

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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## FARM NOTES.

### Sweet Clover and Alfalfa.

Will you please inform me as to what kind of hay sweet clover makes? Some tell me it is no good, that stock will not eat it. I understand it inoculates the ground for alfalfa and if so would like to sow some.

Otsego Co.

C. L. S.

It is the writer's opinion that sweet clover, if cut at the proper stage of growth, would make fairly good hay which might be made a profitable factor in the ration of farm animals. This is also the experience of some farmers who have experimented with it, it being even contended, and seemingly with good reason, that cows will learn to like it as green forage after they have become accustomed to pasturing on it. But there is no question that alfalfa is very much superior to it as a forage plant. This is true for many reasons. Stock does not have to learn to like alfalfa hay. It is palatable as well as extremely nutritious. It also grows much finer than sweet clover which makes it more suitable as a hay plant. Then it is more enduring than sweet clover, being perennial in its habits and occupying the land profitably for many years when once well established. On the other hand, sweet clover is a biennial, the first year's growth being tender and fine in comparison with the second year's growth, when the stalk is more tough, fibrous and branching, as is always the case with plants that seed the second year and then die. Thus it will be seen that there is no comparison between these two plants for forage crop purposes, and no one should think of substituting sweet clover for alfalfa on this ground.

Now, so far as sweet clover inoculating the soil for alfalfa is concerned, there is no advantage to be gained by sowing it for this purpose. It is true that the bacteria which cause the nodules on the roots of the two plants appear to be the same, and land that is covered with a stand of sweet clover would doubtless be well inoculated for alfalfa. But it does not follow that it would pay to sow sweet clover for the purpose of inoculating the land. In fact, if one wishes to wait for inoculation to occur in a natural way it would probably be better to sow the alfalfa at once, since one would be just as likely, if not more likely, to get a stand of the alfalfa as of the sweet clover. Neither will thrive unless the bacteria is present in the soil. Just because sweet clover is a more or less persistent weed in waste places and by the roadside where it has gotten established, we get the idea that it will grow anywhere and under any conditions. This we believe to be a mistake. When sweet clover is getting established on ground where bacteria is not present in abundance it will be spindling and small and will not be noticed particularly. But there will be some plants that will find the bacteria awaiting them, or perhaps carry it into the soil with the seed, and these furnish the starting point for natural inoculation, while the plants mature a large number of seeds at two years of age and these fall on a soil better prepared for them, and so natural inoculation is carried on and the plant spreads rather rapidly as the seeds are matured and scattered. But if the seed were sown over a considerable area under field conditions without inoculation of either seed or soil, the results would probably be a surprise to those who have noted the rank growth of the weed by the roadside. This is not theory alone, but is substantiated by experiments made with the plant. In a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer, Mr. Lillie wrote about an experiment of this kind which he conducted this year. He

had sufficient faith in sweet clover to secure some of the seed and sow it with oats last spring, and under exactly the same conditions he seeded alfalfa in oats. In reporting the results he stated that he had a good stand of alfalfa, but could not find a spear of the sweet clover alive. Thus it will be seen that it would not pay to sow sweet clover instead of alfalfa because it is easier to grow or as a means of getting the soil inoculated for alfalfa. But where patches of sweet clover are growing by the roadside, the soil from these patches may be used for inoculating the soil to be sown to alfalfa instead of getting the soil from an old alfalfa field or using the pure cultures made for the purpose of inoculating the seed if so desired. Alfalfa, like sweet clover would finally get established on any soil suited to its growth if it were

since if the plants are cut down before they have matured seed and are kept cut they will disappear more quickly than they get established.

### Fresh vs. Old Clover Seed.

Please tell me through the columns of your paper how long one may keep and expect clover seed to grow if kept in a dry place. Do you think it will keep its germination for any length of time or is the time limited?

Lapeer Co.

J. R. M.

The germinating power of seed depends not a little upon the quality and ripeness of the seeds, as well as their storage and care after harvested. The percentage of germination secured is also dependent to a considerable degree on the conditions which obtain when the seed is sown, such as moisture and temperature of the soil, the suitability of the seed bed, etc. The age of the seed is also a factor in its ger-

minating power. The embryo or young plant inside the seed must be alive or there can be no germination and growth. This embryo gradually loses its vitality and finally dies. The length of time required for this change varies considerably, even in seeds from the same sample, and the percentage of germination will be found lower each successive year. Not only is this true, but the vigor of the plants resulting from those seeds which do germinate will also vary to a considerable degree. For these reasons fresh seed is to be desired for the best results. Just how old seed may be profitably used is a matter of dispute between authorities on the subject. For practical purposes, however, it has been determined from a variety of sources that clover will retain sufficient vitality for two years to make it safe to sow it. This does not mean that older seed may not grow and give a satisfactory stand, but that it should be looked upon with suspicion, and germination tests made. Such tests can be easily made by the use of wet blotting paper as a germinating medium, or some other device which will supply moisture in needed quantities and permit of removing the covering for the diffusion of the gases given off by the sprouting seeds and for the daily admission of fresh air. This test should cover a period of ten days for clover seed. It is essential to observe the proportion of vigorous seeds, that is, those that germinate quickly and send forth a vigorous sprout, since those that germinate slowly and send out a weak, spindling growth would be far less likely to survive and produce profitable plants under field conditions. Upon the percentage of seed that germinates properly will depend the value of seed for sowing. Something can, of course, be determined from the color and lustre of the seed, but this is not a safe guide with old seed.

### Sowing Timothy in Last Year's Seeding.

I have 12 acres of new seeding off which I cut 22 loads of clover this year. I sowed plenty of timothy seed but it hardly showed at all. As I am anxious to leave it another year for hay would it be proper to sow timothy again this fall, as I am afraid the clover will winter kill. How should it be sowed? At what time and how much?

Wayne Co.

E. C.

Where timothy is sown with clover and the latter makes a good stand and a good crop the following year the timothy will sometimes make so little showing that it will scarcely be noticed. It is possible that with the coming of the fall rains and the starting up of the new growth the timothy plants will be found to be more numerous than this inquirer expects. In this case the timothy may be expected to come on and make a fair crop next year without any supplemental sowing. If, however, it is desired to sow more seed it should be done at once, using a drill for the purpose, so that the seed will be gotten into the ground, where it will germinate quickly, since there is now none too much time for it to get a sufficient growth to insure its coming on and making a fair stand next year. In the writer's opinion, however, this would hardly be a profitable procedure. It would seem to be much better to let the stand alone and in case it does not come on satisfactorily next spring plow the field for corn or some other spring crop and supplement the hay crop by sowing oats and peas for this purpose.

