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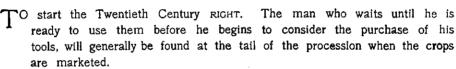
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the Best Wagons made. Testimonials from many farmers in all parts of the country prove that this wagon stands where others fall. With.... Twenty-one Improvements. THE MATERIAL that goes into this Wagon is of the Finest Wood Stock, Best Iron and Most Durable Paint that can be bought with the cash in hand.

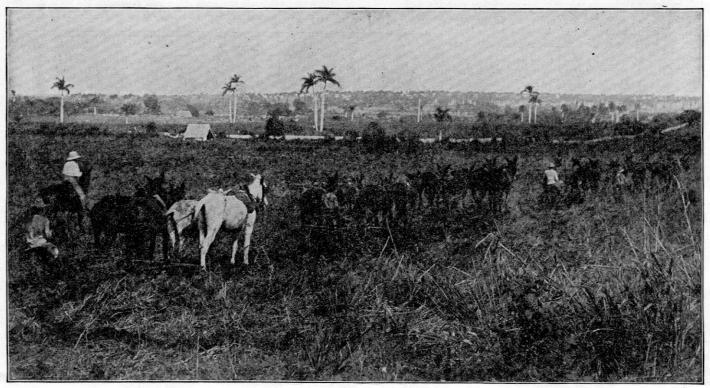
MOLINE WAGONS have been used for almost half a century, and are considered

THE CONSTRUCTION is in the hands of the Best Wagon Makers, and is superior to that of any other wagon, producing the Most Durable Wagon in the Market.

See the Wagon Before Buying It Will Pay You.

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A JOURNAL FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.



DEERE DISK PLOWS IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.



Che Pearl of the Antilles





AN, in his attempts to attain those things necessary to his existence, and which the Almighty provided for him at the birth of the world, first seeks a place for habitation, then he proceeds to the fields and forests to find for himself the pleasantest location, surrounded by those gifts of nature most suitable and from which he may, by honest toil, secure sustenance for himself and those dependent upon him.

In no country or clime under the skies can such a perfect and ideal realization of that which he most wants be met with more satisfactorily than in the

Island of Cuba. He must not expect to let his ambitions and energies decay. He must work here the same as he should elsewhere, but the same amount of labor expended on his island plantation will net him greater gains than in any locality I know of.

Farming is carried on in Cuba by the natives pretty much the same today as it was when old Spain's pioneers struck their sharp ironpointed sticks into the land, following the same with their old Spanish, or Cuban, turn-plows, and it is difficult, almost impossible, to convince the people that their antiquated implements are centuries behind those of today. However, many of the more progressive and intelligent are adopting and using the innovations that are gradually being introduced, among which is the modern plow. I see quite a number of plows of all kinds brought to the island, but with one exception they are discarded with maledictions on those to whom they paid cash for something "no good." The exceptional plow I speak of is the "Deere Disk," which, according to the testimony of those using or seeing them used, without hesitation and with pleasure, say it is the only satisfactory plow on the island. A number of American and several prominent Cuban planters are using the Deere plow, in some instances to the exclusion of all others, after giving a fair trial to each.

In order to understand and appreciate what is required of a plow here, it is best to describe, in a few words, if possible, the nature of the soil. In the first place the land has to be cleared of its dense growth of tropical trees, vines, cane, reeds, heavy grass, etc. This is done with that instrument of war and peace, the machete. (See the illustration showing the use of this implement in clearing the jungle). This accomplished, we are ready to prepare the ground for planting, and here comes the rub. There are two kinds of tillable soil; the deep, heavy, putty-like red, and the hard-caked black. The like of neither is seen in the States.

Where there is nothing but cane and grass stubble to contend with the Deere will do its work perfectly, although the heavy soil hinders and breaks other plows to pieces.

I send you herewith a few photographs taken on the plantation of Messrs. Canover & Barlow, of Santiago de las Vegas, near Havana, who have three double and two single Disk plows in operation.

One illustrates the primitive growth and the manner of clearing. Another shows five Deere plows, with four mules to each plow.

Another illustrates the planting of orange trees from the nursery. Land plowed by Deere Disks.

Still another shows the natives gathering tobacco plants for sale to plantations.

I also send a photograph of the principal store in Cuba having the agency for the sale of Deere Disk plows. H. A. BANA.

TRIFLES A SOURCE OF FRICTION.

Altercation about trifles is a fruitful source of friction, and stock subjects of disputation beget a chronic "touchiness." One seldom convinces by excited and voluble argument, and when a suspicion of temper appears — good-bye to success! Politeness compels a conciliatory manner, an open-minded hospitality to the views of others — which will be most effective if the object be to influence, rather than to vent irritation.— Ladies' Home Journal.

Che Loneliness of Farm Life.

3



N OLD man who was once governor of Texas said that civilization begins and ends with the plow.

Governor Roberts was his name, and he was right. Those who simply graze the natural grasses for a living are only one remove from the Indian, and the Indian was only one step better than the buffalo.

But the people don't like the drudgery of the

plow. Neither do they like the lonesomeness of farm life. They believe in the civilization of the city, but not that of the country.

The farm boy wants to go to town to wear good clothes, to do light work, to stand under lighted lamps, to frequent beer saloons, attend theatres, to stay up late at night, to smoke cigarettes, and do many things that cannot well be done on the farm.

The girl on the farm does not wish to be alone in drudgery. She wants companionship of girls and boys of her own age. She wants something of town civilization, a nice room of her own, with good lights and cheerful surroundings. She also wishes for the brightness and luster of the city, but in a more wholesome manner than the boy.

Many wish to escape the farm simply because they cannot see any prospect of betterment. The farm house is sometimes small, is badly ventilated, is not much better than a stable. Farm houses are often lighted at night by a solitary fifteen-cent lamp, tottering upon a stand that is an apology for a table. Under such circumstances there is no evening recreation. Of course, in cities there are the mansions of the wealthy and the dens of the poor. In the country the difference is wide as it is possible to imagine; but, worst of all, the farm house stands singly and alone. The great discontent with farm life begins and ends with its loneliness and monotony.

Mr. Stickney, the president of the Chicago Western Railway, is a farmer's son, who has risen to wealth and distinction in a city, but he is a very earnest advocate of the improvement in farm conditions. He believes that there can be many profitable changes in farm life.

He is a very earnest advocate of a complete change in the methods of farm life. He is in favor of creating a little community where there are even a half dozen farmers scattered on the wide western prairies. He would have these farmers come into a common community, not in any sense theoretically communal, but a community for cultivation,

mental advancement, for social progress, for the fostering of the finer and jollier features of life. He advocates the union of these farmers into such a town or community, each one going out from his home in the morning to his field as the city laborer goes out to his work.

