opened, with the carefully selected without proof, even in thought. "facers" placed stem up in concentric circles just beneath the head, without thinking with somewhat bitter amusement of the two seasons, grandfather has befriended him a score cousin Henry Reynolds and I worked "Who is

Grandfather Putnam's farm on shares. Springbrook, and I in the adjoining deal more trouble for us." township of Hickory Ridge, He nam, our maternal grandfather.

The old gentleman had leased his low, but one of questionable honesty. rid of him, and when he learned how eager Henry and I were to earn money with which to complete our education, he offered us the rental of his farm for two seasons. He agreed to furnish everything-stock, tools and seedand we were to do the work for twofifths of the gross receipts.

All our friends advised us to accept the offer, as the terms were more lib- out positive legal proof. eral than those accorded most farm tenants unprovided with an outfit.

The old farm comprised one hundred and five acres, of which not quite onehalf was under the plow. There was a large pasture, ten acres of forest, a two-acre sugar-bush of huge hard maple trees, a chestnut grove on the hillside overlooking Spring Brook, from which the township takes its name, and four and a half acres cov ered with apple and peach orchards

The soll was a deep clay loam, fertile but hilly, and hard to cultivate. The two orchards were esteemed more valuable than the plow land of ter times their area.

The old orehard consisted of trees my great-grandfather had set out, the seeds having been brought from Con necticut in a packet at the is tom of great-grandmother's handbag. She had carefully sowed them in a little nursery bed, from which the tender apple seedlings had been transplanted far and wide. Half of the original orchards in the county trace their descent from that hand bag, which thus became a sort of fairy godmother to what is now the greatest apple-pro ducing region of its area in the State Of course these seedlings, not being budded, bore natural fruit of no par ticular variety, and most of the apples were unfit for sale.

Five years before we took the farm grandfather had had all except a halfdozen of the trees grafted with Greenings, Baldwins, Northern Spys, Pippins and Tompkins County Kings. This new wood was just beginning to bear, and in May the young orchard. with the shorter lived peach trees midway between the rows, was covered with a wealth of pinky white blossoms. We hoped to net at least \$600 from the apples

Soon it was apparent that we should need to have an abundant harvest if we were to receive a sultable reward for our hard labor, for Ill luck pursued us almost from the beginning. Perhaps ill luck is hardly the name for our disaster of which we were the victims.

Early in April the mold boards points and land sides of two of our ty cents a hundred pounds. plows, left in the furrow over night, were found smashed the following morning. The head of an axe or a sledge hammer had been used upon them. It cost us \$12 to replace the broken parts, and we felt morally the entire crop for \$3.021/2 a barrel, ch, Jack? We must let Mr. Howe see bound to repair any damage done to delivered at his warehouse. We had this at once." Thomas Lynch was

Eight weeks later two of the best milch cows in our herd sickened and dled, a loss of \$75. Arsenic was found in their stomachs, but bow administered we could not discover. We took extraordinary precautions

thereafter to house all stock and machinery, and to keep our outbuildings locked at night, but when our wheat was ripe and we drew out the reaper grandfather had bought the year before we found it practically ruined. Many of the smaller working parts were missing and the driving chain had been filed nearly in two in several places. So far as we knew the machine had been under lock and key ever since we took the place. The cost of repairing it would exceed \$100, and the grain could not wait. Grandfuther insisted upor assuming the whole of this loss. while we hired a neighbor to cut our

"Boys," the old gentleman said, his son I did not believe that I had an enemy on earth; at least, not one with such bitter hatred in his heart as this put 'em up all alike clean through." work shows. The thought of that burts me worse than the financial loss."

"It must be our enemy, sir, not pleasantly, yours" I said, trying to soothe the old man's grief. "Such things never happened to von till we came."

"It's not somity at all, in the ordisaid Henry, emphatically, ply. "It is deliberate, malignant injury, done simply to ruin and drive us away. Now who would profit by our being forced to leave the farm?"

Why, on one; no one, at all, my

"Yes. perhaps; but who thinks he might be the galacr by our going

"Why-why," said grandfather, deeply pained and obviously hesitating, "I know of no one, unless it might be He stopped short and shook

"Unless it might be Mose Lynch." said Henry, binntly, completing the As I tossed the empty barrel to one said, "but you and your property sentence. "He's over on the old Spen. side my eyes fell upon an object that would be safe if he were near." cer farm, across the brook, where the picking is mighty slim compared with From the center of the barrel had stormy interview, in which Lynch what he had here, especially as Uncle rolled a twenty-pound pumpkin, sur-Hiram watches him as a cut would a

"It doesn't seem possible; indeed, it saw.