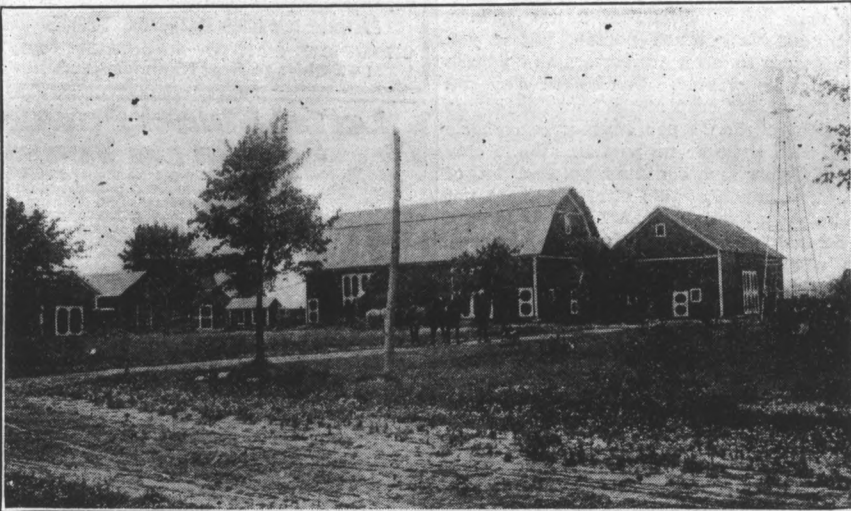
### Treating Seed Wheat for Smut.

Although a request for this information was answered in a recent issue of The Farmer, the answer does not seem to have been observed by many readers, for a number of similar requests for information on this point have been received since its publication. But the treatment of seed grain for killing of the smut spores which may be present in it is so important that we will briefly reiterate the method of treatment, so that those who did not see it in the previous issue or those who have not preserved their papers may have the information at hand.

The best treatment for use is known as the formalin treatment. In applying it mix one pound of commercial formaldehyde with 40 gals. of water. Clean the seed thoroughly to blow out as many of the larger masses of smut as possible. Then spread the grain thinly on the floor or place it in small piles and spray it thoroughly with this mixture, shoveling it over and applying more of the mixture until every kernel is thoroughly wet. Proper treatment will require three quarts to a gallon of the mixture to a bushel



Farm Buildings of Geo. G. Markham, of Shiawassee County, Mich.



sown persistently every second year with that end in view. Natural inoculation would take place the same as it does with the sweet clover, but the trouble is that it would take too long and be too expensive. Artificial inoculation, where needed, is the short cut to the same results, and is a factor in the successful culture of the plant which should not be neglected. But time is no object so far as the sweet clover is concerned, and the lapse of time required to develop the big patches of this weed which are an eyesore along the roadside is not noticed or reckoned by most of us. But in the meantime the plants that become inoculated are reseeding the plot every second year, and in fact every year, since all will not mature in a single season. This habit of the plant affords a useful hint for its control where it is desired to eradicate it,



of grain. When this wetting has been thoroughly done shovel the grain into a compact pile and cover with a canvas or blanket for two or three hours. Then spread out thinly to dry and shovel over frequently to hasten the drying process. The floor upon which the treating is done, the implements used, the bags in which it is taken to the field and even the drill should be treated with the solution to make sure that a thorough job is done. The grain will swell slightly from the water absorbed, a fact which should be borne in mind in setting the drill to get the required amount per acre.

The dipping method is preferred by some, but it involves more labor, and the sprinkling method above described will prove efficient if carefully done. When the dipping method is used the grain is immersed for ten minutes in the solution, being placed in a loose burlap sack for the purpose a bushel or so at a time. After treatment it is dried and handled as above described where it is sprayed or sprinkled.

THE FARM WORK.

Our drouth has finally been broken by a couple of showers which have wet down to the bottom of the furrow in oat stubble, and moistened the potato hills. However, some claim that the first shower, which was accompanied by a heavy wind, did more damage than good. The corn is blown over badly and considerable fruit was blown off. We have barreled some of the windfalls of winter fruit, hoping to realize something from it. However, I do not think many of the grumblers would care to give up the rain to be rid of the damage the wind did.

We can soon tell now whether new seeding will be worth leaving or not. We have one piece that may pull through. I would rather give it a chance even if it is a little spotted than to put it to wheat again as this field is lacking in humus and needs all the clover roots it can get with some tops and manure thrown in.

The second crop of June clover is about ready to cut for seed. The growth is light but what heads there are are fairly well filled, and I think we can get enough of it with a buncher attachment to the mower to more than pay for the labor, and the knowledge that we have clean seed with no danger of introducing foreign weeds, is of some value.

Now that there has been a rain I think we will go through the late potatoes once more, taking the spike-tooth cultivator and going shallow with the teeth next the rows set more shallow and slanting backward so as not to cut into the roots about the hills. The field is clean and the only object of this cultivation will be to conserve moisture. This will not agree with the theory of some growers. One is sure that no further cultivation should be given, another would take a shovel plow and hill them up, and still another would use a double shovel and throw a little soil toward the rows. I do not know who is right but am inclined to favor level, shallow culture. We would like to consult the crop on this matter and may do so by experimenting with a few rows. The wind has blown the corn down so that further cultivation is out of the question anyway and the crop is now far enough along so it is already made or unmade. We have in mind several fields that were planted late and given little cultivation and are now covered with grass and ragweed, preventing a good growth of corn. Some of these fields are on rather low ground and would have grown an excellent corn crop this season if more work had been put on them. It may be possible to injure a crop by over cultivation, or perhaps I should say injudicious cultivation, but where one is injured from too much intelligent cultivation, ninety-nine are injured for lack of it.

It has certainly been a hard season on the cucumber crop. The new factory put in twelve tanks of 800 bushels capacity each and have not filled two of them. The quality is poor also, as there are many short, nubby, and crooked ones that have to be rejected, and as so few form there is a tendency to leave them until they become quite large, which draws the nourishment from the vines. Our acre has been yielding about two bushels every second day, which at 25 cents for picking the small ones and medium grade, and 10 cents for the large ones, would not pay enough to keep pickers. We finally found a party who is to pick the crop every second day for the cucumbers until rains make it worth while for us to handle them again.

We are nearly through plowing for

wheat and will harrow down the ground as soon as dry enough and try to keep enough of the moisture to start the crop as we may be in need of it again by that time. We will now turn our attention to hauling manure from town to put around young apple trees and top dress new seedling before corn cutting, seeding, apple picking, and potato digging are on.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. H.

FERTILIZER FOR CLAY SOILS FOR WHEAT.

I write to ask your advice about the use of fertilizer. I have never used any, but this year I have a field that I wish to sow to wheat, and have about enough barnyard manure to cover half of the field and I am thinking of using an artificial fertilizer on the balance. This field is clay land. Last year it was in corn and yielded \$5 bu. of ears to the acre. This year it was in oats and will yield 40 or more bu. to the acre. What kind of fertilizer would you use on this field for wheat? That is, what would be the best proportions in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash? Some of the farmers about here, and let me say that they have not had much experience in the use of fertilizer, are going to use one with 10 per cent phosphoric acid and two per cent potash (no nitrogen) at a cost of \$18 per ton. I see by your writings in the Michigan Farmer that you are much interested in alfalfa. Now, then, there is a neighborhood near Newport, Monroe county, that has been raising alfalfa for the last 15 years, and they are very enthusiastic about it and I don't believe one of them has ever heard about the necessity of using a culture to get a stand. All of this land about here is clay loam or heavy clay soil. It seems to me that a representative of the Michigan Farmer might learn something about alfalfa being adapted to Michigan by looking over this neighborhood.

