woman replied. "What's the use of going all over it again?"

"Huh!" said the stout man's companion. "Guess you lose. Been playing the market. Not much bride-and-groom talk in that."

The rest of the passengers sniffed, and then turned their backs on the new couple. Whereat the young man smiled at the young woman, and they softly joined hands as he whispered, "Millicent, dear, my shoes are full of rice."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

How Pat Hung Himself

"Do you know of the only Irishman who ever committed suicide?" asked W. B. Pollard, of Jersey City, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other night. "You know it is said that Irishmen never commit suicide, and when the argument was advanced in a crowd of that nationality Pat was so unstrung that he decided to show his opponents that Irishmen do sometimes commit a rash act. He accordingly disappeared, and the man who employed him started a search. When he got to the barn he looked up toward the rafters, and saw his man hanging with a rope around his waist.

"What are you up to, Pat?" he asked.

"Oi'm hangin' meself, be-gobs!" the Irishman replied.

"Why don't you put the rope around your neck?" asked his employer.

"Faith, Oi did, but Oi couldn't braythe," was the reply of the man from the Emerald Isle."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Reason

"Mammy, you don't seem to like Ephraim as well as you do the rest of the children."

"No, ma'am; I never could bear dat child. I 'spect it's kase he's too light a color an' shows dirt so easy."—Cincinnati Commercial.

Christmas Gifts

Oh, Christmas-tide is coming soon with mirth and merry cheer;  
'Tis time to think of presents now for all our friends so dear.  
What matter if we're very poor, and destitute of pelf,  
Why, don't you know the nicest gifts are those you make yourself?

We'll take a broken sewer-pipe for an umbrella-jar,  
Just put a coat of gilt paint on—and there's a gift for pa!  
A sofa-pillow for mama—oh, how her eyes will dance;  
She'll never guess 'twas once a pair of father's cast-off pants.

A quinine-pill box painted blue will make a bon-bonnière,  
A picture pasted on the top, to give a stylish air;  
From uncle's old suspenders we can fix a belt for Kate,  
And mark it "Price \$2.00;" it will please her, sure as fate.

An empty pickle-bottle will make such a lovely vase;  
Tie scarlet ribbon 'round it, label "With much love for Grace."  
A box with ma's old wrapper, too, upholstered nice and neat,  
Will be a handsome footstool for our grandma's dear old feet.

Oh, won't our friends be glad to get these presents we have made!  
They're sure to put all purchased gifts away back in the shade.  
For naught's so useless, worn and old but by device or shift  
We'll utilize it somehow for a home-made Christmas gift.

—Elsie Duncan Yale.

Binks—"Are you going to get a new suit this fall?"  
Jinks—"No; my tailor says he can't afford it."—Cincinnati Tribune.

The January 1st FARM AND FIRESIDE will be the big New-year's number, full of the best stories and pictures obtainable. All this in addition to the regular farm and home departments.



Wash-Day

BY A. S. K.

Come to breakfast, one and all—
Do not wait another call;
Cakes are baked, and eggs boiled soft;
John, come down from out that loft!
Come to breakfast! Don't you hear?
Washing won't get done, I fear,
Until time for dinner; say,
Hurry eat, then load that hay.
Mary, John and Kate! There, Sue,
Stop that chat, and wait on Lou.
Pass the taters back to me,
Fill pap's cup with milk or tea.
With this work all to be done,
All you think is eat and run,
Fishing, hunting, or resting near
Some cool stream. Oh, dear! oh, dear!
Will the time e'er come to me
When from wash-day I'll be free?
You could do it? Yes, I know;
But you are so killing slow.
True, I know I'm losing time,
See, it now is after nine;
Yet I'll have to go and hear
The latest news from neighbor Dreer.