"Wal, wal!" Moses drawled, smiling still lives for aught we know.—You't breath, walking away with bowed queerly. "Picked the wrong bar", Companion.

NEVER see a barrel of apples | head. He would not accuse another

"Really, Henry, it is hard to believe." I remarked, "especially as we never have laid a straw in his way, and

"Who is it, if he isn't the man?" my cousin demanded. "Don't you remem-We had been graduated from the ber how he delayed leaving the place. Parkerstown High School the preced- and hindered our spring's work by cluting June; and while we looked for- tering up the barns as long as he could? ward to a professional career, both of That was pure malice, for all his soft, to place the pumpkin and worthless ns were short of money. As so many ofly words and his smoothing his whise apples in the barrel during our abothers have done in similar circum- kers between words. I tell you, Jack. stances, we taught school the first he's a scoundrel, and if we don't trip relief, the dealer showed plainly that winter, Henry in District No. 11, him up somehow he'll make a good

boarded with Deacen Salathiel Put- back under any conditions; he'd let the farm stand idle first."

farm for a number of years to a man doesn't know it. Grandfather is so sort all our apples at his warehouse named Moses Lynch, a plausible fel- careful not to burt people's feelings a locked room being set apart for the that he never has told the man frankly purpose. Grandfather had determined to get what he thinks of him. I'll guarantee Mose feels sure he could come back if rage and shame, and granulather was we were out of the way, and that the greatly disturbed when I fold them only reason he was forced to leave was the miserable story that night. Loth

We said nothing of our losses except | cast, but I suspected that he meant to Mr. Stone, our grandfather's lawyer, instead to hold it as a club over our who advised us to keep our mouths heads. shut and our eyes and ears open, for, as he explained, we were helpless with-

in nothing except to make us so alert equal number of pumpkins and beand cautious that possibly we prevent- tween four and five bushels of cider-

didn't ye, young feller? But I'm intrudin'; this ain't none o' my bustness," and with the last word the man counged out of the building, still smill

My first impulse was to spring after him, shouting accusations and threats, for I was convinced that he was the author of this fresh misfortune, more galling and unbearable than all that had gone before; but the shame of my false position held me back till he bud disappeared, and afterward I was glad that I had kept silent.

"What does this mean, Jack?"

Howe asked, in a kindly tone In reply I told him all that had oc urred, stating my belief that Moses Lynch had in some manner contrived sence at the institute. To my great he believed me. He advised extrems caution in speaking of the matter till "But grandfather wouldn't take him | we were in possession of some tangible evidence, which he said he felt sure would be obtatined sooner or later "That's all very true, but Lynch It was arranged that we should reas

Henry was almost speechless with because we wanted to work the farm." feared Lynch would spread it broad

It took us several days to inspect the barrels, although in the end we found only twenty-four had been tam-Our amateur detective work resulted pered with. From them we took an



"PICKED THE WRONG BAR'L, DIDN'T YE. YOUNG FELLER?"

ed other attempts. At all events we apples. The net loss to us was seven were undisturbed for several months, barrels, besides our time and labor. until we had grown comparatively careless again.

Our yield of grain was below the avnot enough apples for their own use. The quality of the fruit was excellent. and the price promised to be high.

Instead of 200 barrels of apples, as as we had estimated, we found late in October, when the last tree had misfortunes, for the hand of a human been picked, that we had 428 barrels. rejected all inferior fruit, and sold was smooth and yellow. it at a neighboring evaporator for six-

While we were at work grandfathduce dealers, drove to the farm, saw stands for 'Lynch'!" us put up a few barrels, and bought made a good sale, but we felt the apples were worth the price offered.

The following week we were com- Henry's pupils during the preceding pelled to go to Arden to attend the an- winter. nual teachers' institute, as both Henry ing winter. Grandfather promised to where they had been packed.