Wayne Co.

J. F. B.

I am glad that an experiment will be made with commercial fertilizer, compared with stable manure. Of course, nobody who has studied the question carefully will argue that fertilizer is better than stable manure, but certainly some years on certain soils, fertilizer gives just as good or better results on wheat than stable manure. The only fault we can find with stable manure is that we don't have enough of it. Now I suggest to J. F. B. that he put stable manure on half of the field and then instead of sowing the fertilizer on the other half, he drill the wheat crosswise of the application of stable manure and sow the fertilizer at the same time. Then he will have fertilizer on the ground where he put stable manure and also on the portion of the field that received no manure at all. I made this experiment once. Some of the very first fertilizer I ever used I put on in this way and I was very much surprised to find that the fertilizer did apparently just as much good on the ground where I had put the stable manure as it did on the ground where I had not. It simply shows that fertilizer supplements, or goes with stable manure.

A 10:2 fertilizer is not a bad fertilizer for clay soils. Clay soil, however, does not need very much potash, but if you are going to seed to clover, the potash will not be wasted. On a good clay soil for the wheat crop alone I would just as soon have the 10 per cent of phosphoric acid with little or no potash. While clay soil is rich and contains quite a lot of nitrogen, much of this nitrogen is apt not to be very available and I like to have a little soluble nitrogen in the fertilizer. On a clay soil for wheat, I use a fertilizer containing one per cent ammonia, 10 per cent of phosphoric acid and one per cent of potash and I believe this to be a good formula for up-land clay soils in the state of Michigan. A 10:2 fertilizer at the price you name would be a very good fertilizer and that is a fair price.

Alfalfa.

I am very glad indeed to learn that alfalfa is being successfully grown in sections of Monroe county. This is not the only place where people have made a marked success of alfalfa and, in fact, there are farmers situated in almost every county in the state who have made a success of it, and no doubt a representative of the Michigan Farmer could learn very much about alfalfa in Monroe county by going down there. But that is not the idea. What we want to do is to get everybody all over the state to try alfalfa, in a small way at first. That is the only way to get it universally adopted. People don't believe what you say about Monroe county, or what I say about Oceana county or Jackson county. They are slow to believe anything except what they try themselves. Now if we can get practical articles in the Michigan Farmer and get people interested so that they will try alfalfa on their own farms, then we have accomplished a great deal.

COLON C. LILLIE.

LACK OF MONEY

Was a Godsend in This Case.

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.

"A lady, of Green Forest, Ark., owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist to treat her for stomach trouble. In telling of her case she says: "I had been treated by four different physicians during 10 years of stomach trouble. Lately I called on another who told me he could not cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months but would have to have his money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I was led to quit coffee and try Postum.

"So I stopped coffee and gave Postum a thorough trial and the results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman.

"I dreaded to quit coffee because every time I had tried to stop it I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me, and was the cause of my stomach trouble and extreme nervousness. But when I had Postum to shift to it was different.

"To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum.

"Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum."

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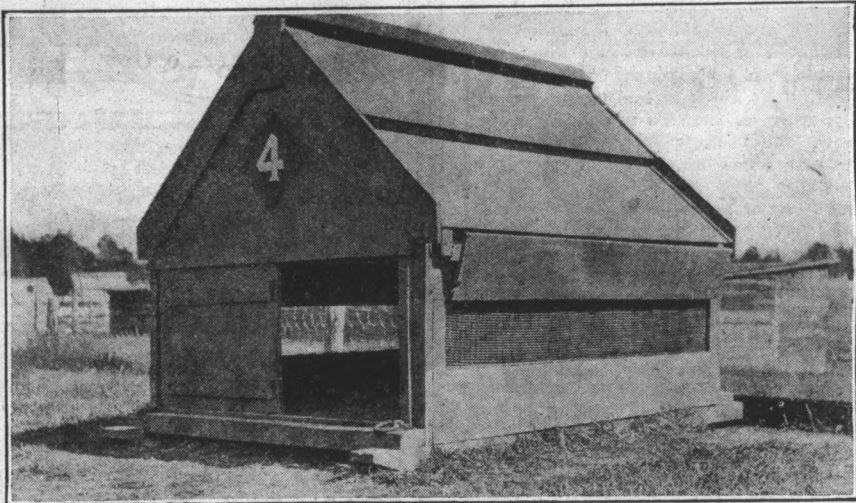
AMONG THE WORKERS.

The cry of back to the soil must in part leave in the minds of those already there a home-coming of welcome. If the returning ones are to be employes, inadequate tools and uninviting quarters will make their stay temporary for they have known regular hours, good equipment to work with and proper housing. They have also learned the needs of social life in their sojourn in the cities. Brooks Adams, the historian, points out the subtle incidents of history that change national life. Moses was brought up in the courts of Pharaohs that he might learn the arts of Egyptian civilization and leadership. During our civil war the schoolmasters went to the front as minor commissioned and non-commissioned officers and women took their places in the schools. Now a man in country school work is very rare. Instead of the stern faced wielders of the birch there appeared the winsome, white aproned "schoolmam" who, by her lady-like presence banished rowdyism from the school. These schoolmams, as the wives and mothers of men, have largely eradicated coarseness and brutality from the homes and have done more to establish real gentleness than probably any other single force. The genius of soil reclamation by public irrigation works was President Roosevelt, who, as a cattleman on the little Missouri, saw the effect of water on the sun-scorched valleys of the arid west. Fertile fields and fruitful orchards grew where formerly there was but sage brush and greasewood. History is but the record of what people have done and there is a national destiny that is shaped, "rough hew it as we will."

During the past three decades, mechanical and scientific application has

the energy it created was manifested in the enormous stacks of wood for the charcoal kilns. The real reason the Japanese are disliked on the Pacific coast is that they seek to become land owners, merchants, etc., and actually change an Anglo Saxon civilization into one of their own. It seems rather strange that white children who have a sincere affection for colored "mammys" and old "uncles," cannot abide the Japanese. There seems to be that innate fear of a different civilization that intuitively precedes reason. The negro with all his faults is never a force to subvert civilization. A railroad section house, where live the Jaapanese section hands, is only one stage in advance of a den of animals in all that is supposed to make for reasonable physical comforts. I never saw a Negro cabin so devoid of home-likeness. The Negro will sing at his work and works all the better to rhythms of harmony. At night he sings and plays the banjo and forgets his day's toil. The stolidness of the Jaapanese worker is very marked in contrast, both at work and at rest.

