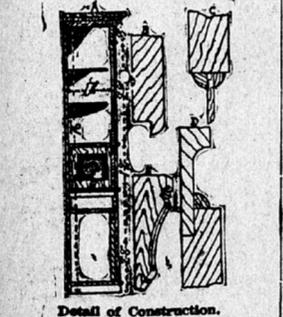


MAKE THE FARM HOME ATTRACTIVE

THIS CHINA CABINET ADDS TO THE BEAUTY OF THE DINING ROOM AND CONVENIENCE OF THE KITCHEN.

Many otherwise well arranged dwellings are built without any thought whatever of a china-cabinet. This is a great mistake, as there are few housewives who do not have more or less cherished china, or glass, or silver, and no other ornament will go so far toward improving the appearance of the dining-room as this same china, glass and silver, if properly displayed in a neat china cabinet.



Detail of Construction.

As seen in the cut, A is a cross-section of the cabinet, B is the drawer fronts, C is a section of the doors, D a section of the panels and E a perspective of the face bracket.

A combination china-cabinet and sideboard has been designed for the moderate-priced home. The cabinet may be built separate and portable, or built in the wall solid. The latter method is preferred with face of cabinet flush with the dining room wall and extending out into the pantry or kitchen. The space below the doors is left open and forms a sideboard.

If desired, the panel above the base-shelf may be swung on hinges, which will be handy in passing food and dishes to and from the dining-room. Many wives object to the doors with the small panes, claiming they obstruct the view, and hide the pretty pieces of glassware. This, however, is a matter of fancy, and the doors may be made to cost much or little.

With the exception of the doors the stock used is 3/4 or 1 inch thick; the doors are 1 1/4 inch thick. The head trim should be the same as other trim in the room, if the cabinet is built in the wall.

Of course, if possible, the wood used should be the same as that used on the doors and windows. Hard wood may be used with good effect. Birch finished with mahogany stain looks very nice.

Any good carpenter will be able to build this cabinet from the cuts accompanying this description, and the cabinet should not be prohibitive in cost. The approximate cost, built of pine would be \$25, finished in any of the stains and varnished. The extra cost for hard wood would be slight and there is not much needed.

The care and management of the pasture lands is one of the most neglected branches of our agricultural industry and yet there are some farmers who realize that the easiest money that comes to their pocket is the money that comes from their pastures.

In order to get the greatest profits from the land that is used for pasture we must devote more or less time to the care and management of the lands so that they will produce the greatest amount of nutritious forage at the time of year when pastures are usually short.

If we find that some of the grasses are being crowded out by weeds it will be a good plan to mow the pasture in the early fall and go over the soil with a sharp disc harrow, cutting the tough turf and sow on a mixture of grass seed that is best adapted for grazing purposes and that will bloom in succession from May until September.

In order to have the pasture come on in the best shape the next spring it will be necessary to withdraw the herd or flock from it early in September and allow the aftermath to form a mulch to protect the roots of the grass during the winter.

It is all right to plan work before doing it but we once knew a farmer who spent so much time planning that he never got his work properly done. It was a beautiful sight to see him sitting under the trees in the front yard, planning, while his wife hoed in the garden.

Eat less, study more and you will have to work less.

FALL CARE OF THE PASTURE.

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ELM-LEAF BEETLE DESTRUCTIVE

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY IF THIS PEST IS ELIMINATED BEFORE THE TREES BECOME INJURED.

No one who has elm trees infested with beetles should trust to natural checks to eliminate them. The trees should be thoroughly sprayed as soon in the season as the first sign of beetle feeding is seen on the leaves, and arsenate of lead at the rate of 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water should be applied.



Elm-leaf beetle; a, egg patches on leaves; b, larvae feeding; c, adult egg-mass; g, larva; j, pupa; k, beetle; f, h, l, 1, enlarged details. From U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

It is important that this spraying should be prompt and very thorough, the object being to kill off the beetles before they lay their eggs. For this reason the strong mixture is advised, that its action may be prompt and

injurious to the leaves minimized. All beetles must feed before they lay eggs, and there is usually a period of about two weeks between the time when the first beetles are seen on the leaves and the time when the first egg mass is noticed. Earlier spraying is not advised because the foliage increases in size so rapidly at this period that leaves sprayed when half-grown may be very imperfectly covered a week later when the beetles feed, and the application will not be as effective. Still in cities and towns, where a large number of trees are to be sprayed, it is better to begin a little early than to delay too long. A good coating of arsenate of lead once dried on the leaves will not wash off no matter how much it rains, so that one application that has had a chance to dry will be sufficient.