Upon our return we found their number undiminished, and as soon as posin Springbrook village. When I arrived with the last load I found Mr.

virtue Moses removed the head from the driver and had come along, one of his barrels and very oslentatiously emptied its contents on the Mr. Howe asked, calling him inside floor. The apples were Baldwins of and pointing at the pumpkin. large size and well colored.

showin' what's in th' middle, but I mistake. How'd it git up here?"

"Oh, yas, yas, hones' men do; but

Mr. Howe." stance-Dencon Putnam's grandson. I grandfather well, he had wondered

dump them anywhere." "That I would not, Mr. Howe," I tioned him. said, eagerly, for I was nettled at what I fancled was a hidden taunt in our proof well in hand, we called on Lynch's remarks, "Here is a barrel of Long Island Greenings; let us see

wins.

could pry out the head, I disclosed the cute. golden-green beauties beneath it, and then poured them out upon the floor. completely unnerved me for an instant, rounded by about a peck of the

We piled the pumpkins in a corner and placed the rejected apples in sacks. Just as we were finishing our erage, and the drought also reduced unpleasant task Henry happened to our receipts from milk delivered at the glance at the heap of pumpkins, upon cheese factory, but the Putnam or- which a strong light fell from an adchards were heavily laden for an off jacent window. With a muttered exyear, when many of our neighbors had clamation he hastily crossed the room and picked up one.

"What does this mean, Jack?" he asked, excitedly. "See! 'T.-E.-L.'" Dimly outlined on the surface of the vegetable were the three letters. They were between green and brown in color, and were seamed with tiny enemy was plainly apparent in every These we picked with great care. We wrinkles, while all about them the skin

"That's a Hallowe'en pumpkin," I sald, after a moment's thought, "Some child has pasted his initials cut from er's old friend and fellow citizen, Mor- paper on the upper side while it was ris Howe, one of the Springbrook pro- still green. And say, Henry, 'L.'

"And 'T. E.' for 'Thomas Elisworth." Moses' only son, a lad about eleven years of age, who had been one of

The practice of marking apples and and I had secured schools for the com- pumpkins in this way was a very common one. The space covered by the keep a sharp eye on the barreled ap- pasted paper of course did not take ples, which were piled under the trees the ripened color of the rest of the fruit, and the initials or other design would stand out very prominently when the paper was removed. Our sible we drew them to the warehouse Hallowe'en Jack-o'-lanterns were almost always marked in this way.

We talked the matter over with Mr. Howe talking with Moses Lynch, who Howe, and afterward waited in his was delivering his apples at the same office, for Lynch then was delivering outs at the warehouse. His team soon With a wholly gratultous show of arrived, and to our joy Thomas was

"Ever see this before, Tommie?"

"Why, cracky, yes!" the boy exvoice trembling and his face twitching "They's not many cate for do that down in pa's back cornfield. He satisfied air. "They don't cal'late on said he must 'a' fed it to the cows by

We evaded his question, and carried "Oh, I fancy all honest men do the the telitale pumpkin in triumph to our same, Mr. Lynch," said the dealer, lawyer. Not much more remains to

Within a week Mr. Stone found a they're kinder skase, kinder skase, man who had seen Lynch at work in the back part of our orchard on the "I haven't found it so," was the re- Sunday afternoon following our de-"Here's Jack Morton, for in- parture for the institute. As he knew saw him packing apples last month, that Deacon Putnam should permit and I'm sure he wouldn't be afraid to labor on the Sabbath, but had said nothing about it till the lawyer ques-

In company with this man, and with the vindictive tellow. Mr. Stone had advised us to collect just what his if they won't match Mr. Lynch's Bald- evil work had cost us, and to make a further condition that he leave the Hastly drawing up the hoops till I country at once, or we would prose-

"You probably could get heavier damages in money alone," the lawyer As I tossed the empty barrel to one said, "but you and your property never

We followed his advice, and after a dropped his mask of smooth beveylence, we forced the rancal to conguarliest, smallest cide-apples I ever our terms. He paid us \$250, and

FARM MATTERS.

The Farm Manure Piles.

Farmers are coming to agreement as to the best way to apply manures. should be established in different parts from.—T. F. Finch, in Prairie Farmer, of the grounds, and into them be cast all sorts of refuse and waste material. sod, leaves, weeds, and a large percentpossible. Leave the pile during the summer, thoroughly comminute it during the fall, and apply to meadows or use that will be made of our manure heaps and garbage piles. In England | that "varieties run out." experiments have been entirely successful in the way of using such mano other material than the composted manure pile which is in every man's barnyard. The gas collected proves to be an excellent illuminant.-New York Tribune.