A Hopeless-Case

"FEAR, madam," said the physician,
"that your stomach will never recover
its tone unless you limit yourself
to the simplest diet."
"Ah, sir," cried the woman, tears rolling
down her cheeks, "would that I could!
But that is impossible."
"Impossible! Why?"
"Because I am the wretched woman
who supplies photographs of 'dainty dishes'
to the fashion magazines. In order
to photograph them I must prepare them,
and as I cannot afford to waste expensive
materials, I must eat them."
The physician started from his chair.
"It is certain death," he cried. "What
have you eaten to-day, my child?"
"I had for breakfast a shredded-wheat
biscuit filled with candied violets and
olives, with a maple sugar and grated
cheese sauce, the whole surrounded with
a wreath of daisies for decorative effect.
For luncheon," the horror deepening in
her eyes, "a large ripe tomato stuffed
with cold lobster Newburg and chopped
nuts, served with a sherry and chocolate
dressing. This was topped with a pure
white chrysanthemum, and a few orchids
were laid lightly about the plate."
"And they call men brave," murmured
the doctor. "I now understand why so
large a percentage of my patients are
women."—Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, in Life.

Endless Chain

Old Lady—"Why do you go around
begging instead of working?"
Tramp—"I'll tell youse de truth,
ma'am. I begs ter git money fer
whisky."
Old Lady—"But why do you drink
whisky?"
Tramp—"So's ter git up me courage
ter go 'round an' beg, ma'am."—Chicago
Daily News.

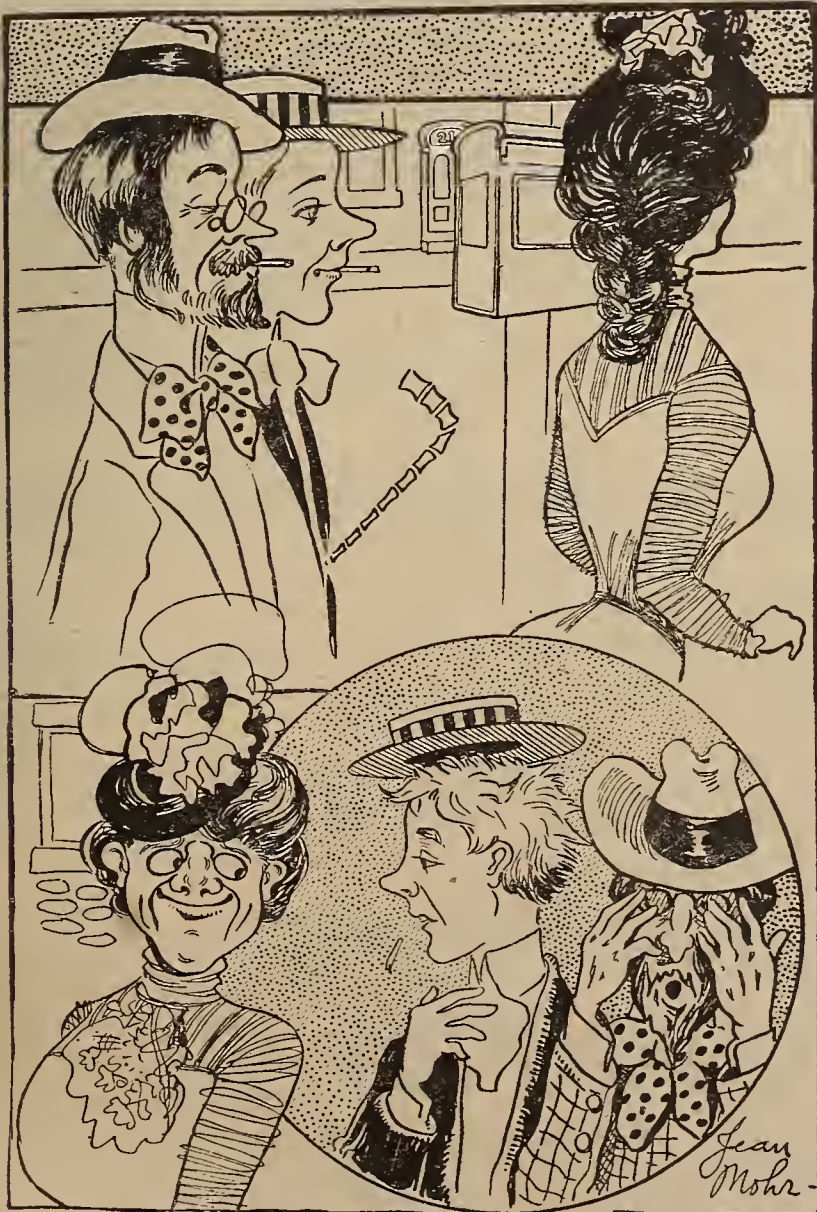


A GREAT DIFFERENCE

She—"I understand that you speak Ger-
man."
He—"Yes, college German, but not the
kind they speak in Germany."

