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FARM NOTES.

The Fertilizing Value of a Clover Crop.

Will you kindly advise what estimate you would put upon the fertilizing value of a new seeding per acre? That is, what would seem to represent the damage to the land from the loss of a clover and timothy seeding, outside the value of the hay crop, on a heavy sandy loam soil on which a four year crop rotation consisting of corn, oats, wheat and hay has been followed for the last sixteen years?

Jackson Co. SUBSCRIBER.

This is a difficult question to answer for very obvious reasons, and it should be understood at the outset that any answer which may be made to it is simply an estimate which represents the individual opinion of the person answering it. From the standpoint of soil fertility, except as it might provide a covering for the soil, the loss of a timothy seeding would be represented by a negative quantity, since it could add nothing to the soil which is not already in it, and when harvested for hay the plant food removed is a total loss to the land unless the crop is fed out on the farm and the manure returned to the same land, and even then there is bound to be some loss. But with the clover crop the proposition is an entirely different one, since the clover plant, in common with other legumes, has the power of manufacturing an available plant food from the free nitrogen of the air, converting it by means of the bacteria for which it is the host plant, into nitrates which are readily utilized by other plants and a portion of which valuable plant food is left in the soil for the benefit of succeeding crops. Aside from this the clover plant is of further value to the land thru the addition of a comparatively large amount of organic matter to the soil to renew its supply of humus and better its mechanical condition. But as these benefits to the soil are difficult to measure in dollars and cents, let us first undertake to answer this question by figuring as accurately as possible the cost of attaining practically the same results in some other manner as would be secured by growing a crop of clover and plowing down the sod.

Presuming that it is not desired to break up the crop rotation this end could most nearly be reached by plowing the land and sowing a crop of oats and peas for hay the next spring. Peas are also a leguminous crop, and it is a fair presumption that this crop would trap approximately the same amount of nitrogen from the air as the clover crop. Then if a catch crop of rape and rye were sown after the hay crop was secured, we may just as fairly presume that as large an amount of organic matter would be produced to be plowed down the following year as would have been produced by the roots and aftermath of the clover. If these deductions are correct, then the estimating of the loss to the land from the failure to secure a clover seeding would be reduced to a

simple calculation of the cost of preparing the land and sowing the peas and oats and the catch crop following it. Under average conditions this cost for labor alone would probably be around \$2.25 to \$2.50 per acre, to which amount the cost of the seed should be added in case the clover seeding failed, or the difference in value in case the clover seed was not sown for any reason. Figured on this basis, the additional cost of this method of handling the rotation over that of sowing the clover at the proper time would be not far from \$4 per acre. In case the clover is sown but the seeding lost, this cost would be increased by the value of the clover seed.

As the above method of obviating the loss which would result from the failure of a clover seeding would be the cheapest and best of any which might be employed, it is probably the fairest basis for estimating the actual damage resulting from the loss of a clover seeding, but where less judicious methods are employed in the substitution of crops, the damage may be much greater. After careful experiments conducted at the Minnesota Station it was estimated that an acre of clover that would yield two

used in subsequent cropping as is too generally the case where a clover seeding is lost for any reason, it will be seen that no farmer can afford to neglect the employment of a crop rotation and cultural methods calculated to insure the success of the clover seeding when it comes in the crop rotation. Still less can he afford to neglect to seed the land to clover because the seed is high, or for any other consideration, since the oftener this crop comes in the rotation employed the better it will be for the soil and for the owner's pocket book.

A Thin Seeding of Clover.

I have a piece of red clover seeded this spring which, while uniform, is not as thick as I would wish it. The thin stand was caused by a heavy dash of rain just as it was coming thru. Now is there any grass seed that I can get to sow in it to come in as the clover dies out? If so, what kind? My object is to get it into a permanent hog pasture as quickly as possible.

Delaware. F. C. STANSBURY.
It is a difficult matter to get other grasses established with clover unless they are sown at the same time with the clover. A thin seeding of clover will often make a better stand than is deemed possible at this time of the year, especially

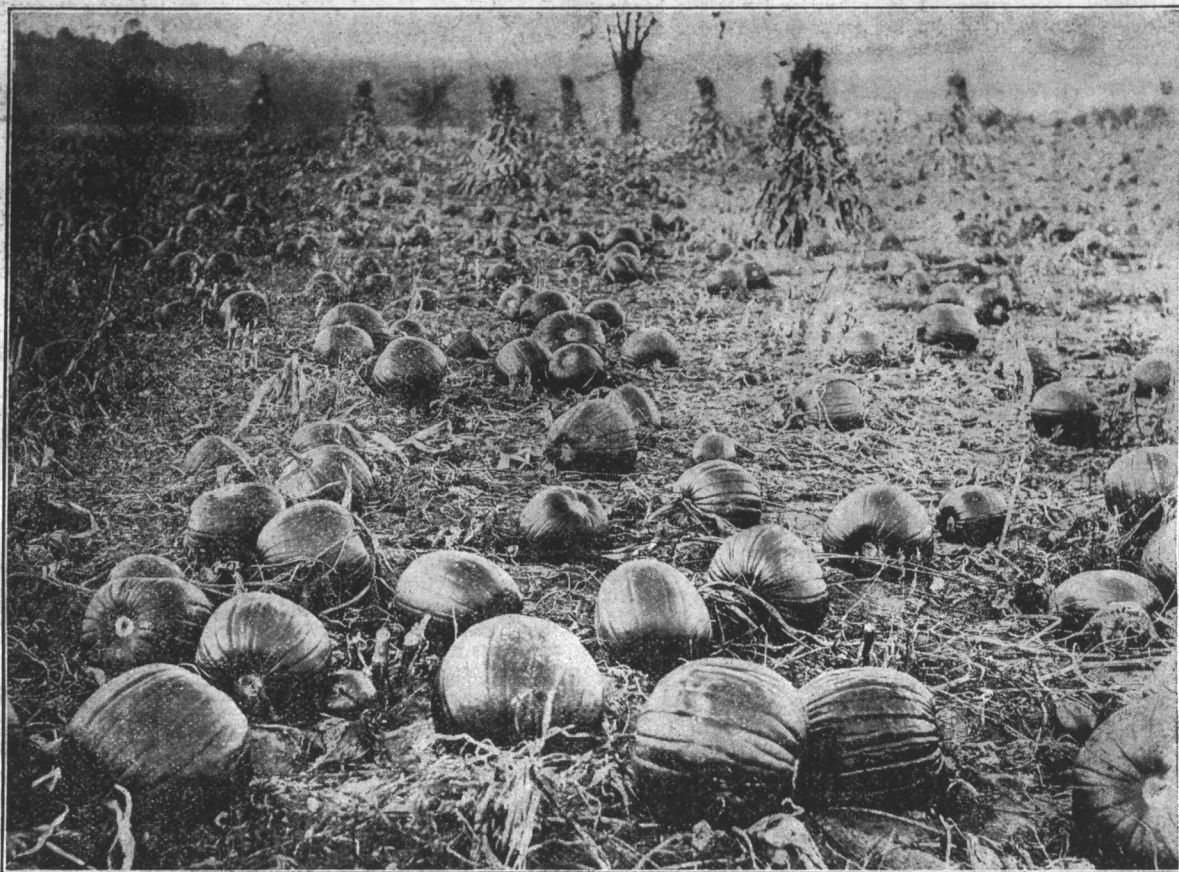
prepare without destroying the stand of clover which you already have.

Two Crops on the Same Ground.

The accompanying cut shows an old-fashioned crop of pumpkins grown in a New York corn field. Such a scene as this is now rare in Michigan, but no doubt the reader can remember, as the writer can, when it was not at all uncommon. When the writer was a boy upon the farm it was the boy's job to go over the field after the corn was planted and "stick" the pumpkin seeds. They were generally "stuck" one in a place in each fourth hill of every fourth row thru the field, and in a good pumpkin year the crop would often resemble the one shown in the cut. The writer remembers particularly well one such year in his early farm experience when a good crop of corn and a large crop of pumpkins were produced on the same field, and it devolved upon him to harvest the pumpkins as well as to "stick" the seeds. Over 100 loads of big, yellow pumpkins were drawn from that corn field and piled in the corners of the rail fence along the road next to the pasture lot. They filled every fence corner full for the entire stretch of 40 rods, and after they were drawn it further devolved upon the same boy to throw over a liberal allowance and break them up for the herd of cattle that were running in the field on scant fall pasture.

While the pumpkins were considered good feed for the cattle, too many of the seeds were thought to be injurious to them, and the removal of the seeds and pulp from the pumpkins added not a little to the arduous task set for the boy. But like other ambitious boys who are anxious to earn a little money for themselves, that same boy conceived a plan of making the job pay by carefully saving and cleaning the seeds for market. A grain bag full was secured from the pumpkin crop, and visions of a large income based on the retail price of pumpkin seeds flitted before the boy's imagination, but the best offer he could get for the seeds from the seed firm to which they were sold was \$1.25 per bushel, for which sum the seeds were finally sold after the vision of had been effectually dispelled.

But apart from the reminiscences which this picture will arouse on the part of the reader, the question naturally arises as to why the practice of growing pumpkins in the corn field has been largely discontinued in Michigan, and whether it is a good practice or not. In many cases this practice has been discontinued because the corn harvester is now generally used in cutting the corn and the pumpkins are in the way. Another reason is that the corn ground is quite generally sown to some fall grain, and the pumpkins are just as much of an obstruction in this case. But perhaps the most potent reason is that our farm-



Two Crops on the Same Ground—a Big Crop of Pumpkins in a New York Corn Field.

tons of hay has 1,760 lbs. of roots, which contain 39 lbs. of nitrogen which, if purchased in the form of commercial fertilizers, would have a value of something over \$6. Of course, it is impossible to determine accurately how much of this valuable plant food is derived from the free nitrogen of the air and how much from the plant food contained in the soil itself, but when we take into consideration the mechanical benefit to the soil derived thru the penetration of the roots thru it and their subsequent plowing down to add to the humus content of the soil, as well as the damage which may be done to the soil by its further depletion by subsequent cropping if the rotation is broken up and injudicious methods

with a little encouragement. Probably the best way to handle this field would be to give it a light top dressing with stable manure to insure the permanence and rapid development of the clover. This should make you a fine hog pasture next year, then by plowing it next fall or the following spring and sowing on a well prepared seed bed a mixture of grasses that are good pasture grasses in that soil and climate, you would get a much better stand than it would be possible to secure by sowing other grasses with your clover at this season of the year. A good seed bed is a first essential of success in securing a stand of mixed grasses that will make a good permanent pasture, and this would be impossible to

ers have generally become of the opinion that it does not pay to undertake to grow two crops on the same ground at the same time. The value of the corn crop has become more generally recognized as the live stock business has increased, and the aim has been to grow as large a corn crop as possible, instead of handicapping it with the growing of another crop of somewhat doubtful value from a forage standpoint on the same land. Too often, perhaps, this general policy has crowded out the pumpkin until the material for the good old-fashioned pumpkin pie has become limited upon the average farm. But the pumpkins needed for this purpose can be easily produced in the garden, and without doubt it is better to give over the area planted to corn to the exclusive production of that staple, and plant an area to some root crop which will make better succulent feed for the live stock, rather than to longer follow the now generally discarded plan of planting pumpkins in the corn field. The larger corn crop which may be grown will doubtless provide a more valuable stock feed in the average year than would the pumpkins, and that without any additional cost in harvesting.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS AS FACTORS IN DEVELOPMENT.

The season of fall fairs is nearly a thing of the past as far as this year is concerned, but as soon as one fair is over the directors have to plan for another and the influence lasts much of the year. A well-conducted state or county fair is recognized as a factor in the betterment of the cereal crops and also of the live stock and poultry, but there are many fairs that are carried on in Michigan that do not materially benefit the farmers or anyone else who attends. The agricultural side, in other words, has been neglected to the growth of the freaks and free entertainments of various kinds. One would expect just such development from the study of psychology, but it is a deplorable state. The county fair in Michigan should stand for the fair of the county in which it is held and represent the produce, stock, etc., raised and marketed in that county. In many places such is not the case. The exhibits are from without the county and sometimes a hukster brings in a car load of exhibits, providing the premiums are large enough so that it will pay him liberally.

The Fair as an Educational Exhibit.

The man who is interested in the production of pure seed should be able to go to the fair and see more than a few squashes pumpkins, and corn stalks. He should be able to see a cosmopolitan array upon the exhibition table where he may learn by comparison the value of the different grain as seed. In this way he may be induced to try some new and up-to-date methods that he has read about but has not been able to see. In other words, make the county fair exhibit a laboratory where the interested farmer may find anything that he wants to see. The farmer is an active member in the school of all out of doors and as such is entitled to take as many post graduate courses as he pleases just so long as he can get competent instructors. He has a business that requires that he have a technical as well as a commercial training and to that end he uses every bit of knowledge that he can pick up.

Competition stimulates the production of better staple crops during the succeeding season. Those who meet defeat in this year's contest go home with a determination not to be outdone by the neighbor and then one of the purposes of the fair is accomplished. When one variety of corn or other staple article is entered and takes first premium it creates the interest whereby the neighbor wants to know how it was produced and what methods of tillage and selection were used. In this way the instruction part of the work can be carried thru the whole fair and there will be no defeated exhibitors, they will have all gotten what they came after, knowledge of what Brother Jones is doing to better his crops, stock, etc., on the other side of the county and have had a good time in finding out.

Then at the state fair the competition is not confined to individual exhibitors. In the horticultural building at the state fair the last season there were some of the finest exhibits ever seen, which were made by counties. Much of the credit of this display was due to Superintendent Taft and to the efforts of the State Horticultural Society. The exhibit in this one department shows what can be done along the lines of fruit growing and only makes the barrenness of most of the other exhibits stand out in relief. The state or county fair becomes a great

medium for advertising and gives those interested in the welfare of the county and state a chance to see the crops that are grown.

Then there is the horse racing which we are all inclined to grant a goodly portion of the premiums, but it is not the racing blood in our stock that brings us the money, but it is the breeding of pure bred stock and raising the standard of crop production on the farm. Of course, it can be carried to an extreme and it is carried to one extreme at the present, that of having too much midway and not enough of an agricultural show. It is right that the people attending fairs should enjoy recreation, shows, etc., but the main purpose of the fair should not be lost sight of, allowing the fair to swing to the cheap side as is the tendency at present.

Ingham Co.

E. B. REID.

POTATOES ON MUCK GROUND.

I have been experimenting with potatoes on muck ground. As near as I can determine from experiments and reading this ground is rich in nitrogen but lacking in potash and perhaps in other essentials. I would like to know what would be the best form to use in supplying potash, and also phosphoric acid, and also if you know of any potato adapted to such ground. It necessarily must be an early potato, as killing frosts are early on this ground. Can the muriate of potash be used without harm on this kind of soil?

Huron Co.

W. J. B.

To begin with, muck ground is not good potato ground. You cannot grow potatoes of the best quality on this kind of ground and the crop is very uncertain, depending upon the season. The probability is that your experiments have given you correct data because muck land usually is rich in nitrogen and deficient in potash and phosphoric acid. Some muck land, while it is rich in organic matter and latent nitrogen, is not particularly fertile in available nitrogen. The latent nitrogen coming from organic matter in this way, is liable to be in an insoluble form. On this kind of muck land, an application of lime is very beneficial because it tends to correct acidity, if the land is acid, and muck land is quite apt to be, and it also hastens the decomposition of the organic matter and makes available some of the inert nitrogen. Most all muck lands are benefited by an application of potash, or in other words, most all muck land is deficient in potash. A better form of potash than muriate would be the carbonate as found in wood ashes. Could you secure wood ashes in sufficient quantities to make their application practical? Wood ashes not only contain potash but they also contain lime and a small percent of phosphoric acid, just the three elements that you probably need to make your muck land more fertile. But if you cannot get the wood ashes, then the muriate of potash is the best and cheapest form of potash probably, that you could use. If your soil needs available nitrogen, then the best way to furnish it with phosphoric acid would be to furnish it in the form of bone meal, because bone meal is slightly alkaline in nature and will help to overcome the acidity of this muck land, should it be acid. But if you are sure that you do not need available nitrogen, then it would be a waste of money to buy nitrogen in the form of bone meal and I would resort to acid phosphate to get the phosphoric acid. An application of muriate of potash, acid phosphate and lime would, I am sure, put this muck land in better condition.

I do not know of any variety of potato that is adapted to muck land. The best time to apply the fertilizer is in the fall, that is, the mineral elements, the phosphoric acid and potash. There is no danger of losing these fertilizers by applying in the fall and they become better incorporated with the soil and more available by applying at that time of year than deferring until spring. If I was to use soluble nitrogen, I would wait until spring for its application. The best way to apply this fertilizer is to put it on broadcast and thoroughly work it into the soil. A fertilizer distributor that will sow from 500 to 1,000 pounds at one application is the nicest way to apply it, but it can be applied by hand the same as people used to apply land plaster.

Most all muck land is benefited by an application of stable manure. This may seem strange to many people because muck land is supposed to be rich in nitrogen, but as I have before stated, much of this nitrogen is not available. But the stable manure is beneficial for another reason. This muck land, especially if it is a little sour in nature, contains none of the nitrifying bacteria. It is practically dead soil and what one wants to get incorporated into the soil as much as anything is nitrifying bacteria which will

work upon the organic matter and set free the plant food locked up in this organic matter. Now fresh stable manure is pregnant with nitrifying germs and as soon as you apply this and incorporate it in the soil, you have inoculated the soil with a bacteria which puts life into it, working upon the organic matter and setting free the plant food. This is the explanation why stable manure is so much benefit to a soil containing a large amount of inert organic matter.

COLON C. LILLIE.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

It was my privilege and pleasure to attend a dairy meeting some eight miles out of the city of Cheboygan in Cheboygan county, during the week of the State Fair, going directly from the State Fair to Cheboygan. This was my first visit to Cheboygan county and I was so well pleased with the looks of the country that I must say just a few words to the readers of The Farmer about the impression that I got. It was my good fortune to run up against State Senator Ming and he was kind enough to give me a good trip into the country, taking me out to his farm and visiting several other farms in the immediate vicinity. While the country is comparatively new, I found many well improved farms and comfortable homes, and withal, I found crops that will average as good as in almost any section in Michigan. Some of the land is light, but the most of it is good, fair agricultural land. The frost had done no more damage than in sections of the state much farther south. Some fields of corn had not been injured at all by the frost; others that had not been so well cared for and unfavorably located, were frosted some. I saw some excellent catches of clover and evidence on all hands of a good harvest.

I saw one wonderful sight, to me, and one that I shall never forget, and that was the forty acre apple orchard of Dr. Jareau, of Cheboygan. This apple orchard is situated out about four miles from the city. Twenty acres is devoted to Wealthy apples and twenty acres to Northfields. I never saw such a sight in an orchard before. These trees are seven years old, consequently not very large, but they were loaded to the ground. In fact, thousands of props has been used to prevent the limbs from breaking down and then many of the trees were practically ruined by their load of fruit, the limbs being broken and the crotches split by the extraordinary weight. I was informed that every tree had been thinned early in the season and yet too many apples were left for them to properly bear. I saw evidence of very careful culture, very thoro spraying and the most perfect apples I ever saw in my life. Of course, I have seen Wealthy apple trees and Northfield apple trees that were loaded, in other sections, but I never saw so many of them in one orchard. Row after row and acre after acre, looking almost exactly alike, great large, luscious apples. I was told that the doctor had received \$4,000 for this crop of apples and he did not have to harvest them. All he did was care for the orchard and the buyer did his own picking. My opinion is that he did not make such a very good bargain after all. While \$4,000 for the crop grown on 40 acres is a pretty good sized figure, yet it was indeed a wonderful crop and this orchard is something that Cheboygan and Cheboygan county can well be proud of.

COLON C. LILLIE.

Getting the Value.

Getting the full feeding value of the corn fodder is a problem that is fully solved by the corn husker and shredder. But the cost of the machines has heretofore been an obstacle in the way of the average farmer. The Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., Box 12, Milwaukee, Wis., manufacture a full line of huskers and shredders, including machines of low horse-power requirements and sell them at prices within the reach of individual farmers. An interesting booklet on this subject will be sent free to any of our readers who write for it. Mention this paper.

The Bowsher Feed Grinders Mills, made by The D. N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind., are leaders in their line. One was shipped recently to the Imperial University in Japan. The Bowsher Company write us nearly every state in the Union in which interest is taken in raising or feeding live stock has purchased one or more of Bowsher mills for use at their agricultural colleges. This should help the intending purchaser to determine the kind to buy.

Brings the Game Closer.

The Winchester Telescope sight, a marvel of precision and utility, has just been put on the market by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn. A circular fully describing this wonderful appliance can be had by writing the makers.



Ed Brown was in the office of John Frederick, arranging to renew his fire insurance. Frederick was looking up the descriptions, valuations, etc.

"Let's see," he was saying, "any changes in the property described as follows, to wit?"—and so on? You've been doing some building, haven't you, Ed."

"Yes," Brown answered. "I've built a new barn, and put on some new roofs. I've got this Rex Flintkote Roofing on all my buildings now, including the house. No more shingles or tin or tar and gravel for me."

"Good for you, Ed. Now, this Rex Flintkote Roofing is fire-resisting, isn't it?"

"You bet it is. I made sure on that point. I sent for a free sample of Rex Flintkote Roofing, and tried it with live coals of fire. Then I tried it with water, too,—never feared it. There's no getting-away from dead sure prove-up tests like these."

"You're right, Ed. I have to keep posted about different roofings. Fires nearly always start on the roof. In the cities, where they have strict building laws, people aren't allowed to use shingles and other inflammable materials for roofs. And there's just as much danger from flying sparks around farm buildings. Something might be wrong with the chimney on the house—threshing-machine engines are around shooting up sparks—a dozen-and-one ways a fire might start, if you haven't got a proper roof."

"But—here's what'll tickle you, Ed. I will try to give you a lower rate of insurance, now that you've got Rex Flintkote Roofing on your building."

"Is that so! Well, I'm going to tell every farmer in the country about it, and I guess they'll all be sending to Boston for that book which tells about Rex Flintkote Roofing. If anybody wants to know about it, Mr. Frederick, you tell them to write



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LIVE STOCK

DEVELOPING AND TRAINING DRAFT HORSES.

Feeding the Young Colt.

The feeder is the only man who can tell how much food the colts need for their best growth and development. Never allow them more at one time than they will clean up with a relish. Nothing will make a colt unthrifty faster than allowing stale food to collect in the mangers from one feeding to another. Their digestive organs need rest at times. The colt should never lose its foal flesh, but be kept on the gain from birth to maturity on a ration adapted to the various stages of its growth and development. The stalls should be kept clean and its hoofs watched and kept trimmed, to prevent them from growing in the wrong direction. From the time the colt is weaned until it is fully grown it should have a ration of bone and muscle-forming foods and be given the run of a good pasture at all times when the weather is that to be favorable.

Training the Colts.

I believe that the colt should be trained to do light work during the third year. That makes faster walkers and has a tendency to make them more graceful. Walking is the best gait for a draft horse and everything possible should be done to cultivate a quick and easy gait.

Much judgment and patience are necessary in training colts. One with a nervous temperament should be treated with kindness and not be allowed to become scared or excited. Training is so much

are numerous qualifications, but there is no true way to study the types and classes except by studying them while they are being sold and judge for yourself the kind you are best prepared to grow and develop. Don't attempt to breed and develop all types and classes or you will make a mess of the whole business and have a class of horses that will sell for less than it costs to grow, develop and condition for market.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

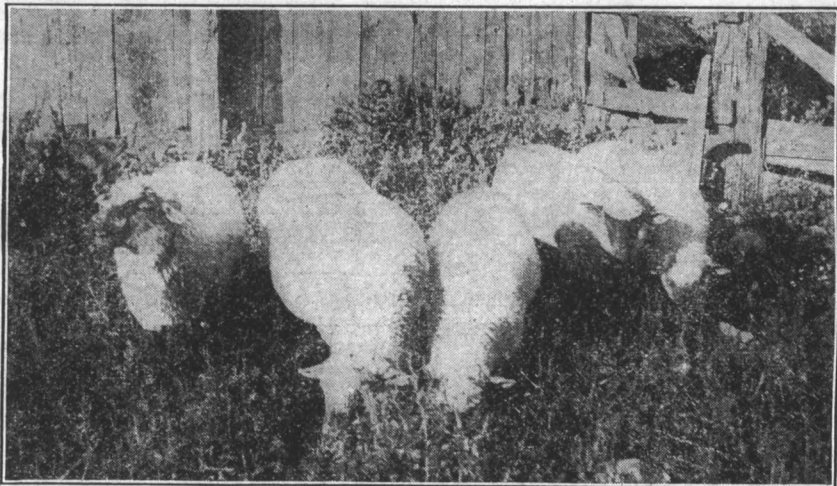
A REMARKABLE SHEEP FAMILY.

I am sending you a picture of a remarkable sheep family, consisting of a Shropshire ewe, with quadruplets, or double twins. These four lambs were dropped on May 5 and on September 6, or four months and one day from birth, weighed 101, 95, 86 and 68 lbs. respectively, or a total of 350 lbs. for the four and an average of 87½ lbs. each. This remarkable family is the property of Mr. Henry Bergin, of Brighton Township, Livingston Co. They were raised in a field beside the Grand River Road adjacent to his barns, and the weights noted above show that they have had "good pasture."

Livingston Co. G. J. MCQUADE.

HANDLING THE NEWLY PURCHASED BOAR.

How the recently purchased boar should be handled is a subject worthy of consideration. He is likely to arrive cramped in a crate too small to allow him any exercise or probably stand up straight. Begin by feeding him lightly of easily digested food, and allow several days to bring him to full feed. Do not put him



A Remarkable Sheep Family of Four Lambs and Their Dam.

a matter of judgment on the part of the man who is handling the colt that it is not my purpose to lay down any definite rule for training colts. It would be well if every breeder would keep the so-called professional horse breakers off from their farms and handle their colts with more kindness and common sense.

Fitting for the Market.

When the horses are to be sold in the horse markets of the country it is essential that they show quality and finish the same as beef cattle. While there is no denying the fact that many horses are injured by overfitting for market, yet so long as the market demands this class of horses the ones that are the most highly conditioned will bring the most money.

In many locations, especially in the eastern states, good markets can be found right at home, but this home market calls for four or five year old teams that have been worked for one or two years and that are not especially fitted for market. This branch of trade I believe is most profitable for many growers, as they may use their teams one or two years and then dispose of them at a good price without going to the expense of conditioning. Location and conditions determine the methods which are the most profitable to follow in each individual case.

The aim of the breeder and grower should be to supply what the market demands. Visit the open markets and study the types of horses that sell for the most money and after deciding what kind sells the best, strive by undaunted perseverance and methodical selection to produce the best horse of that particular class. Correct ideas and breeding for that one special purpose will bring results. A heavy horse with blocky conformation, heavy bone, sound feet and prompt, resolute action is the kind that brings home the money in every horse market. There

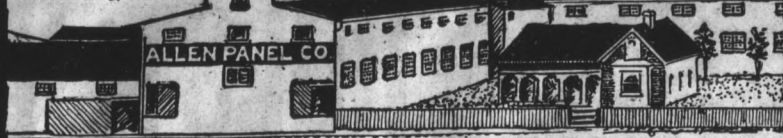
where other hogs will worry or possibly injure him. I have known the want of this very precaution to prove fatal, especially in hot weather. But, of course, it is not so dangerous in cold weather.

A yard of not less than four or five rods square should be provided and enclosed with a tight board fence, if boards are available. However, if boards are not available, he can be placed in a lot away from the other stock for a short time and will be all right. Have a slide hole or gate large enough to admit the largest sow. A shanty-like pen with a floor should be in one corner. It should be about 8 x 8 feet, and at least high enough so that one can enter and clean it out easily. Adjoining this pen should be a feeding floor about ten feet long and wide enough for a large hog to stand upon while at the trough. This yard should be in a dry location, from which the water will run readily. If the yard contains a shade tree, all the better, but if not, some shade should be provided. These things help to keep the boar clean and healthy, and to raise good, strong, healthy pigs we must first have a healthy boar.

Admitting one sow at a time to this yard enables the owner to know just when to expect each sow to farrow, so that he may be prepared for it, and it also insures the farrowing of all sows nearly together, which has many advantages that are self-evident, but one of the greatest is the uniformity in age and size of the herd the following fall. These advantages are not realized if the male is allowed to run with the herd at will.

The boar should have a ration calculated to develop his muscles and vitality, but not fat. A daily ration of green stuff should be fed as long as the season supplies it. Nothing has proved more satisfactory with me than purslane for green food, and it is easily gathered. However, almost any green food that he will eat

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CONGO NEVER LEAK ROOFING

PERHAPS one of the most difficult articles to buy is a ready roofing. There are many grades and kinds. So many claims are made for the different brands that the mind becomes befuddled in its effort to make selection from the merits set forth.

There are good points in most of them.

Congo, however, is the only one with confidence enough to offer with every roll a Surety Bond Guarantee. This is not the ordinary kind of guarantee which means nothing, but one specially issued by the National Surety Company, who assumed the

risk after a thorough investigation. It is real roof insurance.

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Write for free booklets about Dipping-Tanks and Wallows, with directions for using Kreso Dip No. 1 on ALL LIVE STOCK. Full of really valuable information.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,

DETROIT, MICH.

FRESH IMPORTATION ARRIVED SEPT 8, 1909.



BLACK PERCHERONS AND ENGLISH HACKNEYS

These Horses are all Prize-Winners

from the leading shows in Europe; ages from two to four years old; terms to suit the purchaser. Byron is located on the Toledo & Ann Arbor R. R., 44 miles north of Ann Arbor and seven miles south of Durand, immediate connections off the Grand Trunk R. R.

Every horse guaranteed, and all at low prices.

CALKINS & AUGSBURY Props., BYRON, MICH.



PRAIRIE STOCK FARM.

The Leading Horse Importers in the State of Michigan.

We have opened the eyes of all Michigan horsemen by our large exhibit at the State Fair. In the previous issue of the Michigan Farmer they gave the startling news of our wonderful success, not alone over our Michigan exhibitors, but over all exhibitors of the several States that were represented in competition. We won every prize in the stallion and mare classes except the 4th prize in the 2-year-old stallion class. All of our horses are now at our barns ready for sale for less money than a good horse can be bought elsewhere with a guarantee that has stood the test for the past 33 years. Come and be convinced. Terms to suit purchaser. E. METZ Horse Importing Co., Niles, Mich.

When Writing to advertisers mention the Michigan Farmer

is better than none. It must not be forgotten to give him some salt, charcoal and ashes, which will aid in his good health and condition, which are very necessary to the vitality of his progeny. Selection of food and care are more essential than many people are aware of, and these details are necessary to the best success.

Illinois.

R. B. RUSHING.

THE BARTLETT BERKSHIRE SALE.

The sale of Berkshire swine held at Maple Place Farms by C. S. Bartlett, on October 6, was fairly well attended and the day was perfect for such an event. The hogs were sold in an open ring, around which seats had been arranged in the shade of a large tree near the Maple Place hog pastures. In this connection Mr. Bartlett's method of providing for the growing pigs is worthy of special mention, as a factor in his notable success as a breeder of high-class Berkshires. One half of a large field of alfalfa has been subdivided into small pasture lots in which the pigs are placed in lots of even size. They are housed in portable houses placed at the farther end of these pasture lots, and are fed in troughs conveniently placed next the fence at the front end of the lots, making it the work of but a few moments to drive along this fence and feed the entire herd. This method of feeding, combined with the policy of immunizing his pigs to cholera by inoculation, makes the Berkshire business a sure winner for Mr. Bartlett, and enables him to well afford a public offering in the sale ring each year as a means of developing the breed in his section of the state, and as a fitting sequel to a prosperous season in private sales. Twenty head were sold in the ring at this sale at an approximate average of \$30 per head. The crowd was not disposed to pay high prices, \$50 being the top price of the day, but as quite a proportion of the offerings were pigs, grown by the cheap but effective method above noted, the sale was a fairly satisfactory one from Mr. Bartlett's standpoint and at the same time afforded the purchasers an opportunity to get some good foundation stock at bargain prices. At the close of the sale Mr. Bartlett thanked the bidders for their patronage and announced that he would hold another sale at Maple Place farms next year.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Hogs have been averaging well up in weight in the Chicago market recently, but before a great many weeks roll by new corn will be fed freely to the pigs, and then there will be the usual sickness among the pigs, resulting in large shipments of pigs to market, thereby decreasing the average hog weight.