Spraying against the adult beetle rather than its larva is further urged because the beetle eats the entire leaf tissue and therefore gets the poison whether it is on the upper or under surface. The larva eats only the cells of the under side and scrapes to the middle only. In consequence any leaf not covered on the under side may mature a dozen larvae unharmed, even though the upper surface may be uniformly and effectively coated. When we have large trees to deal with the problem of hitting the under-side of every leaf becomes an almost

impossible one to solve, while merely covering every leaf on one side or the other is a comparatively simple matter. Dr. L. O. Howard obtained from Montpellier a shipment of a minute parasitic wasp, *Tetrastichus xanthomelanus*, which seems to be very effective in keeping down this shaded tree pest in the vicinity of Paris and



Parasite on Eggs of Elm-Leaf Beetle

other portions of France. The habits of this little wasp attacks and develops in the eggs of the beetle and Dr. Howard believed that, could the insect be acclimated in the United States it would probably do equally good work here. The parasites have been distributed and the tests are progressing. It can not be determined in a short time, what the effect of these parasites will be, but good results are looked for.

EXCHANGE THE CALVES.

Have you ever thought how much more rapidly you could improve your dairy herd if you could plan to make an exchange of calves with some neighbor dairyman who has good cows but does not have the taste and facilities for raising his best heifer calves from his high-producing cows. It always seemed almost a sin to see nice promising heifer calves sold for bob-veal when some neighbor dairyman was raising all of his calves without regard to dairy promise for future use in his herd. Try and make some sort of an exchange with your neighbor and see how rapidly you will be able to improve your herd. It is folly to feed inferior calves when good ones can be purchased for practically nothing, excepting the trouble of taking them home.

FARM BUILDINGS.

It always gives me great satisfaction to see the big red barns that dot the country everywhere, but the more I study the question of farm buildings the more I am coming to believe that we would better devote more attention to sanitation and practical utility and less to large showy barns and barns. A large showy barn looks nice but we should consider the matter from a money-making standpoint rather than from the fine appearance of the building.

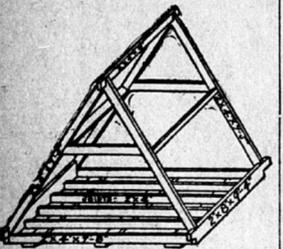
I would take time and study and plan and then build in such a convenient and substantial manner that you will have no regrets afterward. The cost of a good building is forgotten long before the quality.

A good convenient building has a value on the farm that is difficult to estimate in dollars and cents but to build large, showy buildings and keep them in repair creates additional annual expense that few farmers can afford to keep up.

I am often asked if it will pay to borrow money to build new barns and silos. I would say yes for the man who has the money and ability to take them to practical use, but unless a man is an excellent farmer and has the ready money to build according to his ideals, I would advise him to go slow and build only such buildings as he finds necessary to conduct his farming operations in an economical manner.—E. M. Roberts.

A GOOD PORTABLE HOG HOUSE.

The Wisconsin station has designed and recommends an A-shaped hog house, a picture of which is shown herewith. It is designed to have the beams cut the right length so that boards 10 feet long cut in the middle will exactly fit for roof boards. The station recommends that this house have a floor, as, without a floor the hog root holes into the dirt which fill with water even though the house be located on high, well drained land. In dry times a dirt floor works up into a dust bed.



The following lumber is necessary for the house just described: Nine pieces one inch by twelve inches sixteen feet long for roof; five pieces 1 inch by 12 to 14 feet long for ends; one piece 2 inches by 4 inches, 16 feet long for ridge; two pieces 2 inches by 8 inches 10 feet long for plates; seven pieces 2 inches by 4 inches 16 feet long for rafters and braces in frame; three pieces 2 inches by 6 inches, 8 feet long for runners; four pieces 1 inch by 12 inches 18 feet long, rough, for flooring.

VALUE OF THE SILO.

The silo is a practical necessity on all farms where there is danger of frost cutting the corn crop before it reaches its full maturity. With us it has solved the problem of handling the portion of the crop which fails to reach the desired maturity to feed as a grain food.

We find we can fill the silo for less expense than we can put up a like amount of dry feed, and the cows are at the same time better fed, which is the main point to consider. When cows are kept in the stable for five to seven months they cannot return as satisfactory profits if they are confined to a ration of dry feed alone. Ensilage gives succulence and is very much easier to masticate and digest than dry corn fodder. There is also a great saving of labor in feeding ensilage, over feeding dry corn fodder.