His Nerve with Him

Mother—"I understand Mr. Huggard
is to call upon you again this evening."
Ethel—"Of course, mama; we're en-
gaged."
Mother—"What! Didn't I tell you not
to give that young man any encourage-
ment at all?"
Ethel—"Yes, mama; but he didn't
need any encouragement."—Philadelphia
Press.



A BAD TURN

Dix—"That's the dead-swell looking dame in front."
Hix—"Sure thing. I wish she'd turn around."
Just then she turned.

Mrs. Chubbly—"What is your opinion
of the Monroe Doctrine?"
Mrs. Shoddie—"I don't know nothin'
'bout these new medical fads. The old
allerpathic style o' doctorin' is good
enough for me."

Now, thousands have secured their
neighbor's subscription to FARM AND
FIRESIDE, and sent it in to help get the
million. Why don't you do the same?
Is it not a very small and easy thing for
you to do?—just a little favor.



Boys,
Girls and
Everybody
Can Get It

The New Multiscope
and FIFTY PICTURES FREE
SENT PREPAID

This is not an entirely new invention, but it is the latest and most
improved machine offered to the public. The full retail value of a
similar outfit as sold heretofore by agents was about \$15.00, counting 25
cents as the price charged for each view.
The wonderful new feature about it is the remarkably fine views that
are given with the machine absolutely free—fifty in all—think of it!
Each view is distinctly different from any of the others, and are so gotten
up as to show many colors in the picture—same as in true life—and to
show distance and all, as if you were actually looking at the scene. It will
serve for a whole evening's entertainment, and never grows old. It is
the delight and wonderment of all who see it.

All Views Are in Life Colors
and formerly the fifty views alone sold for \$12.50

If it is a mountain scene you are looking at, you can see the waterfall
in the distance faithfully reproduced, the green leaves of the trees
and shrubbery, the glistening rocks in the sunlight, and everything true
to Nature—which is not the case with the old-fashioned photographic
views. They are really photographs in colors, true to life, and consist of
a specially selected list of a variety of subjects, both interesting and
mirthful. There are comic pictures to provoke merriment, grand land-
scape scenery of the most noted places, buildings, cities, peoples, etc.,
etc., in all a wonderful collection of views especially selected for this offer
by the manufacturers. All in all it is the greatest value ever heard of in
its particular line; there is nothing to equal it, and every machine is guar-
anteed to be as represented, and sent to you prepaid.

How to Get the Machine
and THE FIFTY FREE PICTURES

Send us your name and address on a postal-card to-day and say you
want a Multiscope. We will send by return mail twenty coupons,
each one of which is good for a year's subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE,
one of the best farm and home papers published in America. We will
also send a sample copy of the paper, so you can judge of its merit for
yourself. You sell these coupons to your friends and neighbors at 25
cents each. They will gladly take advantage of a chance to get a good
paper one year for 25 cents. When the coupons are sold, you send the
\$5.00 to us, and we will forward the Multiscope, and in addition give fifty
colored views, all different, FREE. If you don't want a Multiscope, per-
haps you know of some boy or girl who would like to earn one. If so,
send us their name and address, and we will send offer by return mail.
Many have earned Multiscopes by our plan, and you can do it in a short
time. Write to-day. Address