The houses he would have built at some intersecting point, which would at all times leave the families of the farmers in immediate contact.

Not only would there be a great increase in the satisfaction of living, but protection would be insured in the emergencies of sickness, fire and tramps.

He would obliterate the isolation which separates the farmer from the world, and which, if we are to believe those who have made a study

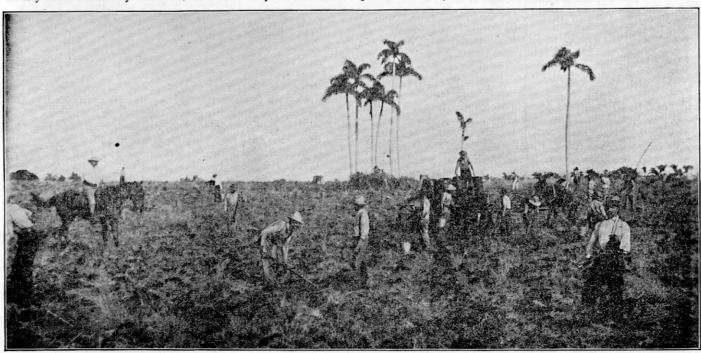


CLEARING THE JUNGLE WITH THE MACHETE IN CUBA.

of the subject, does much to increase insanity in rural regions. Yet on no point is he more strenuous in his writings than on the foolishness shown by intelligent men in flocking to the cities for employment in already overcrowded quarters, when the opportunities in the country are so large and tempting to the man of clear vision.

Here is a quotation from an address which Mr. Stickney gave some

"To the dogs with the sentimental nonsense that the cramming process of the city schools and the advantages of city churches, which



PLANTING ORANGE TREES IN CUBA.

you seldom enter, 'are all that makes life worth living,' and that to remove to the country is to rob your children of these advantages.' 'Let laboring men examine the pedigree of successful business men, the distinguished lawyers, the leading physicians, the most eloquent clergymen, and almost without exception they are country born, reared and educated.'"

What Mr. Stickney means in his argument is, that instead of farmers

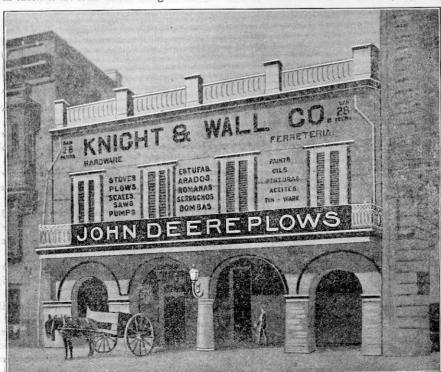
erecting buildings to keep away from each other, they should construct their houses together on the nearest suitable corners and be closer to each other. There is hardly a farm section that cannot be arranged into communities, so as to give one neighbor the support of another without bringing them into narrow city limits, which are often more objectionable than convenient. Do away with the absolute isolation of farm life and you will agree with Mr. Stickney that you are on the high road to rivaling the attractions of the city.

AMERICAN CORN IN EUROPE.

It is commonly supposed that there is little corn grown in European countries. Mr. Charles H. Lee, of Racine, Wis., writing to the Chicago Times-Herald, says: "I have traveled on the Roumanian railways through hundreds of miles of growing maize, single fields often exceeding in area anything I have ever seen in Illinois, and one who goes by the Danubian steamer from Vienna to Budapest in the summer or early autumn will pass countless Hungarian fields of the same staple. In the native restaurants in Bucharest one of the most popular dishes is a polenta of corn meal liberally sauced with melted butter, topped with poached eggs and grated cheese. It is exceedingly palatable and much

called for. Furthermore, on every summer day at noontime the streets are full of gypsies and peasant women, bearing on their heads wooden trenchers filled with steaming ears of boiled corn, sold at 2 and 3 bani apiece (about ½ cent of our money), and which, while not equal to our sugar corn, are not at all bad eating, even for a city which has at least two as good hotels as can be found in Eastern Europe."

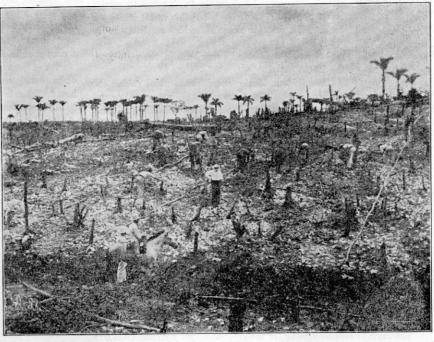
The British secretary of legation in Roumania writes: "The chief produce of the country is maize, which is sown in large quantities and used as the staple food of the peasants, the residue being employed in manufacture of spirits and as food for swine." The same report shows the total corn acreage of the country for the previous year to be greatly in excess of the total wheat acreage.



HEADQUARTERS FOR JOHN DEERE PLOWS, HAVANA, CUBA.

PLOWING IN ARID CLIMATES.

The system of plowing lands in a dry climate so as to preserve the moisture, and equally to encourage the absorption of more from the atmosphere, and to encourage the growth of roots in the subsoil, has been so far tried as to encourage a strong hope of successful work in this way. The method is this: The land is plowed as deeply as possible in the usual way, and a second plow follows the first one, penetrating the sub-



GATHERING TOBACCO PLANTS FOR SALE TO CUBAN PLANTATIONS.

soil as far as is practicable; and, if necessary, a third one may follow the second one. The object is to cut off the evaporation which occurs from the soil by the action of the dry air, and as well to increase as far as possible the absorption of moisture by the loose top soil. So far as it has been tried it has been encouragingly successful. It has been in use in Europe for many years, especially in the vineyards of the arid regions of Spain, and has there succeeded beyond all expectations. The ground there is broken by subsoil plows two feet in depth, and the fruit is ripened perfectly, while the product is doubled and the quality greatly improved. It prevents not only the escape of the moisture below, but it also prevents the evaporation from the surface. In effect it gives such a spongy texture to the soil that the moisture is held against the

evaporation, as well as the sinking of it into the lower strata. This effect has been estimated to be equivalent of 100 per cent of that of ordinary rainfall—that is, the effect is doubled.