W. L. Butler, a large stock feeder of Illinois, says he never knew so few cattle nearly ready for marketing in Warren county as now, and former feeders are not buying any feeding cattle, as they regard both cattle and feeders as too high for farmers to figure out a fair profit. James Hill, of Iowa, a prominent stockman, says he never saw Dallas county so bare of marketable live stock as now. Similar reports are heard from various feeding sections of the west and east. Cattle feeding the coming winter promises to fall much below recent years.

The movement of western range cattle to market began later this year than usual, and the year's receipts at Chicago are not expected to run over 200,000 head, or about 40 per cent short of the number received last year. The biggest years was 1895, when Chicago received 430,000 head of cattle from the western ranges, but since then the supply has been steadily shrinking owing to the settlement of the range country, involving cutting up the ranges. Rangemen realize fully their advantage at the present time, when fat beefs are so scarce, and they are not marketing many feeder steers, such cattle selling in the Chicago market for \$4@4.60 per 100 lbs., while the best beef steers from the range country have been selling at \$6@7. The top price is the highest paid since 1902.

The sheepmen of Idaho are coming boldly to the front in the sheep breeding industry, and they are far ahead of farmers of the middle west, no expense being spared in securing the very best breeders to be had. There was a time when such states as Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Texas were ahead in the sheep industry, but that era is long passed, and today Idaho takes precedence. Twenty years ago Idaho was in the habit of sending to market an extremely inferior grade of sheep, mainly western range wethers that were tough and unsavory, but at the present time the best lambs come from that state. One of the large Idaho range sheep companies is the owner of the largest and best flock of Hampshire Down sheep to be found in the United States. This company has imported this year from England about 400 head of pure bred registered breeders, some of which cost \$100 each, and in addition registered sheep have been imported at great cost from Canada. A ram in the breeding flock beat the exhibit of the king of England at the Smithfield show in that country, and a ram is owned which carried off the sweepstakes championship at the St. Louis Fair over all breeds exhibited there.

GREAT HOLSTEIN SALE

Oct. 20 & 21

State Fair Grounds, DETROIT, MICH.

150-Head-150

CATALOGS NOW READY.

The Mich. Breeders' Consignment Sales Co. are:

I. M. Shoreman....Fowlerville, Mich.
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DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Renowned for nearly 50 years as the best. Over 200 Percherons imported the last year. Importation arrived August 1st is the best we have ever made. If you want the best horses, horses with bone, quality, size, action, and best breeding, stallions or mares; if you want fair and liberal treatment; if you want lowest prices consistent with good merchandise, visit Oaklawn. Catalog shows the place and the horses.
W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.

PERCHERON STALLIONS. One and one 2 years, record, ed. Shorthorn cattle, both sexes, reasonable prices. T. M. Southworth & Son, R. 13, Allen, Mich.

Pure Blood Angora Goats for Sale bucks or does. T. E. Streeter, Br., Allegan, 120 Marshall St., Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Herd headed by **UNDULATA BLACKBIRD** ITC 83836, one of the best sons of **PRINCE ITO 50006**, and Grand Champion Bull at the Detroit and Grand Rapids Fairs of 1907, 1908 and 1909. Herd consists of **Ericas**, **Blackbirds**, **Prides**, etc.
WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

AYRSHIRES—A Dairy Breed of much merit. Young stock for sale—also Berk. shire Pigs, and ten varieties highbred Cockerels. Eggs in season. Mich. School for the Deaf, Flint.

Holstein Bulls

Herd headed by Pontiac Atlas 2d, No. 36420, G. son of Hengerveld De Kol a few fine young fellows from
\$50 Up.

\$25 & \$30 each.

We believe there's no better stock in Michigan. It will pay you to come 50 miles to see this stock, and the best dairy stable in the state.

LONG BEACH FARM, Augusta, Mich.

On Shore of Gull Lake. Bell Phone Richland Exchange.

HEREFORDS:—Both sexes and all ages for sale. Also Poland-China hogs. **R. E. ALLEN, Paw Paw, Mich.**

Hereford Bulls 8 to 12 months old, best of blood, individually right. Write, or come and see. **E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS—1 2-year-old Double G. son of Dekoll 2d, Butterboy 3d. 1 2-year-old grandson of Alta, Posch 27.2 lbs. butter, and of Sade Vale Concordia 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days. 1 yearling with a 20-lb 3-year-old dam and six 26.5-lb. grand dams 8 of the best bull calves I ever offered for sale. I have cows, too, but want to sell every bull by Oct. 15th. Buy your bull early, don't wait but write at once. **L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio.**

HOLSTEINS—Registered bull calves for sale. A few extra good ones at \$75 each. **I. M. SHORMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.**

TOP NOTCH HOLSTEINS.

Top Notch registered young Holstein Bulls combining in themselves the blood of cows which now hold and have in the past held World's Records for milk and butter-fat at fair prices.
McPHERSON FARMS CO., Howell, Mich.

BOARDMAN STOCK FARM, Holstein Cattle.

JACKSON, MICH.
Has more imported Holstein-Friesian Cows than any farm in the Middle West. Registered BULL CALVES of the most fashionable breeding. 30 fine, registered, Duroc Jersey sows due to farrow soon.



JERSEY BULL CALF born Mar. 13, '09. 2nd calf of a heifer that gave 8224 lbs. of milk in 1 year; first calf as 2-year-old, fine individual. **THE MURRAY-WATERMAN CO., R. 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

Northern Grown Jerseys.

ROYCROFT FARM, Sidaaw, Mich.

LILLIE FARMSTEAD JERSEYS
We have some splendid young bulls for sale. Some of them are old enough for service. They are from cows with records of 300 to 425 pounds of butter last year. Write for description and prices.
COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

MARSTON FARM—JERSEY CATTLE.
T. F. MARSTON, Bay City, Michigan.

RED POLLED BULLS.

I have four bulls from one to three months old that I will sell for \$20 to \$30, according to age, as I will have 'no milk to feed them in two weeks. Also older bulls and young cows for sale. **EZRA BRACKETT, Monterey Stock Farm, Allegan, Mich.**

DAIRYBRED Shorthorn Bull Calves For Sale. Also a few heifers, good notes as good as cash. (Citizens Telephone). **J. B. HUMMEL, Mason, Mich.**

Shorthorns for Sale

My herd of Imported and pure Scotch Shorthorns, 2 bulls, 9 cows, 4 heifers, and 8 calves, at a great bargain for the lot.

Shinevale Farm, Port Austin, Mich.

SHEEP.

COTTSWOLD, Hampshire, and Southdown Rams for sale from Grand Champion and Sweepstakes Flock, 1909, at Kalamazoo, Detroit, New York, Vermont, New Jersey. The Clover Blossom Farm, Port Austin, Mich.

3 to 5,000 Breeding Ewes

the heavy shearing kind. I will contract to buy the wool from those ewes at 30c per lb. and will shear about one-half asking price. Yearlings to 4's and assorted in car lots of even sizes and kinds. 50 cents per head advance on all unsold after two weeks when they will be bred.
GEO. M. WILBUR, Marysville, Ohio.

HAMPSHIRE—A few good yearling Rams and Ram Lambs. **E. A. HARDY, Dorr, Mich.**

HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS AND YEARLINGS. All registered. Several extra good. **C. D. WOODBURY, Lansing, Michigan.**

PRAIRIE CASTLE HAMPSHIRE Both sex. **H. L. ANDREWS, Mendon, Mich.**

NATIONAL DELAINE RAMS FOR SALE. All stock registered. **F. L. BROKAW, Eagle, Mich.**

HEAD YOUR FLOCK WITH PARSONS OXFORDDOWNS

the popular big, dark faced sheep, with long, heavy wool. My rams are graded according to their form, size, wool, etc. I do not offer a sheep that should not be of satisfactory service to you. Ram lambs, weight 70 to 125 lbs. Grade X \$15; grade XX \$20; grade XXX \$25. Hays ram one to five years, weight 150 to 250 lbs. Grade X \$15; XX \$20; XXX \$25. Can also supply you with registered hornless Delaines, Blacktops and Cotswold rams. Don't delay, order now and I will pay the express charges.

ROMEYN C. PARSONS, Michigan's largest breeder of good sheep—over twenty years in the business. Address **Grand Ledge, Michigan.**

OXFORD RAMS & EWES bred by, and ewes prize-winning rams, for sale. Address either B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich., or Geo. L. Spillane, Flint, Mich.

OXFORD DOWN RAMS AND EWES. **I. R. WATERBURY, Highland, Mich.**

OXFORD DOWNS A few good field rams for sale. **H. J. De GARMO, R. No. 1, Clyde, Mich.**

20 HEAD year old Reg. Oxford Rams; 35 Breeding Ewes, took Champion Cup Detroit Fair. Prices reasonable. **J. J. England & Son, Caro, Mich.**

OXFORDS A few choice, heavy woolled, registered rams for sale at reasonable prices. **C. B. ASHLEY, Oak Shade Farm, Sand Lake, Mich.**

DELAINE RAMS—Large, heavy fleeced Delaine and American Merino Rams. Also 20 good ewes. **S. J. COWAN, Rockford, Mich.**

Rockland Farm Delaines—A few choice rams for the 1909 year. Prices right. **D. E. TURNER & SONS, Mosherville, Mich.**

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BLACK TOP DELAINE MERINO RAMS. All stock registered. **G. A. VINCENT, Rt. 2, Vernon, Michigan, Union phone, Durand exg.**

FOR SALE—Dorset and Cheviot Rams; good ones. **GEO. C. WOODMAN, Bennington, Mich.**

Registered Rambouillet Rams for Sale. **WILLARD HALL, R. 1, Martin, Mich.**

REGISTERED Delaine Merino Rams—Descended from Standard Model and A. T. Gamber's Ring-leader. **C. M. MANN, Rockford, Michigan.**

LORIMER KIPP, Breeder of registered Delaine sheep. High-class Rams for sale, shipped on approval. **Rockford, Kent Co., Mich.**

HIGH-CLASS Merinos & Delaines; ewes shear up to 24 lbs., rams to 30 lbs., large size, well covered. **S. H. SANDERS, Ashtabula, Ohio.**

REG. RAMBOUILLETS—64 rams, 200 ewes and lambs. Flock founded 1892, with 40 select ewes. All rams used imported or from imp. sires and dams. **J. Q. A. COOK, Morris, Mich.**

REGISTERED Von Homeyer Rambouillet Rams at Farmer's Prices. **Thos. Wyckoff, Rambouillet, U.S.A., Orchard Lake, Mich.**

Log Cabin Farm has choice registered Rambouillet Sheep of both sex for sale at farmers' prices. Citizens Phone Augusta. **Chas. F. Koster, Augusta, Mich.**

Choice Shropshire Rams for Sale. **MAPLE LAWN FARM, A. E. BACON & SON, Prop's Sheridan, R. 10, Mich.**

KOPE-KON FARM, Kinderhook, Mich., offers yearling ewes and bucks at prices you can afford to pay.

SUNNYSIDE SHROPSHIRE. A choice lot of registered rams. Also ewes bred to my imp. stock ram "The Dream." **H. C. Cramton, Metamora, Mich.**

SHROPSHIRE RAMS, Ewes and Lambs at horses cheap. I am closing out all my stock. **J. W. SLATER, Traverse City, Mich.**

SHROPSHIRE Rams. Also O. I. C. swine, spring farrowing, either sex, not akin, and imp. stock ram for sale. **E. E. Beach & Son, R. 3, Brighton, Mich.**

Shropshire Rams—Good ones from Imported and Canadian stock. Also eight ewes. **Willis S. Meade, R. No. 3, Holly, Mich.**

Imported Shropshire ram 3 years old, bred by Bradburne, of Eng., cheap. Also yearling rams. **W. E. Morrish, Flushing, Mich.**

Shropshires **ERDENHEIM FARM** will make low prices on good Shropshire yearling Rams. Must be closed out. **ROBERT GROVES, R. D. No. 3, Pontiac, Mich.**

SHROPSHIRE HALL STOCK FARM.

Will make special prices for thirty days, on ewes from 1 to 3 years old, all bred to Imported Cooper, and Mansell rams to lamb in March and April, also on very choice ewe lambs, this is to make room for an importation that is going to arrive this spring.
L. S. DUNHAM & SONS, Concord, Michigan.

Shropshire Yearling RAMS and Ram Lambs of best wool mutton type. **George P. Andrews, Dansville, Ingham Co., Mich.**

SHROPSHIREs, all ages, both sexes, extra quality and breeding in lots to suit. Also a few large, robust Rambouillet and Delaine rams. Will be priced so as to move them quickly. Correspondence and inspection invited. **C. LEMEN, Hamburg, Mich.**

HOGS.

BERKSHIRES

A few bred sows left yet, but no boars. Spring pigs of best families. **Guernsey Cattle, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks and M. B. Turkeys.** **HUPP FARM, Birmingham, Mich., G. C. HUPP, Mgr.**

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Have a fine lot of spring pigs, both sexes. The type for profitable pork production. Vigorous and strong and of best blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. A. BYWATER, Memphis, Mich.

BERKSHIRES Young stock from champion State fair prize-winners, at moderate prices. **M. D. & G. B. Johnson, R. No. 6, Plymouth, Mich.**

BERKSHIRES of the most fashionable type and strains. **C. S. BARTLETT, Pontiac, Mich.**

NORTHERN GROWN BERKSHIRES. **ROYCROFT FARM, Sidaaw, Mich.**

Improved Chesters. Choice pigs of March and April farrow, either sex. Also Holstein Cattle, a few cows and young bulls for sale. **W. O. WILSON, Okemos, Mich. Both Phones**

DAMS BROS. Improved Chester Whites, Litchfield, Mich., won 125 premiums in '08. Booking orders for bred sows; boars ready for service. Buff Rock, W. Orpington, W. Leghorn cock's. Shorthorn bulls ready for service.

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. A fine lot of spring pigs, either sex, farrowed in March and April. Price \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.**

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, Shepherd Dogs. B. for 15. **J. H. BANGHART, Lansing, Mich.**

DUROC JERSEYS **CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.**

DUROC Jersey of size and quality. 40 Boars ready for service. 50 sows at Farmers Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed. **J. C. Barney, Coldwater, Mich**

O. I. C. SWINE. My herd is headed by Jackson Chief, the world's Champion and Grand Champion, the greatest O. I. C. boar in the world. He is also grandson of Tutey, the world's Champion sow. Pigs by him at live live price.
A. J. GORDEN, R. No. 2, Dorr, Mich.

FOR O. I. C. boars and sows, bred for spring farrow write John Berner & Son, Grand Ledge, Michigan.

FOR SALE—O. I. C.'s—2 extra good boars. Some choice pigs. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, April hatch, standard bred, at prices that will move them. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. R. Inskeep, Holly, Mich.**

Nov. 13 I will Public Sale 75 Poland-Chinas including imp. Spill and Mespha, the Grand Champs. at State Fair. Write for catalog. Have a few boars left at farmers' prices. **WM. WAFFLE, Coldwater, Mich.**

POLAND-CHINA BOARS—Big, western type, big litters, \$10 up. Shropshire Bucks, lambs \$10; yearlings \$15. **J. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.**

POLAND-CHINAS—Perfection strain. Choice young boars ready for use. Also sows. **E. D. Bishop, R. 38, Lake Odessa, Mich.**

O. I. C. Tracing to World's Fair Grand Champion. All ages. Write your wants. **Glenwood Stock Farm, Zeeland, Mich., R. 6, Phone 94.**

POLAND-CHINAS. Long bodied, strong boned, spring pigs, both sex, at low prices. Send for snap-shot photo. **Robert Neve, Pierson, Mich.**

Poland-Chinas. Nothing but spring order now. **WOOD & SONS Saline, Mich.**

P. C. BOAR of great quality and of the best breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. **R. W. MILLS, Saline, Mich.**

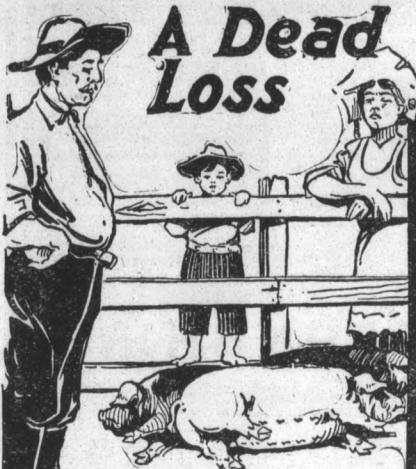
POLAND-CHINAS—Choice young boars ready for use; bred right. Also young sows bred; right prices. Write today. **L. W. Barnes & Son, Byron, (Shiawassee Co.) Mich.**

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—Young boars ready for service, \$18. Young sows bred to farrow next spring \$25. Fall pigs either sex \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you want the most economical feeders possible, breed your sows to a Yorkshire boar. Yorkshires are sure to be the most popular breed of the future.
COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

Feeding Farm Hands.

Every farmer's wife knows what tremendous appetites farm hands usually have; but while they eat well they work well, too.

Here's a good suggestion about feeding farm hands. Give them plenty of Quaker Oats. A big dish of Quaker Oats porridge with sugar and cream or milk is the greatest breakfast in the world for a man who needs vigor and strength for a long day's work. The man that eats Quaker Oats plentifully and often is the man who does good work without excessive fatigue. There is a sustaining quality in Quaker Oats not found in other foods, and for economy it is at the head of the list. Besides the regular size packages Quaker Oats is packed in large size family packages, with and without china.



Don't wait until disease has robbed you of a good many dollars worth of live stock. Get some

Hygeno A
Disinfectant

and disinfectant which positively prevents diseases getting a foothold. Instead of suffering loss you'll make more money. It is a germicide and parasiticide, that makes such healthy conditions thrive much better. Helps them to grow into money faster. Rids them of all insect pests. All dealers, if not at yours, send to us. Our New Book free.

THE HYGENO DISINFECTANT CO.
152 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



No promise of result impossible to perform or false testimonials to mislead you. You cannot mistake the certainty of its unfailing and unequalled power or the security of our guarantee.

924 Farragut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
I used bottle of "Save-the-horse," which I got through Mark Cross Co., New York, and our horse that was lame for a year with spavins is now sound. Kindly send two bottles by express C. O. D., soon as you can. Very respectfully, JOHN CLANCY, ALLY-HILL CO., Bonds and Insurance.

175 So. 12th Street, Tacoma, Wash., June 24th, 1909.
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:—I used your "Save-the-horse" on my horse, a valuable driving animal, for a spavin of two years' standing, and the horse now shows no signs of lameness and is perfectly sound even with hard work on paved streets. It is surely a great remedy and did great work for me. Very truly yours, FRANK ALLYN, Jr.

\$5.00 a bottle with signed guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers. Permanently cures Spavins, Thoroughpins, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windgall, Shoe Bole, Inflamed Tendons, and all lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express Paid.

Troy Chemical Co., 20 Commercial Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curls, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain. Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR. (mankind \$1.00 bottle). For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicose, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free.

W. F. YOUNG, R. U. F., 205 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Death to Heaves Guaranteed
Or Money Refunded.

NEWTON'S
Heave, Cough and Distemper Cure.
\$1.00 per can at dealers, or express paid. 18 years' sale. Send for booklet, Horse Troubles.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Death to the Stomach
Worms Guaranteed.

We will send you 100 lbs. of DR. HOLLAND'S MEDICATED STOCK SALT on 60 days' trial, freight prepaid. If you derive no benefit, it costs you nothing; if you do it costs you \$5.00. Give us your order at once.

THE HOLLAND STOCK REMEDY COMPANY, Wellington, Ohio.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION.—III.

Meat inspection by the Bureau of Animal Industry does not stop after the killing of the animal; be it steer, sheep, goat or hog, for in the vast business of curing, canning, pickling, etc., the government holds strict supervision. The inspectors assure themselves that the meats have not been spoiled or become unclean since the slaughter inspection. Such as have undergone changes that make them unfit for food are rejected and destroyed. Further, the inspectors see that no drugs, chemicals, or forbidden coloring matters are used. With microscope and reagents the experts of the government bring to the aid of the inspection service the best efforts of modern bacteriological and chemical science.

"It is one thing," states Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, "to know that your package contains good meat; it is another to know that you buy what you think you buy." And so, the government takes a final step and insists that the package be properly and honestly labeled. If a can is labeled "potted ham" or "potted tongue" it must contain only ham or tongue, as the case may be. Shoulders used to be labeled "picnic hams," or "California hams." They must now appear as "picnic shoulders" or "California shoulders." So it is with hams. If they are prepared after the manner of those produced at Westphalia, Germany, or York, England, they can not be labeled "Westphalia" or "York" ham, but "Westphalia Style" or "York Style." "Country sausage" is no longer made in Chicago or Kansas City or any of the other large packing centers. Unless it is absolutely made in the country, this product must bear the legend "Country Style" sausage.

The charges of collusion made by former meat inspector Harms showed in their very face that there was not a foundation for truth. The Department places every obstacle in the way of collusion between inspector and owner by frequent changes at the larger stations of employees from house to house, and by changes, less frequent, of employees from station to station. It is working constantly, also, to secure uniformity in the inspection at all stations. Again, practically all the operations of slaughtering and preparing meats are open to the world, and are indeed, in the larger cities, one of the "show places."

Of course, meat inspectors, like any other class of employees, are not infallible and can make mistakes. During the past three years the Bureau of Animal Industry has found it necessary, for the good of the service, to discharge over 100 men for incompetency and for other causes. It has also been found necessary to discipline many more men for less serious faults, and it is not unreasonable to expect that some of these men will have charges against the services from which they have been summarily expelled because of unworthiness. Inspector Harms, states the special committee recently appointed by Secretary Wilson to investigate the startling charges preferred by the former, is a thoroughly discredited man, and his statements simply represent the spite of a dissatisfied, disgruntled employee, irresponsible and unanswerable to no one, upon a service which is honestly conducted and which means so much to the American consumer of meat food products, and to the cattle, sheep and hog raisers of the country, who are bound to suffer from any attack, no matter how uncalled for, which may be made upon the service.

Inspection Keeps Pace with Industry.

The great meat-packing establishments have been held up to the world as examples of the highest development of a specialized industry. They are the result of an evolution of years of gradual improvement. The federal meat-inspection service, in spite of its organization into a great business almost immediately following the passage of the law, today stands side by side with, and is as modern and up-to-date as the finely organized business that it supervises. The Bureau of Animal Industry furnishes a sufficient number of inspectors for the work, and they will work as fast as the improved appliances of the establishment permit or its needs demand. The government will not require the proprietor to stop his work to send for the inspector or to wait for him to retire and make an elaborate report, a procedure common in the inspection systems of foreign countries. Secretary Wilson believes that the American meat inspection is probably the model for the world. Its employees are capable and expert veterinarians, bacteriologists and chemists, and the regulations and organization are so stringent

and the transfer of inspectors and inspection of inspectors so frequent, that collusion or dishonesty is practically impossible. The consumer of meats which bear the stamp "U. S. Inspected and Passed" may have the very comfortable assurance that he is buying and eating products from healthy animals, prepared under clean and sanitary conditions.

Washington, D. C. G. E. M.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The eastern shipping demand for hogs in the Chicago market has dwindled to the smallest possible proportions recently, and this removes outside competition such as usually exists and enables the Chicago packers to hold prices down for the general run of hogs. It is an extremely unfortunate fact that at a time of undoubted scarcity of hogs nearing their maturity so many stockmen throughout western feeding sections should insist upon marketing immature swine and pigs in order to avoid feed bills, but thousands of farmers have arrived at the conclusion that the maturing crop of corn is going to sell at such high prices that they will be ahead in the game by letting their young hogs go at once and thereby save their corn for marketing later on. The result is seen in the uncomfortably large proportion of light mixed droves of hogs seen every week in the Chicago stock yards, where the average weight of hogs marketed has undergone a marked falling off of late. This state of things tends to increase the premium paid for matured consignments of good weights, while there is a very slow trade in the liberal percentage of common light hogs embraced in the daily offerings. Underweight pigs are badly neglected by buyers of all classes and have suffered the biggest kind of a break in prices, selling frequently 70c to \$1 per 100 lbs. lower than a few weeks ago.

In the aggregate fair numbers of range feeding lambs have been shipped into Michigan feeding districts this season, as well as into Ohio. The big feeders are curtailing their operations a good deal, especially in Colorado, and the small feeders are coming to the front. Unquestionably, many more lambs would be fattened for the market the coming winter if the supply was more generous, but range sheepmen are to a great extent abandoning marketing thin flocks on the feeder order and are fattening the flocks themselves. The sheep breeding proposition is appealing more to farmers in some places than heretofore, and there is a ready outlet in Chicago and other western markets for all the good breeding ewes that are offered for sale. Range yearling breeding ewes are the best and hardest to sell much the highest, recent sales having been made at \$6@6.50 per 100 lbs. It pays to secure the best available breeding material, rams included, and to take the best care of flocks.

With stockmen everywhere the price which the new corn crop will bring in the markets of the country is an all important question, and with many a farmer the expectation of high-priced corn will tell strongly in making up his mind regarding feeding cattle, hogs or sheep the coming winter season. To a majority of authorities, probably, the indications strongly favor another crop year of high prices for corn, and clearly this will tend to curtail stock feeding operations in many sections where cheap feed would greatly stimulate feeding. While a good crop of corn will be raised this year, the yield is not expected to be excessive, and it is an important factor in fixing values that the new crop will come on the market with no heavy supply carried over from the last crop, altho considerable old corn remains in various localities, and many holders regard this an opportune time for selling. Corn is selling well below the unusually high prices of a year ago, but it is still very high compared with most former years, with recent sales in the Chicago market around 62 cents a bushel for delivery next May.

Conditions this season have been more favorable for stock feeders than a year ago, as pasturing has been unusually good, whereas last year farmers had to begin feeding corn to stock by the first of September. As regards holding grain for high prices, it is noticed that farmers are disposed to hold not only corn, but also wheat and oats, and as a rule they are in strong enough financial position to be able to take an independent stand.

Scales on the Farm.

The farmer receives no return from his labor or investment until his products are marketed, and in order to market any product to the best advantage it is first necessary to determine exactly how much he has to dispose of. One of the most important and best pieces of machinery needed on every farm is a scale. Without the proper means at hand losses are often hard to determine. With a reliable scale the feeding value of various stock foods or grains can readily be determined, making it possible to fatten stock to the highest degree at the least expense. It costs just as much to install a cheap scale as a good one. They both require lumber, a pit, and labor. The manufacturer of a good scale takes pains to make every part of that scale a credit to his reputation. The manufacturer furnishes the scale only; the purchaser must dig the pit, supply the lumber and labor to install it. It is therefore desirable to purchase a high grade scale as they are more easily put together and more certain of giving accurate weight. It follows from the above that it is not wise for any farmer to buy cheap scales as results are uncertain. We would recommend that pit scales be used wherever possible in preference to pitless scales. The additional protection from errors and inaccuracies is well worth the difference in cost. Fairbanks Scales have been manufactured for over eighty years, they are advertised in this issue, and the manufacturers will send literature to interested parties.

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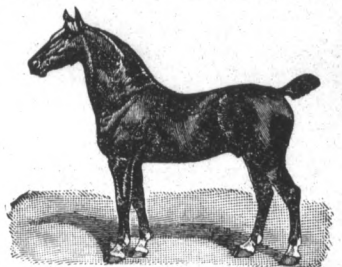
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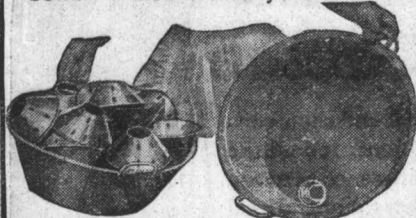
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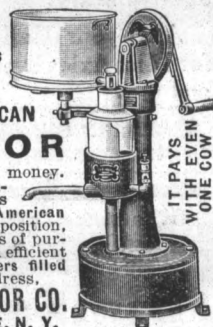
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THE DAIRY

OATS FOR COW FEED.

Would like to ask thru the columns of your paper the value of oats as a cow feed, feeding for milk only. Could I sell them for 40c per bu. and buy a better feed for less?

Kent Co.

G. W.

I think you can afford to sell oats for 40c per bushel and buy cottonseed meal, oil meal, or gluten feed to feed the cows. You have got to grind the oats anyway and that will cost you 10c per hundred and, unless you have a mill on your own farm, you have got to haul them to town, consequently, you might just as well haul the oats to town and haul the feed back which is already ground. And oats are not rich enough in protein to properly balance a ration of corn silage and clover hay, while you can do so nicely with cotton seed meal, oil meal or gluten feed. These feeds are all rich in protein. Oats contain only about 9 per cent of protein while cottonseed meal contains 36 per cent or over, oil meal about 30 per cent and gluten feed about the same. Hence, any one of these three foods would be worth much more than oats to balance up your home-grown ration of corn silage and clover hay. But oats are a splendid cow feed. They are a splendid feed for any animal. There is a certain vigor in oats that you won't get out of the other feeds. Experiments tend to show that you can add about 10 per cent to the feeding value of oats over and above what their analysis would show. They are invigorating. They are a splendid natural food, and yet at 40c a bushel I do not believe we can afford to feed them to the dairy cow.

FROSTED CORN SILAGE.

I would like to ask a question in regard to the silo. My corn was frozen before it had matured. I cut it and put it in the silo. Now there is a lot of juice coming out the doors. Is that all right and will the ensilage be good?

Mecosta Co.

D. M.

The fact that so much of the corn juice ran out thru the doors of the silo showed that the corn was pretty green when put in, but of course, being frost bitten, that was the only thing to do. The corn was probably too green for the very best kind of silage but it could be saved at that time in no other way as well as to put it into the silo. It will probably make what we call sour silage; not quite so good as that from mature corn but very good cow feed indeed. You cannot help this corn juice from running out. There is always more or less of it when the corn is put in a little green. The only thing to do is to let it alone. Feed it to the cows but do not overfeed, and feed dry forage and grain in connection with it and you will get satisfactory results.

CASH OR MARKET CROPS FOR THE DAIRY FARM.

A well managed dairy farm possesses all of the advantages of both specialized and diversified farming, yet it combines none of the disadvantages of either. The dairy farmer may specialize on some one branch of the business and devote his time to the one special line of production and by following a rational system of crop growing in raising food for his animals, diversify his farming so that if one crop fails his profits for the year will not be materially affected.

On the other hand, he may make a specialty of some cash or market crop that he can raise in his regular rotation or on some part of his farm, and make his dairy subservient to this one particular cash or market crop. To speak more plainly he may depend upon his dairy to maintain the fertility of the soil so that he may grow this special crop without depending upon commercial fertilizers or chemical plant foods to furnish it with plant food.

With western grain foods and commercial by-products selling for \$30 a ton and upward, the direct profits from a well managed dairy are comparatively small and unless judicious use is made of the fertility that is brot onto the farm thru the purchase of these grain foods, very few dairymen are able to show substantial profits at the end of the year's business.

In the selection of a cash or market crop that is to be grown on a dairy farm there are numerous points to be considered, among which I would especially mention adaptability of the crop to the soil, climate, etc., the kind of tools and machinery required to grow and harvest the crop, the amount of labor and care required to grow the crop, the

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I have satisfied and saved money for thousands of purchasers and know that I can satisfy and save you from \$25 to \$100 on the price of your engine.