It is not now too late to build silos, on a pinch. Any reliable manufacturer will send you the material ready to be put up or will build complete silos on short notice. A silo may be affected by a group of farmers buying silos from one factory. By this plan better prices may be obtained and by shipping in carload lots there is a material saving in freight.—W. M. Kelly.

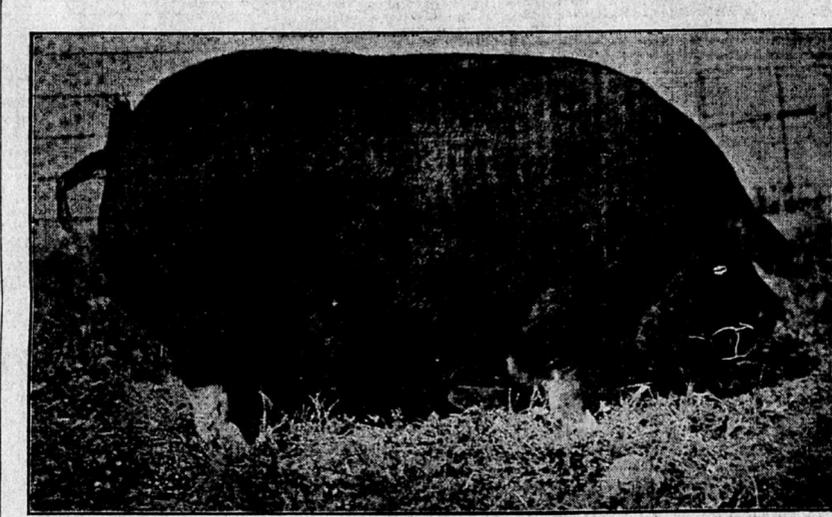
THE FARMER'S WIFE

"Above all, the conditions of farm life must always be shaped with a view to the welfare of the farmer's wife and the farm laborer's wife. To have the woman a mere drudge is at least as bad as to have the man a mere drudge. It is every whit as important to introduce new machines to economize her labor within the house as it is to introduce machinery to increase the efficiency of his labor outside the house. I haven't the slightest sympathy with any movement which looks to excluding men and women for the non-performance of duty and fixes attention only on rights and not on duties. The woman who shirks her duty as housewife, as mother, is a contemptible creature; just as the corresponding man is a contemptible creature. "But the welfare of the woman is even more important than the welfare of the man; for the mother is the real Atlas, who bears aloft in her strong and tender arms the destiny of the world. She deserves honor and consideration such as no man should receive. She forfeits all claim to this honor and consideration if she shirks her duties. But the average American woman does not shirk them; and it is a matter of the highest obligation for us to see that they are performed under conditions which make for her welfare and happiness and for the welfare and happiness of the children she brings into the world."—Theodore Roosevelt's Address to Farmers at Utica.

SAUER KRAUT ON A SMALL SCALE.

No better, surer, or more convenient way for preserving cabbage for winter use has yet been devised than that of making into sauer kraut. It is ready on a moment's notice and will keep until spring. If you have no kraut cutter, slice with a knife as fine as possible. This is the secret of prime product. Salt to taste and pack in a barrel or crock. After one head is thus prepared pound with a wooden potato masher or block of wood prepared for the purpose until there is a good covering of juice on top. You will be surprised to find how much juice there is in the cabbage. Keep on slicing and pouring and salting until the crock is nearly full. But leave room for the rise occasioned by fermentation. Cover well with a cloth and place a plate or other tight fitting cover over, and weigh down with a flat stone to keep it entirely under the brine. In two or three days it will commence to "work" and in as many weeks it is tart and ready for use unless kept too cold. If too much salt is used it will kill the acid and the kraut will soon spoil. The ordinary taste for this condiment will be sufficient test.

PRIZE WINNING POLAND CHINA



HUSKING OUT THE CORN CROP

IT IS EASY TO DO PART OF THE WORK IN THE BARN DURING INCLEMENT WEATHER IF MANAGED PROPERLY.

By GEORGE W. BROWN.