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

Repeating Air-Rifle Free

SHOOTS 300 TIMES WITH ONE LOADING
A TRUE SHOOTER THE IDEAL GUN FOR BOYS

Boys have use for it every minute—hunting in the woods, shooting at targets, drilling as soldiers, and
hundreds of uses that only boys know about.
Harmless, strong, durable, shoots accurately, and cultivates truthness of sight and evenness of nerve.
It is extremely simple in construction. Any child can operate it and become an expert marksman with
little practice.
It gives the boy healthful pleasure, and lots of it for the money.
This rifle uses no powder—just air. There is no smoke, no noise.
Air is plentiful, and shot costs but 10 cents for 1,000, while darts can be shot over and over again.
Harmless, and lasting for years—no wonder every boy should want an air-rifle.
Expert workmanship and accurate machinery enable the manufacturers to produce an air-rifle of which
all parts are interchangeable.
These air-rifles are provided with pistol-grip, true sights, and so strongly made that it is almost impossible
for them to get out of order.

HOW TO GET IT

Send us your name and address on a postal-card to-day, and tell us
you want to get the air-rifle. We will send by return mail a receipt-book
containing eight coupons, each one of which is good for a year's
subscription to one of the best farm and home papers published in America. We
will also send a sample copy of the paper, so you can judge of its merit for yourself.
You sell these coupons to your friends and neighbors at 25 cents each. They will gladly take
advantage of a chance to get a good paper one year for 25 cents. When the coupons are sold, you send the
\$2.00 to us, and we will forward the rifle. If you don't want a rifle, perhaps you know of some boy or girl who
would like to earn a rifle. If so, send us their name and address, and we will send a receipt-book by return
mail. Hundreds have earned rifles by our plan, and you can do it in one day's time. Write to-day.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

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Write for new rates and special inducements provided by the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION for the season now
opening. They are unequalled. The WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION does not favor contingent methods of com-
pensation, as rebates and prizes, because they nearly always cause disappointment. Instead, it pays agents

The Greatest Cash Commission

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take it. Pleasant and successful canvassing, whether city or country. To energetic men and women making
this their business a steady income of \$20 to \$35 a week can be guaranteed. All canvassing material supplied
FREE. The present month is a particularly good time for starting.

Address WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Department of Agents, Springfield, Ohio



## The Family Physician

By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

### Sterilized Milk

WHEN, five or ten years ago, the germ theory came in upon us, it was decided that all milk to be fed to infants must be either pasteurized or sterilized. Pediatricists are now receding from this position, there being a wide and increasing impression, based upon observation, that a diet of milk that has been subjected to heat in this manner is liable to produce rickets, pot-belly, sweating, flabby muscles, craniotabes and restless nights. Fresh, pure, raw cow's milk is again in the ascendant.

### Radium Treatment of Cancer

At the Cancer Hospital, London, England, the results from the radium treatment have been so disappointing that it has been entirely abandoned. While in this hospital it was never viewed hopefully, and a short time ago the last experiments with it were abandoned. Trials were made at the end with the case containing five grains covered only with mica sheeting, probably the largest morsel in any hospital in Europe, and the effect was always the same, though it might vary in degree. The surface of the skin was inflamed, a blister formed and dried, and that was all. Sixteen cases have been under treatment, the longest period of a single application having been three hours, and the longest total time of application twenty-five hours, while the only favorable results have been an occasional cessation of pain. On the other hand, several patients have complained of an increase of pain. The authorities of the Cancer Hospital are now devoting all their money and time to the improvement of the high-frequency treatment, from which they hope to obtain better results.

### Should Women Ride Astride?

London "Health" thus emphatically answers this question in the affirmative: "Where one woman shoots, fishes or sails, a thousand ride on horseback, and these are exposed under present conditions to dangers which ought to be avoided. A woman should bestride a horse precisely as a man rides. We have often called attention to the danger of the ordinary side-saddle—to the fact that the woman is wholly dependent upon her saddle-girths, and in case of accident is absolutely without control over her own motions. She can cling firmly to her saddle, but that is all she can do. If anything goes wrong with the saddle—if a girth bursts, a strap breaks, a buckle-tongue pulls out, and so the saddle becomes loose—it is impossible for the woman either to remedy the mischief or to jump free and clear from the saddle, and take her chance of a fall. On the other hand, the man or woman who rides astride is free. If the accident to the saddle is slight, the rider is still able to cling to the horse from thigh to ankle; or if the horse cannot be ridden, then the rider is free to roll off or jump off with an even chance of striking the ground feet-first, while the woman who falls from or with the side-saddle is almost sure to strike the ground on her head."