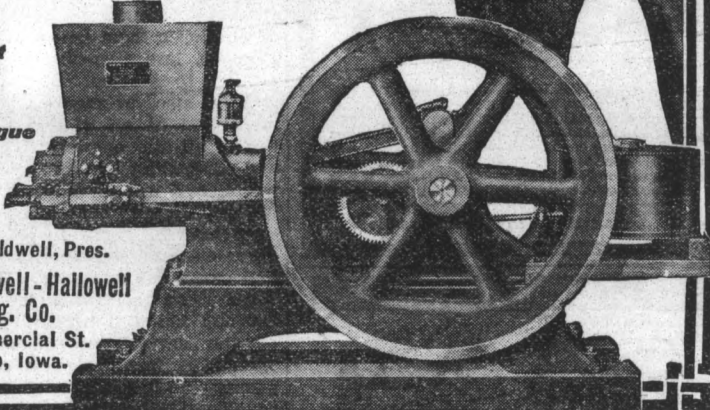
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The secret of the durability of Dickelman Extra lies in the wonderful system of galvanizing—and the high quality of the materials used. The metal sheet we use for a base is made by a special process which leaves it tough—yet pliable and open-grained. So the galvanizing material fills up the "pores"—and actually becomes a part of the finished sheet. This prevents it from cracking—scaling—wearing or rusting off.



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UNICORN DAIRY RATION

a test and find it to be a superior feed for making milk. Send for booklet and prices to
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amount of fertility required to produce the crop and the proximity of desirable markets.

On the majority of dairy farms the potato crop will be found a very profitable cash or market crop when it is given a place in the regular rotations that are practiced in growing food to supply the dairy herd. Potatoes can be raised with the same help required to conduct the dairy, the same horse power and very little additional machinery is required to handle the crop, thus reducing the cost of production to the lowest possible notch.

When we give the potato crop a regular place in our rotation of crops we apply a light dressing of from ten to twelve loads of farm yard manure to the acre our clover and mixed sod ground and plow under early in the spring and work the field thoroughly until time to plant the crop. The following year the field is planted to ensilage corn, the next year sowed to oats, or better still if the ensilage corn can be harvested in time the field is sowed to wheat and seeded with clover or timothy and clover mixed according to the length of rotation we are practicing on that particular field. On some soils it will be judicious to use a limited amount of fertilizer rich in potash and phosphoric acid for the potato crop, but on most farms where the manure is carefully saved and applied there will be little need of the soil requiring fertilizer to produce good crops.

The Wheat Crop for Seeding.

The wheat crop is a cash crop that we have found very satisfactory when it is given a place in the regular rotation and many of the best farmers have found it better to seed after than the oat crop, when seeding the field to clover. The wheat straw can be utilized to very profitable advantage and the amount of manure will be greatly increased when the cattle are bedded with straw. When considerable purchased grain is being fed to the cattle this crop may be profitably substituted for the oat crop in the rotations and the length of the rotation and much spring labor will be saved by seeding with wheat in the fall after the ensilage corn has been removed from the field.

Commercial Bean Growing.

The old saying that a field was too poor to grow a good crop of white beans has caused many farmers to become discouraged with growing this crop. They have planted beans on some poor field and failed. It is a mistake for anyone to imagine that any soil will grow a crop of any kind successfully unless it is in a good state of productiveness.

Beans, when rightly managed and given a place in the regular crop rotation, are one of the most profitable crops that we can grow on our dairy farms. Until recently the commercial bean growing sections have been confined largely to the states of New York and Michigan, but other sections are fast going into the business. Beans are not a hard crop on the soil and when they are grown in the regular rotation with clover, corn and wheat they make an ideal crop for the market. And the rotation is an ideal one both for profit and fertility. When a field of beans has been well cultivated and the crop harvested the soil will be in an ideal condition to sow to wheat and seed with clover, without being plowed.

In order to be successful with beans we should have a field that is well drained and capable of producing a good crop of wheat. If the field is lacking in fertility it will be an excellent plan to go over it with about eight large loads of manure to the acre applied with a spreader. This makes the best bean fertilizer that can be used, both from a point of economy and results. The seed bed should be prepared about a month before planting time so that the weed seeds in the soil may have time to germinate and be killed when the field is being fitted for planting the crop. This also assists in conserving large amounts of moisture.

When a field has been fitted in this manner and the growth of the weeds checked a good seed bed is insured and it will be easier to work the field during the whole season. A weeder is an excellent tool to go over the field with when the beans are coming up and will allow them to come thru the crust and make a more even stand, thus the cultivators may be started earlier. Beans should never be worked when wet. Cultivation should commence as soon as consistent after rains and be continued until the pods are set.

In this latitude we find that better results come by delaying planting until about the first week in June. When planted earlier there is danger of them becoming infested with weevils and maggots. The work of harvesting is simple

when a bean harvester is used. Some object to this machine for the same reason that they object to all other labor-saving machinery, but if the conditions are right and the machine is rightly handled and properly adjusted the waste is less than when handled in the old-fashioned manner.

When the machine is handled right and the weather is favorable the beans will do to haul to the barns after two days. When allowed to remain on the ground they should be turned frequently to prevent coloring when stored away in the mow.

In placing in the mow do not pack down firm and solid but leave loose so that the air may circulate thru them freely. When threshing time comes employ no machine except a bean thresher, a common separator will crack a large proportion of the beans and spoil them for market purposes. Beans are commonly planted in rows about thirty inches apart and at the rate of about one-half bushel to the acre. A bean drill is the best to use and it should be set so that the beans will be dropped about two inches apart in the row. The best bean growers raise about 25 bushels of beans to the acre as an average crop.

Canning Factory Products.

In numerous localities dairy farmers are growing green truck for the various canning factories. This line of cropping, while very profitable some seasons, is not as suitable for the rotation purposes on a dairy farm as many other lines of cropping, altho such crops as peas and sweet corn leave much of their bulk on the farm and it usually comes at a time when the dairy cattle can consume it at a profit. The same may be said of pumpkins, beets and root crops that are grown for the canning factories. What are not sold to the factory are good food for the dairy herd.

Commercial Apple Growing.

Commercial apple growing is a line of fruit growing business that will be found adapted to most dairying sections. The work of pruning and cultivating comes at times when the ordinary farm work is not pressing. The larger portion of the fall work is completed by the time the apples are ripe and the entire machinery and horse power required amounts to a very small item compared with the large profits from a well managed orchard. The spraying comes at times when the ordinary dairy farmer is busy, but the work is quickly completed and will pay the largest returns of any work that can be done at that time of the year. Small fruit growing and dairy farming will not mix well. But a good apple orchard will produce a fair profit almost every year.

There are a few other crops that may be adapted to certain conditions and soils, but for the dairy farmer who is feeding considerable grain and by-product foods in connection with home-grown foods, I believe that the crops that I have mentioned will be found well adapted to the climate, soil and conditions of the important dairying sections of the country.

When we grow a market or cash crop it is essential that we find some crop that will not conflict with our dairy work, or the loss from neglecting the dairy work will more than offset the money made from the sale of the market crop.

The first essential of any business, whether farming or manufacturing, is system. The second essential of success in farming is fertility; clover, manures, rotation and chemicals, together with the mechanical action of the soil constituents is fertility and fertility means growth. A systematic rotation of crops where there is plenty of fertility means success and the most logical way to supply this fertility is feeding live stock. We must follow some line of stock feeding if we make a success of farming or else mortgage our crops to the fertilizer agent.

If our live stock feeding does not bring as large profits as we desire we must look upon the increased fertility as bank deposits and draw upon it with a cash crop to meet our present needs.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

MORE TROUBLE WITH WATER RISING ON MILK.

I have been troubled in the same manner as S. R. McGuire as to water rising on the milk. I lay it to the intense heat as I never have trouble during the cooler weather of the year, or often when it is necessary to have a fire in the house during the day it so warms the milk which is kept in a milk safe in the kitchen, that the whey appears to eat up the cream. The body of the milk is sometimes curdled in the bottom like as if scalded.

Midland Co. MRS. JOHN SIGLER.

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If you own milch cows you are doubtless milking some of them twice a day every day in the year.

If you are doing this without a De Laval cream separator to save all the butter-fat in its best possible condition and at same time have the sweet warm skimmilk for calves and pigs you are losing money exactly 730 times a year.

That is the simple truth about the De Laval cream separator. Anyone can comprehend it. Other cream separators accomplish but a part of what it will do and do not last nearly as long. Every time milk is run through a De Laval separator it saves time and money for the user. There are no ifs or ands about it. And the saving is enough to in a few months time pay the cost of the separator, with the machine still good for fifteen or twenty years.

There was never a better time or season for any cow owner to purchase a De Laval cream separator than right now. Prosperity was never greater in a dairying way. Butter values were never higher. The losses from any other manner of handling milk never amounted to so much. Moreover such losses are always greatest when the cows have been longest in lactation and the cream is hardest to separate.

Just think of a loss of from ten cents to a dollar, according to number of cows and circumstances, twice a day every day in the year, and what the saving of it amounts to in the course of a year, let alone for the fifteen to twenty years life of the separator.

Are you willing to let such a loss go on? If not why not send for a De Laval catalogue, or better still try a De Laval separator in your own dairy. Either is free to you for the asking, from the local agent or the Company directly.

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 The Lawrence Pub. Co.,
 Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, OCT. 16, 1909.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It has been reported to us that certain persons representing themselves to be authorized agents of the Michigan Farmer have offered our paper in certain localities with a pair of cheap glasses as a premium. Now, while some farm papers offer these cheap glasses as a premium to induce people to subscribe for their publications, the Michigan Farmer does not. We do offer premiums of known value and usefulness, but our object in thus soliciting subscribers to the Michigan Farmer is to gain permanent readers for the paper and, apart from the moral consideration involved, we could not afford to offer these cheap glasses which, if persistently used, would be almost certain to injure the subscribers' eyesight to an extent which would make it difficult, if not impossible, for them to read the paper. No agent is authorized to give glasses as a premium with the Michigan Farmer, and in any case where this has been done they must have been purchased by the alleged agent himself, which he could well afford to do at a slight advance in the subscription price, as these cheap spectacles cost but nine cents per pair and are sold in the ten cent stores the country over for a dime.

But apart from this the publication that offers such a premium is doing the unsuspecting subscriber an untold amount of injury. No part of our organism is so delicate or needs such good care as the eyes. They are very sympathetic organs, and are easily affected by other bodily ills, and it is easy for the victim of the cheap glasses agent to fancy that he can see better with than without them. But even if this should actually be the case he may just as easily do his eyes permanent injury by wearing them. Only the experienced oculist is competent to judge whether our eyesight is defective and could be improved by the wearing of glasses, a fact which has become so well recognized that in our larger cities the pupils in the public schools are required to submit to an examination by a competent doctor, who prescribes glasses which are specially ground to correct defects in their vision. Ofttimes this defective vision manifests itself in symptoms which would never be recognized by a layman, and it is the part of

wisdom for every person who is troubled with vertigo, dizziness, headache or other symptoms for which he can find no other explanation to go to some competent doctor and have his eyes carefully examined and fitted with good glasses. But it is the height of folly to wear those cheap glasses, which are not only valueless as an aid in reading, but which are certain to permanently injure the eyes of the user. In some states the law will not permit them to be sold promiscuously as they are in Michigan, and we feel it a duty to warn the reader with regard to the danger which accompanies even their occasional use.

The publication of the October crop reports, which appear in another column of this issue, has been awaited with much interest by potato growers in Michigan, who look to these reports as a guide in the marketing of the crop. As will be noted in the national crop report, the estimated condition of the crop on October 1 was 78.8, as compared with 80.9 last month, 68.7 on Oct. 1, 1908, and 75.9 the ten-year average condition on October 1. Of course, these figures may be materially changed by the final estimates made in November, but should they remain practically the same the production for the country would be only about three points above the ten-year average. When we take into consideration the growth in population and the abnormally high price of all foodstuffs as compared with any decade for which figures might be taken, it seems apparent at once that this slightly higher production would be more than offset by the conditions which favor the producer at the present time. Another factor which will surely operate toward the maintenance of a steady market for the tubers is the general revival of business which is now apparent, and which is certain to bring about a shortage of cars for the movement of the crop. Another factor of equal importance is the fact that the early crop was not a large one, and that its consumption commenced much earlier than common on account of the scarcity of old stock last spring, so that the early crop is practically out of the way and the consumption of the late crop will begin at once. Late potatoes are already going to market and are being distributed for consumption. The price at which the stock is moving in this state seems to be around 40 cents per bushel at most leading points. There is no rush on the part of growers to part with their holdings at this figure, however, and if this attitude continues to be general it seems certain that the price will advance to around the 50 cent mark this fall.

The statistics of the condition of the crop and the general conditions which prevail at this time would seem to make that a reasonable figure for which to hold the late crop, at least until the market becomes well settled, but on the other hand this is about the figure that a great many growers have set for their crop, and they would doubtless part with their holdings quite freely at this figure. This would mean an uneven market in case the transportation facilities were equal to the rapid movement of the crop, and the dealers at distributing points were not inclined to speculate in early shipments, which is unlikely. For this reason it would appear to be the part of wisdom for growers who have cellar room in which to store a portion of their crop to prepare themselves to hold such a portion of their crop until later in the season, and attempt to sell only the surplus for which they have no suitable storage this fall. If this policy were generally followed by commercial growers, the market would naturally remain much steadier, and as a class they would be the gainers in the end, since there is little doubt that the market will take all of the potatoes produced in the country at a price which would net the growers 50 cents per bushel during the season of consumption. So, while conditions will perhaps not warrant the high prices which prevailed last season, they would seem to favor a steady market at remunerative prices for the growers, providing they are conservatively offered from the start. On the other hand, if they are forced on the market during the early part of the season at prices which will move them rapidly, a shortage may be expected later in the season which will bring about a spring in prices not warranted by the present outlook. Thus, the commercial growers would appear to have the situation in their own hands to an extent which will make a study of crop and market conditions on their part of more than ordinary consequence this season.

At this date reliable figures touching

the foreign production are not available, but at present prices it seems hardly likely that foreign potatoes will soon become a factor in the market. All things considered, we should look for an advance, rather than a decline in the market for late stock, as well for the reason that the stock will become better as it hardens, will shrink less in transit and will go to the consumer in a more attractive condition, as for the reason noted above. But as above noted, an accurate estimate of the situation can hardly be made before the November figures are available. Reports from sections in this state where digging has progressed rapidly during the fine weather of early October indicate that the yield is more uneven than usual, but better in some sections than was expected. On the other hand, the area over which the crop was damaged by early frosts is not well defined and it remains to be determined whether the estimated yield of nearly 27 million bushels as made in the state crop report will be verified by actual production.

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

Detroit, Michigan.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.

Budapest has organized a school for teaching children the art of eating. Andrew Carnegie has given \$100,000 to the general fund of the McGill University of Montreal.

In order to replenish the depleted supply of corn in Mexico the duty on corn from this country has been removed temporarily.

The Spanish troops were successful in beating off the attack of the Moors at Nador, Morocco, last week.

It is reported that the courts at Barcelona, Spain, have convicted the anarchist leader, Prof. Ferrer, and sentenced him to death.

A naval commission from China has just left Peking for Europe where it will investigate ship construction problems.

On October 10 the inhabitants of Havana celebrated the 41st anniversary of the beginning of the "Ten Year War."

The American missionaries in Turkey have sent an appeal to the American ambassador at Constantinople declaring that the indemnities which Turkey proposes to pay for the massacre at Adina the past year are not sufficient and asks that the American government be appealed to demanding that the guilty parties be punished for their atrocities.

The royal houses and the schools have been invaded by cholera in Seoul, where because of the unsanitary condition of the city, the epidemic is spreading rapidly.

Because he believed the automobile safer than the horse, the King of Italy is now riding one. With it he can get away from his police escort, avert detection much better and avoid attempts by anarchists.

Proprietors of a number of bull fighting rings in Northern Spain have merged their interest and formed a bull fight trust. Under the new organization the rings will be divided into three classes, those seating 15,000 into one class, and those seating 10,000 and 6,000 respectively into two other classes.

National.

One-half of the city of Key West, Fla., is in ruins from the destruction of a West Indian hurricane which swept over that place last Monday. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. Great damage was also done at Miami, and grave apprehension is felt for workmen on the extension of the railroad thru the southern extremity of the peninsula where no protection was afforded the men from the storm. About 2,500 men were at work when the storm broke. Communication is so impaired that news cannot be gotten to the outside world.

The Panama Ibel case is now before the United States circuit court for the central Indiana district where attempt is being made to get a change of jurisdiction to the Washington district. Charles R. Williams and Delavan Smith, of Indianapolis, are the defendants in the suit with the government plaintiff.

The war department announces that the recent maneuvers of the troops from the different divisions of the country will not in any way disturb the meeting of the militia every second year as has been the previous practice.

To prevent smuggling of Japanese into

this country all prospective immigrants are photographed at their domicile and the photographs are sent to the port where they are held till the men are examined by the American physician, after which, if pronounced free from disease, they are put aboard the ship and given the photograph with their passport which is to identify them in the course of their entry into the country.

The city of Kalamazoo is investigating the commission plan of government and it is altogether likely that that municipality will be the first in the state to adopt this form of city government.

Unusually extended preparations are being made at Washington for the homecoming of President Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor, from Europe, where he has spent the past summer addressing audiences with the purpose of getting the American attitude of labor organizations properly before the European organizations. A large parade of workmen will feature in the demonstrations.

A gas-driven street car will soon be in operation on the streets of New York city.

A heavy snow storm fell at Delehart, Texas, last Friday.

The celebration of the victory of Perry on Lake Erie in 1813 will be commemorated at Put-in-Bay during the summer of 1913.

Inadequate fire protection permitted a fire to nearly wipe the village of Climax, Michigan, off the map last Sunday. It is estimated that the damage to property amounted to \$10,000.

With his second trial for misapplying funds in connection with the Bank of North America, which failed during the panic of 1907, pending, Charles W. Morse, the former president of that banking institution, will soon have accumulated another fortune with which to off-set the losses caused by the insolvency of the bank, providing the courts will permit.

At a recent meeting of the state board of health it was decided that the following diseases come within the requirements of the recent legislative act authorizing physicians to report all cases under their care to the local board of health, which in turn was to report to the state board: Pneumonia, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, meningitis, diphtheria, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, measles and small pox. The board also authorized the issuance of notice that all public drinking cups be done away with in carriers and in school rooms. School teachers with open tuberculosis will be disqualified from teaching.

The unfavorable manifestations of fatigue and impaired health of Queen Alexandra, of England, during the close of the recent London season, have disappeared, her travels in the Scandinavian country apparently having had a very bracing effect upon her health.

It has leaked out that the Emperor of Russia will meet the King of Italy during the coming week. The place of meeting is not known nor the purpose thereof.

Unique will be the great movement this fall for the missionary work in home and foreign fields in this country, when some of the most prominent men in our country, including President Taft, Chief Forester Pinchot, James Bryce, English ambassador, and a score of others will give addresses in 75 of the principal cities of the land testifying to the value of the work and appealing for the support of such persons as are able to help.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

Wheat.—The final estimated yield of wheat in the southern counties and upper peninsula is 19, in the central and northern counties 17 and in the State 18 bushels per acre. The quality is very good and owing to favorable weather during harvest the crop was secured in excellent condition. The estimated total yield for the state is approximately 12,000,000 bushels. The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in September at 136 flouring mills is 288,509 and at 110 elevators and to grain dealers 291,318, or a total of 579,827 bushels. Of this amount 459,868 bushels were marketed in the southern four tiers of counties, 84,877 in the central counties and 35,082 in the northern counties.

The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed in the two months, August-September, is 3,000,000. Forty-six mills, elevators and grain dealers report no wheat marketed in September. The per cent of acreage sown this fall compared with the average for past five years in the state and southern counties is 96, in the central counties 95, in the northern counties 99 and in the upper peninsula 98.

The average date of sowing wheat in the State and central counties is September 18, in the southern counties the 20th, in the northern counties 14th and in the upper peninsula the 16th.

Rye.—The per cent of acreage sown this fall compared with the average for the past five years in the state is 87, in the southern counties 84, in the central counties 90 and in the northern counties and upper peninsula 95. The estimated acreage of rye harvested is 335,800 and the estimated yield 5,037,000 bushels.

Barley.—The estimated average yield per acre in bushels, in the state and southern counties is 23, in the central counties 24, in the northern counties 21 and in the upper peninsula 29. The estimated acreage harvested is 72,676 and estimated yield 1,671,548 bushels.

Oats.—The estimated average yield per acre in bushels, in the state is 29, in the southern and central counties 30, in the northern counties 25 and in the upper peninsula 34. The estimated acreage harvested is 1,432,835 and estimated yield 41,552,215 bushels.

Corn.—The estimated average yield per acre in bushels, in the state and upper peninsula is 32, in the southern counties 34, in the central counties 30, and in the northern counties 29. The estimated acreage harvested is 1,654,640 and estimated yield 52,948,480 bushels.

Potatoes.—The estimated average yield

(Continued on page 317).

Magazine Section

LITERATURE
POETRY
HISTORY and
INFORMATION

MICHIGAN FARMER
AND *LIVE STOCK* JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
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The FARM BOY
and GIRL
SCIENTIFIC and
MECHANICAL

This Magazine Section forms a part of our paper twice a month. Every article is written especially for it, and does not appear elsewhere

THE NEGLECTED GRAVE OF TYLER

BY HOPE DARING.

GREENWAY, the country seat of the Tyler family, was situated in Charles City County, Va. It was an unpretentious home, but one of plenty and refinement. There John Tyler was born March 29, 1790. His father, then a judge of the Federal Court, had been an officer in the Revolutionary War. John had a merry, carefree boyhood, and he was devoted to books. At the early age of seventeen he had completed the course of study at William and Mary College, graduating with honor.

He did not pause there; already the fires of ambition were beginning to burn in his breast. He applied himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar when he was nineteen years old. By the time he reached his majority he had a fine practice. It was only natural that the young lawyer should be attracted by politics. He was an ardent democrat and made himself popular by avowing his devotion to the principles of government laid down by Jefferson. At the age of twenty-one Tyler was elected a member of the state legislature. About that time he married Letitia Christian, a daughter of an aristocratic old Virginia family. Her portrait shows her to have been petite, with a sweet face and short curly hair.

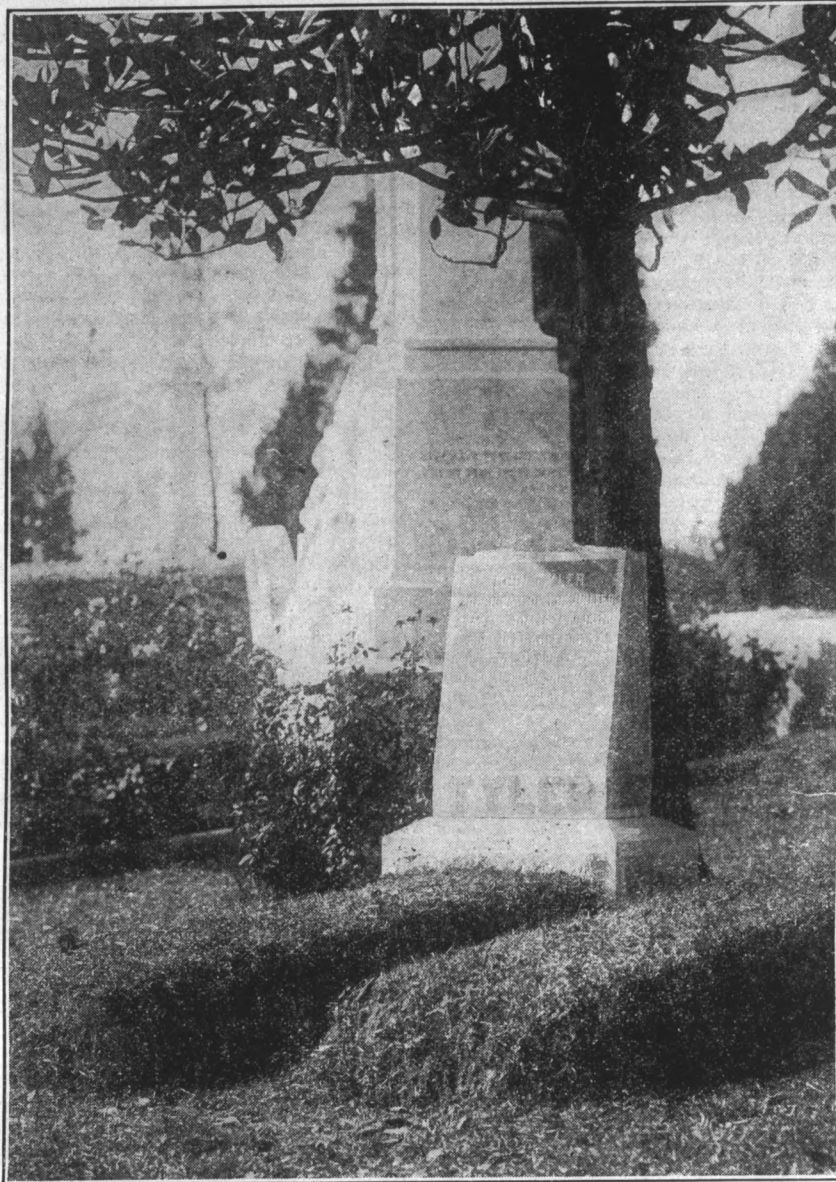
For years nothing but prosperity came to the Tylers. John went from one office to another. In his twenty-sixth year he was sent to Congress, and nine years later he was governor of Virginia. Next he went to the United States Senate, and it was there that he began to look with some favor upon the Whigs. Party lines were changing rapidly, and, after siding with Mr. Calhoun upon the great question of nullification, John Tyler found himself numbered with those who called themselves southern Whigs.

In 1839 he went, as a delegate from this new party, to a convention at Harrisburg, at which a president was to be nominated. William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, was selected as the presidential candidate. The story of that campaign has been many times told. There were processions and barbecues, and in them all both the log cabin and the cider barrel had a place. Schoolboys and voters united in singing,

"Tippecanoe
And Tyler, too."

The Whig ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority and within a month of his inauguration President Harrison fell ill, dying in a few days. His last words, addressed to Tyler, were: "Sir, I wish you to understand the principles of the government. I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more."

It would have seemed that John Tyler was well fitted to the position to which he was called; he knew well almost every phase of political life. Yet it took but a few months to prove that he was in opposition, in many matters, to the party which had elected him. Tyler has been severely, and, in some cases, unjustly, blamed. He was guilty of an unworthy irresolution, because he tried to please both political parties.



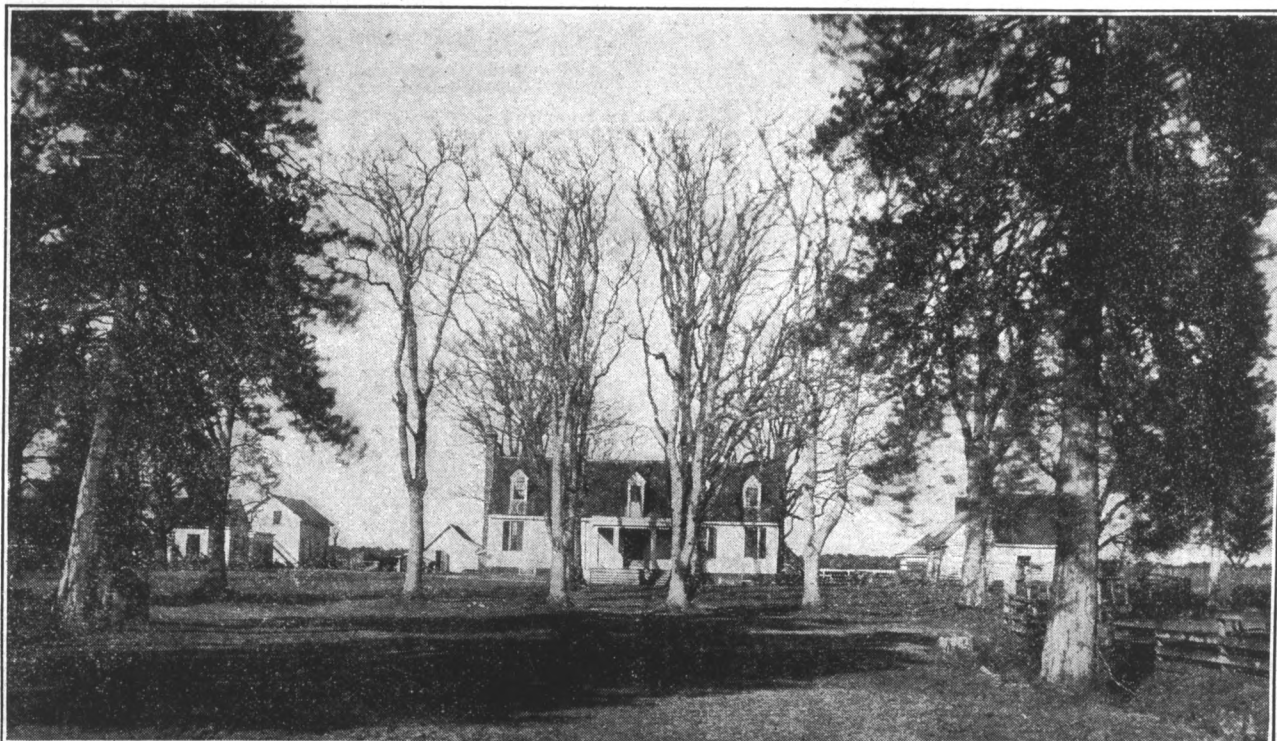
The Humble Grave of John Tyler in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond.

His mistake had been in accepting a nomination from a party to which he could not give a cordial support. He vetoed a bill passed by Congress for the establishment of a United States bank. This caused great excitement, several of Tyler's cabinet resigning. The president saw that he had made a mistake, and he suggested a bill for the same purpose which he could support. This was passed. The sarcastic discussion of it by southern papers angered Tyler, and he vetoed it. This affair resulted in an open breach between him and the Whig party. This breach was further widened by Tyler's stand in relation to the tariff. Tho the compromise of 1833 was to have taken full effect during the second year of his administration, the party leaders desired to substitute a high protective measure. Tyler vetoed two bills but finally signed the tariff of 1842 which carried a general advance in duties.

Probably the thing which Tyler desired most to accomplish during his administration was the annexation of Texas. It was with this in mind that he appointed John C. Calhoun to the position of Secretary of State. Calhoun succeeded in negotiating a treaty of annexation early in 1844, but it was rejected by the Senate. The question thereupon became a leading issue in the following campaign in which the annexationists won under the leadership of James K. Polk. This vote of approval on the part of the nation caused Congress and the President to drop their quarrels and on March 1, 1845—three days before the expiration of Tyler's term—a joint resolution was passed by both House and Senate permitting the admission of Texas as a state.

During Tyler's first year in the White House his wife died. After two years he married Julia Garner, a beautiful and accomplished woman much younger than himself. Upon the expiration of his term of office he retired from public life, having estranged many of his friends. Until the outbreak of the Civil War he lived in seclusion. As might have been expected, he gave his support to the Confederacy, and was elected to the Confederate Congress. His connection with that body was brief, for he died in January, 1862.

He was buried in beautiful Hollywood cemetery, Richmond. His grave is finely situated, but it is marked only by a small stone. On this, above his family name, is inscribed his full name as "President of the United States." A magnolia tree shades the spot. Only a little distance away is the imposing tomb of James Monroe. The question of a suitable monument for John Tyler's grave has been many times agitated, with the probability that ultimately a bill will be introduced into Congress, asking for an appropriation for this purpose. That it will be promptly granted there is no question, since the suitable marking of the last resting places of its illustrious dead is a mark of gratitude and honor which, let us hope, our nation will always cheerfully bestow.



Greenway, the Birthplace of Tyler, a Beautiful Country Seat in Virginia, "the Home of Presidents."

THE JUDGE'S DECISION.

BY JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

Arthur Musgrave sat in his office and smoked. He smoked chiefly because he had nothing else to do. True, he was a lawyer, but a young lawyer, and was trying to live down the fact. He had graduated as an honor man from Harvard, but was beginning to think that honors and degrees avail but little to a young lawyer just starting in business.

On this particular day young Musgrave's pipe dreams were not so much concerned with a long line of clients jostling one another for admittance to his office, as with a little bungalow on the front porch of which he sat as proprietor, with a beautiful young woman near him. The fact of the matter was, Musgrave was in love; he had reached that stage that most young men reach sooner or later when marriage seems to be an absolute necessity.