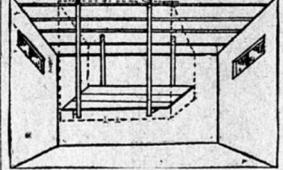
In sections of the county where the corn crop is quite large it is almost impossible to shuck out the entire crop in the barn, hence the most handy and economical method of disposing of the corn and fodder in the open field during the early fall months is sought out. This is the way we gather our corn. As soon as the crop is ready to haul into the barn we fill up our large basement floor which holds about two good days' husking, and keep it stored there for bad autumn days which are sure to come. When we are driven from the fields by storms we husk and bundle the stored fodder out, and by the use of a sling attachment fastened upon our hay rope we easily pull the bundles, about fifteen at a load into the mows with the use of the farm team. In

th manner the basement floor is ready for more shocks from the field as soon as the weather permits. Out in the field on nice days we can keep the husking moving by employing the low farm wagon upon which is fitted a combination wagon box and rack. The wings of the rack closed up form a tight box and by letting one wing down and driving alongside the shock row each shock is readily husked out, the corn thrown directly into the bed, the fodder bundled, and shocked or piled into banches. Each evening after the day's husking is stored in the cribs the same wagon is employed in gathering in the day's husking of fodder which is hauled to the barn and securely stored away. In this manner each day's work is finished up clean and no concern is

felt by us as to what the weather of the next day or two may be. In one corner of the wagon bed is a box for choice ears for seed, selected as we go along. If the fodder is to be shocked up in banches for stacking later on, we carry a discarded kerosene can, fitted with a temporary bottom into which has been placed a ball of twine with one end threaded out through the spout. From this ball we cut our supply of twine for tying the banches and have no trouble from the twine entangling among the fodder. We aim to get all the corn into the cribs and the fodder into the stacks and barns as early as possible, for after winter storms set in, fodder rapidly depreciates even in well shocked banches in the open field.

HANGING-SHELF FOR THE CELLAR.

We used to wrap all of our glass fruit jars with paper to exclude the light. Now we have a curtain hung around the shelf as shown by the dotted lines in the drawing. It is tacked along each side joist to the



edge of the center joists. What light gets in between the joists amounts to nothing and the arrangement makes a good ventilation for the closet. Try a curtain around the cellar shelf and see how well the fruit keeps. It also keeps out dust and flies to a great extent.—J. Wesley Griffin. No man wins lasting success by dodging the truth.

FRUIT PACKING SUGGESTIONS.

In most cases the orchardist ought to employ a disinterested person to do his packing. Line the fruit basket with burlap, two or three thicknesses, to prevent bruising and scratching. In yellow apples the only test of ripeness is the seeds. When they have turned a light brown it is time to pick. It is safe to leave red apples several days after the seeds indicate ripeness because the warm, mellow days of autumn adds to their ripeness and beauty. It is not generally known that all varieties of Japanese plums are sterile and will not bear fruit unless crossed by other varieties. It is generally true that self-pollinated fruit is not as large or vigorous as fruit from crossed fertilized blossoms on the same tree. Some fruit commission men who have a very particular trade are learning that they can get more for apples packed in barrels without heads than when packed in the usual way and pressed down tightly.

Horses that are not working will do better running in an open pasture than in a stable.

PRESERVING FRUIT FOR EXHIBITION.

In preserving fruit specimens for exhibition it is desirable that they should retain the natural colors and not decay. A good preparation is made of 95 parts pure chlorine water and 5 parts formaldehyde or as it is known commercially as 40 per cent solution of formaline which may be obtained of most any druggist. For grapes 2 parts formaldehyde will be sufficient. Mason fruit jars can be used where the regular exhibition jars are not to be obtained. The fruit should be well ripened and colored but not ripe enough to be soft. Very acid fruits will not be preserved in color so well as other varieties, but this condition may be fairly overcome by adding to each gallon a tablespoonful of ordinary bicarbonate of soda.

Individual watermelons about the size of a cantaloupe, of delicious flavor, yellow and red in color have been introduced into this country by Horace Knowles, former minister to Roumania, who discovered them in the foot hills of the mountains of that country.

RELATION OF PORK PRODUCTION TO THE FARM.

Hogs by nature are designed especially for the consumption of concentrated feeds, such as grain. Of late years, more roughage in the form of pasture has been utilized. This, however, is only one of several important factors. The hog must have the principal part of his diet in the position of the concentrated food-stuffs and by-products, such as milk and wastes from the farm. Where milk is produced in large quantities, hogs are almost essential, except in unusual conditions. Where much corn is grown, hogs fit in well; in fact, the hog is a valuable adjunct in the disposition of all the grains and waste by-products. However, it must be remembered that hogs grown in large numbers are not proportionately so profitable as when a smaller number are grown. Many people have made the mistake of getting over-enthusiastic as to the profits to be realized in pork production, and have attempted far more than they could efficiently manage; with the result that prospective profits were absorbed in expenses and losses. Here, as elsewhere, success depends on good judgment.