These arguments have been so frequently insisted on that they have become familiar; and it is well that they have become so, for they have appealed strongly to the hard common sense of many American women. In a certain Western state an editorial in "Forest and Stream" on this subject converted all the young women of a county from riders of side-saddles to riders of men's saddles. Two or three young women standing high in the social life of the community grasped the force of the reasoning, adopted the cross-saddle, and were followed in the fashion which they set by practically all the women riders of the county. Riding in this fashion, they used to chase coyotes with greyhounds, and had many fine races. Within the last few years the practice of riding a man's saddle has been extensively taken up in cities like Boston, New York and Chicago. Some women had the courage to adopt this fashion long ago, and more and more of them are doing it. It is not making a rash prediction to say that their numbers will constantly increase. Nearly all the little girls now seen riding in New York ride astride, as their brothers do, and as they grow up many of them will cling to this sensible fashion. One of the best woman cross-country riders in the United States has adopted it wholly on the ground of its greater safety and greater comfort. The fashion is especially to be recommended to those who by necessity or by choice ride in rough countries or fast.—The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

# AMERICAN BEAUTY CALENDAR—FREE

**FREE** This beautiful Calendar will be mailed FREE to any one who will send only TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at 25 cents each. Or it may be secured by adding only ten cents, to cover cost of postage, wrapping, etc., to the regular yearly subscription price of Farm and Fireside when sending in your subscription; or by adding ten cents to any offers in which Farm and Fireside is included. The calendar is not sold alone at any price—only in connection with subscriptions.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, THE MOST  
DESIRABLE, THE MOST ARTISTIC  
AND VALUABLE CALENDAR OF  
THE SEASON

W. H. McEntee, the celebrated artist and pupil of Bougereau, conceived this beautiful and interesting design, upon which are most artistically combined this celebrated painting and a most magnificent spray of American Beauty roses painted by the renowned flower artist, Paul de Longpre.

Our desire for an exclusive design has prompted us to pay the price demanded by the artist for his original painting, in order that we might present to our readers a calendar worthy of being hung in the homes. The design has been most carefully reproduced in eighteen colors, reproducing the original painting with a corded-silk effect, and for this holiday season of the year would make a most appropriate gift.

## A Magnificent Work of Art

The illustration herewith gives but a faint idea of the beauty and magnificence of this calendar, as it is finished in the original colors. It makes a rich and decorative art panel, to be exact, eleven and one half inches wide by thirty inches long.

### This Calendar

is not to be compared with the calendars usually sold in the art-stores, as its novel construction, the beautiful silk effect and the blending of the colors, combined with the knowledge that it is a creation of two of the best-known American artists, should arouse sufficient interest to cause every one of our readers to possess one. In the tastefulness of the design, the beauty of the coloring and the excellence of the lithograph it should certainly prove a most artistic calendar for 1905, and we believe there is nothing to equal it being offered by any one this year. Nothing more appropriate for the home or for a Christmas gift has been conceived.

FARM AND FIRESIDE  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



Copyright, 1903, by American Lithographic Co.  
REDUCED ILLUSTRATION. ACTUAL SIZE 11½ BY 30 INCHES.

The WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION is entering a new and noble year. Great as this popular and beautiful magazine has been, there are higher achievements, both literary and artistic, to be attained in the future. A new epoch in its history has dawned. In

Half a Million Homes  
of America the

## WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

is the ideal and favorite magazine. Its sixty or more overflowing pages, each the generous size of 11 by 16 inches, constitute the most fully illustrated, the most entertaining and helpful of periodicals. You may secure its attractions for a year by the payment of only *One Dollar*, while the price of a single copy still remains only *Ten Cents*.