But today his pipe-dream seemed on the point of growing dimmer. The evening before he had called on Louise Fairchild in her fine house, and matters had been brot to a focus. Musgrave was not the only one of the two that was in love. He and Louise had felt singularly drawn to each other since their early high school days. The day the Latin teacher told Arthur to take his place above Louise had marked the dawn of their attachment. Louise had always held first honors in all her school work, and now that she had found a superior she began to worship him. At that time Arthur was a poor country boy who walked to town every day to attend the high school, but he was a student, and once he had gained the first place in the class, he never lost it. Everybody was surprised that Louise cared for Arthur, for in every way her surroundings furnished a marked contrast to his. She was the only daughter and only child of the best and wealthiest lawyer in the city, and any wish of hers need only to be mentioned in order to be gratified. Dan Cupid does some strange things with his arrow, and he added greatly to his reputation in this respect in this particular instance.

Upon his graduation from high school, a wealthy bachelor uncle of Arthur's tendered him the financial aid for a liberal arts and law course, but upon his completing these courses and opening a law office the allowance stopped, and right here is where we find him.

As was said before, he and Louise had discussed matters very seriously. Each favored an early marriage, but where was the living to come from. Louise finally hit upon the plan that she would talk it over with her father, Judge Fairchild, and see if he would not come to the rescue by taking Arthur into his office as assistant or clerk. He needed someone badly and this seemed just the solution.

But the best laid schemes of even lovers occasionally go all to smash, and that is exactly what happened in this case. Contrary to his custom of humoring Louise in her every wish, he came out squarely against this proposition. He admitted he needed an assistant, yes, he needed a young partner, and just as soon as young Musgrave "won his spurs," he would take him in, not as clerk or assistant but as a full-fledged partner, but not until then. Now that was generous of the old judge, to be sure, but the thing that bothered Musgrave was, what he was going to win those spurs on. If only the days of chivalry were not passed, he would enter the lists and woe to the knight that would dare have opposed him. If but a chance be given him some time of checking a runaway team that was bearing the judge, Louise, and his prospective mother-in-law to death and destruction, he would show the old gentleman where his heart was. Of, if by some chance, the judge's fine home should catch afire, and he be given a chance to save the lives of the inmates at the risk of his own, he would show the old man what was worth more than life to him. But he knew all the time that the old judge had no such idea as this in mind when he spoke of Musgrave's winning his spurs. He must get a case in court and show the old lawyer what he could do.

Now it happened by some good fortune that Musgrave, in trying to force his person on the notice of the populace, had volunteered his services as a probation officer in the juvenile court. Three of the worst little savages in the town had been turned over to his care and supervision; these three alone on some days made him a sufficient practice to keep him amply busy, but the judge knew

nothing of this. These three little rascals, his "wards" as he was wont to call them, were right at this moment far removed from his thots, and probably for that very reason Bennie Nickel, the worst of the three, was very close to his person. Without even a knock to herald his approach, Bennie burst into the room. "Oh, Mr. Musgrave," he sobbed, "young Brunk run into my mother an hour ago with his automobile, 'an I believe she's goin' to die. He hurt her awful. Can't you come out home with me?"

By this time Musgrave had returned to earth. Without a word he grabbed his hat in one hand, Bennie's hand in the other, and started, dragging that young gentleman with him. Soon they were on the street car and soon at Bennie's home. He found Mrs. Nickel still unconscious but the doctor said if no internal injuries appeared, she had a fighting chance. But battered up she surely was; one leg was broken in two places, and the knee-cap of the other was cracked; both arms were broken and her body and head were a mass of bruises. There was no question but she would be badly crippled if she lived. A number of the neighbors had come in, and Musgrave encouraged all who came to look at the injured woman, meanwhile, on the quiet, taking down the names of all present. Young Brunk's ears must have flamed fiercely that day, and had he happened in the neighborhood he would need have speeded his machine even faster than was his wont to keep away from flying missiles. This was by no means his first offense of this nature; he possessed a peculiar adaptability for running people down, and then speeding away, leaving the injured to shift for himself, or better herself, for his victims were usually women. Yet he never suffered for his acts, for his attorney, by interposing technicalities, and resorting to appeals always wore out his opponents and ultimately the suits had all been dropped.

Musgrave's head was in a whirl as he rode back to his office. The last thing Bennie had said to him was, "Mr. Musgrave, you'll make Brunk pay for this, won't you?"

Now was his chance to "win his spurs," and he intended to win them, too. No sooner was he in his office than he began poring over the law of negligence and damages. The next few days he spent rounding up all the evidence he could find. Some six weeks later in the daily court docket of the newspapers, under the head of "Complaints Filed," appeared the statement, "Nickel vs. Brunk, Damages, Arthur J. Musgrave, Attorney for the Plaintiff."

The day assigned for hearing the case of Nickel vs. Brunk had arrived. Judge Fairchild was the defendant's attorney and he had resorted to his customary motions and demurrers, but all to no avail; the complaint was indeed a model of pleading. The jury was selected, but with great care on the part of Musgrave, and not until he had convinced himself beyond all doubt that a man was free from prejudice or any tendency to bribery did he allow him to remain in the jury box. He introduced his testimony in a clear and logical way, and guarded carefully against the presentation of any evidence or the asking of any questions that could possibly be made grounds for an appeal. Time after time in cross-examining Musgrave's witnesses, the old judge tried to entrap the young lawyer into making objections which, if sustained by the court, might have resulted in reversible error in a superior court, but the young practitioner apparently knew the rules of evidence as well as did the older, for not once under these conditions was an objection entered.

The evidence of the defendant was introduced and the rebuttal testimony given. At no time did Musgrave make a move that would work evil to his case in a higher court. The old judge had almost worn himself out trying to lay pitfalls for the young lawyer to fall into, but the latter had gone over the ground too carefully in his mind, had spent too much time studying the past rulings of the courts on similar questions, to allow himself to be caught maintaining any proposition about which he had the least doubt.

Next came the pleas to the jury. Judge Fairchild was the recognized superior of all legal orators in the city, but today he was to find a peer. Musgrave saved most of his energy as well as time for his rebuttal, and in that speech he made

his client's position so strong and his opponent's so weak that there was little doubt in the minds of the listeners what the jury's verdict would be. The only question was the amount of damages they would assess. The maximum allowed for such an injury was ten thousand dollars, and for that amount Musgrave had sued.

The jury returned to the jury box in less than fifteen minutes and announced themselves agreed on a verdict. This the foreman handed to the clerk and the latter read: "We find the defendant liable as charged in the complaint, and assess the damages at \$10,000."

Judge Fairchild slowly got to his feet. "May it please the court, the defendant wishes until tomorrow noon to decide to move for a new trial or give notice of appeal."

This was granted and court adjourned for the day.

The following day Musgrave spent the whole forenoon in the court room, but Judge Fairchild failed to appear. Just before the noon recess, Musgrave moved the court that judgment be entered against the defendant in the case of Nickel vs. Brunk for \$10,000, the amount of the jury's verdict. This the court allowed and an order to that effect was forthwith signed.

This done, Arthur went to his office. He had been so busy the past few weeks that he had almost forgotten Louise; in fact, he had seen her but three times since the accident happened.

He stepped into his office; his mail lay upon his desk, and among other letters he found one bearing on the corner of the envelope, "H. W. Fairchild, Attorney at Law." This made his heart beat fast, for his imagination offered a suggestion of its contents. He opened the letter and read:

Mr. Arthur J. Musgrave, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—Accept congratulations for your skill in handling the case we had together. You did well. You allowed no grounds for a new trial or appeal.

Call at our home tonight. Louise and I have something of interest to discuss with you.

Yours very sincerely,

H. W. FAIRCHILD.

THE SECRET.

BY RHODA BYARLAY HOPE.

Be most thoro in your work;
Be not with the ones who shirk;
Sloth may whisper, "Take a rest,
Steady work is not the best;
Just as well to sit and dream,
Transient workers take the cream."
Other fields might better prove,
Nothing better than to move.
Don't you know the active whirl
Of a worker makes a stir,
Plants a leaven which extends
Inch by inch from end to end,
Permeates the fruitful whole,
Fit reward for thoro soul?
Yes, 'tis this that gives success
Earnest, plodding, thoroughness.

THE LIVING PAST.

BY VAN R. W. HORTON.

A present hour I've never seen,
Time flies so rapidly;
With nothing but a line between
What was and what will be.

I cannot fix my dwelling here,
Or linger in my track,
Unless I stop the rolling sphere,
Or turn time's dial back.

Nor can I visit fields again
Where sweetest flowers were found,
For I am on a flying train
Forever future-bound.

Nor from the past can I escape,
It clings so close to me,
And what I do today will shape
Tomorrow's destiny.

A task performed, or object won,
Will never count as naught;
That which my willing hands have done,
Into myself is wrought.

Old Time can make the nations free
But can't dissolve the bond;
What here I do will go with me
Into the world beyond.

And in the hall of memory
Are pictures that survive,
Which thru the long eternity
Will keep the past alive.

And in the court where Conscience sits,
With justice in her hand,
And "Truth's unvarnished tale" admits,
The Living Past will stand—

With retribution in its face—
Will pierce me with a frown,
Or comfort me with smiles, and place
Upon my head a crown.

Dresser—Well, the season's over, and I suppose we'll have to discard our Panamas now. I don't care much, for I'm rather sorry I bot mine.

Dumley—I never would wear 'em. The old-fashioned nightshirt's good enough for me.—Philadelphia Press.

What to Do for a Cough

Here is a home-made remedy that overcomes an obstinate cough quicker than any costly medicine you could buy. Any woman can easily make it in five minutes.

Granulated Sugar Syrup....13½ oz.
Pinex 2½ oz.

Put the Pinex in a clean pint bottle and fill up with the syrup, made as follows: Take a pint of Granulated Sugar, add ½ pint of warm water and stir for about 2 minutes. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours. It tastes pleasant—children like it.

This simple medicine is also splendid for colds, whooping cough, bronchitis, incipient consumption, chest pains, etc.

Pinex, as you probably know, is the most potent form of Norway White Pine Compound. It is rich in all the well-known pine elements. None of the weaker pine preparations compare with the real Pinex itself. Your druggist has it, or will gladly get it for you.

The full pint of this effective cough syrup can be made for 54 cents. It keeps perfectly, and lasts a whole family a long time.

Strained honey can be used instead of the syrup, and makes a very fine honey and pine tar cough syrup.



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One reason for the popularity of President Suspenders among farmers is the fact that they are so comfortable and easy to wear.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

take all strain from your shoulders and trouser buttons because they have a sliding cord in the back which "gives and takes" with every move you make. They never tug, pull, and chafe your shoulders like the old style, rigid-back suspenders.

The Extra Heavy Weight, made especially for farmers, outlasts several pairs of ordinary suspenders. You are protected by the maker's guarantee—Satisfaction, New Pair or Money Back. If your storekeeper cannot supply you, we will, direct, postpaid, upon receipt of price, 50c. Order the Extra Heavy Weight.

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Tree Salesmen Wanted—Free outfit, good pay, experience unnecessary. Send references with application. McCormick Nursery Co., 25 Elm St., Monroe, Mich.

AS I SAW BUTTE.

BY HELEN WAUGH.

We were winding around the tops of the range on a clear September day. Several hundred feet beneath us was a beautiful valley many miles in width. In the distance the mountains seemed to be on fire; clouds of smoke rolled up into the clear sky. "Where you see the smoke is Butte," my companion said. The railway track now began to incline downward. A pass opened at the right. Thru this pass a patch of green was visible in the distance. "Columbia Gardens," again my companion informed me, "where Butte people have their flowers and trees. The sulphur smoke does not fall on this side of the mountains, so with proper care everything grows in this valley."

Now we entered another pass. Our glimpse of Columbia Gardens had passed away and almost without our knowing it we were in the very midst of one of the strangest cities this old world knows.

The pass by which we had entered opens into a basin-shaped valley of only two thousand acres in extent, and in this limited territory more than a hundred thousand people live. At first I found myself wondering where so many people could possibly live, but the rows and rows of tiny houses, each sheltering often three or four families, soon disposed of my questionings. New York tenements can scarcely be more crowded or more repelling as homes. In these homes so much foreign jargon is heard that one has to exercise his clearest reasoning to convince himself that he has not suddenly

feet back into the mountains and back as far beneath the city. Butte is rich, but so unlovely. For the past eight years Butte has furnished more than half the world's supply of copper and a large percentage of the gold supply as well.

A city with such a varied population and so much wealth, Butte has not been slow in offering her people the best in her power to offer. The school buildings are worthy of any large, progressive city; there is a beautiful public library with as well selected books as are found in any eastern city of its size; the various clubs of the city have also their buildings. Of these latter the new hall of the Federated Women's Clubs is especially worthy of mention. It is a beautiful white marble building in the Corinthian style of architecture, possessing an air of dignity and artistic quality rarely possessed even by structures erected by women's clubs.

An air of expensiveness and lavishness pervades everything. Pennies are scorned; everything counts in nickles and dimes. Residents tell of the times—the good old times—when nothing sold for less than a quarter. Now, they say, things are growing cheap. However this may be, I would not advise the bargain hunter to go to Butte. Let him seek his paradise elsewhere. I paid my cab driver three fares when I owed him but one. He smiled pleasantly from the depths of a mink overcoat—such an elegant coat!

I thought of that coat and of the encircling hill as I left Butte on a night train. Butte is a bundle of contradictions. By

"never," "forever," and there are others but—well, "but" is one of them, and "if" is another. How many times does one say, "I would, but," or "I would if?" These and those named above are the cruel words; they always disappoint somebody.

CHILDREN'S PETS.—III.

BY HATTIE WASHBURN.

Other animals than those that have lived in domestication for so many generations make cute and affectionate pets for children. Among the many I have known I think none more lovable than the pet jackrabbit. This timid creature is among the wildest of wild animals on his native plains, yet he is easily tamed and becomes a gentle and affectionate pet. He is teachable, and the many tricks and cunning ways developing from his training and new environment, combined with his natural instinct, endear him to all who know the long-eared rodent in domestication.

Many different creatures of the wild, not all of which are harmless, have become children's pets. The much humble toad have been successfully domesticated. The alligator, the snake, the lizard and even the despised skunk has been tamed and caressed by children. The wisdom of this may perhaps be questioned, but within safe limits a healthy interest in even the lowliest of nature's children is always to be encouraged.

THE HUNTING OF BARBARA'S TURKEYS.

BY BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

I believe the old turkey is hunting a place for a nest," said Jack, as he set down a pail filled to the brim with fresh drawn milk. "I see she is picking her way down toward the wood-lot."

"I wonder if I can't finish the dishes before following her," replied Barbara. "I'm most thru."

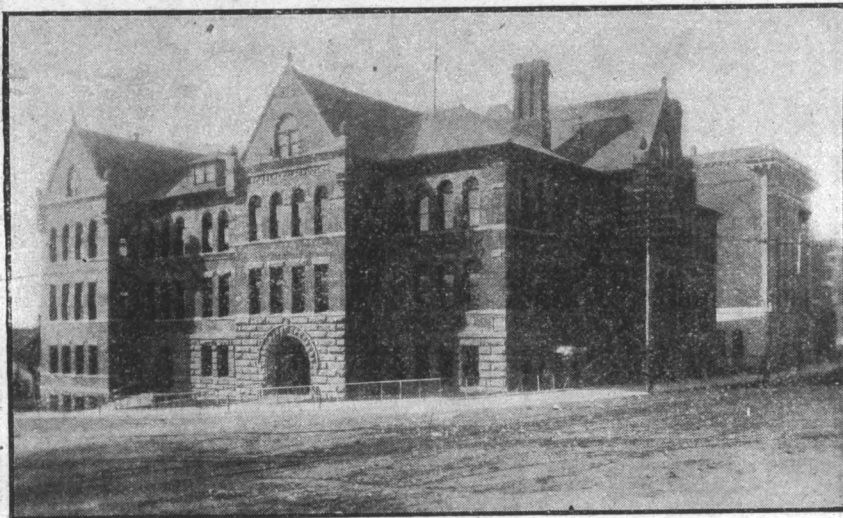
"Don't know," was the doubtful reply. "I'll watch her while you strain the milk."

Barbara stepped fast, for she well knew the wiles of the turkey at nesting time; but ere she returned from the cellar the fowl had gotten far down a weed-grown fence-row, and her course could only be traced as a dwarfed bush disclosed her head and neck. Barbara shot no more about dishes, but hastened in pursuit. As she passed thru the yard Tom strutted and gobbled, ostensibly to call attention to his shining bronze coat, but really signalling a note of caution to his mate.

Evidently the counsel was heeded, for the turkey, usually tame, was not alert to the slightest sound, halting frequently, settling down in the bushes, or creeping stealthily along. The wood-lot reached, she entered brush-heaps here and there, or picked about as unconcerned as the only in quest of her morning meal.

Sometimes, in her effort to remain un-

seen, Barbara would entirely lose sight of the fowl for some minutes, possibly next finding it near at hand and intently watching her every motion. The April air was chill, and as the dinner hour drew near, Barbara's thots vibrated between the unfinished breakfast dishes and the provokingly slow motions of the turkey. Thrice she seemed to have settled down on a nest; but as Barbara was on the point of returning satisfied, she again crept on as before. Little wonder the busy housewife felt vexed enough to have



High School and Masonic Temple—Exemplifying the Brighter Side of Butte.

been landed in a foreign city. This element of the population is, of course, due to the mines and the work that necessarily depends upon the mines.

Only a few years ago no trees, grass or flowers grew in all this city. This was due to the presence of the concentrators and smelters in the city. Now, these have been removed to Anaconda, and Anaconda is today what Butte was a few years ago. Most ores are found in the sulphide form. Reduction of ores throws out the sulphur fumes in smoke; these fumes are most deadly, not only to vegetable life but to animal life as well. The workers in concentrators are short lived. It is unusual for Americans to be employed in such work, thus the necessity of the large foreign population in these cities.

Encircling Butte on all sides are bare hills, punctured with holes and trimmed with trestles—mines and mines, all honey-combing that wonderful hill which is said to be the richest on earth. From these mines, tunnels extend hundreds of

day, little, crowded, bare, treeless and ugly; by night, every mine with a twinkling glare of lights, all the hill and valley dotted with lights, Butte was fairly land—Butte, so ugly and sordid, but yet so beautiful and fascinating.

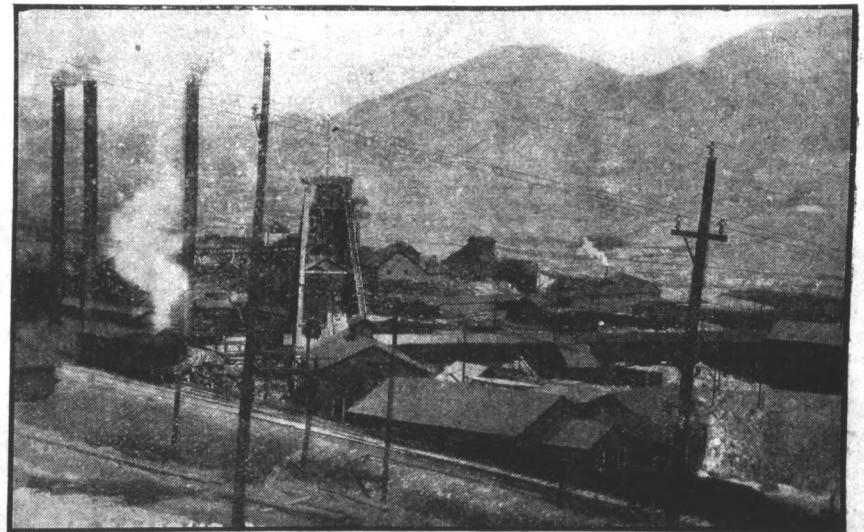
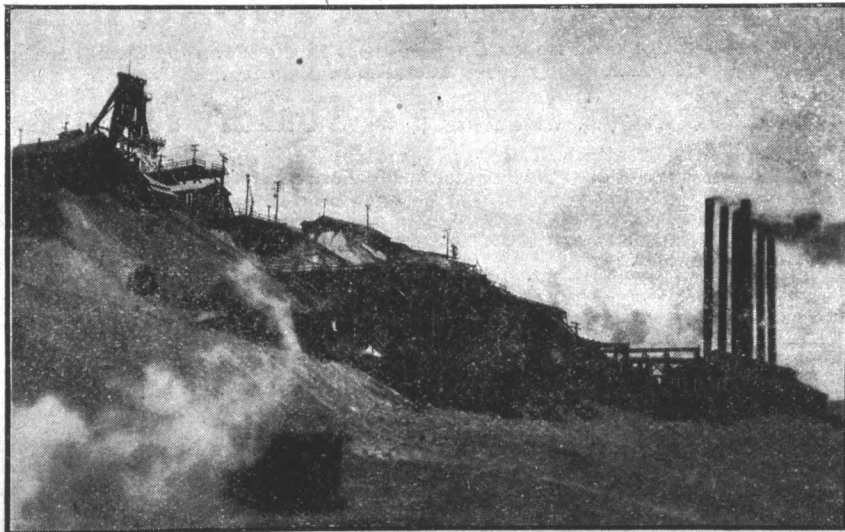
LITTLE ESSAYS.

BY CARL S. LOWDEN.

The world loves a man with a sunny phiz. Optimism is the elixir of life. Laugh and the world laughs with you; scowl and you scowl alone.

A few persons waste their time wondering if it is better to be a big man on a little project or a little man on a large project, as for example, a reporter on large city daily or editor-in-chief of a small country daily. It does not matter which course is chosen; what matters is, that every lick shall be one step more toward the ultimate goal.

There are a few words that ought to be forgotten, and "forgotten" is one of them. Others are: "last," "no more,"



Two of the many Large Mines which have done so much to make the City of Butte Unattractive, tho Unique and Interesting.

and thus induce her to commence laying again.

"You can't raise turkeys under a hen," said old Mrs. Green. "They want the wild life. The farther from the house you can keep them, the better they will thrive."

Too soon her prophecy came true. One by one they drooped and pined, despite careful attention. Rainy weather and gapes increased the difficulty, and soon the adopted mothers were childless.

Meanwhile the old turkey was sitting on a nestful of eggs in the very same fence-row along which she had taken Barbara on those chill April mornings, and in due time fifteen bright-eyed little ones joined her in welcoming Barbara every night and morning with her pan of bread crumbs or curd.

The turkey proved a model mother, not continually fussing and running about as the hens had done, but moving slowly or hovering her young, as circumstances required. As the bugs and grasshoppers became more numerous, Barbara's pan became less attractive; and with the ripening of the grain indifference to home increased. Rarely were they now seen excepting as Barbara hunted them up. This she tried to do daily, but during the "equinoctial storm" she signally failed, tho dragged skirts and wet feet attested the faithfulness. They had doubtless worked their way into "the swamp," and Jack was too busy just then to give them any attention. Later, no trace of them could be found, tho neighbors on all sides were interrogated.

Days lapsed into weeks, and the turkeys seemed doomed. "Perhaps they were shot by hunters for wild turkeys," suggested Jack. "Such mistakes (?) have happened."

The new dress was out of the question, for Barbara would not go into debt. But she was a neat seamstress, and with the aid of dye and a new pattern, the old blue skirt was remodeled into a fashionable one of green; and from a light wool dress too much worn and antiquated to be wearable in that shape she evolved a very becoming waist. There was certainly some satisfaction in the comment of stylish Mrs. Lane: "So you found the turkeys after all. How nice your new dress looks." But this did not provide for the robe.

"Why don't 'oo look for 'oo turkeys in 'e phone?" asked Bob as the men left the house after spending their nooning learning to talk over the new 'phone. This was one of the few luxuries in which they had ventured to indulge, tho Jack maintained that they would make it pay for itself by locating the best markets for produce. But "looking in it" for turkeys seemed quite comical to Barbara. She shrank from the strange machine anyway, fearing to make some blunder that would expose her to the ridicule of the world. But Bob insisted, volunteering to "ook" himself, an offer which he would have been only too glad to put into execution.

"I'll call up Mrs. Brown," she said. "It is new to her, too, and we can learn together." But Mrs. Brown had already been asked about the missing flock and could impart nothing more.

"Oo dust 'ook some more," said Bob, possibly with more interest in the new phone than the turkeys.

She could think only of Mrs. Stewart, across the "swamp." But she had been used to phoning for a year, and was almost a stranger besides. After brisk importuning from Bob, the call was with some trepidation given.

"No," was the response to her query after giving a careful description of the flock. All was then silent; and, tho Barbara "helloed" faintly once or twice, no further information came, and she hung up the receiver.

The sensitive woman felt the snub. "Of course she did not want to be bothered by almost a stranger," she said to herself. "I shouldn't have troubled her."

The next morning there was a ring for Barbara. "This is Mrs. Stewart. They cut us off pretty short yesterday, didn't they? I guess some one was in a hurry for the doctor. Mr. Long was telling Mr. Stewart last night that an old turkey with fifteen nice young ones has been at his shed since the snow came. They were in the edge of the "swamp" and around his corn field for some time before. I shouldn't wonder if they were yours—just strayed across the "swamp."

Jack brot them home the next day, as sleek and plump as tho they had been stuffed by Barbara every day instead of picking their own living.

"Didn't I tell 'oo to 'ook in the phone?" said Bob triumphantly.

THE PUMPKIN.

BY ALONZO RICE.

How many men in random range
Have traveled on till they grew old,
To find the magic art to change
The baser metals into gold!

It seemed the climax of success
Was often realized, but then
Would failure come to make them less
Than gods, to walk with mortal men!

But they have toiled with deepest worth
That night, which saw their beaten cause,
Would give with dawning day, a birth
A rich success by other laws!

All things were gathered to their hands,
A thousand ways they would devise;
They wandered far in distant lands,
And sought the secret of the skies.

They failed. One day in mellow soil
A seed was dropped by childish hand;
Rewarding soon the playful toil,
A blossom beautified the land!

Coquetting breezes lingered nigh,
The dewdrops came with virgin kiss;
The humming-bird went flitting by
To drain the cup of nectared bliss.

Thus spring into fair summer passed;
The autumn came, and then behold!
The alchemist has gained at last
A shining sphere of yellow gold!

A NOVEL HALLOWEEN PARTY.

BY PANSY VIOLA VINER.

The top of the invitation cards for this novel Halloween party were decorated with a Jack-o-lantern, an apple, a nut and an ear of corn, and below were lettered the words, "Which do you prefer? Come, and choose on Halloween night at seven o'clock." Then the name of the hostess.

When all the guests had arrived they were handed cards with pencils attached; these cards had sketched on them the same four pictures that the invitation cards had borne, and below were the words, "Number according to preference." Ten minutes were allowed for this; then the hostess gathered up the cards and checked up the preferences. Calling in an assistant she decorated those who had indicated the Jack-o-lantern as their first choice with necklaces made of pumpkin seeds; those who had chosen the nut with necklaces of red peanuts; the corn with necklaces of red corn, and a necklace of very small red apples adorned each guest who had chosen the apple. Then each guest was given a ball of yarn and told to wind it up; at the end they would find their choice. After some intricate wanderings the yarn led some of the guests to the apple room, others to the nut room and so on.

The "apple room" was decorated with apples, and the form of entertainment had to do with apples altogether, as well as the refreshments. The familiar and ever popular test of paring apples and throwing the parings over the shoulder to form the initials of one's future wife or husband was engaged in. Then much fun was obtained from an old Scottish test. Suspended by a string from the ceiling was a crosspiece of wood; on one end was impaled an apple, on the other end was fastened a sponge which had been dipped in soot. The crosspiece of wood was started to swinging and each guest was instructed to try and catch the apple in the mouth without the face coming in contact with the soot on the sponge. This was found to be a rather difficult thing, but those who were successful were to be married before another Halloween, while if a streak of soot decorated the face after the trial they could not expect such happiness until after a successful trial on the year following. A dish of red apples were passed with the instruction, "be careful how you bite." In one was found a pen signifying a literary career, in another a dime, foretelling that the finder would marry wealth, in another was a needle showing that a seamstress she would be or a tailor he would be, while a wire ring signified a wedding within a year, and so on. These articles had been so skillfully inserted in the apples that they looked sound and whole. Fortunes were also told by counting the seeds in apples, repeating the following lines:

One is for wealth and two is for health;
With three you will journey afar;
Four, you're a miser; five, you'll grow wiser;
While six gives sad days not a few,
But seven, the lover that's handsome and true.

Apples hung by a string in front of the open fire betokened good to the one that named it if it burst into snowy beauty, promising love and all good things; but if it only scorched and shriveled and finally dried up, ill was betokened, and the life of its owner would be but Dead Sea fruit. In this room doughnuts were passed to be eaten with apples, also sweet cider and coffee for those who cared for them.



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shoes combine style and wearing qualities to a degree that easily makes them the most popular, dressy and serviceable ladies' fine shoes obtainable, at a cost no greater than ordinary shoes. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

To be sure you get the **LEADING LADY**, look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the soles.

FREE - If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Leading Lady Shoes, we will send you free, post paid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15 x 20.

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The "nut room" was decorated with branches of autumn leaves, and branches bearing chestnut burrs; peanuts strung on strings were looped up here and there. There are so many nut tests and games that it was not difficult to find plenty of entertainment for the guests in this room, and the refreshments perfectly carried out the nut idea. A familiar but pretty test of love and friendship was the sailing of lighted walnut boats on a tub of water. The boats were prepared beforehand by splitting English walnuts and carefully extracting the meats. In each a bit of colored taper was fixed by melting the wax and pressing the end into the center of the walnut. Two boats were launched in the tub at a time and were named, the owners watching them until the journey was over. If they floated along side by side, so their owners were supposed to do thru life; but if they knocked against each other there would be quarrels and strife. If the boats had an inclination to stay at the side of the tub it indicated a stay-at-home; but if they kept out to the center of the tub it predicted for the owners frequent and long journeys; if a boat upturned, then the owner's life would end in disaster.

Suspended from the ceiling was a gilded basket containing English walnuts. The guests were blindfolded in turn and given a trial at cutting the string with a pair of scissors. When the string was finally cut there was a scramble for the nuts as they scattered over the floor, and when some of them were opened they were found to contain funny fortune verse, and in others were tiny souvenir articles. The guest who succeeded in cutting the string was presented with a nut cracker.

A progressive peanut game was played in this room. There were three tables and on each table was a plate of peanuts with several gilded ones among them; these gilded nuts counted five. Each player was to try and lift as many peanuts as possible with the point of a hat pin in a given time. The winners progressed and changed partners each time after the bell rang at the head table. The winner at the head table was given as a prize a burnt-wood nut bowl. In this room peanut and walnut sandwiches were served, also cheese balls with English walnut meats stuck on each side, salted nuts and nut bon-bons, hickory-nut cake and ice cream.

The "pumpkin room" was gaily decorated with bolts of pumpkin-colored cheese cloth draped here and there, and with pumpkin receptacles filled with vines and ferns from the woods, and masses of golden-rod and rubekia. A number of tests were given in this room. The different letters of the alphabet had been cut into the rind of a large pumpkin, and the guests were blindfolded and then given a hat pin with which to pierce the initials. The letter that was pierced was supposed to be the initial of his or her future wife or husband. The familiar bowl test was also given here, the bowls being made out of small pumpkins hollowed out. The colored candle contest was also given, tiny pumpkins serving as holders for these candles. Each guest was asked to choose a color as the fancy dictated; then, after all had chosen their candles the hostess read the following verses:

"Be happy now, you soon will wed,
Because you have the candle red.

He who takes the candle blue,
Will find his sweetheart ever true.

No city joys for chosen brown,
He must ever dwell out of town.

The pink, the sweetest of them all,
Will wed a fellow six feet tall.

Beneath the one who chooses green,
Fame's laurel wreath may be seen.

Alas for yellow, bright to see,
Your lover e'er will jealous be.

Your choice is bad, when you entrust
In violet's hue, will end in dust.

Happy she who orange takes;
Now begin your wedding cakes.