The railings at the average farm labor would never be heard of if one has had a taste of dealing with the classes just described. It is for this reason that agriculture will be better served by the genius of the Anglo Saxon with compensation and surroundings in accordance with modern ideas. The actual difference between labor with a "blue-print" in his head of the job and the equipment necessary to accomplish the work effectively, and one who is a "brother to the ox," is great. The effect of training or mind discipline among workers is very noticeable. The miner who has worked in a dozen or more different mines learns the methods and adaptations of each, and is more resourceful than the man of less training. When the present system of education



A Good Type of Portable Hog House—(See the Pigs in Summer Time, page 164).

been the main factor in industrial life originally called "free schools," was adopted, many were the complaints about educating other people's children, yet in actual financial gain the system has been a success to the employer who did educate his neighbor's children. The workman with the trained eye and hand has actually more within his vision to see the elements that are necessary to the work in hand and to provide against interference. Through some misunderstanding of orders an Indian boy from the Grand Junction Indian school went to a certain field and waited all day, and for three successive days, for the man to appear for whom he was to work. A boy of the dominant white race would have "connected up" in some way and made use of his individuality to know why. The efficiency of the man who has had access to good tools is greater than if raised as a boy where no tools existed. It was good labor philosophy when he whom the common people heard gladly said, "Man liveth not to himself alone."

A southern lad who had worked on a farm in North Carolina at the low rate of wages paid there was transplanted to a western ranch in Utah. Here heavy draft horses handled modern farm machinery; a mechanic kept tools and equipment in good condition; a field level determined the road and irrigation ditch grades, and farm and stock papers were on the table in the men's quarters. This southern boy said the transition for him was as great as the difference between freedom and slavery. In the state he left he said work was done by "main strength and ignorance." The supremacy of the industrial period which marked social and political life during the past 30 years is of necessity to transfer itself to the farm as its field of activity.

Already in some sections of the country the slavie and Italian people are buying land and establishing centers of foreign influence. A Bohemian will buy a piece of land and soon his relations from the home country, and they are legion, settle around him. The Bohemian, Croatians and Hungarians seem to have an endless chain of relatives and they keep coming. Every one of the family works and they perform prodigious amounts of labor on a very cheap ration. A camp of woodchoppers, all Croatians, would have a pot of coffee, really chicory, at 4:30 a. m., and then go to work. One of them said that some alcohol in the coffee was a great improvement. At nine o'clock a breakfast of meat and beans stewed together, and the same dish for supper with rye bread, made up the daily bill of fare, and

SEEDING ALFALFA IN JACKSON CO.

I have read Mr. Lillie's note on alfalfa and will give my experience. April 15th I plowed two acres of corn stubble that was well fertilized with stable manure last year. The ground was in a good state of fertility and contained lots of humus. This piece was well worked until May 18 or 19, when we applied 600 lbs. of hydrated lime and sowed 20 lbs. of seed per acre, the seed being treated with the culture from the agricultural college. I have a very nice stand and it looks very healthy, being of a dark green color, and does not seem to be affected by the dry weather. We clipped it July 15 and have a very nice growth again.

Jackson Co. F. NOTTEN.

# MICHIGAN'S GREATEST STATE FAIR!

## DETROIT

### SEPTEMBER 19-24

Positively the most complete and elaborate exhibition ever presented the people of this or any other state, will be witnessed the week of Sept. 19. The expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars in new buildings, improvements and attractions will amaze fair visitors. All departments are larger and better than was ever possible before and the displays of Machinery, Farm Products, Manufactured Articles, Automobiles and Live Stock will set a new high mark for excellence.

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Michigan's fair was the first to contract for these marvelous machines. Brookins and Hoxsey with their two new model bi-planes will make four flights daily. This is considered the greatest attraction ever offered at a state fair and will alone be worth the trip to Detroit.

## \$40,000 IN HARNESS PURSES.

The racing features of the fair take on the hue of the Grand Circuit meeting. The Harvester, The Abbe, Darkey Hal, The Eel and other famous horses together with "Pop" Geers and celebrated drivers will be present. The "Michigan Stake" for \$5,000, a similar purse for the 2:12 pace, two events for \$3,000 and none on the card for less than \$1,000 means racing of the Grand Circuit stamp. This is the most elaborate racing programme ever offered in Detroit or elsewhere, at a state fair.

## Nightly Horse Show OF BIG PROPORTIONS

Michigan's horse interest, always alive, will appreciate this feature. Celebrated stables of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky are represented and the gaited saddlers, roadsters, Hackneys, business horses and ponies will draw thousands each night. The show ring is the largest in the country for night horse show purposes and conditions will be ideal for both spectators and performers.

## IMMENSE FIREWORKS DISPLAYS

Each night excepting Saturday will see the most elaborate fireworks display ever presented in Michigan. In all the programs will cost \$5,000 and dozens of absolutely new features will be shown. The "Fall of Port Arthur" an interesting spectacle, will also be given two nights.

## Many Free Attractions

The best band music obtainable will be heard at the fair. Sig. Liberati's celebrated concert organization, assisted by a double quartette of grand opera stars, and the 91st Scotch Highlanders with soloists and dancers, will appear twice daily, afternoon and evening. The Flying Banvards, aerialists; Mamie Francis and her Diving Horses, and over twenty Midway shows gathered from all over the country will offer unusually attractive entertainments.

## Mammoth Bench Show

Over 600 canine prize winners will be shown under the rules and sanction of the American Kennel Club. Two hundred dogs from Michigan alone will appear. This is a new feature at the Michigan fair and will be a popular one.

Fair will be completely ready Monday morning. Plan to stay the entire week—you'll have to, to see it all.

## Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

"Remember—be there, Michigan State Fair."



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Guaranteed for 10 Years

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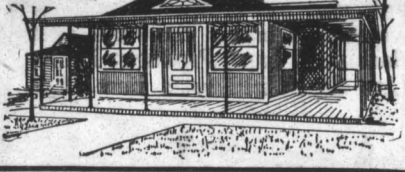
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That's the way to keep your horses. It's easy to do it with Kendall's Spavin Cure. Thousands of other horsemen have done it in past 40 years.

Cured Spavin

"Two years ago, I bought a pair of fine black mares. In about six months one had a Spavin. I simply used your Spavin Cure, and cured her entirely, which mystified all the horsemen. Yours truly, M. S. Culver, Union City, Conn." Letters like the above are received by us daily from grateful horsemen.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

is the only safe, sure cure for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and all Lameness. Save your horses with the old reliable cure. Leaves no white hairs or scars. It is the world's best liniment for man and beast. At druggists, \$1 a Bottle; 6 for \$5. Ask your druggist for book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

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COUGH, DISTEMPER AND INDIGESTION CURE

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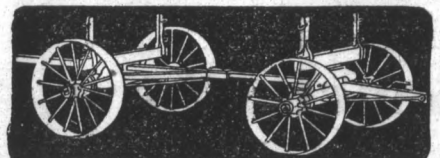
Makes the horse sound, stay sound

## DEATH TO HEAVES

The first or second \$1.00 can cures. The third can is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. \$1.00 per can at dealers, or express prepaid.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

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With Low Steel Wheels

THE wagon for a thousand farm jobs. Low, handy and strong. Saves high lifting, saves strength, saves horses. Broad tires, no ruts. Get it now for summer and fall hauling. We are ready to ship, 20 styles. Free book tells all. Also separate Electric Steel Wheels for old running gears, guaranteed to fit. Don't wait; the busy hauling season is on. Send for the book.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 35, Quincy, Ill.

Prices Sent Free Chicago Scale Co.