The January, or Holiday, number will be on sale during the holidays, and is a splendid specimen—a fitting introduction to a splendid year.

Call at Newsdealers or send direct to

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41 Park Row, NEW YORK      SPRINGFIELD, OHIO      Tribune Building, CHICAGO

(When answering this advertisement say that you saw it in Farm and Fireside.)



# Perfect Patterns for 10 Cents

Garments to be Cut and Made at Home

Similar patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores at 20 cents each, but in order to introduce FARM AND FIRESIDE into thousands of new homes, and to make it more valuable than ever to our regular patrons, we offer our line of stylish patterns to the lady readers of our paper for the low price of only 10 Cents Each.

Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece

of the dress. All orders filled promptly. For ladies' waists, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT patterns, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give both BREAST measure in inches and age in years. Order patterns by their numbers.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape-measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

Patterns 10 cents each, or three for 25 cents.

Postage one cent EXTRA on skirt, tea-gown and other heavy patterns.

Send for our Pattern Catalogue. We design and cut our own patterns.

**FREE** We will give any THREE of these patterns for sending TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular price of 25 cents each.

We will send Farm and Fireside One Year, Only 30 Cents new or renewal, and any ONE pattern for



No. 418.—CHILD'S TUCKED COAT. 10 cents. Sizes, 4, 6 and 8 years.



No. 2020.—BABY'S OUTFIT. 15 cents for this outfit. One size only.



No. 284.—STOCK, BELT AND CUFFS. 10 cents. Sizes, medium and large.



No. 437.—WAIST WITH BERTHA. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.

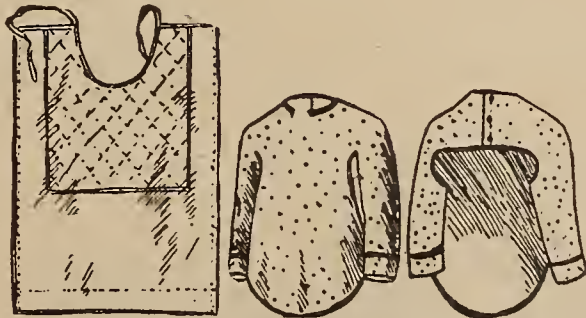
No. 438.—"1830" SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



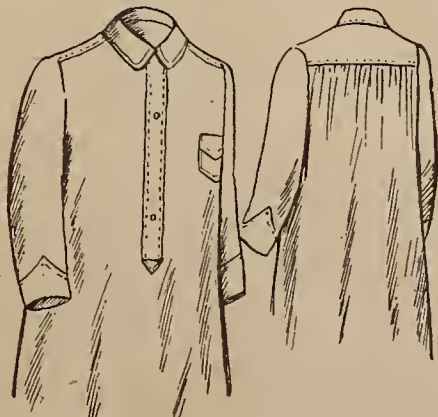
No. 376.—SHIRT-WAIST WITH CHEMISETTE. 10 cents. Sizes, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.



No. 2037.—BOYS' OVERCOAT. 10 cents. Sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 68.—FEEDING-BIB AND EATING-APRON. 10 cents. Sizes, medium and large.



No. 6256.—MEN'S NIGHT-SHIRT. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches chest.

No. 2023.—BOYS' NIGHT-SHIRT. 10 cents. Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.



No. 2060.—"BUSTER BROWN" SUIT. 10 cents. Sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.



No. 313.—NORFOLK JACKET. 10 cents. Sizes, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

No. 314.—BOX-PLAIED SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

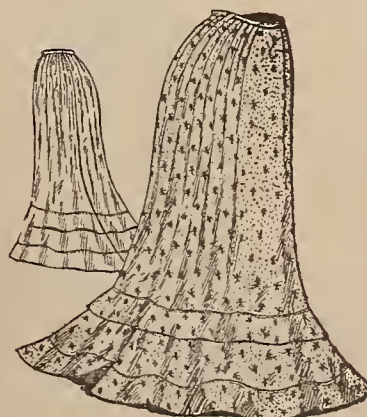


No. 338.—TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 397.—GIRLS' PLAIED BLOUSE. 10 cents. Sizes, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 398.—GIRLS' PLAIED SKIRT. 10 cents. Sizes, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 2066.—CIRCULAR SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



No. 380.—BROAD-SHOULDERED WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 187.—REGENT PRINCESSE GOWN. 11 cents. Sizes, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 296.—BOYS' SMOCK. 10 cents. Sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.