It may be mentioned in this respect as an interesting corroborative fact that, while the average quantity of rain in England - in fact, in the whole of Great Britain - is only about one half of our average over the eastern part of the continent, the excess of moisture in the soil is such that costly drainage is essential to the growth of crops; while, with our greatly larger rainfall, we suffer from dry weather more or less every year, the reason being that our hottest summers evaporate the moisture from the soil with great rapidity, so that a wholly different method of culture is essential to secure a safety to the crops. Thus, subsoil plowing in the east has been found to overcome the excessive dryness of a dry season, and in any year to largely add to the product of the fields. The system of culture now under experiment in the west consequently has all the support and encouragement of practical success elsewhere, and of all the weight of scientific knowledge we so far possess.-American Sheep Breeder

Note.—When it is not desired to subsoil deeper than fourteen to sixteen inches the Secretary Disk Plow, with subsoiler, performs the work of plowing and subsoiling at one operation.

Che Chief of the Rustlers.



HOUGHTFULLY and slowly Harry Burns walked the narrow path leading from his uncle's house to the river. There was much on the boy's mind to render him thoughtful. A week before his uncle had been brought in from a skirmish with rustlers, badly wounded.

Danger lurked behind every bush in the vicinity of the Burns cabin.

Capt. Graddock, the noted rustler, had raided the vicinity only a few days since, killing several cattlemen and running off several hundred head of valuable

stock. A reward had been placed upon the outlaw's head, and the whole western country was aroused, determined upon the capture or annihilation of Graddock and his band.

"That reward of \$1,000 would help Uncle Zenas and me tremendously just now," mused the lad, as he walked thoughtfully forward.

Scarcely had the boy uttered the words when the sharp crack of a firearm fell on his ear, the sound coming from the right, and apparently not more than a quarter of a mile distant.

Harry sprang quickly forward, alert for danger, and was soon ascending a steep mound, the summit of which towered considerably above the surrounding country. Once the summit was gained Harry had an unobstructed view of the country for a long distance.

What he saw caused the lad to compress his lips and clinch his rifle. A man was running like a deer toward the river, pursued by a dozen mounted plainsmen, who were sending in shot after shot, aiming evidently to kill or cripple the fleeing man.

The fugitive seemed aiming for the river at a spot near where Harry Burns was standing. Along the stream the land was uneven, making difficult rapid progress on horseback. The fact would give the pursued man an advantage when he neared the river.

Harry watched the race with bated breath. His sympathies were, naturally enough, with the fugitive, who was contending against fearful odds.

The lad thought of Graddock and his rustlers, and easily imagined that this man was a poor settler who had incurred the displeasure of the rustler captain, and who was in consequence being hounded to death by that notorious outlaw and his minions.

With Harry Burns to think was to act.

He raised his rifle and fired, more for the purpose of halting the rough riders than intention to injure one of them. What, then, was his surprise to see one of the pursuers roll from the saddle.

Harry Burns was startled at the effect of his shot.

In a moment, however, the man who had fallen from his saddle sprang up and was running toward his horse, evidently none the worse for his tumble.

And now the pursued man dashed into the bushes almost upon the boy.

Harry sprang forward to meet the fugitive, a white-faced, panting man with streaming hair and wind-blown beard.

"Boy," exclaimed the runner, "can't you hide me somewhere?"

"This way," called Harry, darting toward his uncle's house.

The boy did not pause until he had gained the rear of the house and stood in the open door of a back shed. For one instant he hesitated, then darted to the side of a large grain box, over one side of which hung two heavy horse blankets.

"Jump in here, quick !" cried Harry.

The man obeyed, lying close to the bottom of the empty box.

The lad seized and opened the blankets, spreading them carefully over the shrinking form of the fugitive. Harry then stepped quickly to the door and glanced out.

Not far away sounded the crash of steps. In less than a minute the men who pursued would be in sight.

Harry Burns turned back into the shed. He glanced at the blankets covering the fugitive, and felt his heart sink. The pursuers would surely throw aside the covering and seize their man. What could he do?

"Promise not to betray me, boy," cried a voice from beneath the blankets in hoarse accents.

"I promise," said Harry.

And then a sudden thought entered his brain. At one side of the shed stood two large sacks filled with oats. With the strength born for the occassion the boy dragged these to the side of the grain box.

Cutting the strings Harry soon emptied the contents of the sacks into the box, covering the blankets and man beneath to the depth of several inches.

While he was emptying the last sack a face peered in at the door.

"Hello, boy! What are ye at?" called a gruff voice.

"Can't you see?" returned Harry, as he coolly shook out the empty sacks and hung them over a peg on the wall.

"Housin' oats, eh? Well, I don't care for sich now. Did you see a man runnin' like split down this way a minit ago?"

"Yes," replied Harry, coolly, stepping to the door. He passed on in that direction," pointing down the river. "Who was he, anyhow? What has he done that you fellows should chase him like this?"

The man laughed as he eyed the boy keenly.

"Did you ever hear of Cap'n Graddock?" said he.

"The rustler robber?"

"Ther same, boyee."

"Certainly I have heard of him; but --- '

"He's the very chap we're chasin', boyee. Thar's a thousan' on his head, and I'll gin half ter hev him p'inted out to me."

Harry Burns started and trembled.

Here was a way to help his uncle immensely and at the same time rid the country of one of its most dangerous characters.

Involuntarily the boy glanced toward the box again.

One word from him would seal the doom of the Wyoming land pirate and enrich himself in a goodly sum besides. The eyes of the cattleman were watching his face keenly.

Harry Burns hesitated as to his duty.

"Ef ye know whar ther robber is, speak," commanded the man. "Once I git my hands onto him \$500 is yourn."

The temptation was great, but the boy had given the marauder his word that he would not betray him, and, swallowing a big lump that almost choked him, Harry said:

"I should like the money very much, and I'd be glad to see the robber captured and punished, but I cannot tell you where he is."

"I'm sorry, but I reckon we'll catch ther skunk afore long, anyhow," declared the spokesman of the pursuing party, passing out and joining his comrades, who had halted within a few yards of the house.

Harry knew that had the man under the oats fallen into the hands of his pursuers be would have been run up to a limb of the nearest tree. The lad had indeed saved the fellow's life.

Harry walked back to the house and to the presence of his wounded uncle, to whom he told all that he had done.

"You did very wrong in giving the outlaw such a promise, Harry," said old Zenas Burns. "However, after giving such a promise you did perfectly right in refusing to betray the fellow."

After night had fallen Harry lighted his lantern and proceeded to the shed for the purpose of informing the man under the oats that the coast was clear. On reaching the spot what was the lad's surprise to find oats and blankets flung aside and the outlaw gone.

"He's gone," said Harry, drawing a relieved breath.