BENEFITS OF BIRDS

Aside from the good cheer which the presence of birds inspires, their economic value is very great. Birds are our greatest natural check upon insects, tending to prevent their undue increase and preserve the proper balance in nature. They feed upon caterpillars, grubs, cutworms, beetles, bugs, butterflies, moths, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, plant lice and many other destructive insects. Some birds are on hand all the year to guard the crops and trees against the ravages of insects.

Another large service rendered by birds is the destruction of various rodent pests such as gophers, mice and rabbits which work such havoc to trees and crops when they become numerous. The annual loss occasioned by insects and rodents amounts to several million dollars each year in the United States. This loss is increasing as tillage increases and birds are destroyed. Hence it is of the greatest importance to agriculture that our valuable native birds be preserved and everything possible be done to allow them to increase.

The third great service is in the destruction of weed seed. Many kinds of birds feed upon the seeds of noxious weeds, in this way destroying countless millions of seeds that otherwise would germinate and spring up to pollute the fields, lessen the yield of grain and lower its market value. The service rendered here amounts to many million dollars annually in the United States. Certain birds also serve as scavengers, consuming decaying animal matter that otherwise might become a source of pollution of our air, streams and water supplies thus endangering health.

RAIL FENCE PHILOSOPHY.

The man who keeps his "nose on the grindstone" seldom gets rich. He may accumulate a lot of money if he lives long enough, but mere money does not mean riches in the things that make people happy. When a man worries because the weather or crops do not suit him he comes as near to throwing away his time as he possibly can. "Worry killed a cat" they say, but it never put a dollar in the pocket of any one.

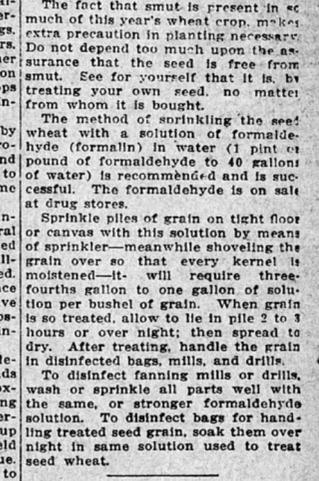
FALL WORK IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Experience proves that alfalfa chopped very fine or ground and mixed with other feed is very beneficial for laying hens. Sell off all the cockerels now, but first stuff them for at least two weeks before taking them to market. If you have never used a curtain in the poultry house, try it this winter. Get everything ready before cold weather comes on. The natural feed of fowls is insects and worms and dry grain. It is poor business to ever send a lean fowl to market. Some dealers take lean fowls that have been freshly killed, soak them in ice water for an hour or two which creates plumpness and improves the appearance. It also adds a trifle to the weight. Spade up every foot of the poultry yard before the ground freezes. After the hens have raked it over smooth down with a rake and roller; leave no depressions in which puddles can form. Do not send poultry into winter quarters without first thoroughly disinfecting them. Whitewash and spray with carbolic acid or kerosene. It is our plan to take out the roost and loose part of the poultry house in the fall and replace with new material. The Christmas market for good roasting fowls is generally high and roasters should be ready no later than the 10th of December.

The fact that smut is present in so much of this year's wheat crop, makes extra precaution in planting necessary. Do not depend too much upon the assurance that the seed is free from smut. See for yourself that it is, by treating your own seed, no matter from whom it is bought. The method of sprinkling the seed wheat with a solution of formaldehyde (formalin) in water (1 pint of pound of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water) is recommended and is successful. The formaldehyde is on sale at drug stores. Sprinkle two bushels of grain on tight floor or canvas with this solution by means of sprinker—meanwhile shoveling the grain over so that every kernel is moistened—it will require three-fourths gallon to one gallon of solution per bushel of grain. When grain is so treated, allow to lie in pile 2 to 3 hours or over night, then spread to dry. After treating, handle the grain in disinfected bays, mills, and drills. To disinfect fanning mills or drills, wash or sprinkle all parts well with the same, or stronger formaldehyde solution. To disinfect bags for handling treated seed grain, soak them over night in same solution used to treat seed wheat.

EASY TO REGULATE THIS GATE.

This device is a handy hanger when hogs pass from pasture to pasture, while cows are confined to one. The hanger proper consists of a length of



RAIL FENCE PHILOSOPHY.

The grass in the next pasture always looks better to the discontented farmer and the opportunities to make money always loom large in some other state. The stay-at-home usually accumulates more money than the gadabout. It is a fine thing to be "soft hearted" provided one is also hard headed.