He who takes the candle gold
Will have, in time, wealth untold.

Hopeless, homeless, bachelor he,
If white his candle should be.

A contest to see who could string the most pumpkin seeds in a given time caused much merriment. In this room were served individual pumpkin pies, golden ginger bread, and lemonade; this was ladled out of a huge pumpkin bowl. The pumpkin had been hollowed out to a mere shell and the iced lemonade poured in a few minutes before being served.

The "corn room" was attractively decorated with large ears of red, white and

yellow corn. Ropes of corn made by stringing corn on stout thread were suspended from the chandelier or wherever they would prove the most effective. The corn before being strung had been soaked in water for a week, and some colored by the use of diamond dyes in the water. In one corner of the room was a gypsy camp made out of corn stalks. Here the gypsy queen told the guests of their past, present and future; the inside of this tent was very dimly lighted. From the chandelier was suspended a large red ear of corn, and the girl who so forgot herself as to be found under it had to pay a forfeit. The guests were asked to make a guess at how many kernels were in this ear, and when the entertainment was over this was taken down and counted, and a prize awarded to the one who had the right number or nearest the right. In this room was served corn meal mush and milk and popcorn balls and cornstarch cake.

After all had taken their turn in the different rooms, according to preference, they again assembled in the parlor, and the hostess again passed the cards with the pencils, to ask them to again vote their preference after having had a trial of all four. It was amusing to find that many of the guests had changed their minds after being entertained in the different rooms.

KINKS.

Kink 1.—Hidden Picture.



"Heigh, there, toper! Don't drink that which steals your brains!" Find the fairy goblin that called out this warning.

Kink II.—A Geographical Story.

A (young girl) said (an exclamation)! (male parent), if (abbreviated girl's name) and I (ablation) our faces, will you take (initials of a country) to (a religious service) this morning at (an hour A. M.)? (an exclamation)! said he, you cannot go with (pronoun in objective case), for you may get (not well) and I will have to call the (a medical practitioner). Stay at home and (to study) your lesson.

Prizes for Straightening Kinks.—To the sender of each of the ten nearest correct answers to the above Kinks, we will give choice of a package of 50 post-cards representing a trip around the world, a copy of "Concrete Construction on the Farm," or a fountain pen. Where contestant or some member of his family is not a regular subscriber a year's subscription (75c) must accompany answers. Answers must not reach us later than Nov. 13, as correct solutions will be published in issue of Nov. 20. Address answers to Puzzle Dept., Michigan Farmer.

Answers for Kinks of Sept. 18.

Kink I.—Enigma.—The letter "A."

Kink II.—Charade.—"Missouri."

Kink III.—Word Square.

D	E	A	R
E	A	S	E
A	S	I	A
R	E	A	D

The prize winners are: L. A. Hyney, Mrs. Clara K. Gale, Harry J. Moore, Mrs. Rae Greek, Estelle Headley, J. A. Newman, Winnie Crane, Mrs. Grace Ruesink, Mrs. Geo. H. Tolbert and Olive E. Davis.

BOOK NOTICES.

Selections from Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats and Browning. Edited by Charles Townsend Copeland, Lecturer on English Literature in Harvard University, and Henry Milner Rideout. This, the most recent addition to the Gateway Series of English texts, the general editor of which is Henry Van Dyke, contains 92 selections, all of which are included in the college entrance requirements in English. Cloth, 16mo, 311 pages. Price, 40 cents. American Book Company, Chicago.

Foundations of German. By C. F. Kayser, Ph. D., Professor of the German Language and Literature, Normal College of the City of New York, and F. Montser, Ph. D., Head of German Department, DeWitt Clinton High School, New York. This book meets the needs and wishes of the many teachers who desire to reduce to a minimum all preparatory work, and to introduce the learner at the earliest possible moment to the literature of the language. Cloth, 12mo, 224 pages. Price, 80 cents. American Book Company, Chicago.

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In addition, the Irrigation Company deposits with the Trust Company a first mortgage on all it owns—dams, reservoirs, ditches, etc. This mortgage is held until the last bond is paid, as an extra security. Thus the bonds are doubly secured.

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Some of these bonds are issued, like School bonds, by districts. Such bonds form a tax lien on all taxable property in the district. The interest and principal are paid out of taxes.

Some are issued under the Federal law, known as the Carey Act.

All of these bonds, if rightly issued, form ideal securities. It is hard to conceive of anything better. Yet the bonds pay at present a high rate of interest because the projects are very profitable.

The first crop from irrigated land

will frequently pay the whole cost of the land. So the ten-year liens which the farmers give are very easily paid.

15 Years' Experience

We have had 15 years of experience in selling Reclamation bonds. These include Drainage District and Irrigation bonds, all secured by farm liens. During this time we have sold seventy such issues without a dollar of loss to any investor.

We are now the largest dealers in this class of security. Our own trained engineers and attorneys pass on every project. The officers of our company also inspect every enterprise on which we sell bonds.

We have now written a book based on all this experience. It covers the facts about irrigation in a clear and interesting way. Every investor, whether small or large, should read this book.

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to our shippers, and 25 cents to others. No matter whether you do considerable trapping or just a little, we want to hear from you. Send for booklet today and let us have a trial shipment as soon as possible. Then let your returns determine who gets all your furs hereafter. Remember, you can't lose on our offer.



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FOR SALE—80 acres choice unimproved land in Ogemaw Co. Other property. Nine months school, Sunday school, good neighbors. Harry O. Sheldon, Alger, Mich., R.F.D.1.

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Truck and Dairy Farm, 100 acres on stone pike, 3 miles from Toledo with 200,000 people, 32 railroads, etc. etc., for sale on reasonable terms. A sure money maker. J. H. BELLOWS, 1635 The Nicholas, Toledo, Ohio.

ALWAYS mention the MICHIGAN FARMER when you are writing to advertisers.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Teach the Child Kindness to Animals.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come.—Byron.

CAN we ever have a friend more loyal than the dog? Could we ever find a friend who would stick to us, and still continue to serve us, to the best of their ability, after we had repeatedly abused and neglected them? Yet this is what our domestic animals do. No matter how badly we treat the poor dog, he is ready to protect us with his last breath. No matter how cruelly we beat and jerk our horses about, they will still work for us until their strength gives out. Is this just? You will say that it is not, but do you take the trouble to teach your children kindness and humane treatment to our dumb friends?

In some children the instinct of kindness is inborn and develops like a flower, but in the majority of cases, training for the desired end is necessary. Let them have pets and show them how they appreciate kindness and respond to it. Develop in them the sympathetic feeling and an abhorrence for cruelty and unthriftfulness. For it is the latter sin of omission that causes a great deal of suffering for the brute creation. Children do not intend to neglect their pets, and

let them go days without sufficient water and food. They do not think that the rough treatment they subject them to hurts and annoys them. They are merely amusing themselves, and in too many cases are allowed to do so by their parents. I once saw a woman calmly sit by and pay no attention when her little daughter tried to jam a kitten in a small hole in the ground, seemingly deaf to its plaintive cries. I have known fathers to take no heed when their young sons lashed a poor horse with a whip, and yet these parents would be greatly grieved and surprised if those children grew up to be criminals and hard hearted wretches, dealing pain and misery to both man and beast who crossed their path.

Teach kindness and inspire the feeling by setting the example. Are you aware that it is cowardly and a sure sign of a mean and treacherous nature to be cruel? A little kindness shown towards a poor animal at our mercy, will do much more good than flogging and harsh words. You can mold your child's nature by beginning with them right. Are you going to make them loving, generous hearted persons, or are you forcing them to become despised and cruel creatures. Remember the lessons of the greatest teacher of them all. He taught love and kindness to every living creature on earth.

ELISABETH.

KNOWING HOW.

I've sometimes heard my grandpa tell
That folks who know just how to smell
Can get the summer from one rose,
Or from a little breeze that blows.

And father says, no matter where
You live, if you will just take care
And make the best of your two eyes
You'll see so much you'll grow real wise.

And then my mother's often heard
One little pleasant spoken word
That's made somebody smile and smile,
And feel cheered up for quite a while.

They say it doesn't matter much
Whether a child has such and such;
It's how she'll learn to "make things do,"
And p'raps it's so with grown folks, too.
—Elizabeth L. Gould.

AN ANCIENT HAIR RAT.

We know that the ancient Egyptians painted and powdered themselves and curled their crimped hair and that the mother of Rameses the Great was clever enough to be the lady who invented hair dyes.

Perhaps, also, she was the first to wear a pompadour, for at Akhimm, upper Egypt, has been found a hair rat which is several thousand years old. It is of a leathery material and like the pads which are now in use, except that it is beautifully ornamented in a nice wheel design, which shows that the early Egyptians were a far more beauty-loving nation than we are, since the rat which was to support the hair was as handsomely decorated as if it had been worn outside.

The ladies of Cleopatra's time evidently brushed their hair down from the crown over the face, adjusting the hair support as does the girl of today.

THE CASTOR BEAN.

The broad, bluish-green and tropical like leaves of the Castor bean give it a place among ornamental plants, while the oil expressed from its seeds is a very useful medicine. Carlyle called it the "Oil of Sorrow." This was probably in memory of his childhood. The plant is a native of the East Indies, where it attains tree-like proportions.

Perhaps it was named for Antonius Castor, a Roman physician, who lived a century before the Christian era, and possessed the first botanic garden mentioned in history.

In extracting the oil the seeds are first bruised between heavy rollers and then pressed in hemper bags under a hydraulic or screw press. The best quality of oil is thus obtained, and is known as cold-drawn; if the pressed seeds are afterwards heated, and again pressed, a second quality of oil is obtained, which is apt to become partially solid in cold weather. Exposure to the sun bleaches the oil and this process is resorted to on the large

scale. When pure and cold-drawn it is of a light-yellowish color; the inferior quality has a greenish or brownish tinge. The sickening taste of this oil may be somewhat overcome by the addition of a little magnesia.

It is sometimes taken in coffee, but one of the best ways to disguise the taste is to squeeze some orange juice in a cup, pour the oil on top of it, and drink quickly. If a "pathway" is made on the side of the cup by wetting it with juice, the oil will run out more easily and not spread. For some men folks a mustache cup is just the thing to take it from.

In addition to being one of the best and safest cathartics known this oil has other uses.

A drop in the eye is said to remove a foreign substance with less trouble than the oft recommended flax seed.

A mixture of two parts castor oil to one part spirits of camphor often heals the most obstinate cold sores.

Potted ferns are benefited by having a few drops, mixed with lukewarm water, poured at their roots occasionally.—E. L. R.

WOMEN CAUSE SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS.

BY E. E. R.

Women, naturally tender hearted and full of sympathy in all cases of suffering, are undoubtedly to blame for the slaughter of birds for the plumage which is used by milliners. If there were no demand for such decoration, there would be no necessity for killing these birds. Large numbers of which are ruthlessly destroyed every year for no other reason than that women want them to wear on their hats.

Take the case of the heron, which furnishes the egret, that popular feather which is in such demand at the present time. Not only are the parent birds which wear the graceful ornament destroyed, but each by its death leaves two or more nestlings to starve to death because the natural provider of their sustenance has fallen a prey to the hunter, who strips his plunder from the still pulsating form of the bird leaving it mangled and dying upon the ground. How can any woman knowing these facts continue to wear an egret? That this wanton act takes place thousands of miles away is no excuse, for we are contributory to it when we buy, or wear, one of these ornaments, just as much as we would be were the cruel act committed in our sight.

The numbers of herons, gulls and other wild fowl destroyed must be very large to furnish all the wings and quills worn on the hats of women and girls. Song birds also give up their little lives to pay the penalty of beauty, thousands of humming bird skins annually being imported

by the milliners of this country alone. What a sacrifice, and all to satisfy the vanity of women!

It would appear that there were plenty of legitimate means for supplying trimming for hats without this wanton and unnecessary slaughter.

Ostrich plumes are beautiful and are obtainable without the infliction of suffering. Numerous wings and quills of domestic fowls make beautiful trimmings. Among these are the feathers of the barnyard chattering, sold as coque feathers, almost always seen in the milliner's stock. The domestic pigeon furnishes plumage unsurpassed with its iridescent tints, while the wings are both graceful and beautiful.

The guinea hen with her delicate gray and white spotted wing quills, adds another to the number, while the Thanksgiving turkey and goose both contribute acceptably to the display.

A pair of wings from the domestic goose would cost fully a dollar and a half and the gray shading is simply exquisite. A pair of these wings, worn by a lady, the past season were admired by all beholders. The two longest quills were removed with pincers, but aside from that the wings were left as they were when detached from the fowl, with the flat sides placed together. On a grey or a white hat this ornament looks extremely well. The long wing quills may also be used with good effect on a street hat either singly or in pairs. Many of the feathered ornaments found in the millinery shops are made from plumage of barnyard fowls and as such are entirely unobjectionable, but the "natural wings" mean that the bird was killed in order to get them.

With the wide variety of trimming to be had it would seem unnecessary for women to participate in ruthlessly destroying harmless birds. Think of this, dear readers, when ordering your winter hat.

A HONOLULU HEROINE.

Helen Wilder, of Honolulu, is not a good person for a horse-beater to meet. For as sure as she sees an act of cruelty she marches the offender off to the police station and leaves him to the punishment of the law.

Miss Wilder is one of the richest women in Hawaii, but she is up at dawn and galloping over the region that she has made her beat. For she is a policeman and her special care is the safety and comfort of helpless children and dumb animals.

She is the champion of the weak; she rides like a vaquero, and springs from her horse to cuddle and croon over some sick or misused baby. By full authority of the law she arrests any malefactor without going to the trouble to secure a warrant and thus delay the course of justice. A recent suit in the Honolulu courts settled this matter conclusively.

She arrested a street car driver for beating his mules. She had no warrant, and the defendant, claiming that the arrest was illegal, demanded \$5,000 for injuries to his reputation.

After a long trial the jury decided in favor of Miss Wilder, and the court authorized her to make arrests whenever she thought proper.

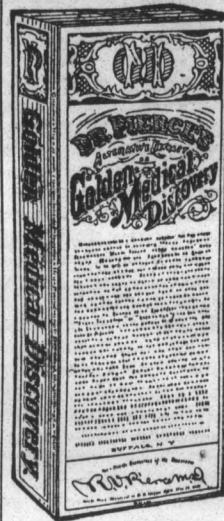
Helen Wilder goes wherever her duty calls. If the checkrein of the swellest turnout in Honolulu is drawn too tight she commands the driver to stop and unfasten it. Fear she has never felt. Coolie, Jap, Kanaka or white man, she arrests them all in spite of threats. Let the drivers overload the buses, or the Waikiki tramcars pull out overloaded, and out come her handcuffs. She will brook cruelty toward neither children nor animals.—Ex.

NASSAU CURRANT BREAD.

Two cups corn flakes or rolled oats, two teaspoons of salt, one tablespoon of lard. Over this pour one quart of boiling water. When cool add one yeast cake, soaked in a cup of warm water and scant half cup of sugar. Stir into this two quarts of flour, then add two cups of currants, washed and dredged with flour. Add more flour and let raise all night. Make into three loaves and allow to raise in pans until very light. Bake in a moderate oven.

If housekeepers who have natural wood kitchen tables would cut a lemon in two and rub over the surface, rinsing well with clean warm water, the result would be a snowy white board without the rough top made by continued scrubbing with a brush.

Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles



Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale-people lack good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach.

A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of diseases.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Laziness by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the great Stomach Restorative, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

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Quick and Safe Delivery and Very Little Freight Charges.



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Home Knit Hosiery

These stockings can be knit in 30 minutes on Gearhart's Family Knitter, New machine with Ribbing Attachment. Knits everything for home or trade, from factory or home-spun yarns. My new plan tells how to make money to pay for machine. All yarns at cost. Write today for catalog and free samples of work. Address, **J. E. GEARHART, Box CA Clearfield, Pa.**



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Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required. **Wood Rollers Tin Rollers**



THE BEST LIGHT
Gives 500 candle power. Casts no shadow. Costs 2 cents per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. No dirt. No odor. No grease. Agents wanted. Write for catalog, now.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
280 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

THIS MAN GIVES GOOD IDEAS ON HOW TO PRESERVE A WIFE.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have been reading letters from women on "Preserving Husbands," and have become quite interested, and as "Mrs. C. U. C." wishes some one to write an article on "Preserving a Wife," I thought I would give my ideas.

To begin with, if you were going to preserve fruit, I should imagine the first thing you would do, would be to select nice, ripe ones, so I would select for a wife, to preserve, one nice and sound in mind, as well as body, to the best of my limited knowledge. A woman who was sweet enough, so it would not take an excessive amount of sugar, and too much coaxing and cooking to help out the preserving process. After the selection, I should start in to make that wife a partner in reality, as well as name, by taking an inventory of stocks, so we would both know what we had to commence with. Then I would try to eliminate all jealousy, greed and self, by sharing all we have equally, not trying to hide anything, especially the pocketbook, or personal conduct. Commence by keeping accounts of income and expenditures, so both husband and wife may know what they have to do with, as well as what has been done. Consult together the best plans to enlarge your income and how to spend same. Don't want all the fun and good things for yourself in spending the money either, think of the wife first, and if she is an honest wife, it will not be long before she will think of her husband's needs. Don't expect to be selfish and buy tobacco, liquor and other things just for yourself, which do you no good, anyway, and just takes the money which you might use to buy things needed for the home.

Then after a few years of working together, as actual partners, the wife knows the needs and source of amount the same as you, and the expenses required the same as a partner would in any properly conducted business.

I think you would find the wife needed no further preserving. Some will say the husband has to earn all and provide all; well, suppose he does, and his wife is what the name implies, isn't that what he pretends he intended to do, when he is "doing the courting"? But we must all remember that selfishness and jealousy will spoil the best conducted partnership in time. So cut out that useless acid in the beginning, and keep it out, and I think your preserves will be complete and will keep indefinitely.

Yours truly,
F. J. H., Breedsville.

THIS ONE SHOWS REAL SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

My interest has been aroused by the different letters written regarding "Preserving Husbands," but none of these have voiced my sentiments. I have no sympathy with these poor, abused, down-trodden wives. If they are in that condition, it seems to me that it is because they did not open their eyes, look ahead of them and use good, common sense.

I do not believe that there is a necessity of marriage being a disappointment, or failure. Unhappy marriages or dissatisfaction on the part of a husband, or wife, are due to the lack of knowing each other before marriage. Many young people do not know each other well enough before they are married. They do not open their eyes and try to see each other, as they really are. They enter into marriage too blindly. If they would but study each other thoroughly and then decide, using their best judgment as to their fitness for life partners, there need be no heart-breaking discoveries later. For example. Girls will close their eyes and marry a man who drinks, and then when he has wrecked their lives, say that they didn't know it. I say that it is their business to know it.

Therefore a husband or wife has the right and privilege to know and should know, the character, habits and temperament of the woman or man they marry and it is their own fault if they don't. If a woman knows her husband as she should before marrying him, and if she does her duty to him later, she will have no tale of woe to tell.

There will, of course, misunderstandings arise and impatient words be spoken, for none of us are perfect, but her life as a whole, may be happy, if she wills it thus. This matter of no vacation, continual drudgery and who owns the pocket book are matters of no importance in the right kind of a home.

My husband and I plan and look forward to our vacation, short trips and

frequent days off and our plans are realized. His wages are mine. He considers that I earn half of it just as well as he. We plan together to spend it wisely and save. In brief, the longer I live the more I believe that life is what we make it.—Mrs. R. H. B.

LOOK FOR THE ROSES.

The secret of a happy home is where the occupants seek no thorns and thereby catch the small joys, for if you hunt for roses you will find roses.

If the door is low, stoop down. If you can remove the stone out of your way, do so. If it is too heavy, go around it. And thus every day you will find something which gladdens you. Herein lies the secret of happiness. Unrest, fear, pain, sorrow, privation, by some mysterious law of our being, are never quite removed from us. To live in the world we must experience these things. Yet to dwell upon them would forever shut out the sunlight of our lives, and deprive us of the energy needed to accomplish any amount of good.

Great joys come not often, why should we wait for them? Mighty events march with the centuries but they do not crowd into every life. Stupendous deeds are seldom required; why should we tarry, when humble work lies near at hand clamoring for recognition. To catch small joys, to persistently seek and remember pleasant things, to keep open our eyes and senses to receive whatever is uplifting, glad, luminous, or jolly, cannot fail to bring cheerfulness and serenity into the home.—F. A. H.

PROVEN CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Having learned of a tried and true remedy for rheumatism, I pass it along with the hope that it will benefit some sufferer. Procure a quart of gin, pound or chop a quart of onions, mix, and take a tablespoonful at meals and bed-time.—A Friend.

To remove rust from tin baking pans, rub rust spots with lard, and let stand for a short time before washing.

If a drop of blood, caused by picking one's finger gets on white goods, take a few yards of white cotton thread, 60 or 70 preferred, and moisten in the mouth. Apply while wet and the thread will absorb the blood without damage to the cloth. If the stain is large make several applications, using fresh thread.

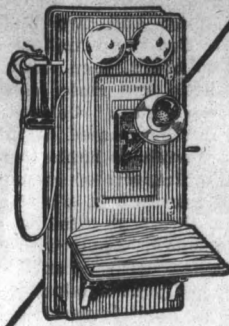
Nobby Coat And Dress Designs.

Price, 10 cents each. Waist and skirt patterns are usually separate, making a charge for each, but not if in one piece. Order by number and title of pattern. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Be sure to give size when you order. Address orders to Pattern Department, The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.



8575—A Stylish Coat.—A most attractive semi-fitting coat, cut on simple, graceful lines. The two-seam coat sleeves are put in with a little fullness at the top. Cheviot, broadcloth, serge and silk would be effective with a simple design in soutache braiding outlining the neck and sleeves. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material.

8576—A Smart Princess Dress.—Heliotrope cloth combined with cream white satin for trimming will develop this model effectively. The design shows the long waistline of the "Moyen Age" and has the plaited skirt portions now so fashionable. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size.



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Don't buy a certain kind of telephone just because your neighbor has one like it—unless his is the standard make. You can talk with almost any kind of telephone for a few months. But look to the future—buy the kind that gives good service for years—the standard

Western Electric Rural Telephone

The kind that gives the best service, any time and all the time, in good weather or bad.

Over 4,000,000 Western Electric Telephones are in use by the "Bell" System to-day. They have been the standard of the world for over thirty years. Remember this when you are buying telephones.



If your community has no rural telephone system, let us tell you how you can get one; how to build the line, the cost, etc. Just write your name and address on this advertisement—mail it to us—and we will send our free Bulletin No. 76 telling all you want to know.



It costs nothing to investigate. Write to-day.

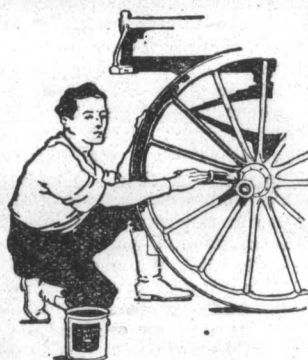
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That Prosperous Feeling

ONE way to feel prosperous is to look prosperous. Nothing helps so much to make the farm pay better as to make it look better, and as it happens, making a farm look better makes it pay better in one way.

If your farm buildings are allowed to run down that means loss, and the loss comes out of your pocket. If they are painted properly, and particularly if they are painted with the right paint, they cost less for repairs and last longer, and protect your stock, crops and machinery fully.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

are those good paints, which, when put upon a building or upon a piece of machinery, give that protection which you have a right to expect from good paint, and require renewal less often, adding to your initial investment.

There is a Sherwin-Williams' dealer in every town, who sells these paints. He can tell you the name of the right paint for

each purpose. We also would like to send you our booklet "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm," free.

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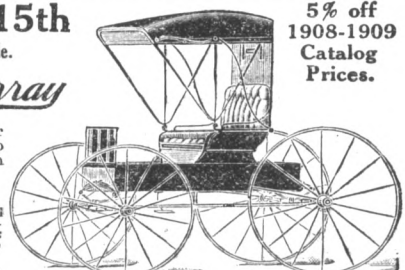
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Even at regular prices you will save money if you buy now. Because leather, rubber and other materials are rapidly advancing in cost—and next year's prices will be higher. Buy before the advance—at LESS than regular prices—you make two savings in one. In order to keep all of our force employed during the quiet season at full pay we will allow, if you mention this paper

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Also makers of "ENTERPRISE" Bone, Shell and Corn Mills, Sausage Stuffers and Lard Presses, Coffee Mills, Raisin Seeders, Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses, Cherry Stoners, Cold Handle Saws, etc.

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No. 5 \$1.75

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Look for name "ENTERPRISE" on machine you buy.

When writing to Advertisers mention the Michigan Farmer.

HOW TO MAKE PRETTY MEDALLIONS.

BY CARRIE E. HOUGHTON.

One of the prettiest ways of mounting photographs is to make the transparent medallion so popular with many; this, like many other decorating ideas, is within the reach of anyone wishing to do the work.

First remove the photograph from the mount, by passing a sharp knife under the edges, after it has been immersed in warm water for a few moments, then by gently pulling, it is easily removed. Now pour over the face of the photograph the following composition, which can be made by any druggist: Venice turpentine, half dr., castor oil, half dr., collodion, 2 ozs., alcohol, half oz., and spirits camphor five drops; this should be mixed by shaking several times until dissolved.

After covering the photograph with this solution, allow it to dry for a few moments, then cover a small piece of window glass with photo paste and lay the photograph, with the prepared side down, upon the glass, press down until it adheres strongly. Allow this to dry for an hour or until it is thoroughly dry, then dip your finger tips in cold water and rub all the paper off the back of photograph. By occasionally holding up to the light you can see when the paper back to photo is removed, leaving just the film of the photograph on the glass; this will be perfectly transparent.

By placing the glass upon which the photograph is pasted in a dish of warm water the paste is loosened and the film will float clear from the same. This can be picked up carefully, and by laying on a piece of heavy wrapping paper you can then, with scissors, trim it to any desired shape you wish; after trimming same throw back in water and the film will float clear from the paper and this can be carefully picked up and mounted on the medallion glass, paper weight or watch case where it is to be used.

To mount the film to article use a solution of one-half ounce of gum arabic dissolved in two ounces of warm water, or alcohol. Cover the glass with this solution then with a damp cloth wipe away nearly all of same, then carefully press the film down, evenly, with a small piece of blotting paper or by passing a small rubber roller over it to press out all the little air bubbles that will form between the film and glass, or article it is mounted on.

As soon as it is dry it is complete and has the same appearance as if the photograph was printed direct on the glass or material, if a watchcase, it has the appearance of being photographed there, each line and feature showing plainly thru the photo, thus giving a beautiful effect. When mounted on glass and placed in a window or with the light to strike the back of same, the effect is very pleasing, and one that well repays the slight labor to make. These transparent photographs can also be mounted on china, wood, linen or any surface with pleasing results.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD CLEANSERS.

BY PANSY VIOLA VINER.

The removal of dirt from anything, whether it be the skin, clothing, household utensils or wood-work, can seldom be effected by the use of water alone; so it is quite necessary for every housewife to have a stock of cleansers on hand, and to know just how to use them. At the head of the list we place

Ammonia

which we consider one of the most valuable of the household cleansers due to the wide range of its possibilities. Ammonia is an alkaline agent, and is also exceeding volatile; on this account it should not be used in very hot water or it will lose many of its cleansing properties. For delicate cleansing operations nothing excels ammonia for its volatile properties causes it to evaporate very quickly without leaving any residue in the clothing which most other cleansers are apt to do. Woolens washed in water made soft with ammonia will seldom shrink if the water is used at the right temperature. It is especially fine for washing baby flannels or any fine woolens. When washing white clothes, if ammonia be used in the boiler or in the scald, the dirt will fall out with less rubbing and the clothes will be spotless and white—two tablespoons to a gallon of water is about the right proportions. Ammonia is excellent to take out stains caused by perspiration which is usually difficult to remove, especially in woolen underwear. Soak the parts affected in

a wash basin containing a quart of hot water—not boiling—and two tablespoons of ammonia. Cover up tightly and let remain for two hours, then rub with the hands for a little and rinse in water of the same temperature. Colored underwear should not be treated in this manner for the ammonia is liable to take out the dye. A tablespoon of ammonia and a teaspoon of kerosene in a pint of warm water makes the best window cleanser that we have found. Apply with a flannel cloth and polish with a soft cloth or chamois skin and your windows will shine and be as clear as it is possible to make them and that without much elbow grease. Ammonia is also excellent for cleaning painted woodwork, especially when light in color. If mixed with whitening it makes an excellent cleanser for the bath tub or the sink. Wash your hair brushes and combs in water in which has been added a teaspoon of ammonia and the grease and dirt will disappear, and if this is done once a month the brushes will keep white and stiff. It is a grand thing for carpets that have become faded and soiled. Sweep well; then after the dust has settled, wipe with a dry flannel; then put some ammonia, about a tablespoon in two quarts of water. Wring out a flannel cloth in it and wipe the carpet all over, wringing the cloth in the water several times. It gives glassware a brilliancy that soap does not. A few drops added to the bath water will make you feel clean, fresh and rested; it is also fine for cleansing the head and hair, keeping it free from dandruff, but do not let it get into the eyes.

Borax.

Is an excellent household cleanser, and for some purposes it is better than ammonia, especially for delicate fabrics and many colored articles, since it is not as liable to fade them. It is much better for most purposes than sal-soda since the sodium is in a milder form. It is good for softening hard water, and is often used in the rinse water when the water is hard. If used in the boiler or scald use in proportions of one tablespoon to a gallon of water; either ammonia or borax are fine to use in washing blankets as well as other woolens. Use it in the first water when washing silks and it will do wonders in the way of taking out the dirt without rubbing, which should never be done with silk. When doing up white shirts or anything that requires cold starch, put half a teaspoonful in the starch and it will impart an additional gloss to the collar, cuffs, and bosom or any other starched fabric; it is also well to put some in the hot starch. It is nice to wash laces with, and can be used to starch the lace with, especially if the laces are very delicate and fine. If you have a high colored carpet that you want to clean, borax in the proportions of one heaping teaspoon to a gallon of water, is less liable to change the color than ammonia, altho it is not as good to restore the color. In washing silverware it is a good plan to substitute borax for soap, it will require less polishing.

(Continued next week).

SCOUR THE IRONS.

One point in which the novice in ironing often fails lies in not having the irons perfectly clean before beginning work. To do really good work, begin by scouring the irons thoroly with soap and water; then dry thoroly with a soft rag. They must not be dried on the fire, as this creates an immediate rust, which works off on the clothes.

CLEON AND I.

Cleon hath a million acres;
Ne'er a one have I.
Cleon dwelleth in a palace;
In a cottage I.
Cleon hath a dozen fortunes;
Not a penny I—
Yet the poorer of the twain is
Cleon, and not I.

Cleon, true, possesses acres,
But the landscape I.
Half the charms to me it yieldeth
Money cannot buy.
Cleon harbors sloth and dullness,
Freshening vigor I.
He in velvet, I in fustian—
Richer man am I.

Cleon is a slave to grandeur;
Free as thought am I.
Cleon fees a score of doctors;
Need of none have I.
Wealth surrounded, care environed—
Cleon fears to die.
Death may come—he'll find me ready—
Happy man am I.

Cleon sees no charm in nature;
In a daisy I.
Cleon hears no anthem ringing
In the sea and sky;
Nature sings to me forever;
Earnest listener I.
State for state, with all attendants—
Who would change? Not I.

The Secret Of A Beautiful Complexion

Constitutional Treatment Will Accomplish More in a Week Than Local Applications in Six Months.

Contrary to the general opinion the acquiring and maintaining of a perfectly clear and faultless complexion does not depend upon the application of local treatment. There are many persons who spend small fortunes visiting "beauty specialists," and having their faces massaged with perfumed, pink-colored cold creams, or with electrical vibrations, hoping by these methods to get rid of wrinkles and various skin blemishes.

Others spend much of their time steaming their cheeks with super-heated vapor, which promotes a rapid and heavy perspiration, and for the time being relieves the pores of any foreign matter which may be clogging them. But the great trouble with such treatments is that they achieve no permanent benefit, and whatever good they may accomplish is only momentary.