He then walked to the door. At this moment his ear caught the sound of horse hoofs bounding away from the vicinity of their log stable.

Harry ran to the stable where beautiful Black Bess, the fleetest horse in Wyoming, was sheltered. He flashed his light into the stable through the open door.

"Black Bess is stolen!" exclaimed the border boy, in an excited voice, "and the man whose life I saved has taken her. This is your gratitude, Capt. Graddock!"

Harry Burns returned to the house, scarcely able to see whither he was going, owing to a mist before his eyes. He burst into his uncle's presence with the news. The old man seemed more deeply grieved than his nephew, for the beautiful black mare was the apple of his eye.

"Capt. Graddock shows his vile nature to the last," said the helpless old settler. "Black Bess cannot be overtaken, and the cattle thief will surely escape."

Harry Burns' kindness to the rustler chief had met with a most villainous return, and the boy was not happy.

Early next morning a score of mounted men approached the home of Zenas Burns. A hard looking lot they were, and the man in advance was the same one who had led the pursuers of Graddock on the previous day.

"We'll make short work of old Burns and ther kid," said the leader of the party. "Burn, kill and destroy, that's the word, pards!"

His order, uttered in a loud voice, reached the ears of Harry, who was not far from the house. Taking the alarm, the lad ran to the house, closed and secured the doors, just as the mounted men rode up.

"What's wanted?" called Harry from an upper window.

"Come down out of that, kid!" shouted the leader of the foray.

"What do you want? Graddock isn't here."

"No, I reckon he ain't," retorted the man with a laugh. "We want old Zenas Burns."

"What do you wan't of my uncle?" cried Harry, now deeply alarmed at the warlike demeanor of the plainsmen. "He's sick and unable to travel."

"Sick, is he? Well, he'll be sicker afore we're through with him," jeered the man. "Rush in and bust down the door, boys!"

At this moment a bright flame leaped up near at hand. It came from the stable which the marauders had set on fire.

Harry saw plainly that the men were outlaws. He thrust forward his Winchester, aimed at the shoulder of the leader, and fired. A cry of pain followed. The well-aimed bullet had found its mark.

With yells of rage the men flung themselves from their saddles and dashed at the house.

Harry rushed below, determined to sell his life dearly before a hair of his beloved uncle should be harmed.

Crash came the forms of several men against the door.

The board structure trembled, and at the second rush gave way, precipitating several men into the room where Harry Burns stood at bay, with the Winchester cocked, ready for use.

"There's ther kid; down with him and ther old man!"

At this critical moment a cry of alarm was heard outside. Then there was a scattering and mounting of the outlaws. Those in the house beat a precipitate retreat. As they rushed outside a crash of firearms fell on the air, mingled with shouts and cheers.

Harry sprang to the open door.

The sight that met his gaze was reassuring. A score of bright uniforms moved here and there—a squad of United States cavalry—and they were doing good service, as several riderless horses testified.

With the blue-jackets rode a bearded man on a black steed.

"Black Bess!" exclaimed Harry, "and the thief is riding her!"

What did it mean? The lad was not long in ignorance.

"I am Sam Rupert, the government scout," said the man whose life Harry had saved on the previous day. "I rode your horse to the

nearest government post to summon the soldiers, and have arrived in time to pay the debt I owe you, my boy. Yonder lies Capt. Graddock, wounded and a prisoner. He will never again terrorize the honest cattlemen of Wyoming."

Harry glanced in the direction pointed out and saw the man who had visited him on the previous evening. The lad shuddered when he remembered how near he came to betraying an honest man into the hands of the outlaws.

ANTIETAM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AFTER.

During our trip to the peach-growing section of the Maryland mountains we visited the battlefield of Antietam. Leaving the cars at Keedysville we drove over the mountains to Mr. Pry's peach orchard. We followed the pike road along which the Union soldiers marched to attack Lee. Doubtless some R. N.-Y. readers marched over the same road thirty-eight years ago with muskets on their shoulders. After visiting Mr. Pry's orchard we drove on around the mountain top until at a lonely place on the road we came to the strange structure shown in the illustration. This is McClellan's tower, from which the Union general overlooked the great battle which had such a far-reaching effect

upon the history of our country. This tower was strongly built originally, but has not been cared for, and is now falling in decay. The lower stairs have broken down, but we mounted the rails and beheld a glorious view.

Far off across the valley we saw dimly outlined another range of hills. Below us lay an ideal place for a great battle. The land is slightly rolling with little mounds an depressions where bodies of men might rally in safety. A retreat the or down that valley must have been a constant succession of fights and advances. Antietam river wound its crooked way—creeping into the shadow of the trees or glittering in the sun as it reached the open. The battle was fought September 16–18, 1862, and our view was taken on September 21, so that we saw the field about as it was then, except that farmers had not gathered their crops at the time of the fighting. From our lofty perch we saw the whole scheme of the battle. A gray stone observing tower stood in the center of the field, and here and there white monuments marked the scene of some fierce conflict.

To the left was Burnside's Bridge, where again and again the Union soldiers tried to force their way across the Antietam. Bloody Lane, the old Dunkard Church, and other "corners of hell," were away to the right. There must have been sad hearts on that tower when, in the afternoon, the Union army was driven back to the river, disorganized

and terribly punished. Had Lee been able to stand where I stood that day he would have taken in the situation at a glance, rushed forward with his troops, and probably crushed the Union army. As it was he hesitated until McClellan reformed his army and then Lee fell back across the Potomac. My father fought at Antietam. He was one of the human puppets with which the awful game of freedom was played. As I stood there looking over that sun-gilded valley I could not help remembering how the weight and scourge of that battle rested on the heart and soul of the man in the White House at Washington. President Lincoln had registered a vow that if Lee were driven out of Maryland he would issue his emancipation proclamation. It was issued just thirtyeight years before the day on which we saw the battlefield. What would have been his thoughts could he have stood on McClellan's tower that day and seen one after another Union division driven back! We live today in an age of smaller and meaner things. One must stand in a place like this to realize how men must suffer and die for their country, and how again and again, as the world goes on, the old story of the cross must be lived and acted if men are to be kept free.