No. 2043.—GIRLS' LONG COAT WITH MILITARY CAPE. 10 cents. Sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Ask for Our New Winter Pattern Catalogue. We Send It FREE. Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio



THE FARMER BOY

“W HILE passing through a mining town in the midst of a farming country on a train not long ago I observed at least a hundred miners in clean clothes sitting about and near the railroad station, laughing and chatting, and apparently at peace with themselves and the whole world. They had just had supper, and were enjoying themselves, and the sun was still over an hour high. Leaving the town, we passed farm after farm on which the farmers were still pegging away, some plowing, some harrowing and some planting. As long as the sun remained above the horizon we could see them at work, among them many boys ten to sixteen years old, trudging wearily along after plows and harrows. . . . A boy said that when a miner had worked eight hours he was done for the day, but that when he (the boy) worked twelve he had a big lot of chores to do.”

The above is quoted from FARM AND FIRESIDE of October 15th.

Such paragraphs are calculated to cause discontent among our farmer boys, but let me say right here, my dear boys, if you make a success of life, whatever your occupation may be, you will have to work—yes, work early and late, and work hard. All the talk about farmers leaving the field when the sun is an hour or two high is bosh; for the weather, especially in Missouri, is too uncertain. To-morrow it may rain; then the farmer boy can rest most of the day.

I acknowledge that for six months in the year there is a great rush of work on the farm, but the remainder of the year can be taken more leisurely.

Let us ask Mr. Miner a few questions: “Mr. Miner, you are having a good time, with no chores to do. How many buggy or horseback rides did you take last summer?”

Answer—“None at all. We have no horses to feed after our day’s work is done, so we walk or pay car-fare.”

“Well, Mr. Miner, I suppose you had all the good milk, cream and butter you wanted to use all day?”

Answer—“We had the things you mention, as good as we could get, but we have no cows to milk after our supper is over, so we must buy such things, and they are not always the best.”

“Mr. Miner, I suppose you do not work on rainy days?”

Answer—“Sunshine or shower, hot or cold, year in and year out, we work the same number of hours a day.”

“Mr. Miner, how many Saturday picnics did you attend last summer? How many times did you go hunting and fishing?”

Answer—“If we stop for amusements, we lose our job. Our holiday is after supper, when the farmer boy is doing his chores, and when we go out on a strike we have more holidays than we want.”

So I say, “Hurrah for the farmer boy!” He can eat his own melons (and other people’s, too, sometimes), go to the fruit-tree, and eat all the fruit he wants free of cost, have his own pig and calf to sell, have his own colt to ride, go to all the picnics, and stay all day, and go to town when the show comes. M. K. RAILEY.

An Interesting Letter from One of the Winners of Our World’s Fair Free-Trip Contest

November 16, 1904.

The Crowell Publishing Company.

GENTLEMEN:—By this letter I wish to thank you most gratefully for the grand trip you gave me by being one of the winners in the Free-Trip Contest. There is no pen can write, or no tongue can tell, how grateful I feel toward you for the businesslike manner in which you treated me and the wonderful trip you gave me. I was two weeks from home, and ten days in St. Louis, and can candidly say that I never expect to have such a grand trip again. Your allowance paid all my expenses from the time I left home until my return, and I traveled first-class. All arrangements were perfectly made, and I had no trouble whatever after reaching there.

Hundreds of my subscribers were surprised to hear of my good fortune in winning the trip, saying they would not be given, and that I would not hear from you after the contest closed; but those same ones now are true and loyal supporters of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and all wish with me a grand and glorious future and earnestly hope for the great success FARM AND FIRESIDE has won for itself. We will all work hand in hand, and help it to reach the million-mark it is striving so hard to reach, and which we all know is not far distant.