The reason is obvious. The trouble is constitutional instead of being local, and for that reason, general, rather than topical treatment, is naturally required. No one would think of trying to cleanse the sewerage system of a city by merely cleaning the external openings of a few of the sewers, and allowing the rest of the aqueduct to remain untouched. The whole system needs to be flushed and purified.

The pores may be aptly termed the sewerage system of the body, which throws off one-fifth of its impurities through them; and if for any reason, these little pores become stopped up, or

the other eliminating organs which dispose of the remaining four-fifths of the waste material, partially fall in their work of elimination, then the inevitable pimples, blackheads, liver spots, etc., appear upon the face, thereby serving notice to the owner of that face that something is wrong within; something is interfering with the work of destroying and throwing off the effete matter from the blood, which has consequently become loaded with impurities.

The foolish practice of attempting to cure a blotchy, or otherwise faulty complexion, by the use of local means, should be given up at once, and a more national treatment substituted—that of purifying the blood, and cleansing the body's sewerage system, by using STUART'S CALCIUM WAFERS.

Many persons who have been trying to gain a perfect complexion and to rid themselves of pimples and other facial blemishes, thru local means, have given up this folly, and by the regular use of Stuart's Calcium Wafers—the great blood-and-skin remedy—have not only succeeded in purifying their blood, getting rid of pimples, etc., but have also established a healthy circulation through the skin, which had the effect of removing wrinkles.

Secure a package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers from your druggist at once for 50 cents; also send us your name and address for free sample treatment. Address, F. through them; and if for any reason, A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, these little pores become stopped up, or Mich.

Don't Pay Two Prices for Stoves and Ranges
Buy at Factory Prices, Save \$18.00

HOOSIER STOVES

Are Wonderful "Fuel Savers and Easy Bakers."

The 20 new 1910 improvements make them the finest stoves and ranges in the world. "Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of factory prices!"

Hoosiers Are Delivered For You To Use 30 Days Free In Your Own Home Before You Buy.

A written guarantee with each stove, backed by a Million Dollars. Our new 1910 improvements on stoves absolutely surpass anything ever produced.

Send postal today for free catalogue

HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY
130 State Street, MARION, INDIANA

A \$50 MACHINE for \$19

New Model with Ball Bearing Head and Stand—Automatic Tension Release—Automatic Lift Drop Head—High Arm—Oak or Walnut Table.

We Pay the Freight and Allow 90 Days' Trial

Our new model, improved Mich. Farmer sewing machine has cam thread take up, giving better control of the thread and making a better stitch than any other arrangement. Running it backwards will not break the thread. It has highest arm, disc tension, automatic bobbin winder with loose band wheel, high lift for heavy work.

Guaranteed for **20 YEARS.**

and money refunded if not satisfactory after 90 days' trial. Complete attachments, accessories and illustrated book free. We guarantee this machine to be first-class in every particular, handsome in appearance and equal to any machine made. Same machine without the automatic lift for only \$18.

Good Machines as low as \$12.

For \$7 extra will send the \$19 machine with automatic lift in a handsome cabinet frame.

We prepay freight to any freight station east of the Mississippi River, or south to Tennessee. You cannot afford to buy a machine until you have sent for our handsome illustrated free catalog, printed in colors.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

I want to say that my sewing machine came all right and I have given it a thoro trial and find it perfectly satisfactory in every way. Can't see but that it is just as good as the high priced machines and runs just as easy.—Mrs. W. N. Calling, Oblong, Ill.

CHILDREN

In disorders and diseases of children drugs seldom do good and often do harm.

Careful feeding and bathing are the babies' remedies.

Scott's Emulsion

is the food-medicine that not only nourishes them most, but also regulates their digestion. It is a wonderful tonic for children of all ages. They rapidly gain weight and health on small doses.

Send 10c., name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.



Remington

AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN

YOU don't have to bother to load a Remington Autoloading Gun. The recoil does all the work of ejecting the empty shell and throwing a loaded one into place. You pull and release the trigger for each of the five shots.

Pleasant to shoot because of slight kick. Absolutely safe because of the Remington Solid Breech Hammerless feature. Easy to handle and quick to point.

Try one on ducks or geese. You will agree with the sportsman who wrote "I wouldn't take a \$1000 for my Remington Autoloading if I couldn't get another." Anyone can afford one, the price is so moderate.

If your dealer can't show you one, write us for catalogue and literature.

THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Ilion, N. Y.

Agency, 315 Broadway, New York City

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With a FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. 9 CORDS BY ONE MAN in 10 hours. Send for Free catalog No. E24, showing low price and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. Folding Sawing Mach. Co. 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

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This is a Genuine offer to one person in each locality in the U. S. made to introduce the WONDER INCANDESCENT 100-CANDLE POWER Kerosene Oil Lamp. Many times BRIGHTER, CHEAPER and SAFER than Gasoline, Electricity or ordinary lamps for lighting Homes, Offices, Stores, Halls and Churches. If you accept the proposition we send you a lamp FREE. Send your name and the name of your nearest express office.

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ASK FOR
Armor Brand Tinware
IT WEARS.

(Continued from page 308).

per acre in bushels, in the state and southern counties is 87, in the central counties 77, in the northern counties 81 and in the upper peninsula 157. The estimated acreage is 310,331 and estimated yield 26,998,797 bushels.

Beans.—The estimated average yield per acre in bushels, in the state, southern, central and northern counties is 13 and in the upper peninsula 19. The estimated acreage harvested is 475,000 and estimated yield 6,175,000 bushels.

Sugar Beets.—The estimated average yield per acre in tons, in the state and southern counties 8, in the central counties 9, in the northern counties 7 and in the upper peninsula 12. The estimated acreage that will be harvested according to the best reports obtainable is 100,000 and estimated yield 800,000 tons.

Buckwheat.—The estimated average yield per acre in bushels, in the state is 14, in the southern counties 15, in the central counties 11, in the northern counties 13 and in the upper peninsula 24. The estimated acreage harvested is 55,180 and estimated yield 772,520 bushels.

NATIONAL CROP REPORT.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

The average condition of corn on October 1 was 73.8, as compared with 74.6 last month, 77.8 on October 1, 1908, 78.0 on October 1, 1907, and 79.2 the ten year average on October 1.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of spring wheat is 15.9 bushels, which compares with 13.2 bushels, the final estimate in 1908, and 13.5 the average of the past ten years. The indicated total production of spring wheat is about 291,848,000 bushels, against 226,694,000 the final estimate in 1908. The quality is 90.5, against 88.2 in 1908, and 85.5 the average for the past ten years. The indicated total production of spring and winter wheat combined is about 724,768,000 bushels, compared with 664,602,000 finally estimated last year. The average quality of all wheat is 90.4, compared with 89.4 last year.

An average yield per acre of oats of about 30.3 bushels is indicated, as compared with 25.0 bushels finally estimated in 1908, and 29.4 the average of the past ten years. The indicated total yield is about 983,618,000 bushels, against 807,156,000 finally estimated in 1908. The quality is 91.4, against 81.3 last year, and 85.9 the ten-year average.

The indicated average yield per acre of barley is about 23.9 bushels, as compared with 25.1 bushels finally estimated in 1908, and 25.8, the average of the past ten years. The indicated total yield is about 164,636,000 bushels, against 166,756,000 finally estimated in 1908. The quality is 83.5, against 89.3 last year, and 87.4 the ten-year average.

The average condition of buckwheat at time of harvest was 79.5, against 81.1 on September 1, 81.6 at harvest in 1908, and 82.4 the ten-year average condition at harvest.

The average condition of potatoes on October 1 was 78.8, against 80.9 last month, 68.7 on October 1, 1908, and 75.9 the ten-year average condition on October 1.

The average condition of tobacco at time of harvest was 81.3, against 80.2 last month, 84.1 at harvest time in 1908, and 83.1 the ten-year average on October 1. The condition at harvest, in important tobacco states was: Kentucky 81; North Carolina 77; Virginia 88; Ohio 88; Pennsylvania 66; Tennessee 82; Wisconsin 75; South Carolina 84; Connecticut 88; Florida 85.

The average condition of flaxseed at time of harvest was 84.9, against 88.9 on September 1, 81.2 at harvest time last year, and 83.2 the six-year average condition at harvest. The condition at time of harvest in important flaxseed states was: North Dakota 84; South Dakota 87; Minnesota 85.

The average condition of apples on October 1 was 43.9, against 44.5 on September 1, 48.4 on October 1, 1908, and 54.1 the ten-year average condition on October 1.

All estimates of acreage and production for 1909 are preliminary and subject to modification in the final estimates to be made in December.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Ottawa Co., Oct. 11.—The long drouth has finally been broken by a good rain. Pastures had become so dry that nearly all kinds of stock had to be fed, causing an advance in the price of hay. Wheat is looking fairly well, except the later sown, which did not come up very good because the ground was so dry. Farmers have never had a better time to fill silos than this season. This was because the ground was so dry and hard, that it was easy to cut and handle the corn. Considerable late planted corn was put into silos. Some husking has been done, which shows the corn crop to be much below the average. In some parts of the country there was not enough corn matured for seed. This was on account of early frosts. In these same sections potatoes were also badly injured. Peaches have been a good crop. Apples are about normal.

Emmett Co., Oct. 4.—There have been a few light showers during the past month, sufficient to start pasture up somewhat but not to make a luxuriant growth; in fact, growth in grass has been small. Wheat and rye have made a fairly satisfactory growth. The yield of grain was much better this year than for several years back. Wheat going 15 to 20 bu per acre and oats averaging about 30 bu; several yields of 40 to 45 bu. in some instances. Corn has ripened up well in our locality, but the yield will not be large because of the dry season. The yield of potatoes will be light. Crop of apples good; buyers numerous; \$1.50 per bbl. is paid for such varieties as Alexander, Wolf River; \$2 for Snow and Standard winter sorts.

A Grinnell Detachable Spreader

Saves Trucks, Box and All

Only combined spreader and farm wagon made.

Saves you \$25 on any other wagon box spreader,--\$70 to \$90 on the big "horse-killing" kind.



There's No Other Spreader in The World Like It

Here is the spreader you have been looking for. Farmers have for years been saying, "the old style spreader costs too much"—"they are too hard on the horses." "Why don't some manufacturer make a combined spreader and farm wagon?"

We've done it! The Grinnell is a complete manure spreader and as good a spreader as there is made today. We guarantee it. Fifty bushels capacity. Light draft—two horses can haul it easily. You can spread more in a day with it than with any old style horse-killing machine made.

AND It is also a complete farm wagon—built stronger than the ordinary farm wagon; box standard size, fits any standard trucks. We can supply any style trucks, scoop board, top box and all at a small extra cost for making a complete wagon.

AND THEN It saves you 70%. There is no use tying up money in a wagon box and trucks that are idle 11 months in the year. Not by any means when you can buy a Grinnell and save \$25 to \$90 on your investment.



Gearing cage detaches in ten minutes' time.

Read What Mr. J. S. McCollough Says: "I take great pleasure in testifying to the merits of your detachable manure spreader. Works to perfection in all kinds of manure. Did not have any trouble with it at all. BUT YOUR DETACHABLE FEATURE IS THE BEST THING OF ALL. It saves me the price of a new wagon at corn husking time. I just remove the heater and apron in about ten minutes, put on my side boards and shoveling board and have my wagon complete. Used it all through the corn husking season as a wagon. Put the heater back on as easily and had my manure spreader ready for work."

R. F. D. No. 1, Colfax, Iowa.

We want to prove the merit of our spreaders to every farmer in this country. Just try a Grinnell 30 days entirely at our risk.

Our triple guarantee insures satisfaction, materials and low price. Greatest ever made. Get our catalog now telling all about it and liberal offer we are now making to the first man who buys in any section. Just write me a personal letter or postal. Address

CHAS. F. CHASE, Pres., Grinnell Mfg. & Supply Co. 159 Broad St., GRINNELL, IOWA

Get Prices!

on the **Monarch** MALLEABLE Standard Range. It Will Save You Money because it's built RIGHT.

Don't throw away money buying a range manufactured with cheapness its only object. Neither make the mistake of accepting high prices as a guarantee of quality. Prompt and sure service—fuel economy—everything you want most in a range, is dependent on its construction. Know what your range is made of and how it is built before buying. Two indispensable points are described below. Get prices on the range that is built right inside as well as outside and let us show you how

"The MONARCH Actually Pays for Itself"

LASTING CONSTRUCTION Malleable iron is the first essential to lasting construction in a range. The brittle grey iron of ordinary ranges can only be bolted and puttied to the steel. MONARCH Ranges have frames of Malleable iron. The steel plates of the body and oven are riveted to them, making a solid joint that stays tight a lifetime. A range built in any other manner wastes fuel, time, and patience. It pays to be sure about materials and construction in buying.

TRIPLE WALLS Don't be misguided by other's claims for "triple asbestos walls." Hundreds of ranges that are claimed "completely asbestos lined" have but single thickness metal walls under the oven. By a special building process the MONARCH is made with walls of steel-asbestos-and steel at every point exposed to the flame and heat. MONARCH triple walls cannot burn through—rust through—or become damaged by creosote in the flues.

Made in sizes and styles to suit every taste and requirement—with reservoir as illustrated or at left end—with waterfront for connecting to pressure boiler or without any water heating attachment. Malleable Top and Steel Body are both polished and never require stove blacking.

SENT FREE Our illustrated book, "THE RANGE PROBLEM." It gives full details and will enable you to figure out exactly how you save money by purchasing a MONARCH Range.

MALLEABLE IRON RANGE CO., 704 Lake St., Beaver Dam, Wis.

MR. FARMER!

The reduced cost of production in all lines of mercantile business depends on the use of time, labor and money making improvements—why not use time, labor and money making improvements in your business?

The Climax Cable Trace

is a cost reducer—a cable trace will last four times as long as leather, cost less, is smooth, round and will not gall nor irritate your horses.

Guaranteed Pulling Strength 40,000 lbs.

Send for catalog and prices of cable traces, carriage and hardware specialties. A postal will do.

Spencer Mfg. Co., Spencer, W. Va.

Thousands of Dollars Lost

every year by guessing weights. Think of it—enough money wasted on most farms in twenty years to pay for the land. No wonder some farmers don't get ahead as fast as they should when they are being held down by such a loss, and yet the remedy is simple and sure, and within reach of every farmer.

Are you protected by **Fairbanks Scales?**

They soon save enough to pay for themselves and then follows years of saving which is clear gain. They are a permanent investment—not something that has to be replaced every little while. Every scale is tested at each of the four corners of the platform before it leaves the factory. Each corner must weigh just its share—no more—no less.

Enjoy the satisfaction of knowing whether or not the scales of the buyer tally with your "home weights." The value of this protection each year is equivalent to its total cost.

Cut out complete advertisement and write for free Scale Catalog No. 2C 601

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Ill.

Or address the nearest one of our 27 branch houses.

MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

October 13, 1909.
Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—There has been an improvement in the offerings of wheat this past week but the heavy demands from the millers who are giving a premium for cash wheat and the calls from abroad have lent the market strength that has overcome the added deliveries at primary points and advanced values, as will be seen from a review of the quotations given below. Farmers are still optimistic about the future and the grain is not coming from their hands as promptly as it has in former years, which condition is the hope of the bulls. There is a heavy world's movement of the grain, chiefly from countries competing in the European markets with the United States, but in spite of this showing the advanced quotations at Liverpool have been of material aid in lifting prices here. The government report just issued affected the market but little as no material change was made from the estimates of the traders. The new crop is generally reported to be in good shape, with the acreage above normal. One year ago No. 2 red wheat was worth \$1.03½ per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2	White	Dec.	May.
Thursday	1.18½	1.17½	1.20½	1.21½
Friday	1.19	1.18	1.21	1.22
Saturday	1.19	1.18	1.21	1.22
Monday	1.20	1.19½	1.22	1.23
Tuesday	1.21½	1.21	1.23½	1.24½

Corn.—A strong undertone that was materially assisted by the government report which showed the crop of this year to be much poorer than was generally thought, appears to be following the corn trade in spite of the heavy offerings that are coming to the market where farmers are anxious to take advantage of the high values that are ruling. A week ago there was a reduction in price of about three cents but during the past five sessions the market has not dropped below the lowest figures reached during that decline. As soon as the early marketing of the new crop is over there is likely to be a bullish spirit in the trade and prices will in all probability go back to high altitudes again. A year ago the price for No. 3 corn was 79c per bu. Quotations are:

	No. 2	Yellow.
Thursday	.63	.64
Friday	.63	.64
Saturday	.63½	.64½
Monday	.63	.64
Tuesday	.63½	.64½
Wednesday	.62½	.63½

Oats.—The market has only dropped the fraction from the prices reported last week. The trade was steady. The demand has been good and the deliveries are but ordinary for this season of the year. One year ago No. 3 white oats were quoted at 52c per bushel. Quotations for the week are:

	Standard.
Thursday	.42
Friday	.42½
Saturday	.42
Monday	.42
Tuesday	.42
Wednesday	.42

Beans.—Nothing of consequence has transpired in the bean quarters this past week and values are on the basis ruling at the close of the former period. While the Michigan crop is known to be large there is a big place for accommodating the harvest in that the former crop is practically all gone. Quotations for the week are:

	Cash.	Nov.
Thursday	\$2.00	1.90
Friday	2.00	1.90
Saturday	2.00	1.90
Monday	2.00	1.92
Tuesday	2.00	1.92
Wednesday	2.00	1.92

Cloverseed.—No material difference is shown in the conditions of this trade. Prices are ruling on last week's basis. Fluctuations occur but they are not important as the market recovers losses and advances are usually followed by reactions, but the general trend of the change is higher. A firm tone exists underneath the transactions. Quotations are:

	Prime Spot.	Mar.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$9.00	\$9.25	\$8.25
Friday	8.85	9.00	8.15
Saturday	8.95	9.10	8.25
Monday	9.00	9.15	8.25
Tuesday	9.00	9.15	8.25
Wednesday	8.90	9.00	8.25

Rye.—Market rather easy with prices unchanged altho nominal. Cash No. 1 is quoted at 74c per bu.

Visible Supply of Grain.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	22,512,000	19,442,000
Corn	2,917,000	3,367,000
Oats	13,312,000	12,801,000
Rye	513,000	458,000
Barley	3,602,000	3,593,000

Flour, Feed, Provisions, Etc.

Flour.—Market active, with prices unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Clear	5.25
Straight	5.40
Patent Michigan	5.85
Ordinary Patent	5.50

Hay and Straw.—Trade is firm. Carlot prices on track are: No. 1 timothy, new, \$13.50@14; No. 2 timothy, \$12@13; clover, mixed, \$12@13; rye straw, \$7@7.50; wheat and oat straw, \$6.50@7 per ton.

Feed.—Market steady at unchanged prices. Bran, \$25 per ton; coarse middlings, \$26; fine middlings, \$30; cracked oat chop, \$28 per ton.

Potatoes.—Prices are again lower and the market is none too steady at the lower range. Offerings rather liberal.

Michigan goods now quoted at 55@60c per bu.

Provisions.—Family pork, \$25@26; mess pork, \$24.50; light short clear, \$25; heavy short clear, \$25; pure lard, 13½c; bacon, 15@19c; shoulders, 12c; smoked hams, 15c; picnic hams, 12c.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—The supply of eggs for the week has been light and the tone of the trade firm at prices which have ruled for the past two weeks. Quotations are: Extra creameries, 30c per lb; firsts, do., 29c; dairies, 23c; packing stock, 21½c.

Eggs.—A steady egg market was conducted the past week with a good demand and offerings only fair. Tone of the trade was firm at last week's figures. Fresh receipts, cases included, case count, 24c per doz.

Poultry.—This market is quiet and steady. Offerings are not large and the demand is fair. Chickens are lower. Quotations are: Hens, 12c; roosters, 9c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 9@10c; turkeys, 15@16c; broilers, 12c.

Cheese.—Steady. Michigan full cream, 15@16c; York state, 17c; limburger, 16½c; schweitzer, 20c; brick cream, 17c per lb.

Calves.—Choice to fancy, 11c; ordinary, 9@10c per lb.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Cabbage.—Steady. Home-grown, \$1 per bbl.

Tomatoes.—Prices advancing as season draws to a close. Now selling at 85@90c per bu.

Onions.—Domestic offerings, \$2 per bbl; Spanish, \$1.40 per crate.

Pears.—Bartlett's, \$1.75@2.25 per bu; common, \$1@1.25.

Grapes.—Delaware, 30@35c; Niagara, 30@35c per 10-lb. basket; Concord, 15@17c per 8-lb. basket.

Apples.—Best grades, \$2.50@3 per bbl; common, \$1.50@2.

Peaches.—Michigan grown range in price from \$1.50@2.50 per bu, according to grade.

Cranberries.—Cape Cod berries selling at \$2.25 per bu.

Vegetables.—Beets, 50c per bu; carrots, 50c per bu; cauliflower, \$1.25 per doz; cucumbers, 25@30c per doz; eggplant, 75c per dozen; green beans, 75c per bu; green onions, 12½c per doz; green peppers, 75c per bu; lettuce, 40c per bu; mint, 25c per doz; parsley, 25@30c per doz; radishes, 8@10c per doz; spinach, 60c per hamper; summer squash, 30c per box; watercress, 25@30c per doz; wax beans, 75c per bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

The local mills are paying \$1.16 for wheat, an advance of 4c over last week. Corn is off 3c. In meats, dressed hogs are lower, selling at 10@10½c this week. Poultry prices rule steady. The butter and egg markets are unchanged. In the vegetable line, potatoes are lower, selling in the city at 45@55c. Car lot buyers are paying 30@35c at outside loading stations.

Quotations follow:
Grain.—Wheat, \$1.16; oats, 42c; corn, 65c; buckwheat, 65c per bu; rye, 64c.

Beans.—Machine screened, \$1.75.

Butter.—Buying prices, Dairy, No. 1, 23@24c; creamery in tubs, 29½c; prints, 28½@30c per lb.

Eggs.—Case count, 23c.

Peaches.—\$1@2.25 per bu.

Apples.—50c@81; pears, 90c@1.25; quinces, \$1.75 bu; grapes, 9@10c per 8 lb. basket.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, 45@55c; tomatoes, 35@40c per bu; cabbage, 30@40c doz; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.75 per doz; onions, 60c; beets, 40c per bu; carrots, 45c; turnips, 35c; Hubbard squash, ½c lb.

Hogs.—Dressed, 9½@10c.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, 10@12c; roosters, 7@8c; turkeys, 14@15c; spring chickens, 13@14c; spring ducks, 11@12c; young geese, 9@10c; young turkeys, 16@17c.

New York.

Butter.—Steady at a slight advance over last week. Western factory firsts, 23@24½c; creamery specials, 31@31½c.

Eggs.—Firm. Western firsts to extras, 24½@26½c; seconds, 23@23½c per doz.

Poultry.—Dressed, dull; chickens lower.

Western chickens, 15@18c; fowls, 13½@16c; turkeys, 18@20c per lb. Live—Weak.

Fowls, 15c; western chickens, 14c; turkeys, 15c.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.20 per bu; corn, No. 2, 69c for old, oats, mixed, 42½@43c for new.

Hay and Straw.—Market firm under a good advance on nearly all grades of both hay and straw. Hay, timothy, prime, large bales, per 100 lb. \$1; No. 3 a 1, 85c@1; shipping, 80c; packing, 50@55c; clover and clover mixed, 70@92½c; straw, long rye, 80@90c; short and tangled rye, 55@60c; oat and wheat, 35@40c.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, \$1.15@1.18½; December, \$1.03½; May, \$1.04½.

Corn.—No. 2, 60½@60¾c; December, 58c; May, 60¾c.

Oats.—No. 3 white, 38½c; December, 39½c; May, 41¾c.

Butter.—Prices unchanged, with the cheaper grades in best request and firm; higher grades slower. Creameries, 24½@29c; dairies, 22@26c.

Eggs.—Weaker, but prime firsts, case count, cases included, still selling at 24c per dozen.

Hay and Straw.—Strong under rather moderate receipts. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, \$14.50@15; No. 2, \$13.50@14; No. 3 and No. 1 mixed, \$12@13; No. 3 and No. 2 mixed, \$10.50@11.50; rye straw, \$8.50@9.50; oat straw, \$6.50@7; wheat straw, \$5.50@6.

Boston.

Wool.—Brokers are now holding about a third as much wool as is commonly in their hands at this time of the year, and as a consequence of this condition the selections are broken and it becomes more difficult for the manufacturers to get hold of just what they want if they are not already supplied. This keeps the market firm with a good foundation for higher values. Quotations for the leading domestic grades are as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—XX, 36@37c; X, 34@35c; No. 1 washed, 40@41c; No. 2 washed, 40c; fine unwashed, 27@28c; ½-blood combing, 37c; ¾-blood combing, 37c; ¼-blood combing, 34@35c; delaine washed, 40@41c. Michigan, Wisconsin and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 25@26c; delaine unwashed, 31@32c; ½-blood unwashed, 34@35c; ¾-blood unwashed, 34@35c; ¼-blood, 33@34c.

St. Louis.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.20½@1.22½; corn, No. 3 white, 59½c; No. 3 yellow 59½c; oats, No. 2, 38½c; rye, No. 2, 72c.

Hay.—Deliveries have been more liberal the past week and some grades are lower. Timothy No. 1 selling at \$15@15.50 per ton; No. 2, \$12; No. 3, \$9@10; clover, No. 1, \$13@14; No. 2, \$13; clover mixed, \$12.50@14; alfalfa quotable at \$17@18 for No. 1 and \$15@16 for No. 2.

Elgin.

Butter.—Market firm at 30c per lb., which is last week's price. Sales for the week amounted to 687,500 lbs., compared with 692,300 lbs. for the previous week.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

October 11, 1909.

(Special report by Dunning & Stevens, New York Central Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y.)

Receipts of sale stock here today as follows: Cattle, 213; hogs, 16,000; sheep and lambs, 21,000; calves, 1,000.

The run of cattle today consisted largely of the common kinds. The market opened dull and from 10@15c lower than last week on all kinds except the best. There were no real good cattle here. Had there been any of the right kind on the market the sales would have been higher. The best feeders were full strong with last week while the common kinds were a shade lower. The fresh cows and springers were slow sale and from \$2@3 per head lower.

We quote: Best export steers, \$6.50@7; best 1,200 to 1,300-lb. shipping steers, \$6@6.25; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. do., \$5.50@5.75; medium 1,050 to 1,150 lb. steers, \$5@5.15; light butcher steers, \$4.40@4.60; best fat cows, \$4.25@4.50; fair to good cows, \$3.50@3.75; trimmers, \$2@2.50; best fat heifers, \$4.75@5.25; fair to good, \$4@4.25; common, \$3.50@3.75; best feeding steers, 800 to 900-lb. dehorned, \$4.40@4.50; 700 to 750-lb. dehorned stockers, \$3.75@4; 600 to 650-lb. do., \$3.25@3.50; little common stockers, \$3@3.25; best bulls, \$4.25@4.50; bologna bulls, \$3.40@3.60; stock bulls, \$3@3.25; best fresh cows and springers, \$4.50@5.75; fair to good do., \$3.2@4.2; common do., \$2.3@2.8.

The hog market ruled active at about last Saturday's closing prices. The demand was fair for all grades and there was a fair clearance.

We quote: Medium and heavy, \$8.10@8.25; mixed, \$8@8.10; best yorkers, \$7.90 to \$8.10; light yorkers, \$7.60@7.75; pigs, \$7.25@7.40; roughs, \$7.15@7.25; stags, \$5.75@6.25.

The lamb market opened slow this morning but closed more active with everything selling.

We quote: Best lambs, \$7.15@7.25; fair to good, \$6.50@7.10; culls, \$5.25@5.75; skin culls, \$4@4.75; yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; wethers, \$4.75@5.15; ewes, \$4.25@4.50; cull sheep, \$2@3; best calves, \$9.25@9.50; fair to good do., \$7@9; heavy calves, \$4@5.

Chicago.

October 11, 1909.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Received today 26,000 22,000 40,000
Same day last year.. 28,930 31,212 33,493
Received last week .. 63,353 82,962 153,785
Same week last year.. 75,154 125,265 119,446

Cattle received a set-back on Monday last week, when receipts of nearly 31,000 sent prices down 10@25c; buyers taking advantage of the exceptionally heavy supply to fill orders on easier terms. The decline did not extend to the best steers, however, and later in the week much smaller offerings resulted in a recovery of the early break, while prime beefs made new high records for the year, the extreme top being the highest since 1902.

Beef steers sold at \$4@5.50 for inferior grassy lots and at \$8@8.60 for choice, with sales chiefly at \$5.50@7.75 and a sale of a car of fancy beefs at \$8.80. Any cattle that could lay claim to being called good went above \$7, and exporters were moderate buyers of steers weighing from 1,275 to 1,400 lbs. at \$7@7.75. By this time it is sufficiently evident that prime cattle are scarce and badly needed, but it is believed that there will be enough by December. Butcher stock has moved off freely at advancing prices, with no heavy offerings, cows and heifers selling at \$3.25@6, and a few fancy heifers brot \$6.25@7.25. Cannery and cutters sold at \$2@3.20, bulls at \$2.50@5, calves at \$2.85@9.50 for inferior heavy to prime light vealers and milkers and springers at \$30@65 each. Stockers and feeders had a moderate sale at \$2.85@4.50 for the former and \$4.25@5.50 for the latter, few buyers caring to pay over \$5, while range cattle were hot to feed at \$3.25@4.70. Range cattle sold at \$4.50@7.50 for steers and \$3@5.10 for cows and heifers, the top for steers being the highest ever paid.

Today, Monday, cattle are practically unchanged in prices, but buyers are turning their attention mainly to good lots, and others are slow. The best sold at \$8.75. Receipts embrace about 7,000 from western ranges, and they are active.

Hogs are not being hurried to market, and whenever there is a big drop in prices, as was the case last week, owners are quick to take note and hold back supplies, the receipts falling off materially after Wednesday. The weak factor all along has been the extremely poor eastern shipping demand, shipments from there having been only about one-fifth as large as two years ago, eastern killers getting supplied mainly from the east and from interior western marketing points. Chicago packers took a concerted

stand in forcing prices lower, and by holding back they succeeded in leaving 9,261 hogs unsold at the close of trading hours on Wednesday. Armour and other packers at Chicago have been bringing in hogs in considerable numbers from Milwaukee, St. Paul and other western points, using these to club the market with. The hogs received averaged 228 lbs., compared with 232 lbs. a week earlier, 210 lbs. a year ago and 237 lbs. two years ago. Today, Monday, hogs are steady at \$7.20@8.10.

Sheep and lambs were marketed last week in much larger numbers than a week earlier, and prices reached much lower levels as a rule, with lambs showing much the greater depreciation, as usual, since they made up the principal part of the offerings. An exception was made in feeder lambs from the range, these continuing in extremely large demand for shipment to various sections. Feeding lambs sold at \$6@6.35, while extreme prices for lambs during the latter part of the week were \$4@7. Lambs seeking a market now are averaging much poorer than a few weeks ago, and there is a much better opportunity to fill feed lots. Today, Monday, the market is liberally supplied, and prices are steady under a good demand. Ewes were salable at \$2@4.50, wethers at \$4.10@4.85, stags and bucks at \$3@3.50 and yearlings at \$4.50@5.50. Feeders wanted wethers from ranges at \$4@4.40 and yearlings at \$4.75@5.35. A month ago prime mutton lambs sold at \$7.75.

W. G. Comstock, of Nebraska, a prominent cattleman, is optimistic. He says he never knew better cattle conditions, the season being propitious and prices encouraging. Northwest Nebraska is essentially a cattle region, and new settlers are locating there extensively.