After leaving the tower we turned back to Keedysville and then along the road through the battlefield. It is easy to tell where the troops were posted. Tablets are arranged to

show where each army corps entered the field and where they advanced or fell back. I should think it would be easy for an old soldier to find his place in the field. On a gentle rise of ground where, during the battle, the Confederate artillery were posted, is the National Cemetery. It is a holy place. There are deep shadows under the thick trees; a solemn quiet broods over it. A loud laugh would seem almost profane in such a place. Standing in long rows, crowding close together in the thick green grass, each one marked by a low white stone, are the graves of thousands of soldiers who died on that terrible field. In the center stands the noblest monument I have ever seen, a gigantic figure of a Union soldier. Carved out of granite, it towers high in the air. Leaning on his musket, the soldier stands looking out over the graves of his comrades to the scene of their mighty struggle. It is impossible to convey by means of words an idea of the wonderful power expressed by that figure, or the firm, hopeful determination in that face. Carved on the stone beneath it are these words:

" Not for themselves but for their country!"

I would that every citizen of this country could face that statute and realize what those words mean. Then it might perhaps be said that the awful curse and crime of such battles as Antietam were not in vain.—

H. W. C. in Rural New Yorker.



M'CLELLAN'S TOWER, ANTIETAM.



kn the Subject of Plows

ill look 🛊 🤛 o the faucy eaches him

What Constitutes the "Best" Plow?

upon the First, the STUFF THAT'S IN IT, quality arist like a razor. There's just as inding thuch difference in the steel used in poor investaling plows as there is in that used in sharp, anaking razors, and that is a good deal. id want there is also just as much difference lly do so + the method of treating it. A very ttle money saved in the cost of plow pout plowseel will make a plow that looks similarityelk but time will show its inferior-A cheapy

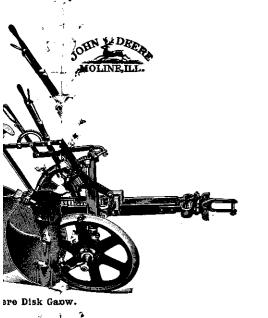
ce, a source Then there is the skill in tempernprofitabage which never shows up until the han a goodow is in use. A plow may apparin price intly have a fairly good temper, but imes overefective work in this direction will vork, theon make itself manifest.

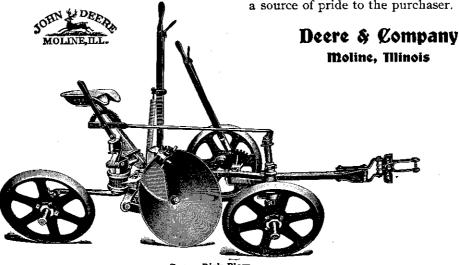
he loss o Then the mechanical skill in its in pricagnufacture. This may not be so the best ipparent to an inexperienced person, ecause the not accustomed to judging of the ite the besiachanical merits of an implement, 1at it sellut the difference is there, and it is an The ecomportant one. The highest skill const is, thereasts in the most expert knowledge of ine strength of materials; of mechanical cause and effect; of the requirements in the matter of shape and model to produce the best results; of the perfect proportioning and adjustment of all the parts to secure the greatest service, the easiest and most satisfactory work with the least complication and the least number of parts. It may require a good mechanic to perceive and understand the evidences of such skill in the manufacture of a plow, or other implement, before it is used, but even to the most inexperienced it becomes apparent after a period of work in the

How, then, is one to judge which is the best? It is not always safe to depend upon the claims of the manufacturer, for of a dozen or more manufacturers of the same line of goods, each will loudly claim that his is the best. It is, of course, always best to study the good points of a plow, and compare it with plows made by different manufacturers, but in the absence of the opportunity or ability to make such comparison, it is pretty safe to rely upon the reputation of the manufacturer. It is safe to rely upon the manufacturer who has had the longest and largest experience, who has the largest and best equipped works, whose business is the most extensive, whose goods never suffer by comparison with others, but have taken the highest awards in competition with others in all the great world's exhibitions and contests, whose reputation at home and abroad proclaims the superiority of his product, and whose goods are the accepted standard of quality throughout the world.

Such is the reputation and standing of the John Deere Plow, which is made in almost every conceivable style of Walking and Riding Plows, Disc Plows, Listing Plows, Harrows, Pulverizers, Cultivators, etc., made by the largest and best equipped factory in the world for the manufacture of steel plows, with an experience of nearly sixty years, and whose founder was the inventor and perfector of the modern steel plow. Whatever merits other similar implements may possess, the purchaser of a John Deere Plow may always rest secure in the satisfactory knowledge that no better is to be had anywhere at any price.

The economy of buying a Plow, a Harrow, a Cultivator, or any other implement of highest standard quality, cannot be questioned, and the satisfaction of knowing himself to be the possessor of the best article of its kind that can be produced, is always a source of pride to the purchaser.





Deere Disk Plow.

THE PLISHER OF THIS PAPER, WHOSE ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ON THE FRONT PAGE

WHEN THE BAND PLAYS DIXIE.

There was something that was misty—like a tear drop—in my eye,
When the northern bands played "Dixie" as southern troops marched by.
Ten thousand voices cheering shook the windows

of the sky,
When the northern bands played "Dixie" as
southern troops passed by.

And well-a-day, my captain! and ne'er turn down your hat

To hide a tear that answered a stirring tune like that

A soldier is a soldier; but, in the light of God, No tune has ever thrilled me like that—on northern sod!

I've heard it on our battlefields where Lee has

led the way,

And the federal guns were gleaming at breasts
that wore the gray.

It stirred the ranks of "Stonewall"—but now,

from land to land.

They cheer it when they hear it come ringing from the band.

It's one great country, brethren; there's not a barrier wall;

The flag our fathers fought for is streaming over

No north, no south, save only a dividing line Arched by a cloudless heaven where stars of freedom shine.

Then let the bands send "Dixie" in music on

the gales, While "Yankee Doodle" echoes in flowery southern vales,

And well-a-day, my captain, and ne'er turn down your hat,
For "Dixie's" in the north now, and we shout
"Hurrah!" for that.

— Exchange.

EXCEPTIONS.

The cobbler doesn't cobble with a cob, The gobbler doesn't gobble with a gob, And the slouchy man or nobby Who's afflicted with a hobby Hasn't always had to get it playing hob.

The pickler doesn't pickle with a pick, The tickler doesn't tickle with a tick, And it doesn't always follow, When there's ugliness to swallow, That the stickler has to stickle with a stick.

THE GOLDEN HOOF.

There is now, as you all know, a very great interest among a large portion of our farmers as to how to keep up the fertility of the soil, of what kind of crops to grow, and what brand of fertilizer has the proper ingredients in it so that their crops and their fertilizers will enable them to get the best results. I can say to you confidently that if you have your land sheep pastured and your stables in winter filling with sheep manure you need not worry whether the proper per cent of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, ash, lime, humus, or other of those confusing things is in it or not. Decide where you want to grow grain, grass or potatoes, and as the old German says, "You choost git him out and skitter him around and he do the rest."