A Complete Self-Feeder.

An Illionois correspondent has sent to the Iowa Homestead a sketch of a self-feeder which he built,

Above the triangular hopper is a floor with traps in it running the entire length of the building, and the time as occasion requires. Feed



can be stored here for bad weather A door shown in the illustration is where the self-feeder is replenished from the wagon when the weather is fine. According to the correspondent, the projecting roof is all that is needed for fattening cattle in his locality.

The Horses in Demand.

If the market is any criterion no mistake is made in breeding for heavy horses. That class of horses is in active demand, and the heavy draughter, well proportioned, of good action and lively of spirit, as though aching for a big load to haul, not only tops the market, but is among the first to be picked up. Of course there is a fine demand for the really good driving horse, but that demand could be filled while there would still be an aching vold that it would take multitudes of draughters to fill-though there is not likely to be too many market topping drivers.

But the draughter is the class that the mass of farmers should breed for. It is easier to get a desirable draughter than roadster, as strength and vigor are easier to get than size. style, action and speed, required by the roadster. But to get the draughter of desired type is not easy. Intelligent mating of harmonious types is necessary. The heavy, blocky, mus-cular native mare is the fit mate for parents will beget the desired progeny; unsought for inggard in the horse markets-because there are too many of England Homestead. him.-Farm, Stock and Home.

Setting Turkeys.

One of the most practical ways of keys is to furnish barrels for them; but as a rule after the nests are fixed there are from one to three turkeys that want to lay in the same place, and they consequently set there when they become broody. It is often quite difficult to change a turkey's nest when one becomes broady, but it is none the less necessary. Two turkeys cannot sit together successfully. It is a very poor plan to attempt to allow them to do so, as the majority of the eggs are sure to be broken, besides two turkeys will not cover as many eggs as the

same two will if set in different nests. I have found the best plan to single off the hens is to provide barrels, and if two or three insist on laying together to allow them to do so until one becomes broody. After one is sup. poor man better put all his money in plied with a ciutch, set a wide board up in front of the barrel end lightly so that the inclosed hen will have no trouble in crowding out and thereby pushing the board over so that she upon the cows and the system of raiscan come back without difficulty. As soon as she has returned to the nest all will be right when the board is unatter one way or the other. At the placed in position again. Thus protected the hen is safe from being good, but not fancy-bred cows, which bothered by other bens, but can easily leave the nest whenever desirable. Care should be observed that the board leans lightly against the barrel end. otherwise the hen will not be liable raised on the home farm. If one good to push it over easily,-C. P. Reynolds, in American Agriculturalist.

Feeding cattle for market is a pleasant occupation if one is so situated ing and dairying are observed. More as to have the right kind of stock and can be accomplished, but this is the right kind of feed. I hardly know enough to show what some dairies can which is the most essential, the kind and are doing. quiet; that the feed lot be off from

Preparing Cattle For Market.

ner, for the steers are apt to step on The cattle should be fed regularly. in American Cultivator. rain or shine. It is better not to feed me"s too early in the morning, as ken alsopher, them of their rest, nor e robbers.

be left in them. If egr corn is fed, I would break it as often as possible for the smaller the better for roughness. In my opinion, nothing is better than corn fodder, with the corn in it. Water is a most important considera tion. The tank should be in a nice, warm corner and furnish an abundance of clean, fresh water. A filthy It should be previously composted and tank, with muddy water, is not a fit thoroughly decomposed. Compost piles place for a nice, clean steer to drink

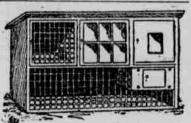
Root Grafting and Top Grafting

A matter is beginning to call special age of coal ashes, with wood ashes if attention among our fruit growers. We find in our orchards many trees which do not prove to be hardy. Among these are old varieties of apgardens. It is probable, however, that ples, which have endured the hardest we are to see a great change in the winters for a century. For a time the difficulty has been solved by the reply true, for old Spitzenburg is giving us just as good crops as ever, when propterial for lighting and heating farm erly treated. The fact is that most houses. In France experiments have of these old standard varieties were been made in the same direction, with grafted in the tops of seedling trees. They have never until recently been tested as to their ability to resist severe winters. But now we are buying the same sorts, root grafted in the nursery. The Spitzenburg is a good instance of an apple that will winter kill all up and down the body of the trees and the larger limbs; but if grafted in the tops of trees, will show no signs of damage.