## LIVE STOCK

THE PIGS IN SUMMER TIME.

There are several things necessary to make the pigs thrive at a profitable rate in the summer time. A large amount of feed alone is not all that is necessary. One kind of feed is not sufficient; a variety of the right kind of feeds is necessary. Corn alone is too heating. Corn and middlings mixed, equal parts, is better and these fed in connection with skim-milk and clover is still better.

Regularity in feeding is one of the prime essentials. If it is the custom to feed twice a day, when feeding time comes, if any fixed time is observed, the pigs are looking for their feed. The pigs stomach is not large and can hold only about enough to last about ten to twelve hours before it will get empty, and they will suffer the pangs of hunger. It is no wonder that they squeal for feed and act impatient. They are justified in offering a protest against waiting a long time before they are fed.

When the pigs are small I think it is better to feed them three times a day as their stomachs are not large enough to hold enough feed to last from early in the morning until feeding time at night. Of course, they ought to have some coarse feed and that necessitates feeding often to keep them satisfied and doing their best at growing. When they are with their mother they take luncheon several times per day. After they have been weaned from their mother it requires some time to get where they are able to eat enough coarse feed, such as the grain mixtures and grass, to last 12 hours.

Making Pigs Comfortable.

Pigs will not do well if they are not comfortable. On some farms it may be quite a difficult task to make them comfortable, while on others there are shade trees in the grassy field, and running brooks where they can have access to clear water at all times.

There are three things necessary to make the pigs comfortable; a sufficient amount of palatable feeds to satisfy them at all times, an agreeable temperature and freedom from flies and parasites. The feed can be supplied by the feeder, but the temperature may be controlled to a considerable extent, by supplying water to lie in and a liberal circulation of air in a shady place. Shade may be provided in several ways; bushes, sheds and colony houses made in the right manner.

At Roycroft Farm, in Houghton county, I saw a colony house that seems to me has some features that are an improvement over the A-shaped houses that are quite universally used. It is a light affair, nearly square, and built on runners so that it can be readily moved where it is desired to locate it. There are posts about three feet high at the corners, and three boards side it up to the roof. The middle board on the side is hung on hinges so that it can be raised to make a window all the way across the side which lets in the air. There are wire screens over these side openings, and when both sides are raised there is a chance for a delightful breeze to circulate through the pen that will drive away the flies and produce an agreeable temperature.

For use in winter time these pens can be shut up so as to make them comfortable, for by putting down the windows on the sides and closing the door, it is pretty tight. Then if more air is needed the ridge boards are fastened together and can be raised to let pure air in and the foul air escape. If still more air is needed, the upper roof boards are hung in a groove so that they can be lowered to admit just the amount of air one may desire to let in. Altogether it seems like a useful device that can be utilized to make the hogs comfortable. (See cut on page 163).

Getting Rid of the Pests.

In order to get rid of the lice that very frequently get into the pens it is necessary to be very thorough in cleaning and disinfecting. The bedding should all be taken out and burned. The crevices in the sides of the pens should be cleaned out, and the sides and floors of the pens saturated with some strong disinfectant. If proprietary dips are used, it is a good plan to add to the dip as described in the directions, two per cent of crude petroleum. After spraying the pens with the dip, a good whitewash to which two per cent of carbolic acid has been added, can be used with benefit, as it will sweeten the odor emanating from the pen, and if

used liberally will fasten the few lice that may be in hiding in the crevices.

The pigs themselves, if the herd is large, can be dipped in a dipping tank, put in a convenient place where the pigs can be driven through it. If the herd is small and the pigs tame enough so that one can get to them, applying equal parts of kerosene and common machine oil and rubbing it into the hair with a scrubbing brush is a safe and an efficient method of getting rid of the lice. This mixture of oils will generally stay until both lice and nits are destroyed. If any appear again in a week or ten days, the mixture can be applied again. The scrubbing is certainly a benefit to the skin, cleaning it and making the surface more healthy than when allowed to become crusted with dirt and the skin chapped. After the pigs have been scrubbed a few times they learn to like it, and it is not a difficult nor a disagreeable task to treat them and keep them rid of the pests.

Wayne Co. N. A. CLAPP.

## THE IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURE LANDS.

Too Close Grazing.

Many excellent pastures have been seriously damaged by too close grazing during the summer. Allowing the stock to bite off every trace of green—yes, even the roots themselves; baring the soil so that no protection is afforded the ground against continued sun burning, so that bacterial action, which we are just beginning to learn is responsible for plant growth, is positively checked, will ruin the most productive pastures in a few years.

It is no uncommon sight in the autumn to see pastures bare and brown. Then is when they should be producing good yields. It takes a long time for an abused pasture to be restored to its former productive condition. Of course, severe drouths are responsible for much of the decline in our pastures, yet much of this trouble can be avoided by proper treatment. Our stock is too often turned into a pasture as soon as the grass begins to grow. The soil is soft and the roots of the plants are damaged and the soil puddled by their tramping. The pasture should have ample time to recover from the effects of winter before being grazed. The green appearance of a pasture early in the season is very deceiving to an inexperienced or unobserving man.

Another equally bad practice is to allow stock to remain in the pasture as late in the fall as they can find grass. It is very poor economy not to leave a mulch to protect the roots of the grass during the winter months. Grass roots need protection during the winter. The experienced farmer knows that it is not often wise to graze the aftermath in a meadow or to cut it for hay. It is the growth that nature provides late in the fall to cover the roots and protect them during the winter. The same principle applies to the pasture lands.

Just how to plan to keep our pastures stocked so as to secure the best results requires the mind of a master farmer. Eccentricities of the weather and various unseen conditions over which we have no absolute control frequently upset our most carefully laid plans. The grass grows much faster during the early part of the season than it does during the heat of the summer. Insufficient grazing is better than over-stocking the pasture. If the grass gets the start of the cattle it can be mowed. This should be done early so that a fresh growth will be secured that the animals will relish. Whenever it is practicable more grazing will be secured if our pastures are divided so that the stock can have the run of one for a few days while the other is recuperating. This is better for both the stock and the pasture, because it enables them to secure their food with much less exertion and prevents them from tramping about while they are eating.

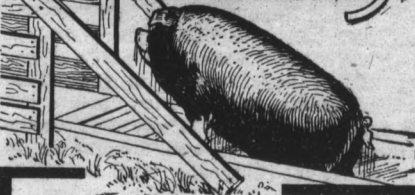
The fertility of a few acres of pasture land may be improved very rapidly by utilizing it for a night pasture and plowing it up and reseeding it after it has been well manured. Harrowing it often to spread the droppings from the cattle will insure a more even crop of grass and prevents noxious weeds coming in where the droppings have smothered out the grass. A common spike-tooth harrow is the best tool to use for this purpose.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

ANY PICNICS?

We will be glad to publish the dates and place to be held of any picnics or farmers' gatherings of any kind, if those interested will let us know.