"THEY say my cousin is a wonderful doctor." "You bet he is! I swallowed a nickel the other day and he made me cough up \$2."-Chicago Chronicle.

Hix - "Do you consider it wrong to cheat a lawyer?"

Dix - "Well, it may not be wrong, but it's impossible."— Chicago News.

MISTAKES OF FARMERS.

A common mistake among farmers is in permitting certain weeds to control a portion of the farm. Here is an acre under the perfect sway of the Canada thistle, there is one yielded up to the docks, and another to wild carrot, or oxeye daisy. The acres thus controlled yield nothing, cut directly into the profit of the farm. Now if it pays to clear abandoned woodland of its brush and stumps and stones for farming purposes, then surely, if necessary, it would pay to put a force of men upon an acre of docks to clear it of these pernicious weeds. Every weed, like every brush heap or stone pile, is an expense to a farm so long as it is given place. We pay taxes upon it, fence it, often mow it, and plow it, but it returns nothing to us.

The wasteful custom handed down from our fathers of allowing heaps of manure to accumulate in the barnyard, to be hauled out once a year, is such an enormous mistake that the folly of it should be reiterated until every farmer is convinced that he must adopt the modern practice in his farm economy. Let him follow this line of thought in reference to it. Manure possesses plant food that is directly available to plants; to be available, the plant food must be soluble in water; if soluble in water, then every rain that falls upon the manure heap must wash out a portion of the valuable plant food, and the drainage of the barnyard must receive it, never to be restored. There is never more plant food in manure than at the time it is made, and therefore the sooner it reaches the field the better, so that the soil may directly absorb what the rains dissolve from it.

NEED OF THE YOUNG AMERICAN.

A college education as we see it today is not enough to insure a good citizen. Something more is required. This something is unselfish patriotism. But cannot this be made one of the results of education? Certainly it should be. If the state educates men it should educate them loyally to conserve her own interests. The movement to teach patriotism in our common schools is a good one. Care must be taken, however, that the right kind of patriotism be taught. The young American must not come to believe that patriotism consists solely in the risking of life to repel invaders. He must be taught that it consists no less in guarding the interests of the State in time of peace. That it consists not so much in physical courage as in unselfishness and honesty. - Saturday Evening

" It is rumored that the pure food cranks are after the Chicago packers," said the first Texas steer, "to have them put their beef up in glass instead of tins hereafter." "Well?" remarked the second steer, indifferently. "Well, wouldn't that jar you? "-Catholic Standard and Times.

SHE (during the tiff) - "Man was made of dust, you will remember, but woman wasn't."

He -- "That's right. If you were made of dust you'd dry up once in a while." - Philadelphia Record.

REPORTER - "What should I do with this long article about the milk trust?"

Editor — "Condense it." — Chicago News.

HOW TRUE!

A great many farmers seem to act as if the only problem connected with the profitable keeping of cows was the feed. But little thought is given to the water, which is just as important as the feed, and a thousand times more apt to become foul and unfit for use.

A farmer with a creek crossing his land is satisfied, and makes no further effort to supply the needs for water. It may be half a mile away from the barn, and is always some distance. His stock is obliged to go that distance through wintry gales to partake of ice water, or summer heat to partake of muddy water. The cows never get what they need or when they need it. Very often during summer the creek is only a line of stagnant pools. This serves as a congregating place for frogs until the tormented cows, in an effor to avoid flies and get a drink, arrive and churn the little water of the pool thick with the mud of the bottom and their own excrement. Then indeed the frogs desert it, being able to pass the barbed wire fences. Not so the docile cows, and no choice is left them. No amount of work is wasted that has for its object the providing of pure water for the cows equal with pure food.

Professor (to student of surgery) - "Please inform the class the names of bones forming the

Student - "Ah - er - I do not at the present time remember, but I know that I have them all in my head." - Credit Lost.

"I MUST confess," said the manish girl, "that I'm very fond of men's clothes. You don't like them -do you?"

"Yes I do," replied the girly girl, frankly, when there's a man in them."—Tit-Bits.

WHEN disappointment fills your cup, don't be in haste to drink it up; just wait a bit, the truth I speak, all cups are prone to spring a leak.—Indianapolis Journal.

"WHAT," says an inquisitive young lady, "is the most popular color for a bride?" We may be a little particular in these matters, but we should prefer a white one. - Tit-Bits.

MAGAZINE ILLUSTRATION.

From 324 illustrations in 1894 to over 1,600 in 1900 are the figures which denote the numerical growth and development of the pictorial features in The Ladies' Home Journal in six years. This 400 per cent increase in numbers is rather dwarfed by the fact that nearly 1,000 per cent more space is now given to pictures than six years ago, and that the quality, or artistic value, of the illustrations has improved beyond computation. A few years ago magazine making was thought by some to have attained a degree of perfection that precluded further advancement, but it seems to have been in its infancy. The reading public now insists upon illustrations, and in meeting that demand it is safe to say that the pictures printed in The Ladies' Home Journal in 1900 exceed in numbers, size, quality and cost those published in all the leading magazines ten years ago.

GOOD LITERATURE.

Its value in the home can never be overestimated. If the home can afford but one luxury it should be the luxury of good books and good periodicals. They are pleasant instructors, genial companions, enable men and women to keep step with their generation and add more to the attractiveness of home than any other thing.

With a careful selection from the magazines and periodicals one may have at hand a whole library of current literature at a very moderate outlay each year.

outlay each year.

The Century Magazine is a leader among modern periodicals. For 1901 it announces "A Year of Romance," and its attractiveness will be still further increased, if indeed, that were possible. In addition to a great program of illustrated articles, including a superb panorama of the Rhine—John Burch McMasters' group of articles on Daniel Webster—color pictures, etc., there will be a series of short novels and complete stories by such writers as Mrs. Burnett, Geo. W. Cable, Hamlin Garland, Bret Harte, Rudyard Kipling, Ian McLaren, Gen. Lew Wallace, and many others of the most brilliant and entertaining writers of the day. A star article of the January Century is a most amusing and thrilling journal of life in the legations during the siege of Peking, and of the personal experiences of the writer, Miss Cecile E. Payen, a visitor in Minister Conger's bousehold. It gives remarkable details not hitherto made public. The Century Co., New York, \$4.00 a year.

During the past year St. Nicholas Magazine, which has been for nearly thirty ways the

remarkable details not hitherto made public. The Century Co., New York, \$4.00 a year.