I also wish to congratulate you on the grand and interesting paper of the last issue, the Thanksgiving number, and I know all readers will agree with me when I say that that issue alone was worth the price of one year’s subscription. I remain, MARINUS RITER, JR. Paterson, N. J.



\$100.00 For a BABY PHOTOGRAPH

\$100.00 FOR SCRAPS.

Earn \$200.00 Today.

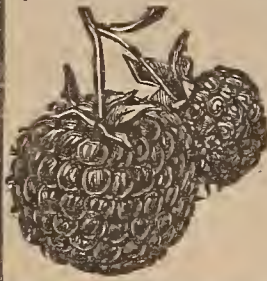
We will pay \$100.00 in gold for a photograph of the best looking baby; we also will pay another \$100.00 in gold for the best scrap or clipping—poetry, story or essay—no matter where it comes from. See conditions below. Prof. H. E. Van Deman, our assistant editor, former United States Pomologist, will be asked to award the prizes according to his best judgment, which is absolute assurance of just awards.

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The Best Fruit Magazine, read by 600,000 people. It is the oldest, established 24 years ago. No other fruit journal in the world has so many subscribers. It is not devoted exclusively to fruits. Green’s Fruit Grower is a

HOME COMPANION with pages devoted to Health, Household, Children, Nature Study, Good Cheer, Poultry, Stories, and Fun. Each issue tells you what to do that month. It is a clean, wholesome home magazine. There isn’t a dry page in it.

You will never be willing to discontinue it. We know you will be so delighted you will also get your friends to subscribe. The regular price for our magazine is 50c per year.



READ THESE CONDITIONS

Each competitor for the two prizes offered as above must send us with the photograph or clipping, which may be cut from any paper, book or magazine, 12 two cent postage stamps to pay for one year’s subscription for Green’s Fruit Grower and Home Companion, and they must be new subscribers. Mention this paper and get Big Fruit Book Free.

Green’s Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT WITH 24c.

GREEN’S FRUIT GROWER PUBLISHING CO., \$100,000 Capital Rochester, N. Y.

I enclose 24 cents for subscription with photograph of baby (or clipping) with the agreement that if child is deemed the best looking of the competitors I get a prize of \$100, and if the clipping I send is deemed the best I get \$100 for that also. Send me Green’s Fruit Grower and Home Companion one whole year as offered. I am a new subscriber.

Name.....  
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JAYNE’S EXPECTORANT CURES THE WORST COLDS.

For 73 years the Standard Cough Remedy.

You owe yourself

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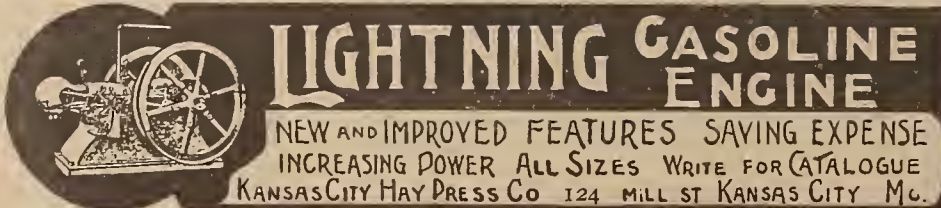
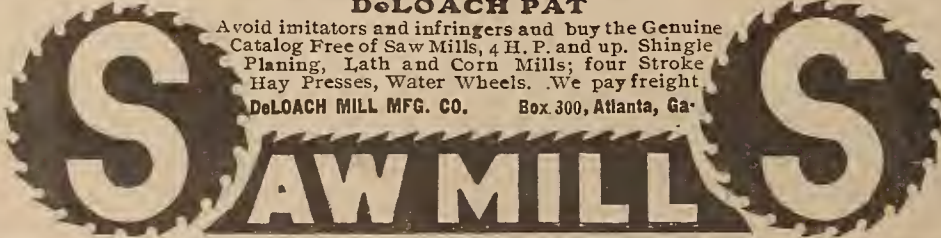
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