## Keep Hogs Healthy



A DIPPING TANK OR A HOG WALLOW WITH KRESO DIP No. 1 WILL DO THE WORK

THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR LOUSY MANGY UNTHRIFTY PIGS. IF YOU HAVE SOME OF THIS KIND YOU WILL FIND IT WORTH WHILE TO GET OUR CIRCULAR ON TANKS AND WALLOWES. IT TELLS HOW TO MAKE THEM OF CEMENT

KRESO DIP No. 1 IS A REAL NECESSITY ABOUT ALL LIVE STOCK FOR KILLING LICE, TICKS, MITES, FLEAS, FOR TREATING SCAB, MANGE, RINGWORM, AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES; TO DISINFECT, DEODORIZE, CLEANSE & PURIFY.

ALL OF THESE USES FULLY DESCRIBED IN OUR BOOKLETS. WRITE FOR COPIES ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR KRESO DIP No. 1

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

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is the safest and most effective lotion or blister for ailments of

HORSES and CATTLE and supersedes all cautery or firing. It is prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LA WRENCH-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1. Reduces Strained Torn Ligaments, Enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Book Free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 265 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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## When All Others Fail Try

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Send \$1 for 30 Days' Treatment

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**SELECT A WELL-BRED RAM.**

No part connected with summer management of sheep is more vital and important to the interest of flock owners than the selection of a ram to head the flock. There exists a wide degree of appreciation among sheep men in general as to the value of a well-bred ram. The average quality of males used on flocks in this country is far below a meritorious standard. On many flocks cross bred rams possessing an intermixture of several breed types have been indiscriminately used, and as a consequence, the lamb crop gives evidences of lack of uniformity and breed conformation.

Flock owners should give more attention to the selection of pure-bred rams to head their flocks. A great many seem to doubt the advisability of using pure-bred males on account of the additional cost and inconvenience of securing animals of the desired type and breed. In so far as the increased cost is concerned, there ought to be no question, providing judicious care has been exercised in the selection. A great many flock owners have attempted using pure-bred males on their flocks and have become discouraged on account of unsatisfactory results in securing as good lambs as when males of intermixture of blood have been used. It is a generally conceded fact that many breeders of pure-bred sheep rear for breeding purposes animals unfit to head flocks and dispose of same to flock owners who are least acquainted with essential breed qualifications.

The selection of a pure-bred male to head the flock has numerous advantages, providing thoughtful attention is directed to choose an animal of superior merits. If the ram is selected from the flock of a reputable breeder, his judgment and advice as to the kind of animal best to use on certain types of ewes is invaluable. The average flock owner, it is safe to say, is quite unfamiliar with breed conformation and type of the animals to select to insure best results. A breeder of pure-bred sheep can be of great assistance to a flock owner who is simply keeping a grade flock and desires to secure blood for mutton and wool production.

The use of pure-bred sires promotes breeding to a fixed standard which ultimately leads to the establishment of a pure-bred flock. No flock owner can for any length of time use pure-bred rams to head his flock without noticing the influence imparted to the progeny and the strong tendency to promoting constitutional vigor. As a rule, pure-bred stock possesses more thrift and vitality than cross-bred or animals having been produced from several different matings. A pure-bred animal is the product of a long line of ancestors that have been carefully selected by a fixed standard. With this ancestral breeding behind them they are far more likely to transmit to their progeny their desirable characteristics and perpetuate their good qualities in the flock.

Inbred males and males produced by mating animals of small size, low in vitality, weak in constitutional development and unthrifty should never be used for breeding purposes. It is not a safe proposition to purchase a ram on the supposition that he will develop into a desirable animal, simply on the strength of ancestral breeding. For some unaccountable reason, the progeny from parents of good breeding do not always mature into first-class animals. The ram himself should possess desirable qualifications. Not infrequently a young ram may give evidence that he will develop into a promising animal and is used on the flock. It is not a safe proposition to rely too strongly on immature qualities in young rams, as they are uncertain and unreliable. It is much preferable to use well matured animals.

Flock owners will find, in the long run, that it is money well invested to visit pure-bred flocks and select their rams for breeding. The additional expense and inconvenience come back several fold in the first progeny and the permanent influence upon the flock is immeasurable. It is not advisable to wait too late in the season before making a selection of ram to head the flock. Some breeders discount on prices of rams late in the season rather than carry them over, but invariably the quality of stock is below the average standard. The flock owner who desires to select the best quality of stock for his money will lose no time in locating his new blood. It is to be recommended that every flock owner visit the flock from which he intended to make a purchase and not only make a careful examination of the animal to be secured, but the parent stock as well. LEO C. REYNOLDS.



**Quick Fattening or Slow Growth**

A hog doesn't—of necessity—fat quickly because he eats a great deal of corn. Quick fattening comes from an economical use of corn; from a way or system of feeding which enables the hog to take the food elements out of corn—by good digestion—and put them on his bones as flesh and fat. Good digestion is the great secret of quick fattening; and "good digestion" is a strong and permanent characteristic of hogs and other domestic animals which receive daily small doses of

**DR HESS STOCK FOOD**

This preparation is not a ration, but, when added to the ration given, acts as a tonic to aid and strengthen the digestive apparatus. This is "the Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding which teaches that "a poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration, poorly digested." In actual practice, Dr. Hess Stock Food shortens the time necessary to fatten a hog, steer or sheep and saves many times its cost in decreased food-loss. It increases milk flow for the dairyman; cuts 3 or 4 weeks off the fattening period for a steer; keeps horses in prime condition; makes sheep husbandry pay and relieves minor stock ailments. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$5.00.  
25 lb. pail \$1.60.

Except in Canada and extreme West and South. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 96-page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Mention this paper and inclose 2c. stamp.

**DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A**

has put poultry keeping on the plane of a paying business. Fed in small portions once a day in soft feed it increases egg production as no other known preparation will. It is a tonic, and is as beneficial to growing chicks as to laying hens. It helps through the moulting period and fats old fowls in a short time. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Koup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail \$2.50.

Except in Canada and extreme West and South. Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.

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**You Can Easily Get This Handsome Oak Rocker Free!**

Given Free for Only 7 Subscriptions to The Michigan Farmer at 75 cents; or for 4 Subscriptions at \$2.00 each for Five Years.

**Solid Oak Hand Craft--Correct Mission Design--Early English Wax Polished Finish.**

Tan Spanish Banoka Leather Seat.

**\$5.50** VALUE

Your home can not have too many comfortable rockers. Here is one that is not only comfortable but beautiful as well. It stands 36 inches high with large roomy seat 20 inches wide and 17 inches deep. Made of best grade solid white oak, Mission style, Early English finish, with Tan Spanish Banoka Leather seat over cotton floss layers, on three-ply wood panel.

Strong, substantial and serviceable.

A similar rocker of equal style, quality and finish will sell for \$5.50 but we will give this free for a club of only 7 yearly subscriptions to the Mich. Farmer at 75 cents each; or for only 4 subscriptions for 5 years at \$2.00 each. All new subscribers get the Mich. Farmer free for the rest of this year under either of these offers.



Don't let this opportunity go by as never before have you been able to secure such a handsome and serviceable premium for so little work. Subscriptions may be either new or renewal. Your own included.

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VETERINARY

CONDUCTED BY W. C. FAIR, V. S.