Loads of Money

is being made from the cheap, fertile lands of Arkansas and Eastern Texas. Farmers who have gone down there and put the same thought and work on that rich, virgin soil that they did on their worn out land up north, are making enormous profits. \$30 to \$40 per acre from corn, \$20 to \$30 from wheat, \$50 from cotton, as high as \$400 from fruit and truck—that is what farmers there are getting, and just such land can be bought now at from \$5 to \$25 per acre. It's a mighty poor crop that doesn't pay the entire cost of the land the first year.

in Arkansas and East Texas

you can work outdoors all year and can frequently grow two crops a season. You start to plow when the northern farmer is still snowbound; you harvest your crops when prices are highest. Your stock doesn't need expensive shelter, for the Winters are mild and there is grazing all year. The rainfall is always over 30 inches, and there are convenient markets for your products. Good schools and churches in every district.



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THIS IS THE LAST EDITION.

In the first edition the Detroit Live Stock markets are reports of last week; all other markets are right up to date. Thursday's Detroit Live Stock markets are given in the last edition. The first edition is mailed Thursday, the last edition Friday morning. The first edition is mailed to those who care more to get the paper early than they do for Thursday's Detroit Live Stock market report. You may have any edition desired. Subscribers may change from one edition to another by dropping us a card to that effect.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Thursday's Market.
October 14, 1909.

Cattle.

Receipts, 1,462. Market 15@25c lower on all beef selling above \$4. Stockers, feeders and cows 30c lower than last week.

We quote: Dry-fed steers, \$5@5.25; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.50@4.75; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.15; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.15; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.60; choice fat cows, \$3.75@4; good fat cows, \$3.50; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$1.50@2; choice heavy bulls, \$3.50@3.85; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.25@3.50; stock bulls, \$3; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.40; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.50@3.75; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.75; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3@3.25; stock heifers, \$2.75@3; milkers, large, young medium age, \$4@6; common milkers, \$2.50@3.

Roe Com. Co. sold Cooke 22 steers av 901 at \$4.50; to Regan 12 heifers av 500 at \$3.25; to Mich. B. Co. 22 butchers av 657 at \$3.70, 20 do av 825 at \$4; to Hammond, S. & Co. 7 cows av 874 at \$3, 41 bulls av 872 at \$3; to Kamman B. Co. 10 butchers av 908 at \$3.80; to Regan 2 do av 585 at \$3.40, 4 heifers av 425 at \$3.10, 14 do av 460 at \$3.10; to Newton B. Co. 1 steer weighing 1,170 at \$4.50, 7 butchers av 647 at \$3.75, 3 cows av 950 at \$2.50; to Bresnahan 1 canner weighing 750 at \$2.25, 1 do weighing 850 at \$2; to Newton B. Co. 4 cows av 882 at \$2.50, 9 heifers av 752 at \$3.50, 9 do av 690 at \$3.80; to Mich. B. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,060 at \$3.50, 11 cows av 1,170 at \$3.50, 2 do av 960 at \$3.25; to Bresnahan 1 do weighing 750 at \$2, 3 do av 933 at \$2.25; to Newton B. Co. 2 do av 970 at \$3, 10 steers av 880 at \$4.35, 9 do av 961 at \$4.75, 2 do av 825 at \$4; to Goose 8 butchers av 900 at \$3; to Bosworth 5 stockers av 490 at \$3.40; to Thompson Bros. 2 cows av 900 at \$2.50, 4 do av 975 at \$3.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 do weighing 1,180 at \$3.75, 2 heifers av 960 at \$4.50; to Newton B. Co. 26 butchers av 821 at \$4.10.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Bresnahan 10 stockers av 552 at \$3.30; to Sullivan P. Co. 8 butchers av 577 at \$3.60, 1 cow weighing 800 at \$3, 1 do weighing 700 at \$2.25, 2 do av 950 at \$3.25, 2 do av 950 at \$3.25; to Lingeman 30 butchers av 874 at \$4.35; to Breitenbach 36 do av 690 at \$3.80, 2 cows av 800 at \$3, 2 do av 875 at \$2.50, 2 do av 865 at \$2.50; to Mich. B. Co. 2 do av 1,090 at \$3.50, 2 do av 965 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 1,060 at \$3; to Bresnahan 11 butchers av 675 at \$3.40; to Schlischer 24 do av 724 at \$3.85; to Smith 15 do av 900 at \$4.30; to Marx 16 do av 800 at \$3.90; to Rattkowsky 10 do av 484 at \$3.30, 4 do av 700 at \$3.90; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,000 at \$3.25, 2 heifers av 550 at \$3.50, 1 bull weighing 660 at \$3; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 do weighing 1,060 at \$3; to Bresnahan 3 canners av 723 at \$2; to Goose 11 butchers av 545 at \$3, 1 cow weighing 1,380 at \$4, 3 do av 793 at \$3.25; to Mich. B. Co. 13 steers av 1,077 at \$4, 28 butchers av 633 at \$3.25; to Laboe 24 do av 870 at \$4.25; to Schlaack 16 do av 865 at \$4.25.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Kamman B. Co. 4 butchers av 732 at \$3.75; to Bresnahan 1 cow weighing 900 at \$2.50, 2 do av 785 at \$2; to Gerish 11 steers and heifers av 1,020 at \$4.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 11 steers av 923 at \$4.55, 29 heifers av 884 at \$4.15; 3 bulls av 660 at \$3.50; to Thompson Bros. 6 butchers av 713 at \$3.50, 4 do av 890 at \$2.75, 3 do av 926 at \$3.75, 7 do av 500 at \$3.35; to Rattkowsky 2 heifers av 780 at \$3.50, to Baldwin 4 stockers av 632 at \$3.70, 2 do av 680 at \$3.70; to Markowitz 4 butchers av 985 at \$4; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 bulls av 815 at \$3.50, 6 butchers av 641 at \$3.50; to Regan 4 heifers av 555 at \$3.65, 1 bull weighing 500 at \$3.

Haley sold Sullivan P. Co. 6 steers av 566 at \$3.60, 1 cow weighing 1,060 at \$3, 4 bulls av 625 at \$3.30.

Purdy sold same 5 cows av 1,088 at \$2.50.

Haley sold same 15 butchers av 640 at \$3.65.

Johnson sold Hammond, S. & Co. 1 bull weighing 1,260 at \$3.75, 2 cows av 965 at \$2.25.

Same sold Gerish 14 heifers av 790 at \$4.40.

Allen sold Rattkowsky 4 heifers av 722 at \$4, 5 do av 700 at \$3.75, 2 bulls av 590 at \$3.25.

Haley sold Lawson 8 feeders av 803 at \$4. Same sold Goose 8 cows av 973 at \$3.35. Same sold Schlischer 9 butchers av 763 at \$3.80, 12 do av 531 at \$3.45, 2 do av 800 at \$3.85, 4 bulls av 622 at \$3.25.

Haley sold Kamman B. Co. 11 butchers av 524 at \$3.60.

Johnson sold same 7 do av 600 at \$3.50. Haley sold Breitenbach 15 steers av 888 at \$4.65.

Same sold Lowenstein 4 steers av 575 at \$3.50, 1 bull weighing 620 at \$3.10, 16 butchers av 556 at \$3.40.

Johnson sold same 14 stockers av 630 at \$3.60, 3 bulls av 650 at \$3.35.

Haley sold same 5 cows av 890 at \$2.75.

Receipts, 447. Market steady at last week's prices. Best, \$8@8.75; others, \$4@7; milch cows and springers strong. Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 9 av 145 at \$7.50, 1 weighing 140 at \$8.75, 8 av 140 at \$8.50, 3 av 100 at \$5; to Goose 1 weighing 200 at \$5.75; to Trotowsky 2 av 100 at \$7; to Stocker 1 weighing 220 at \$5, 2 av 135 at \$5, 4 av 135 at \$8; to

Markowitz 8 av 250 at \$3; to Newton B. Co. 2 av 125 at \$6, 12 av 150 at \$8.50, 9 av 150 at \$8, 9 av 155 at \$8.60, 4 av 125 at \$7.50, 1 weighing 130 at \$7.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 5 av 190 at \$5.

Spicer, M. & R. sold McGuire 23 av 140 at \$8; to Hammond, S. & Co. 3 av 140 at \$7.50, 6 av 150 at \$7.50, 3 av 145 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 190 at \$5.

Roe Com. Co. sold Eschrich 1 weighing 160 at \$6; to Mich. B. Co. 5 av 155 at \$8.50; to Thompson Bros. 10 av 218 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 210 at \$3, 3 av 120 at \$7.50, 1 weighing 270 at \$3, 3 av 140 at \$7.50.

Wagner sold Newton B. Co. 4 av 150 at \$8.50.

Lewis sold same 6 av 150 at \$8.25.

Sharp & W. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 15 av 140 at \$8.

Stephens sold Burnstine 6 av 150 at \$8.

Adams sold same 3 av 140 at \$8.10.

Carmody sold same 2 av 130 at \$8.

Kalahar sold Fitzpatrick Bros. 7 av 145 at \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 3,712. Market steady at last week's prices. Best lambs, \$6.50@6.75; fair to good lambs, \$5@6.25; light to common lambs, \$4@4.75; yearlings, \$4.50@5; fair to good sheep, \$3.75@4.25; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Newton B. Co. 86 lambs av 70 at \$6.25; to Mich. B. Co. 126 do av 65 at \$6.15, 38 sheep av 90 at \$2.75, 20 lambs av 75 at \$6; to Newton B. Co. 20 do av 55 at \$5.25; to Bondine 13 do av 57 at \$6; to Thompson Bros. 5 sheep av 80 at \$4.25, 7 do av 115 at \$3.75, 11 do av 100 at \$3.50; to Brown 78 lambs av 63 at \$6, 15 do av 55 at \$5.70, 15 do av 65 at \$6, 37 do av 65 at \$6, 70 do av 72 at \$6.25; to Stocker 6 lambs av 70 at \$5.50, 28 do av 57 at \$5.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 30 do av 70 at \$6.25, 19 do av 72 at \$6.50; to Barlage 5 do av 40 at \$4.50; to Haise 33 do av 70 at \$6.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 14 sheep av 110 at \$4, 14 do av 90 at \$3.50, 10 do av 77 at \$2.75, 17 lambs av 77 at \$6.75; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 58 sheep av 110 at \$3.60, 15 do av 80 at \$3.50; to Schultz 40 lambs av 63 at \$6.20; to Haise 25 do av 55 at \$6; to Harland 9 do av 65 at \$6; to Schultz 95 do av 60 at \$6; to Bordin 19 sheep av 60 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 17 lambs av 90 at \$6.25.

Roe Com. Co. sold Barlage 65 mixed av 57 at \$5.50; to Eschrich 2 sheep av 100 at \$3, 38 lambs av 60 at \$5.75; to Thompson Bros. 11 sheep av 77 at \$2.50, 53 do av 90 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 2 do av 125 at \$3.25, 100 lambs av 59 at \$5.50; to Haise 34 do av 70 at \$6.15; to Thompson Bros. 72 do av 68 at \$6.15, 43 sheep av 75 at \$3.50.

Sharp & W. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 17 yearlings av 100 at \$5.25, 26 lambs av 80 at \$6.50.

Allen sold same 31 do av 70 at \$6. Spicer, M. & R. sold Sullivan P. Co. 2 lambs av 115 at \$6.75; to Brown 45 do av 65 at \$6.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 24 do av 80 at \$6.75; to Mich. B. Co. 37 do av 75 at \$6.10, 4 sheep av 95 at \$3.75; to Newton B. Co. 14 lambs av 85 at \$6.65; to Thompson Bros. 11 sheep av 100 at \$3.40; to Eschrich 16 lambs av 55 at \$5, 26 do av 55 at \$5; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 30 sheep av 105 at \$4; to Young 37 lambs av 75 at \$6.35; to Robinson 70 do av 60 at \$6.20.

Haley sold Breitenbach 22 lambs av 70 at \$5.50.

Kalahar sold Young 34 lambs av 75 at \$6.50.

Weittner sold Sullivan P. Co. 29 sheep av 80 at \$2.50.

Bergin sold same 19 do av 90 at \$2.60.

Heeney sold same 20 lambs av 65 at \$5.75.

Belheimer sold same 12 do av 80 at \$6.

Adams sold Robinson 109 lambs av 70 at \$6.25.

Merritt sold Mich. B. Co. 2 yearlings av 120 at \$5.25.

Jedele sold same 10 sheep av 95 at \$3.25.

Kendall sold same 13 lambs av 70 at \$6.

Wagner sold Newton B. Co. 10 lambs av 52 at \$4.50, 47 lambs av 70 at \$5.75.

Haley sold same 69 lambs av 75 at \$6.

Carmody sold same 16 sheep av 100 at \$3, 47 lambs av 70 at \$5.25.

Waterman sold Fitzpatrick Bros. 75 lambs av 75 at \$6.50, 12 do av 55 at \$4.

Kalahar sold same 50 do av 77 at \$6.50, 4 sheep av 115 at \$5.50, 20 do av 75 at \$3.50.

Hogs.

Receipts, 3,632. Market very dull and 25c lower on all grades but pigs, which are steady.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.25@7.40; pigs, \$6.50@7.10; light yorkers, \$7@7.40; stags, 1/4 off.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 248 av 140 at \$7.30, 405 av 135 at \$7.25, 1,475 av 165 at \$7.40, 550 av 160 at \$7.35, 193 av 120 at \$7.20, 282 av 200 at \$7.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 11 av 150 at \$7, 31 av 130 at \$7.10, 80 av 153 at \$7.25, 35 av 173 at \$7.30, 71 av 130 at \$7.40.

Spicer, M. & R. sold same 358 av 183 at \$7.50, 98 av 179 at \$7.45, 300 av 173 at \$7.40, 229 av 152 at \$7.35.

Friday's Market.

October 8, 1909.

Cattle.

The market opened at the Michigan Central stock yards Friday with a light run in all departments.

In the cattle yards there was not a head on sale of any kind. A few good butchers' grades would have found a ready sale at good strong prices.

Sheep and Lambs.

The sheep and lamb market opened and closed strong at Thursday's prices.

Best lambs, \$6.50@6.75; fair to good lambs, \$5@6.25; light to common lambs, \$4@4.75; yearlings, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good sheep, \$3.75@4; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan P. Co. 22 sheep av 90 at \$2.

Hogs.

In the hog department good grades were 5@10c higher at the close, but pigs and common grades were dull at Thursday's prices.

Light to good butchers, \$7.65@7.85; pigs, \$6.50@6.80; light yorkers, \$7@7.50; stags, 1/4 off.

VETERINARY

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR,
CLEVELAND OHIO.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. Many queries are answered that apply to the same ailments. If this column is watched carefully you will probably find the desired information in a reply that has been made to some one else.

Abscess in Ear—Barrenness.—My colt has a running sore in his ear and I would be glad to have it cured. I also have a cow that has not come in heat since last April. H. F. S., Danville, Pa.—The wound in ear should be opened up freely and apply peroxide-hydrogen, then apply one part iodoform and another part borac acid. Give your cow that does not come in heat 1 oz. ground ginger, 1/2 oz. ground gentian and 2 drs. powdered rosin at a dose in feed twice a day.

Weakness of Stifle Ligaments.—I have a 4-year old horse that has a bunch below left stifle joint and when the horse moves, especially starting, there is a sort of slipping in and out of joint. W. B., Leer, Mich.—Apply cerate of cantharides to stifle joint once a week for three weeks, then apply tincture iodine once a day for ten days.

Hog Had Lock Jaw.—One of my hogs died a few days ago, he seemed to stand with back hunched up and moved very stiff; he was unable to eat, could not open mouth, and breathed quick. I also have another sick pig that seems to have trouble in eating; this one is not stiff, but breathes mostly thru mouth. What do you think ails them? A. J. S., Hart, Mich.—The hog that died had lock jaw and it is possible that the other hog has a mild attack and if it continues to eat food will perhaps recover. Give 2 drops fluid extract belladonna, 2 drops tincture aconite and 5 grs. chloral hydrate at a dose three times a day. Feed the hog plenty of oat meal gruel or corn slop.

Heifer Gives Bloody Milk.—Can you tell me what is wrong with my three-year-old heifer? She came fresh last spring for the first time and everything seemed all right until a month ago when she commenced giving bloody milk from both front teats and some time later milk and blood came mixed from three quarters of udder. Her udder is soft, free from bunches and she is giving the right quantity of milk, but it is mixed with blood. N. E. P., Paris, Mich.—Your heifer must injure her udder by bruising it against hard objects, such as is often the case when cows step over fences, logs, bars, out of ditches, over door sills and when lying down on pieces of wood or stone. When milking her care should be exercised so as not to injure the udder and open up ruptured blood vessels, for this is what is going on. By milking her thru tubes the udder can be emptied without using much pressure; therefore I would suggest that you use the instruments, but each time before using them they should be boiled ten minutes or dipped in carbolic acid, one part to thirty parts of water. Dissolve 1/4 lb. of acetate lead in a gallon of water and apply to udder twice a day after milking.

Indigestion—Knuckling—Atrophy of Quarter.—I am and have been for many years a subscriber of the M. F. and read your replies to questions with much interest. I now seek your advice in regard to two mares, part of a carload I got in Montana a year ago. They are Shire grades, now four years old; one was thin when bot and aborted in November. She ate hay all winter, but was a skeleton, she never laid down in stable, was always striking with hind feet, not kicking. She has done fairly well on grass, but for the past month has been going over on one fetlock joint and when she trots or runs one foot turns back. I imagine the whole quarter is thinner on that side and the leg below hock is stocked. The other mare raised a colt at three years old and was all right up to a month ago when she slipped and straddled very much, which was the commencement of her trouble; she also became gaunt and thin; she changes feet behind, holding the feet up occasionally as tho suffering a little pain. S. P. S., Rudyard, Mich.—First of all let me remind you that the teeth of a four-year-old almost always require some attention; therefore I believe that your young mare grew thin not on account of sickness, but had tooth trouble which she has perhaps now recovered from. The hip atrophies on account of fetlock lameness—the quarter not being exercised as much as the other. Apply to both fetlock and hip equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia and sweet oil every day or two and give each of your mares a tablespoonful of the following compound powder: Powdered nitrate potash, ground gentian, ginger and bicarbonate soda in feed twice a day. Your other mare injured her back and this limb will help her.

A Great New Invention.

Are you thinking of buying a manure spreader? Then you must be interested in knowing about the Grinnell Detachable Spreader, a combined spreader and farm wagon. Here is a machine that every farmer can easily afford to buy. It can be detached in about ten minutes. It is for big and small farmers alike. You can use the Grinnell all the time, either as a wagon or for spreading manure. The right way to spread manure is by the machine method. Write for a catalog of this new machine. It will pay any of our readers to have one of their catalogs. Just address letter or postal to the Grinnell Mfg. & Supply Co., 159 Broad St., Grinnell, Iowa, and they will send you one free. You can read their advertisement in this paper on page 317.

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The experience of practical stock men and farmers everywhere proves that cooked feed is best for winter feeding. Makes the stock fat and sleek; prevents disease; is the safest, surest way to save your stock.

Hog Cholera and other stock diseases are unknown where

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The Heesen Feed Cooker is the simplest, most durable and practical feed cooker on the market. Lasts a life time. Small first cost and lowest cost to operate.

Heats quick with any fuel; large feed door takes big chunks of wood; jacket made of one continuous sheet of steel; no joints to admit air. No foundation needed—sets right on the ground.

A necessity for cooking feed for hogs, poultry, horses, sheep. Invaluable for heating water; boiling syrup; rendering lard; scalding hogs, etc. All sizes, 15 to 75 gallons; full capacity guaranteed.

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DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

POULTRY AND BEES

CONVERTING THE POULTRY CROP INTO CASH.

The advantage in fattening poultry quickly was pointed out in an excellent article appearing in this department two weeks ago. The carcass obtained at end of three or four weeks of heavy feeding is not only superior in quality and color, but it is less expensive to feed heavily thru such a period than to feed moderately, and perhaps aimlessly, for several months. Then, too, the cash returns are more quickly available and the danger of loss thru disease or other means is lessened.

However, to get the best results from short feeding it is necessary that the fowls be in the right condition at the beginning of the feeding period. A fowl that has not completed its growth will not make a first-class market fowl at the end of a few weeks of heavy feeding. It therefore becomes necessary to do some judicious culling at this season, as the average poultry flock will be found to contain fowls in many different stages of development. Thus, instead of attempting to fatten the entire flock at one time, after the desirable pullets and a few choice cockerels wanted for breeders have been taken out, it is better to select out the well grown fowls, also any old fowls which are to be disposed of, and place them in the fattening pen, leaving the younger and undeveloped members of the flock to enjoy the range until sufficiently developed to be fattened to the best advantage. A little later perhaps another draft from the flock may be made, and so on until all of the surplus poultry has been converted into cash.

This plan will enable the poultryman to place his fat poultry upon the market in fairly even or uniform lots, and it is needless to say that such lots always command a better price than those in which the quality ranges from choice to poor. Then, too, each fowl will be marketed at its best, whereas if the fattening of the entire flock at one time is attempted many of the fowls will go to market in a half-finished condition. This seldom pays under any circumstances, and it certainly will not pay this year. Systematic investigations as to the condition of this season's poultry crop are being conducted by some of the leading produce journals of the country and the returns indicate a considerable shortage of nearly all kinds of poultry, especially in the great producing states of the middle west. The prospect that this year's crop will bring paying prices is therefore considered good, and invariably it is under such conditions that properly finished stock commands the greatest premium.

EXPERIENCE WITH THE BUFF COCHIN.

Among the Asiatic breeds of fowls none suits me so well as the Cochin, and of the several varieties I prefer the Buff. The pure-bred is a very beautiful fowl, both male and female having a rich deep buff color, shading off to a light buff next to the skin and to a deep coppery buff in the tail feathers. The characteristic heavy feathering of the leg and foot should be soft and fluffy, as stiff hard feathers here, often called vulture feathers, are considered a blemish. Care is required in mating lest the uniformity of coloring, which is one of the most pleasing characteristics of the breed, be lost. Females used for breeders should be free from either drab or white under color, and they should be mated with males of a little darker shade, this being especially important where one is growing stock for exhibition, as a bit of drab under color in either of the breeders will generally be transmitted to nearly every chick.

For a town or village poultryman, where only a few fowls can be handled and where they must be confined, the Buff Cochin is an ideal fowl. A fence two feet high will stop them, and the heavy feathering on the feet effectually prevents them from scratching enough to do damage. They are very tame and peaceable, and are handsome and imposing as they walk about on a green lawn, but if you want a hearty laugh contrive to get a big Buff Cochin rooster to run frantically. He is the funniest sight possible.

They have a tendency to lay on fat if fed too heavily. They are not large eaters, and wheat, oats and vegetables, with all the fresh cut bone and meat that

they can bear, is the best feed for egg production. They lay a fair sized light brown egg; indeed, it is not far different in color from their feathers. Their flesh is very delicate in grain and flavor. Unlike other very heavy breeds they are not coarse meated.

Utilizing the Broody Tendency.

A fault which they are often charged with is that they are such persistent sitters. I found that I could utilize this tendency to good advantage. When operating my incubators I had need of extra eggs to fill the trays after testing out. In boxes in the incubator cellar I set several Buff Cochin hens. Some times one of them would sit three weeks on nothing before I was ready to use her, but that didn't trouble her any. She would sit all summer if I wanted her to and fed her well. When I filled the incubator I also filled her nest, and when I tested out I filled the empty places with tested eggs from the nest. When hatching time came there were always some eggs that delayed hatching until the bulk of the hatch was over. Often these were pipped but they seldom hatch in the incubator. The large quantity of moisture from the young chicks and the necessary lowering of the lamp to equalize the temperature, with the natural heat from so many live chicks, is not what the weaklings need and they nearly always die in the shell. These eggs, put under a hen's soft warm feathers and near her body vibrating with life, will often hatch and do well. I save many in this way.

In a hatch of a hundred or more there are always weaklings. These I find far more likely to live if put with a hen. Altho the Cochin hen has large clumsy feet she seldom gets her foot on a chick. All along until the chicks are several weeks old I find a use for my Cochin mothers. When a chick refuses food and distressed tones until it is exhausted, I have never found anything that would

from 7 to 9 lbs. for mature females. They are beautiful show birds and stand moving from place to place very well. Nothing excites them. If they have been handled at home they make no objections whatever to being examined, feather by feather, for "points" good or bad, or to posing for a picture. The two-year-old hen whose photo accompanies this article is the property of an 18-year-old Vermont poultryman and has taken first premium at a number of county fairs in that state.

Vermont.

HELEN M. PERCIVAL.

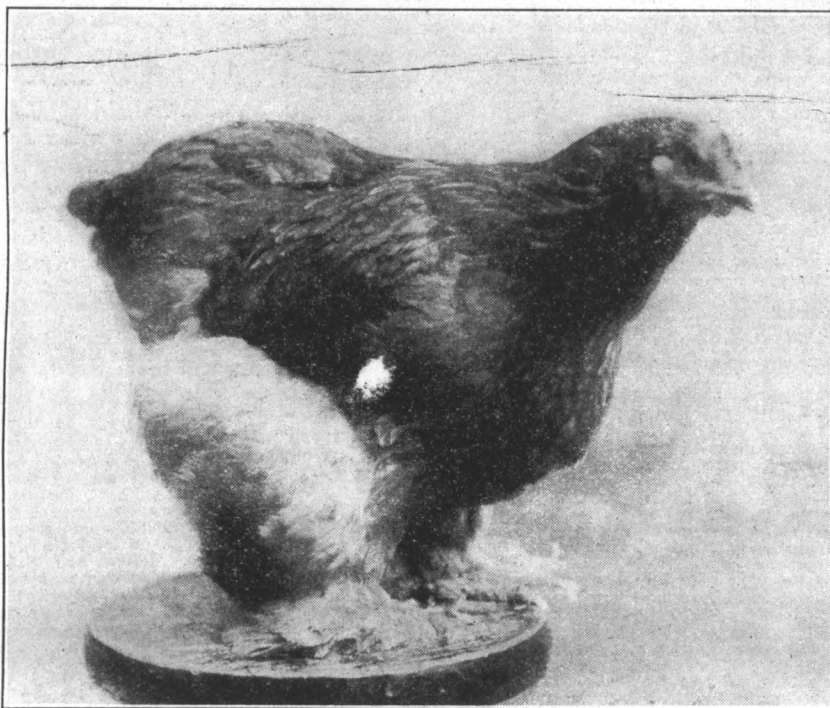
THE WINTER POULTRY QUARTERS.

Some Details of Construction Worthy of Close Attention.

The location is very important, especially where the winters are severe. Do not build a hen house in a low, damp place, and, from my own experience, I think it best to never use a board or cement floor. Select a dry, gravelly knoll with a southern, or southeastern exposure if possible. Have the site well drained so that water will not stand about the house.

To build a house for cold weather drive good sized posts into the ground a good depth and spike two 2x6 boards to the posts. By nailing two boards together they will be strong enough to hold up the weight of the house without warping. The frame may be made of 2x4 stuff, which will match easily and make a neat house.

Now the boarding up is the next operation, and for the house to be comfortable in cold weather it must be boarded tight. First, nail boards on the outside of the studding—half-inch boxing will do—then lay a thickness of tarred paper, and then nail on another thickness of the boarding. I prefer the latter boarding to be one inch thick. This gives two thicknesses of boards, with



Prize-Winning Buff Cochin Hen Hatched in May, 1907.

relieve it but to place it under a mother hen. Warm pipes, warm blankets and warm air won't do it. He is a sick chicken, he wants mothering, and nothing else will cure him.

Often I take fifteen or twenty of the smallest from a large hatch and put them with a Cochin hen and let her run with them and bring them up. They will soon catch up with the others, but if they had to rough it with the stronger ones they would nearly all die. There is one peculiar thing about a Cochin hen. She looks as if she could cover a bushel of eggs, but owing to the shortness of her body, tail and wings she cannot cover as many eggs as a Leghorn hen. But when it comes to chickens she can pretty nearly take care of the bushel. I have actually seen fifty chickens all get out of sight at once among her feathers.

I have never handled fowls that were more docile. I can pick them up anywhere and change their quarters at any time and they are perfectly satisfied. I have loaned them to my neighbors to use in bringing up chickens. The chicks are the fluffiest, prettiest little fellows imaginable. They grow quickly and are plump at any age. They are fine for market poultry as they are small boned and meaty, having plump breasts and can be fattened very easily on account of their quiet habits. The standard weight is from 9 to 11 lbs. for mature males and

tared paper between, making a house that will not admit cold wind or snow.

Now, having the siding or boarding complete, we next turn to the roof and loft. I have used many different kinds of roofing and find that a great deal depends upon the roof. For a house in which there is good space between the loft and roof for the storage of straw, leaves or other good absorbent, the roof may be made of shingles, sheet iron, prepared paper roofing, or anything that will turn water and snow, but where the house has no loft at all there must be some way for the moisture or perspiration from the fowls to escape. I have found shingles the best roof for this, as they will allow the escape of this moisture while the prepared roofing will hold it. But where there is a loft and room above for the storage of leaves, straw or some other absorbent, there may be windows in the house above the loft, and these, with the aid of the absorbent, will draw this moisture out, unless the floor of the loft is too tight. I prefer having it made of rough boards laid loosely.

Have plenty of windows in the south wall of the house and keep them open on bright days so as to admit plenty of air and sunlight.

For the floor I never use boards. I fill up the space between the sill and ground with coarse gravel and coal cinders, packing this down very hard. This is

Food Question

Settled with Perfect Satisfaction by a Dyspeptic.

It's not an easy matter to satisfy all the members of the family at meal time as every housewife knows.

And when the husband has dyspepsia and can't eat the simplest ordinary food without causing trouble, the food question becomes doubly annoying.

An Illinois woman writes:

"My husband's health was poor, he had no appetite for anything I could get for him, it seemed.

"He was hardly able to work, was taking medicine continually, and as soon as he would feel better would go to work again only to give up in a few weeks. He suffered severely with stomach trouble.

"Tired of everything I had been able to get for him to eat, one day seeing an advertisement about Grape-Nuts, I got some and he tried it for breakfast the next morning.

"We all thought it was pretty good although we had no idea of using it regularly. But when my husband came home at night he asked for Grape-Nuts.

"It was the same next day and I had to get it right along, because when we would get to the table the question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts?' was a regular thing. So I began to buy it by the dozen pkgs.

"My husband's health began to improve right along. I sometimes felt offended when I'd make something I thought he would like for a change, and still hear the same old question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts?'

"He got so well that for the last two years he has hardly lost a day from his work, and we are still using Grape-Nuts." Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



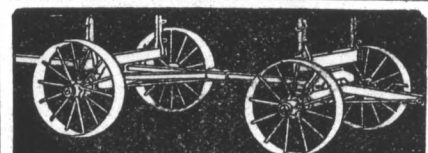
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are low in price, but high in quality. The material is extra good and the making right. They're worth twice the "two-fifty" your dealer asks for them. Larger than other low-priced blankets (84x90 in.), unusually warm and tremendously strong. If you own a horse, you can't invest \$2.50 to greater advantage than to put it in a 5A Storm King Blanket. Sold directly from factory to dealer—you get the saving.

Use a 5A bias girth in the stable. Look for 5A stay under strap—then it's genuine.

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placed in the fall, and then straw or some other good litter is kept for the chickens to scratch in all winter. This can be removed when desired, and for summer use I usually fill this space with fresh loam. It may require several changings of the straw or litter during the winter, and also it may require filling with fresh earth two or three times during the summer, but it is not a great job anyway.

In a house of this kind I do not find it necessary to have any ventilators except the doors and windows. For the roosts, where available, cedar poles will help to keep down the lice, as the pests will not stay long where there is cedar. When the weather is very cold I have a curtain which I can drop in front of the roosts at night, which helps to keep their combs from being frozen, and I think is also beneficial in other ways.

Illinois. R. B. RUSHING.

HANDLING CAPPINGS AFTER EXTRACTING HONEY.

Recently devices for melting the cappings as soon as they are cut from the comb have been devised. I expect to give this way of handling the cappings a trial, but for the present most of us will have to be content with the time-honored way. There are various kinds of uncapping cans and boxes in use. Perhaps the cheapest and simplest of these is a cracker barrel. This is what I use.

I get the barrel from the local merchant. It should be a clean barrel, not such as have become dirty inside from lying outdoors. Sugar barrels also can be used, but don't ever use salt barrels.