During the past year St. Nicholas Magazine, which has been for nearly thirty years the leading children's monthly magazine of the world (and now the only one). has introduced several new departments which have been extremely attractive and have greatly increased the circulation. One of these is "Nature and Science," which contains interesting short articles, beautifully illustrated, telling of fourfooted animals, birds, insects, water animals, plants, and whatever pertains to nature. No one who does not see "St. Nicholas" can realize what an interesting magazine it is, and how exquisitely it is illustrated; it is a surprise to young and old. Of literature it contains the cholcest, and in art it has never been surpassed by any grown folks' periodical. If there are children in your home, you can hardly afford to be without it. The Century Co., New York, \$3.00 a year.

For the housewife one of the most attractive publications is Table Talk. Illustrated cookery is an attractive feature of Table Talk and several timely and tempting looking dishes enrich the pages of each month. Table Talk both teaches and illustrates the art of good cooking and of wise and economical living. It is a valuable assistant to housekeepers. Our readers can obtain a free sample copy by addressing The Table Talk Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. \$1.00 per year.

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can obtain a free sample copy by addressing The Table Talk Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. \$1.00 per year.

The ends of the earth will be laid under tribute for the 1901 volume of The Youth's Companion. Statesmen, diplomats, travellers, trappers, Indian fighters, cow-punchers and self-made men and women of many vocations will contribute to the entertainment of young and old in Companion homes. Theodore Roosevelt will write upon "The Essence of Heroism." The Secretary of the Treasury will answer the question, "What is Money?" Frank T. Bullen, the old sailor who spins fascinating yarns of life at sea, will contribute a story. W. D. Howells will describe the relations between "Young Contributors and Editors." Paul Leleester Ford will write about "The Man of the Dictionary"—Noah Webster. There is not space here to begin to tell of the good things already provided for readers of the new volume of The Youth's Companion—interesting, instructive, inspiring—from the pens of famous men and women. Perry Mason & Co., Boston, \$1.75 per year.

The famous old Delineator, which for 27 years has occupied a unique position in the American magazine world makes a great departure with the January number, just out, by printing a prospectus of what will appear in the twelve issues for 1901. With The Delineator in the house half a million practical women know that they have the very latest dress news at hand, set forth in such a way that by her own needle each woman can keep up te date positively and inexpensively. The science of house-keeping, the care of children in slokness and in health, the art of living and of living well, a life progressive in a home beautiful—of all these things The Delineator is acknowledged to be the best exponent in the world. \$1.00 per year. Butterick Pub. Co., New York.

For 1901 McClure's Magazine will be the expositor of everything most vital, fresh and significant in literature, and the life of the

terick Pub. Co., New York.

For 1901 McClure's Magazine will be the expositor of everything most vital, fresh and significant in literature, and the life of the world; and it will fill its place more brilliantly than ever before. The program offers fiction, studies of nature, biography, historical matter, and records of discoveries, inventions and explorations—all of the highest value. It exemplifies the advantage of keeping clear of ruts and grooves. No writer is too new, no matter too unprecedented, if the writer and the matter have real claims on the world's attention, for McClure's Magazine. S. S. McClure Co., New York. \$1.60 per year.

The Saturday Evening Poet, which was founded in 1728 by Benjamin Franklin, and which is the oldest paper published in the United States, has become the most widely circulated weekly magazine in the world. The publishers have reduced the price of the magazine to one dollar a year for the fitty-two numbers, including the regular monthly double numbers and the special holiday issues. The list of contributors is the most brilliant ever offered by a periodical. The policy of The Post is to give each week a complete magazine with articles on subjects of interest to the public, written by leading men, and the fiction by the best authors. all illustrated by the most prominent artists of the day. Curtis Pub. Co., Philadelphia. \$1.00 per year.

The Cosmopolitan illustrated monthly magazine is cosmopolitan illustrated monthly magazine is cosmopolitan in contents as well as in name. As an indication of this feature the January number presents illustrated articles on Knickerbocker days (in old New York). The Paris Press, Chinese Oddities, Cycling in Touraine. Americanisms Once More, besides entertaining fiction, an extravaganza entitled The First Man in the Moon, and its usual discussion of the leading questions of the day. The Cosmopolitan's Subscription Department. Irvington on the Hudson, N. Y., \$1.00 per year.

A growing interest in sheep raising warrants every farmer in sending a subscription to The

Irvington on the Hudson, N. Y., \$1.00 per year.

A growing interest in sheep raising warrants every farmer in sending a subscription to The American Sheep Breeder. If you have no sheep you ought to have, and a few months reading of The Sheep Breeder will not only make you want to raise them, but will tell you where to get them, and how best to care for them. It is a publication which ought to be in the hands of every sheep man, large or small. It is doing much for the sheep and wool industry in the United States, and that it is highly appreciated by its readers is shown by the unusual number of letters from subscribers that are published every month. American Sheep Breeder, Chicago, \$1.00 per year.

AMERICA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

In this practical world there is nothing quite so great as a great opportunity.

During the past twelve months much has occurred in England. More than 200,000 troops. the flower of British manhood, have been chasing Boers in South Africa, and have been causing the government to spend millions of dollars a day, and to lay the hand of taxation heavily upon the people. With the absence of part of England s working force, and with the presence of the financial problem, the sharp-witted American saw his chance. This has happened not only in regard to the transportation problem in London, not only in respect to the charters for trolley lines in the other cities of England, Scotland and Wales, but also in respect to the building of large industries on American plans and the profitable employment of American capital.

England made millions out of our civil war, and did not lose anything in our war with Spain. Now it is the turn of the United States.

In round numbers, we are now sending from our shores \$4,000,000 worth of exports every day. Of this over \$1,000,000 per day is in manufactured goods.

Take the increase by decades. The figures given are quoted from a statement from the Treasury Department: "In 1860 the exports of manufacturers averaged three and one-half millions per month; in 1870 they were a little over five millions per month; in 1880 they were less than ten millions per month; in 1890 they were twelve and one-half millions per month; in 1899 they were twenty-eight millions per month, and in the fiscal year 1900 thirty-six million dollars per month." More than three-fourths of these exports go to Europe.

In big things this country leads so remarkedly that sometimes it hardly seems that it has any competition. In wealth it is at least twenty-five per cent ahead of any other nation. In coal and other resources it has a paramountcy — to borrow a word from our current politics - which towers beautifully. In the annual products of its manufactured industries it is nearly fifty per ant ahead. - Saturday Evening Post.

NO WIT IN GREATEST SPEECHES.