Advice through 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. When reply by mail, is requested, it becomes private practice, and a fee of \$1.00 must accompany the letter.

Lump Jaw.—I have a three-year-old heifer that has a hard bunch on jaw which I do not believe is painful although she is not very gentle; I have felt the bunch when she was eating and she did not flinch. O. J. Freeland, Mich.—Apply one part red iodine mercury and four parts lard once a week and give her 2 drs. iodide of potassium at a dose in feed or water twice a day for 20 days. If the bunch breaks and discharges remove her from among your other cattle.

Keeping Flies Off Cattle.—Will you kindly tell me what to use as a spray to keep flies off cattle? J. O. L. Russell, Pa.—By mixing one part crude petroleum and two or three parts cottonseed oil you will succeed in keeping flies off cattle fairly well. Of course, you understand it would be a mistake to apply much petroleum to tender-skinned animals; therefore a light spray is all that is necessary. You can safely use any of the fly remedies that are advertised in this paper.

Chronic Looseness of the Bowels.—I have a 12-year-old mare that has been troubled with looseness of the bowels for three years. She raised a colt this year and I am inclined to believe that the colt is going to be affected the same way. T. W. Stanwood, Mich.—Chronic looseness of the bowels is not easily remedied; however, your mare will be benefited by giving her a teaspoonful of powdered sulphate iron, two tablespoonfuls ginger and a tablespoonful of powdered catechu at a dose in feed twice a day.

Blood Poison.—My cow calved some three months ago and has not been in a thrifty condition since. Her appetite is not good and whenever she is in heat she passes some blood. I would also like to know if her milk is fit to use. J. H. C. Frankfort, Mich.—Give two tablespoonfuls of the following compound powder at a dose in feed three times a day: Ginger, gentian, fenugreek bicarbonate soda and charcoal and mix them thoroughly. You had better not use her milk for domestic purposes.

Barb Wire Cut—Enlarged Leg.—I have a colt that got tangled in a barbed wire fence, receiving a cut on the right fore leg which, no doubt, injured the bone. I am succeeding nicely in healing the wound, but on the hind leg there is a bunch which is feverish and the remedies I have applied fail to reduce it. I have been advised to apply Spanish fly blister, but thought best to wait until I heard from you. S. A. P., Cedar Run, Mich.—Apply to the wound equal parts of oxide of zinc, powdered alum and iodoform twice a day. To reduce the bunch apply one part resublimed iodine mixed in eight parts lard, every day or two.

Cow Fails to Come in Heat.—I have watched the veterinary column for some time, but fail to get the required advice. Therefore, I write to know what I shall do for a five-year-old cow that does not come in heat. She had her second calf early last spring and has not come in heat since. H. D. H., Ewart, Mich.—Give her 15 grs. powdered cantharides at a dose in feed twice a day. The neck of womb has perhaps closed; therefore, it should be opened.

Poorly Developed Udder.—One-half of my cow's udder is poorly developed, although she seems to give almost as much milk out of it as the other one-half. I would like to know how the small quarters can be expanded. I would also like to know what will kill chicken lice and eradicate them from a hen house. H. W. J., Breedsville, Mich.—If you will gently hand-rub her udder it will have a tendency to develop it, but not very much. Drugs, either given or applied in such cases, do not produce satisfactory results. By using any of the lice powders that are regularly advertised in this paper you will soon succeed in ridding your chickens of lice. Saturate their roosting poles with kerosene once a week. Whitewash your henhouse and clean it thoroughly. Kindly understand it may be no easy matter to get rid of the lice entirely; however, if you will keep at it you will soon kill most of them.

Brittle Fore Hoofs—Rheumatism.—I have a five-year-old horse that is troubled with brittle front hoofs, making it difficult for him to wear a shoe any great length of time. He also appears to suffer some pain in hind legs for he keeps shifting positions with them almost constantly. G. O. B., Lowell, Mich.—Stand your horse in wet clay for two hours a day and apply lanolin (wool fat) once a day. Give him 1 dr. ground nuxvomica and 1 dr. iodide potassium at a dose in feed two or three times a day. If his kidneys do not act enough give him 1 oz. fluid extract buchu or the same quantity of powdered leaves at a dose when necessary.

Partial Paralysis of Hind Quarters.—I have a pig five months old that is seemingly losing the use of his hind legs. There is some swelling of the navel and hind legs, but his appetite is fairly good. I gave him sulphur and juniper berries but it has not helped him. A. D. P., Omena, Mich.—Feed your pig no corn, but feed some oats and oil meal; also give him a teaspoonful of air slaked lime at a dose in feed twice a day. Green food is good for him, so is skim-milk fed in moderate quantities.



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Your name and address written in this space and mailed to our nearest house will bring complete information. Booklet No. 76. Name Address

Laying-Bred S. C. White Leghorns—May hatched Yearling hens \$1 now. ED. RYAN, Brighton, Mich.

FOR SALE—Three Stallions, Property of the late Thos. C. Patterson, Harcus No. 32163, Percheron, Benno No. 2233, Imported German Coach, Thos. Cassidy, No. 42755, Trotting bred. Address Geo. L. Keeler, Admrs., Concord, Mich.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS FOR SALE—1 mare & 2-yr-old and 1 stallion 1-yr-old, grays. Stubblefield Register. M. A. BRAY, Okemos, Ingham Co., Mich.

For Sale—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Dogs, exchanged. Southwest Michigan Pedigreed Stock Association, K. E. Jennings, Sec., Paw Paw, Mich.

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**POULTRY AND BEES**

THINKS THAT "PECULIAR AILMENT" DUE TO LICE.

Referring to the article, "A Peculiar Ailment," published in your issue of Aug. 20, I wish to give my experience with this trouble and also the remedy I used to overcome it. I had a great deal of trouble with hens having those swollen eyes. After considerable experimenting I concluded it must be an irritation caused by a louse of some kind, so one day, when not very busy, I secured a hen that was affected and watched her head and eye closely for nearly an hour. Finally a long flesh-colored louse approached the eye and disappeared beneath the eyelid. About a minute later it re-appeared and went back to the thick feathers about the neck and head. After a short time, perhaps ten or fifteen minutes, another would come and do the same thing. Now the peculiar part of this is that you cannot find these lice in the feathers. They came out of the short feathers on top of the head and descended to the eye.

Now for the remedy: I simply took some good old black machine oil and greased the hen's head thoroughly, working the grease into the skin. I did this for two days and about the third or fourth day the hen appeared to be free from the trouble. This was over a year ago. I have had several cases since that time and have not lost a case. I handle pure-bred Buff Rocks that cost me a dollar apiece and I could not well afford to lose them. I believe that I have found the cause of this trouble and hope that my experience will benefit those readers of The Farmer who may have fowls similarly affected.

Lenawee Co. F. J. COLLINS.