So that the honey of the cappings may drain thru, a number of holes must be bored thru the bottom. They can be of any size up to one-half inch. As there must be something under the barrel to catch the honey draining from the cappings, I use a galvanized tub. Tack two narrow pieces of boards on opposite sides under the barrel, long enough to keep the barrel up out of the tub. I don't fasten the barrel to the tub in any way, for the weight of the cappings will keep it from moving about when uncapping.

Across the top of the barrel, nearer to one side, tack a 1x1½ inch stick. Drive a nail thru the center of it with the point up. On this nail point the frames are to be balanced while uncapping them. This completes the uncapping "can."

When a barrel is full of cappings it should be left to drain for about a week. If it is necessary to do some uncapping during this time, another tub and barrel must be used.

When no more honey drains from the cappings they may be rendered in a solar wax extractor. Now, mind you, tho the cappings seem dry, quite a little honey will collect in the wax extractor when the cappings melt. Save this, but don't run it into cans with the other light honey. The heat of the extractor has affected the flavor unfavorably. I use such honey to feed with the sugar syrup in the fall. The honey that drains from the cappings is some of the best, and should be strained and run into cans for selling.

Some quite likely will not have solar extractors in which to melt the cappings. They can be melted in water then, but a lot of nice honey is lost in this way. A better way is to fill cans or pails with cappings and set them into a wash boiler filled with water. Heat carefully to a temperature that will melt the cappings. When the wax cools it will form into a solid piece on top of the honey. It hardly is possible to heat so as not to injure the honey in color and flavor. As already said, such honey can be used for feeding to bees.

If for lack of time or some other reason the cappings can not be melted before cold weather they must be pressed into a tight, compact mass to keep out wax moth larvae.

Wisconsin. F. A. STROHSCHNEIN.

An excellent mixture for fattening poultry is made as follows: 100 lbs. finely ground barley, 100 lbs. finely ground corn, 100 lbs. finely ground oats (with hulls sifted out), to which mixture is added 10 per cent of beef scraps. Buttermilk or skim-milk is used for mixing, the former being preferred. The fowls are fed twice a day at intervals of twelve hours and are kept on this diet for three weeks. Another ration is made as follows: 100 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. ground corn, 50 lbs. flour and 4 lbs. tallow.

It Does Cure Heaves.

W. E. Wilson, of Hebron, Denton Co., Texas, writes that he has proven all the claims made for the Mineral Heave Remedy to be true.



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I will also send our beautifully illustrated book California, "The Golden State."

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SILVER Laced Golden and White Wyandottes, 500 fine breeders to select from after Oct. 1. Watch our ad. for bargains. C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich.

FOR OCTOBER will sell yearling hens in White, Silver, Golden Wyandottes, S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Barred Rocks, at \$1 each in lots of 10 or more. Nothing cheap but price. E. J. HASKINS, Pittsford, Mich.

WHITE AND BUFF ORPINGTONS from my prize-winning strain at living prices. Can also furnish B. Rocks, Blk and R. C. White Minorcas, W. C. B. Polish, Houdans and White Leghorns. H. H. KING, White, Michigan.

BARGAINS in S. C. Brown Leghorns, 100 yearling hens \$1 each, best flock in Mich. First comes gets the pick. Order from this ad. Satisfaction. **FRED MOTT, Lansing, Michigan.**

White Wyandottes, been breeding them continuously since 1895. A. Franklin Smith, R. F. D. No. 9, Ann Arbor, Mich.

DOGS.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

of the best English strains in America; 40 years experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport; I now offer them for sale.

Send stamp for Catalogue. T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

TRAINED FOX HOUNDS and Hound Pups for hunting fox and coons. Also Collies & Ferrets. Inclose 2c stamp. W. E. Lecky, Holmesville, Ohio.

FERRETS.

5,000 Ferrets Always buy Michigan ferrets, they are stronger and better climated. Price list and etc. DeKleine Bros, Box 41, Jamestown, Mich.

4,000 LIGHT AND DARK FERRETS Catalog free. C. J. DITICK, Rochester, Ohio.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
 Box 49 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name

Address

HORTICULTURE

BLANCHING AND STORING CELERY.

When the celery plants have made stalks eight inches or more in height, it is then time to begin the banking. The growth at this early stage is apt to be somewhat spreading in character. I run a hand plow two or three times on both sides of the rows, then get down astride the rows and gather together in one hand the stalks of the first plant, pull off the smaller ones on the outside, also any broken or diseased stalks, and hold the plants closely together in an upright position. With the other hand draw the loose earth up from the sides and pack it gently around the stalks to hold them closely together in a stiff, erect position. Then advance your position slightly along the rows and treat the next plant in the same way. In about a week or ten days, they will be ready for the next step.

I run the cultivator or wheel-hoe along the row several times as closely as possible without disturbing the first banking, until there is a good supply of fine, loose soil, which can be drawn toward the row with the plow.

As the plants are held erect by the first banking, the loose earth can be drawn up around the stalks with a hoe until only the leaves show above the earth. This banking must be repeated at intervals as the plants increase in height, and only when the soil is dry enough to crumble easily under the hand or rake, for if wet, sticky soil is used for banking, it will discolor or rot the stalks.

When banking the celery, it is very important to see that the stalks in each banking are gathered together closely and that the loose earth does not fall in between the stalks, and consequently some little work by hand is required in gathering the stalks together before drawing the earth to them; but if the banking is done at frequent intervals as the plants increase in size, this may be reduced to a minimum after the first banking is done.

Some time during October, perhaps the latter part, when the plants have reached their full height, it is time for the final banking, and for this it is best to have a man or boy stand astride the row, holding in his hand the plants closely at the top, while you shovel up the loose earth, leaving only the tops of the leaves exposed.

This banking must be made as high as the stalks and four or six inches wide at the top on each side of the row, so as to retain its place during heavy rains and to protect the stalks from the first hard frosts.

Storing Celery for Winter Use.

Where a good supply of litter can be had, it will be an excellent plan to winter all the celery in the row where it is grown, making broad banks of earth at the sides of the row and covering these deeply with straw or leaves from the woods; and then covering the litter with corn-fodder or evergreen bunches. If, however, this is not practicable, select a well drained plot and dig out a trench one foot deep and one foot wide. Dig the plants carefully with the roots attached and set them closely together in the trench, packing the soil about the roots; then bank up the earth taken from the trench until the tops of the leaves are exposed, rounding the banks so as to shed the rains. Cover the trench with boards nailed together to form an A-shaped roof, this in turn is covered with some kind of litter.

When the weather becomes cold add still further protection in the form of straw, corn-fodder or something suitable, which will prevent the celery from becoming frozen, and the litter can be easily removed when you want to get at the celery. There are, of course, other ways of storing celery, but these are the best ways I have ever tried, and I have tried several ways. One thing, I know, that either is a very successful way, and one that is not expensive. Try planting a crop of celery each year, following the above directions and you will have fine, crisp celery every winter.

Illinois.

R. B. RUSHING.

HOT BED SOIL.

"Rather out of season," some will say; to be writing under the above caption. Well, I am writing today to jog the memories of the gardeners for next spring. I recall an experience of a few years ago when an abundance of good hot-bed soil ready for use, would have been worth more to me than I dare to estimate. Upon

a farm of 240 acres, of which a 21 acre garden was a part, there was not a wheelbarrow of soil to be had fit for use in the beds. The season was very cold and backward, and as a last resort after the ground had thawed out, I had to set men digging under a pile of old rails and wood for the accumulations of an old woodyard. I decided that this difficulty could be remedied for the future, for down at the river were acres of bottom land, rich in vegetable matter and deposits from the overflow of years. In the early autumn I cut sod there as for sodding lawns, only much thicker, so that there should be plenty of soil mixed with the sod. This was piled in a square pile in alternate layers of the soil and cow manure and plentifully drenched with water as the mass was piled. When this was decayed sufficiently to handle over, as it would be after a time, it was valuable for the purpose of filling the beds the following spring. The addition of ordinary soil was helpful and when handling over a plentiful supply of air-slacked lime was added as a precaution against fungus diseases.

Where an abundance of good soil is at hand, the extra trouble and expense of cutting sod, hauling and piling might not always pay; but caught, as I was, with total lack of such supply it was about the only way out. Be this as it may, it will pay to prepare the soil in some way

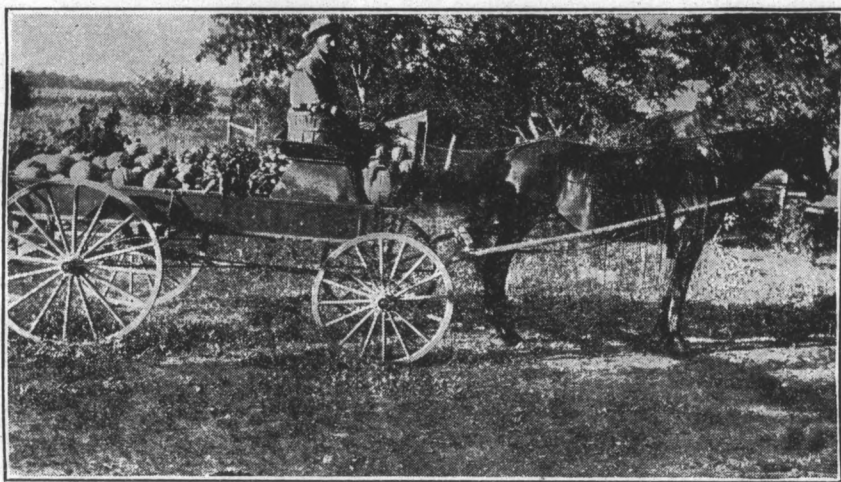
ment of the husbandman. He, after all, is the great factor; his judgment as to the requirements to be met is the important element toward bringing success. A mind wide awake, informed on the general principles of the business and aggressive enough to work out measures that have, under his conditions, proven successful or in so adapting those measures that objectionable features might be eliminated and the attractive features retained and enhanced, will get success under circumstances where an ordinary mind will fail.

GROWING PLANTS FROM CUTTINGS.

Grape vines are grown commercially from cuttings of the present season's growth. All that is necessary is to put the ripened wood in the ground, where it will start to grow next year and form a plant which will be suitable to transplant one or two years later.

Grape cuttings are made with either two or three buds. Well-ripened, short-jointed wood should be selected, and the lower cut made squarely across and close under the bud; the upper cut slanting and an inch or two above the bud. In this way the cuttings can be planted right side up. Currant cuttings are made six to eight inches long in the same manner, but they contain several buds.

The cuttings may be tied in bundles,



Ready for Market. Familiar Fall Scene in Market-Gardening Sections of State.

this fall and have it accessible and ready for use at any time it is required, whether in late winter or early spring.

Wayne Co.

J. E. MORSE.

WILL PEACHES SUCCEED?

A correspondent from the northern part of the state writes that he has two acres of land located about the top of a hill where the soil blows in places and desires to know if the location and land would be good for peaches, providing it was kept cultivated and manured.

If the land could be kept provided with humus and plant food and is cultivated well to conserve moisture and get food ready for the trees we are of the opinion that the inquirer would have little trouble in developing a peach orchard on this property.

In all departments of agriculture students and practical farmers are beginning to understand more of the importance of fitting varieties to conditions. The proper adjustment of varieties to soil and climatic surroundings promises to be a coming field for a larger part of investigation along lines of farm crops and fruit plants. What we do not know along this line is marvelous when compared with the little that we actually do know. The conclusions gathered in one place are not to be laid down as hard and fast rules for governing operations in another locality.

With this in mind we would advise the correspondent to take advantage of any peaches growing in his community and endeavor to learn what he can about them. Their actions will tell him more that will be valuable than can be imported from men who have made success in other places. In this way he can discover what varieties are succeeding in the locality and while this does not preclude the possibility that other kinds might do better, it does work as a good guide, and the more orchards there are for inspecting the greater will be the advantage gained.

This is not said derogatory to the vast amount of experimental work that has been done and the value of that work in extending the fruit industry as well as the other kinds of agricultural endeavor, but it is spoken that this vast knowledge will not be put in the place of the judg-

ment of the husbandman. He, after all, is the great factor; his judgment as to the requirements to be met is the important element toward bringing success. A mind wide awake, informed on the general principles of the business and aggressive enough to work out measures that have, under his conditions, proven successful or in so adapting those measures that objectionable features might be eliminated and the attractive features retained and enhanced, will get success under circumstances where an ordinary mind will fail.

A light mulch of coarse manure, when the ground freezes, will help to protect them from being thrown up by the alternate freezing and thawing. They should be planted in rows two and one-half to three feet apart and set four to six inches apart in the row. In one or two years they will make fine, handsome plants of the variety from which the cuttings are taken.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

IMPROVING THE FRUIT EXHIBIT.

Altho the fruit exhibit at the State Fair was the largest and best ever made in Michigan owing to the lateness of the season and the early date at which the fair was held, much of the winter fruit was only half grown and possessed little or no color. In order to enhance the appearance of the exhibit and at the same time show the different varieties in their perfection, Superintendent Taft, of the horticultural department, is arranging for an exhibit of apples of the crop of 1909 to be carried in cold storage and shown at the fair in 1910. Premiums aggregating \$250.00 will be offered. The classes will include single plates of sixteen leading winter worts; collections of ten varieties on plates; exhibits of eight varieties in bushel boxes, and displays requiring three or more bushels. Further particulars regarding the exhibit can be obtained by addressing Supt. L. R. Taft, East Lansing.

In every line of business there are high-priced men. Their goods are of the best quality. This must be so that they may retain their business. These men deal with that class of people who want the best and who are ready to pay the price. This rule works in the fruit business. One of the best grape growers in the state in giving advice to a young man about to enter the fruit business, said, "Be a high-priced man; get a reputation as such and produce fruit that will keep your trade."

PILES Quickly Cured

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

We want every man and woman, suffering from the excruciating torture of piles to just send their name and address to us and get by return mail a free trial package of the most effective and positive cure ever known for this disease, Pyramid Pile Cure.

The way to prove what this great remedy will do in your own case, is to just fill out free coupon and send to us and you will get by return mail a free trial treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure.

Then after you have proven to yourself what it can do, you will go to the druggist and get a 50 cent box.

Don't undergo an operation. Operations are rarely a success and often lead to terrible consequences. Pyramid Pile Cure reduces all inflammation, makes congestion, irritation, itching, sores and ulcers disappear—and the piles simply quit.

For sale at all drug stores at 50 cents a box.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

Fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out coupon and mail to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 154 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. A trial package of the great Pyramid Pile Cure will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

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THAT GREAT FRUIT and TRUCK GROWING SECTION—

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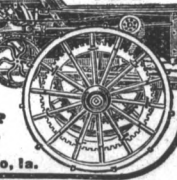
I'll Save You \$50 On a Manure Spreader If You'll Let Me

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My Spreader positively will do better work and last longer than any Spreader made—no matter what the price—so why pay \$50 more? 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on my spreader and money-saving price. My Special Proposition will interest you. Just a postal addressed to Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, will bring you everything postpaid.

Will You Pay a Penny For The Postal and Save \$50.00? Address Wm. Galloway, Pres. WM. GALLOWAY CO., 649 Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Ia.

Freight Paid



SEEDS—CLOVERS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, Orchard Grass, Red Top, etc. Send for prices and samples ZACK DAVIS CO., Delaware, Ohio.

ALWAYS mention the MICHIGAN FARMER when you are writing to advertisers.

GRANGE

Our Motto—"The Farmer is of more consequence than the farm, and should be first improved."

THE OCTOBER PROGRAMS.

Suggestions for Second Meeting.

If one pulls up a weed, he must quickly fill the hole with some other plant, or nature will tuck another weed into it.—L. H. Bailey.

Fruit Growing—1. General outlook, location and climate.

A funny story and select readings, by one or more young men.

Instrumental music, by Grange orchestra.

Cookery—1. Hints on why and how to work.

Humorous reading, "An Old Recipe," by a young matron.

Roll call, responded to by answering, "Where have I been? What have I seen?"

GRANGES AND FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

A Grange can scarcely render a better single service than to bring about the holding of a farmers' institute within its jurisdiction. It thus becomes instrumental in affording its members opportunity to seriously study and discuss their farm problems with one another and with outside specialists. The spirit of inquiry should and usually does dominate an institute to a greater extent than in any program which attempts to half instruct and half entertain. It is more purely a play of practical "give and take" among "hard-headed farmers" concerning their everyday difficulties. "Will it pay to do this and so?" and "How can I get the most from my work?" are questions uppermost in the thought of those who attend. Man after man has testified to the intrinsic worth to him of facts or methods learned at farmers' institutes.

Beyond this, the mingling together and the discussions on the importance of the farm home prompt a respect for and contentment in farm life which is essential to the permanent welfare of any community. They tend to illustrate that rural life and occupations offer room for the exercise of high grade mental, executive and social abilities.

But a Grange should not assist in promoting a farmers' institute for the benefit to come to its members alone. Indeed, the opportunity to bring these benefits within reach of non-patrons may well be paramount. The Grange member gets, or may secure if he will, all of the institute advantages thru discussions in his Grange; for it is a familiar saying, among those familiar with the workings of a first-class Grange, that "it holds a farmers' institute twice a month." But for one reason or another the great majority of farmers are neither in Granges or other farmers' organizations. They seldom or never come together with their neighbors' families in meetings called for the express purpose of fostering and stimulating farm operations and rural social activities. Whatever the cause of this fact, many of these people will attend a well worked-up farmers' institute, and there new forces may be set in motion in their lives. Possibly, also, the experience of mingling in a community gathering will even lead them to seek entrance into the more permanent farm organizations.

The above observations lead to the following conclusion: That Grange which is seeking to outgrow its first stage of looking only to self-preservation, thru benefits accruing to its own members, will find in the institute plan an admirable opportunity (1) to serve its community in general; and, (2) to indirectly build up its membership and influence for further usefulness.

JENNIE BUELL.

ADRIAN FAIR'S FINE GRANGE EXHIBIT.

The admirable plan adopted by the Lenawee County Fair Association for encouraging Granges of the county to make attractive exhibits has several times been commented on in this department, accompanied by the suggestion that other county fairs might profit by Lenawee's example. This year it was the writer's privilege to inspect the contents of the Grange building at the Lenawee county fair and, without disparagement to the other excellent exhibits which made this fair one of the best ever held by the association, the Grange exhibit was easily the most prominent and attractive feature. The Grange building is a neat little octagonal structure with a 12x14 ft. wing or booth extending from each of the eight sides. The building is held in charge by Lenawee County Pomona Grange and one of the booths is fitted up by the Pomona for the comfort and convenience of Pat-

rons visiting the fair, while the other seven booths are assigned to seven of the subordinate Granges of the county. The building is thus completely filled, each Grange decorating its booth and installing an artistic exhibit made up of the numerous products of the farm, these exhibits competing for cash prizes offered by the fair association. This year the booths were occupied by Adrian, Ogden, North Adrian, Rome, Tipton, Blissfield and Bean Creek Valley Granges, the prizes being awarded in the order in which they are named. Every one of the exhibits reflected great credit upon the artistic sense of the loyal Patrons of the Granges given the privilege of entering the competition, and the show as a whole constituted a feature of which any fair association might well be proud. A photographic reproduction of the booth occupied by Adrian Grange, No. 213, is presented upon this page. This elaborate and carefully installed exhibit was awarded the first prize of \$50.

NEARLY 500 NEW GRANGES DURING FISCAL YEAR.

National Secretary Freeman reports the number of Granges organized and reorganized from Oct. 1, 1908, to Sept. 30, 1909, both inclusive, as follows:

Organized.	
California	1
Colorado	13
Connecticut	4
Delaware	4
Idaho	20
Illinois	6
Indiana	1
Iowa	1
Kansas	12
Kentucky	2
Maine	8
Maryland	16
Massachusetts	7
Michigan	90
Total	432
Re-Organized.	
Connecticut	1
Delaware	3
Illinois	3
Kansas	1
Massachusetts	4
Michigan	8
New York	2
Missouri	1
New Hampshire	3
New Jersey	8
New York	39
Ohio	37
Oregon	12
Pennsylvania	33
Rhode Island	3
South Dakota	14
Vermont	23
Washington	71
Wisconsin	2
Total	56

COMING EVENTS.

National Grange, Forty-third Annual Session, at Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 10-19.

Michigan State Grange, Thirty-seventh Annual Session, at Traverse City, December 14-17.

Pomona Meetings.

Western (Ottawa Co.) with Georgetown Grange, Friday, Oct. 22.

Isabella Co., with Eldorado Grange, at Rosebush, Tuesday, Oct. 15. County convention will occur with this meeting.

Lapeer Co., with Mayfield Grange, at Lapeer, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 29 and 30. Saturday's session will be "Young People's Pomona."

Kent Co., with Paris Grange, Wednesday, Oct. 27. Miss Ida Chittenden, state speaker.

Genesee Co., with Vienna and Thetford Granges, at Vienna Grange hall in Clio, Friday, Oct. 29.

Wayne Co., at Plymouth, Friday, Oct. 15. Bro. A. E. Palmer, state speaker.

Calhoun Co., with Home Grange, Thursday, Oct. 21. Boys' Corn Contest and Girls' Cooking Contest. Bro. C. S. Bartlett, state speaker.

Grange Fairs.

Sumner Grange, Gratiot Co., Thursday afternoon, Oct. 21.

FARMERS' CLUBS

Address all correspondence relative to the organization of new Clubs to Mrs. W. L. Cheney, Mason, Mich.

Associational Motto.

The skillful hand, with cultured mind, is the farmer's most valuable asset.

Associational Sentiment.—

The farmer; he garners from the soil the primal wealth of nations.

Farmers' Club Fair.—The West Blackman and East Leoni Club, of Jackson county, will hold its annual fair with Mrs. Lenora Harr and sons, on Oct. 21.—M. H. Crafts, President.

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

Is the School System Effective?—At the September meeting of the North Owosso Club, with Mr. and Mrs. S. Henderson, the following important topic was discussed: "Is the present school system, lacking in effective means of fitting boys and girls to earn their own living? What would you suggest?" Mr. Place thinks the present system somewhat improved with manual training and the normal class, the students are better fitted than before these were introduced, to earn their own living. A child who attends school until 18 or 19 years old should be able to care for himself at that time and not be obliged to attend a college four or five years more before being able to earn a livelihood. From the expressions of others the following is taken: Mr. Yale—

"The law is not enforced in rural districts compelling all children enrolled to be in school, would impose a fine on teachers and trustees for failure to report same." Mr. Carson—"Too much commercialism is taught, and not enough that is given along industrial lines. It is how much will a bushel of wheat bring, not how to produce the wheat, believes this condition a mistake." Mr. Hurrell is of the opinion that no one could be found who was educating their boy who would, if closely questioned, admit that they were educating him for a farmer. There are not as many dollars and cents as in the commercial life. John Brooks gave some good ideas on the subject. Thinks the school system all right, but rather expensive. Mr. Place would have twelve trades taught in the rural schools.

Memorial Resolutions.—The Club adopted fitting memorial resolutions on the death of Mrs. Sarah J. Price Day, which resolutions were ordered to be recorded in the secretary's book, a copy to be sent to the family. After giving Mr. and Mrs. Henderson a vote of thanks the meeting adjourned to partake of a fine supper prepared with much skill by the hostess. The October meeting will be with Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, Jr., and will be an all day affair.

Socialism Discussed.—The Conway and Handy Farmers' Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Croop on Friday afternoon, Sept. 24. As is the usual custom in this club a goodly number were present and all seemingly enjoyed the afternoon. Meeting called to order by President Franks, after which came singing by the club and prayer by the chaplain. The first question, "Is the world tending toward socialism?" was ably handled by J. B. Rambo, who gave a description of

one small country under control of Great Britain, practicing socialism. Their system of taxation by percentage and their peculiar laws. One was every Saturday afternoon a holiday, no business being done on any day after six o'clock, no poor houses, people living twenty-five years in that country at the age of sixty-five years was pensioned one hundred dollars a year, and many more interesting statements were given concerning this nation, but their system is not a success financially. Our system of taxation is not right; a great many well to do people skip their taxes; it has been said that the principles of socialism are tending towards brotherly love. The question in itself is difficult to answer; one thing he did believe, that if one man worked and saved he should not share with the one who would not work. More good thoughts followed. The discussion was led by G. L. Adams, in the absence of J. B. Fuller. Socialism is growing; we hear more about it now than in the past; the future will bring it before the public; papers of all kinds are discussing the subject; several items were read which showed that socialism is growing and the time is not far distant when it will be brot as a problem to be solved by the American people.

University Life.—"A glimpse of University Life," by Warren Holmes, was the next number of interest. He began by giving the purpose of the University. About twelve hundred students are there for the purpose of a better education, not seeking a profession. Forty per cent of those students are ladies. Not as much is required of these students as of those professional departments, for the reason no recommend has to accompany them when they leave the college. About five thousand students in all. It is stated that one out of every three works their way thru college at Ann Arbor. Some explanation was given concerning the contests and hazing, truthful statements and falsehoods, religious work, etc.

"Man's Share in Home Making." Mrs. Horton being absent the subject was given Mrs. Stowe; in very few words she pointed out the fact that man has much to do in home making, both inside as well as outside; he is called the head of the house, therefore he must be at the head in keeping things picked up around the yard and helping to beautify the surroundings; he must help entertain company, also the children, be pleasant and agreeable, be very careful not to spill ashes on the stove, etc. It was proved beyond doubt that man has his hands full to do his share. Discussion by Mrs. M. Benjamin, Mrs. G. L. Adams, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Curtis. It was noticeable that these gentlemen had great sympathy for the hard working man that labored in the field of dirt all day and that as the ladies had so little to do, could dress up, lie in the hammock, etc., not so much should be expected of the men. Following the secretary's report and question box, in which it was urged that the members should take a greater interest, and after partaking of a fine supper the club adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Oct. 29.

Sports and Games Needed in the Country.—The September meeting of the Maple River Farmers' Club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Reynolds. The season being very busy several members were detained, but with a large number of visiting friends from the city and neighboring clubs the meeting was full of usual interest. The meeting being the first all day session of the year, President C. T. Cook called for order promptly at eleven o'clock. Dinner was then served and highly enjoyed. A. B. Cook opened the afternoon program by a talk on "Sports and games in the country; why do we need them?" Mr. Cook treated his topic in quite an exhaustive manner clearly showing that he was firmly of the opinion that games were just as essential in the life of the country reared boy and girl as those reared in the city. Games simply from the standpoint of physical exercise are not all that can be derived from sports. There is an educational advantage that is invaluable in the life of the country boy and girl, and Mr. Cook believes that more attention should be paid to this feature of country life. A great many farm born and partly reared boys find their way to the city because of the continuous routine of work on the farm. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, is very true in practice. Mr. Cook believes it a gross lack of management on the farm when the farmer is so tied down to his occupation that he cannot spend a day occasionally with his boys and girls encouraging them in games of various kinds. More farm homes, says Mr. Cook, should have well graded lawns where the children can play games. Base ball and tennis are very interesting to those who get into the game.

The Man of the Hour.—Theron Gladden gave an able talk on "The Man of the Times," in which he brot out many interesting facts. Mr. Gladden was inclined to disregard the man too frequently applauded and place the honor upon the man who gives his sacred life for deeds that elevate and ennoble his home and community. The man who kindles the fire of national prosperity is more a public benefactor than he who simply carries out the wishes of the people.

The Automobile and the Farmer.—A. E. Hartshorn spoke on the question, "Is the automobile a practical investment for the farmer?" Mr. Hartshorn took his friends somewhat by surprise in saying that he did not consider the new method of traveling a practical way, and would not advise any farmer to go hastily in buying a machine. The horse and buggy, thot Mr. Hartshorn, is far the safer and most economical means of traveling for the farmer and a far larger portion of other business men.

A Story of Travel.—"My Recent Trip North," was ably presented by Mrs. Frank Clark who gave a very interesting talk on her recent visit to the northern parts of Michigan and Wisconsin. The latter state has many features of attraction, but the farm land is more rolling than in Michigan and less productive, especially the northern parts.

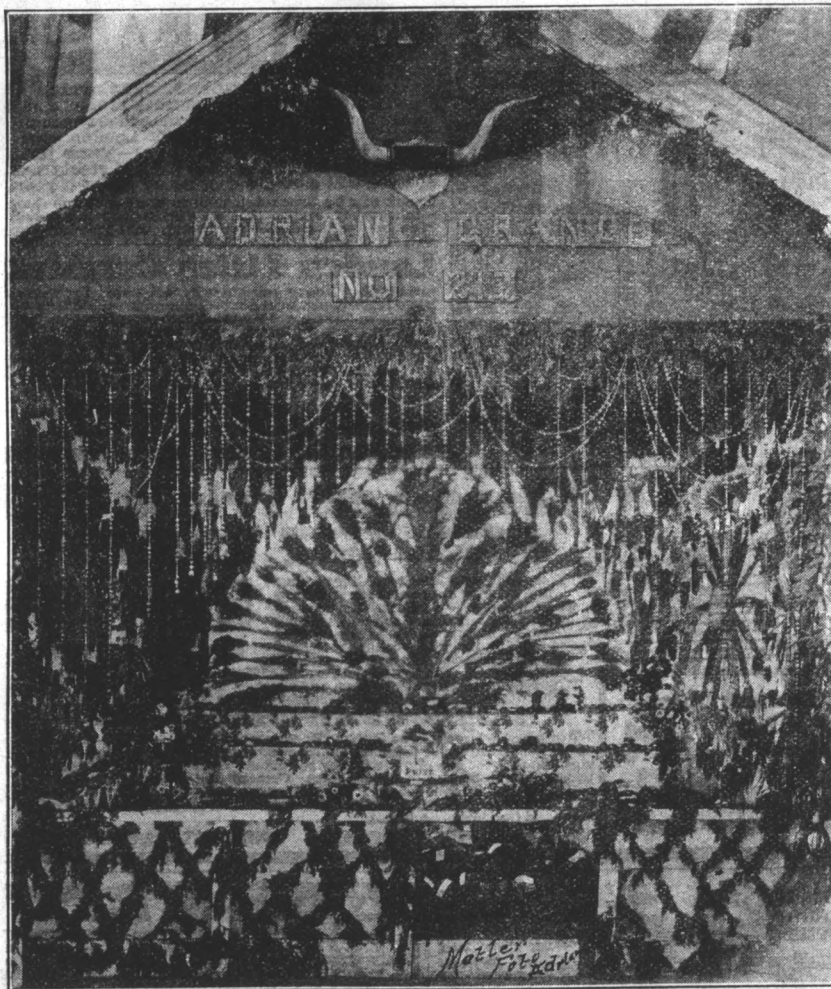


Exhibit of Adrian Grange, Awarded First Premium at Recent Lenawee Co. Fair.

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Memphis, Tenn.
Mexico City, Mexico

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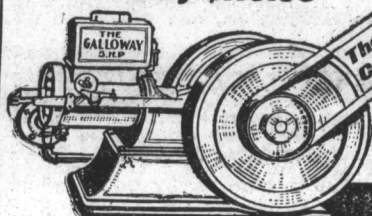
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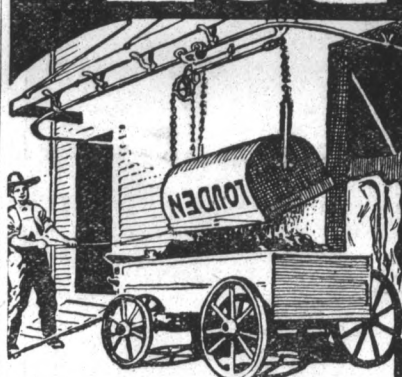


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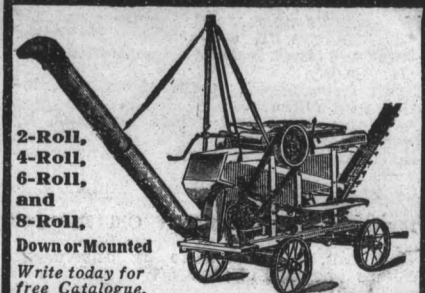
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