We have come around, then, to a time when we must begin once more either to grow our own fruit trees or hopper can be replenished from time to demand that they be grafted five or six feet from the ground on hardy seedlings. Sow a small nursery of apple seeds, and select the smoothest, cleanest, hardlest stock for your orchard use. During the first four or five years nature will have killed out the least bardy stock, and you will have left the very best to be grafted. When these are about ten feet high, graft them at the height of six feet, or seven, and you will have once more the old fashloned, long lived and enduring orchards .- E. P. P., in New York Tribune Farmer

A New Style of Brooder.

The cut shows a departure from the usual style of brooder, this being built out-of-doors and two stories high. The upper part has three compartments. One is for the hover, where the greatest heat will be had. The lamp, or brooder stove, is located in a compartment directly beneath this. The next



TWO-STORY OUTDOOR BROODER

compartment, opening out of the first, is a sunny scratching room, the front being a glass door. The next in order is an apartment with wire netting only in front, where the chicks can get their first taste of outdoor air.

As the chicks get older they can be allowed to go down to the ground beneath by an inclined run. With such an arrangement the chicks can reach any kinds of temperature desired, so they need not be overheated, nor underheated. Such a brooder, being up from the ground, is much easier to the pure bred draught sire. Such care for than the ordinary kind. To build it, four corner posts can be while the mare of a type as widely driven into the ground, or it can be different from the sire as can well be made with a frame, so as to be moved imagined will result in a badly propor. about from place to place. An excelfloned colt that is now the dull and lient size is nine feet long and three feet wide.-Webb Donnell, in New

Only the rich can afford to keep poor cows, and they don't, and the providing nesting places for the tur- poorer a man is the better his few cows should be if he is to make a living. To see a poor man keeping poor cows is a sight to make one sigh at the short-sightedness of man. A poor man cannot afford to waste his money on poor cows, but a rich one can, Usually we hear it said that the poor man cannot afford to own good cows. This is contrary to all experience. If he can afford to own any he can afford to own the best.

The poor man who refuses to spend the money necessary to purchase a good cow, and finds enough to get hold of a second-grade one, must work double time to get any profit, and wait years before he can breed it up to a higher standard. It is better to realize this at the beginning, that the half a dozen good cows than in a dozen or two inferior ones. In the end he will make more money. profits of dairying depend entirely ing feed and giving it to the animals. There is nothing else to decide the Pan-American model dairy there were made forty dollars profit per year for their owners, after the cost of feed had been deducted, which, by the way, was bought in the market and not cow will make that profit a herd of ten or twenty should net one a pretty fair income. This can be done in almost any region where the grass is good and where good methods of farm-

of stock or the feeding lot. One thing It matters not so much what kind I do know, and that is it is very im- of breed you have, so long as the aniportant that the stock should be kept mals are adapted to dairying, and they are good representatives of their race the road, be well drained and well Each animal must be judged on its sheltered, so that the cattle may have individual merits, and if not up to the a good, warm place to go into in standard it should be discarded. Price stormy weather, and these shelters does not always measure the value of should always be provided with beds a serviceable cow. Sometimes high of nice clean straw. Hogs should prices are tacked on for certain struchave their bedrooms in a separate cor- tural forms and breed characteristics which would not be of any use to the ordinary dairyman.-Dr. A. T. Morse,

> An Interesting Fact.
> "Little Red Riding Hood" was writvening. Never feed ten by Charles Perrault, a French tle will eat up clean author, who published it in 1697,—
>
> the feed trough Ladies' Home Journal.



New York City.-Green and black polka dot challe is used for this stylish waist, with saffron lace for collar and wristbands. The smart stock and tie,



STYLISH TUCKED BLOUSE.

also the narrow belt, are of black satin.

The waist is mounted on a glove fitted, featherboned lining that closes in the back. The challle is drawn smoothly across the lining in the back and under the arms. The closing is made with cut jet buttons.