In an eloquent article on Public Speaking, in The Saturday Evening Post, United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge says:

"It is a remarkable thing that there is neither wit nor humor in any of the immortal speeches that have fallen from the lips of man. To find a joke in Webster would be an offense. The only things which Ingersoll wrote that will live are his oration at his brother's grave and his famous The Past Rises Before Me Like a Dream. But in neither of these productions of this genius of jesters is there a single trace of wit. There is not a funny sally in all Burke's speeches. Lincoln's Gettysburg address, his first and second inaugurals, his speeches beginning the Douglas campaign, and his Cooper Union address in New York, are, perhaps, the only utterances of his that will endure. Yet this greatest of storytellers since Æsop did not adorn or deface one of these great deliverances with story or any form of humor.

"The reason for this is found in the whole tendency of human thought and feeling - in the whole melancholy history of the race - where tears and grief, the hard seriousness of life and the terrible and speedy certainty of our common fate of suffering and death, make sombre the master-cord of existence. The immortal things are all serious - even sad."

I ALWAYS like to see a girl and her father good friends, and by that I mean chummy, advisory friends, who can talk like equals about anything that comes up, in the family life or out of it. Such a girl is likely to be level-headed. She is apt to make up her mind more slowly and to keep it made up when she has once done so, after she has observed the cautious and judicial way in which her father's mind sets to work. - Ladies' Home Journal.

KALE BETTER THAN RAPE.

Mr. Geo. Adams, of Faringdon, is one of the large farmers of Central South England. He owns in part or rents 4,300 acres of land, milks 500 cows, and has about 1,700 Oxford sheep. He is, I believe, known as one of the most extensive breeders of pure, high class Oxfords in England. While visiting him I noticed that no rape was to be seen, and his sheep were being huddled on both red clover and vetches. On my inquiring about rape he stated that English farmers had too great a loss from its use, consequent on hoven or bloating, so that it was not commonly used. He, however, praised kale very highly as a superior crop for turning sheep on, and said that it was a far safer crop and produced a greater yield than rape, though somewhat slower to start. The fact that he had 100 acres planted in kale would show that Mr. Adams believed in its use. The use of this crop, which belongs to the cabbage family, is no doubt worthy of trial in the states on a greater scale than it has thus far been. - C. S. Plumb in Breeders' Gazette.

THE child that stutters must be gently, patiently and persistently corrected, stopped when he begins to hesitate, made to fill the lungs with air by a deep inhalation, and then to pronounce the difficult syllables until he can do so easily and smoothly. If this course is pursued undeviatingly cure is certain. - Ladies' Home Journal.

LITTLE JIM.

Our little Jim Was such a limb His mother scarce could manage him. His eyes were blue, And looked you through, And seemed to say:
"I'll have my way!" His age was six. His saucy tricks This saidy titles
But made you smile,
Though all the while
You said: "You little limb,
You wicked Jim,
Be quiet, do!"

Poor little Jim! Our eyes are dim When soft and low we speak of him. No clatt'ring shoe Goes running through The silent room, Now wrapped in gloom. So still he lies, With fast-shut eyes, No need to say. Alas! today : "You little limb, You baby Jim, Be quiet, do!"

LINE OF DRAFT.

-Anon.

For a light vehicle, close observation would seem to teach us that the trace should be very nearly at right angles to the collar, then we can easily imagine the resistance to be equally divided over the working surface of the shoulder. As the load increases in weight the hitch should be lowered proportionately. Good honest pulling is done when the team has a good, firm footing, and this is gained by having the hitch low so the team is drawn toward the ground. Many a good team is spoiled and discouraged because the hitch pulls them off their feet. Great care should be used not to have unnecessary weight on top of the neck on account of chafing and galling. A little powdered sulphur on such sore spots two or three times a day heals the flesh immediately if care be taken.

That was quite an idea I saw carried out this morning as I was coming down the road. There was a heavy load to move, and after the usual custom, teams were doubled going up the hills. When it came to going down hill it never occurred to me that teams could then be doubled, too. But here they were. The leaders were put behind the load and a long chain hitched from the hind to the neckyoke. The team behind could then hold back even more than the one ahead, for the pull was downward with

THRESHING CORN AND OATS TO-GETHER.

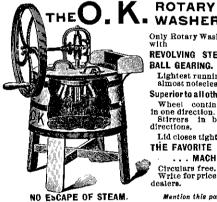
We have been threshing our oats and corn fodder together, and are well pleased with the results. Two men pitched the oats bundles into one side of the self-feeder, while two more pitched in corn bundles from the other side. Notwithstanding the fact that the ears were very large and the stalk extremely coarse, the thresher did clean and rapid work without any apparent injury to the machine. Both threshers and help seemed well pleased with the operation and the good work done. Six hundred bushels of grain was run through in about four hours, of which about two-thirds was oats and one-third corn.

The corn was entirely threshed from the cob, a very few small pieces of cob failed to blow over into the straw, and not a kernel of corn could be found in the staw-stack. One can readily see the advantage of this method over that of shredding or cutting. No expensive shredder is needed. The thresher fodder is mixed with the straw, which prevents its spoiling. The corn is shelled and mixed with the oats, all ready for grinding, and the oats will keep the corn from heating if it is not piled up too deep. Judging from the comments we imagine there will be a large amount of corn fodder and oats threshed together in these parts next year.

We find that there is no more expense connected with threshing corn than in threshing grain from the shock.

SLEDDING manure is a good idea in more points than one. It is easy to load and unload a sled, as it does away with high pitching. The sled. ding can be done in winter when there is usually no rushing work and no crops on the fields. Hauling on the frozen ground and snow is easy on the team. Scattered on the snow, snowed on, frozen and thawed, the rich leechings of the manure will be deposited in the soil, and not carried away by the heavy rains. It will be cultivated and plowed under when putting in the spring crops.

It pays to sow rye. It may not be as valuable to the ground as clover so far as adding nitrogen to the soil, but its growth of roots adds fertility. As a winter and early spring pasture there is no other crop more valuable, and plowing under and planting to corn, or other crop, puts the ground in excellent condition.



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KINGMAN-GALBRAITH IMPLT. CO., Minneapolis.

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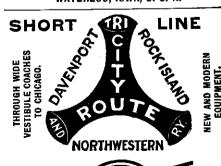
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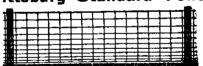
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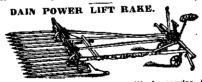
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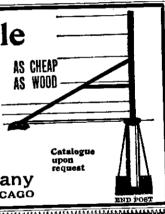
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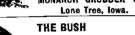
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