Two deep pleats extend from shoulder to waist in front, giving a Gibson effect that is very becoming to slender girlish figures.

are stitched down to simulate a pointed yoke. The fulness provided by the tucks forms a blouse over the belt that fastens with a gold buckle. A plain, transparent lace collar com-

The fronts are tucked at the neck and worn as separate jackets with any with six forward turning tucks that

pletes the neck. The bishop sleeves are shaped with inside seams only, have

comfortable fulness on the shoulder

and are arranged on deep lace wrist-

The lower edges of the flounces are trimmed with broad bands of lace to match that used on the waist. The skirt touches in front and on the sides with a stylish sweep at the back, and has a modish flare around the bottom. To make the waist in the medium sle will require one and three-eighth yards of forty-four inch material. To make the skirt in the medium

size will require four and one-half yards of forty-four inch material.

Cobweb Shirring. For one of the very modish crepe de chine dresses there's nothing lovelier than the cobweb shirring, and, one may well add, there are few things more difficult to accomplish. These shirrings are done on fine cords and are so shaped that even that wonderworker, the spider, might well be de-ceived at a little distance into recognizing the finished web as her own labor. These shirrings are used in confunction with other trimmings, especially appliques of lace; each web is six or eight inches long and eight or ten are necessary, while two dozens are used with good effect. Such a shirred dress is only possible in crepe, voile, toile and like materials.

A Dainty Stock.

Dainty and cool is a stock of white. with a point of white dotted pink muslin in the front, and more of the muslin finishing the tle ends.

A Charming Lace. Filet lace is charming, used in bands

set into grass linen frocks. Ladies' Box Pleated Jacket.

Some of the season's smart suits consist of three pieces to match-waist, skirt and a box-pleated coat, like the one illustrated. Garments in this style are also made of silk, satin or moire,

Pale gray taffeta is used for this stylish coat, which is lined throughout with soft liberty satin of the same shade. The bow at the neck of gray chiffon embroidered in black chenil dots.

The cont is adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams only. The fulness on the shoulders is arranged in



FANCY WAIST AND LADIES' SKIRT.

bands, over which they drop stylishly. To make the blouse for a miss fourteen years will require one and threequarter yards of thirty-six-inch material.

Fancy Walst and Tucked Skirt.

Owing to the extended vogue of Pompadour styles this season, silks and transparent fabrics are produced in an immense variety of large flower designs that are striking in appearance and very effective when used for summer toilets.

The costume illustrated in the large cut is made of white organdie, figured bow and hangs loosely from that point with pink roses and trailing vines. The decoration consists of neck, waist stitching is used for a finish. and sleeve bands of pink panne and broad lace insertion. The walst is mounted on a glove

fitted lining that closes in the back. The front is tucked at the neck and the tucks stitched down a short dis tance, providing a becoming fulness over the bust. A broad band of lace is applied across the front. The back is plain and a perfect ad-

justment is maintained under the arms The closing is made with fancy pearl buttons having coral centres. The neck is cut slightly low and finished with velvet ribbon that ties in

rosettes at the shoulders. The sleeves are shaped with inside seams only, and tucked to fit the upper arm closely. The tucks terminate above the olbow and the puff is arranged on a narrow arm band of velvet that is finished with a rosette at the

The skirt is made over a circula The skirt is made over a circular foundation of pink taffeta to which the lower flounces of organdle are applied. The upper skirt is tucked at each side of the front to form a panel.

The tucks are stitched from waist to

the tucks are stitched from waist to kness and end several inches above the edge of the upper skirt. The fulness of the centre back is arranged in a cluster of tucks that are stitched down a short distance, the skirt falling in soft, graceful folds below the tucks?

deep box pleats back and front. These are flatly pressed, but hang loosely and flare at the lower edge. The fastening is made invisibly in the centre

front. A fancy sailor collar completes the neck. It is square in the back and round in front, the edges being ma-

chine stitched. The one-piece sleeves have a box pleat on top, also a deep backward turning pleat at the side, to provide additional fulness at the wrist. The pleats are arranged so the sleeve fits the arm well from the shoulder to elto the lower edge, where machine

Some of these jackets have wide lace collars in place of the sailor collar shown here. Others are trimmed with lace or bands of ribbon connected with fancy stitches. In moire the garment



is very effective, with lines of feather stitching shown here.

To make the jacket in the medium size will require three and a half yards of twenty-two-inch material.