**AFTER-EFFECTS OF ROUP.**

Roup remedies are many but absolute cures are seldom made after the disease has reached the stage when one can really feel sure that it is roup. Although treatment is given, malignant sores that spread the disease, and slow wasting, which is really tuberculosis, are likely to follow. In fact, nearly every disease in the catalog is liable to follow in the wake of so-called cures of roup. I have cured hens of roup, only to find that a month later they died of enlarged liver, or that familiar trouble known as "going light." Only this season a pullet that showed a swelled head was remedied, but a few months later she developed "limber neck," a sort of paralysis having taken place. In my opinion the only safe and sure cure for roup is the hatchet, and by its prompt use we can stamp out or prevent many other diseases.

Hillsdale Co. PRISCILLA PLUM.

**THOUGHTS FOR THE POULTRY BEGINNER.**

When one reads of so many failures on the part of those who embark in the poultry business with very little practical knowledge of the work, it is interesting to note once in a while one who can start in on book knowledge and start right.

I recently visited a farm which was purchased a year or so ago by a man who had been a traveling salesman for twenty-five years. His health failed to some extent and, as he had always had a desire to own a farm, he came to Maine and bought a good-sized place, with broad level fields and plenty of chance to spread out. He plans to make poultry his specialty. He has some over 300 chicks well started and next spring he sets his mark at 1,500.

This man talks like an old poultryman. What he knows is largely what he has absorbed from reading, but he has the faculty so important to any and all of us, of separating the practical in what he reads from the impractical. He gets what he wants and leaves the rest. You can approach him on almost any phase of poultry work and find him sensibly posted.

He is proud of his farm and proud of two acres of nice garden truck near the poultry yards where he spends his leisure time. Although we are experiencing a dry spell his garden soil is so nicely worked and the surface so well protected by a dust mulch that it shows little effect of the drouth.

I venture the prediction that he will make a successful all-round farmer and an especially good poultryman, for he is level-headed and enthusiastic. I believe a good many more would succeed where

they now fail if they would just get it into their heads that there is something to the poultry business besides gathering eggs. It is a business that requires attention to details and, when this is appreciated, a flock of 200 to 500 hens will be found a money maker on every farm.

Enthusiasm counts for something in any line of business, for an enthusiast is hard to down. He generally finds some way of getting around obstacles.

Maine. D. J. RYTHER.

**DETECTING AND HANDLING COLONIES HAVING FOUL BROOD.**

The one crucial test is the color and consistency of the larvae affected with the disease before it dries up. At this stage the matter composing the dead larvae is always ropy. All foul brood has this one particular characteristic. Other characteristics of the disease which are useful in aiding in its discovery are the peculiar odor and the appearance of the cappings of diseased cells, such cappings, while they vary in color, being generally darker than those of healthy cells. They are almost always sunken or flattened, often have irregular perforations of varying sizes, and the comb presents an unprosperous, sickly appearance. The odor is very unpleasant, being described as an "old smell." Another good description is that it resembles a poor quality of glue when heated.

The cure of foul brood is difficult only because it is difficult to discover the disease in its incipient stages in every colony, and to ferret out colonies in which the germs are lying dormant ready to develop when favorable conditions present themselves. When the disease has been disseminated among the bees in a neighborhood, especially among wild bees, a final cure may be the work of years, but with care, even under the worst circumstances, it may be kept in such subjection that the injury therefrom will not be great, while under favorable circumstances it may be quickly exterminated.

In the evening, or when there is no danger of robbing, exchange the old hive on the stand for a new one. Shake all the bees into the clean hive, which should contain two-inch strips of comb foundation in six or eight frames. I also cage the queen and fasten the cage between the starters. Close the hive, also part of the entrance, and let them alone four days. After four days exchange these frames and starters for clean frames and sheets of foundation. Release the queen and see that they have feed from this time on.

The cure of any particular colony is very simple and certain, the cautions to be observed having to do with preventing the access of bees from healthy colonies to the diseased combs, since such access would almost certainly spread the disease. To preclude this danger all the necessary operations must be performed when no bees are flying, or when the pasturage offers so much nectar that there is no disposition to rob.

Sometimes, when the disease is discovered in its early stages, there are large quantities of healthy brood in colonies that are to be treated, and the disposal of this is a problem that deserves consideration. Some times such colonies cast swarms in the swarming season. In such case, hive the swarm on foundation or on frames with starters, always avoiding combs for that purpose. Then in three weeks shake out the bees from the old hive according to the directions already given.

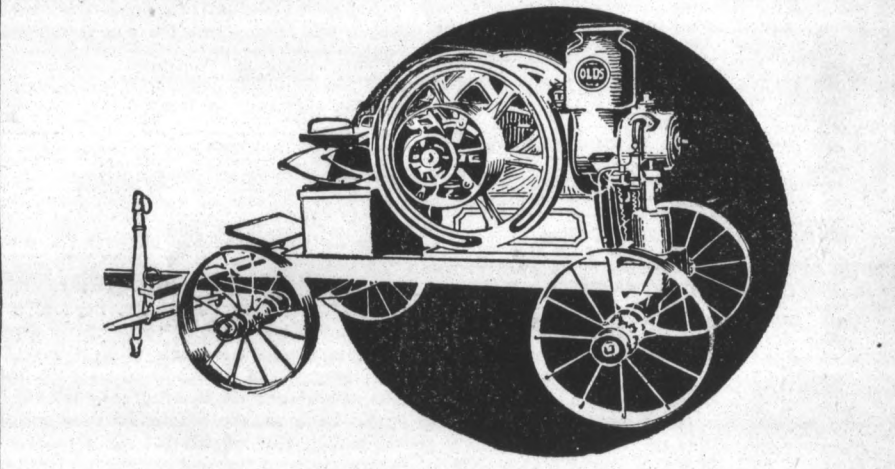
Colonies are sometimes greatly reduced in strength by the disease. As the bees are mostly aged under such circumstances, it is advisable either to unite or destroy them, but in doing this extreme care is necessary to prevent the escape of any of the bees into hives containing healthy colonies.

When there is but little honey in the combs it is best to boil the combs at once and secure the wax. If there is honey which it is desired to save, first cut out all parts of the comb containing brood and boil or burn; then extract the honey, which may be used for the table or may be boiled with one or two parts of water and used as food for the bees.

To prevent the disease from spreading in a colony there is no more reliable or efficient process than to stop the production of brood, for where no brood exists none can perish and putrefy. The healthy brood will mature and emerge in due time, and the putrid matter remaining in a few cells will dry up and be removed by the workers. All this will certainly result from a well-timed removal of the queen from such colonies.

New Jersey. F. G. HERMAN.

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The Lawrence Pub. Co.,  
Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, SEPT. 3, 1910.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The total count of Michigan as shown by the census figures given out from Washington this week, shows the present population of the state to be 2,810,173. This is an increase during the last decade of 339,191, or 16.1 per cent. The last census showed Michigan to be eighth in point of population, and it is said that the state will probably retain the same relative position among the states of the union in this regard. One interesting phase of the figures so far published is revealed by a comparison of the figures given for the several counties of the state. Such a comparison plainly shows that the growth has been made by the cities and that many of the agricultural counties of the state have fallen off in population since the taking of the last U. S. census. Whether this reduction in rural population means less people on the farms, or whether it is due to a shrinkage in the population of the villages in the agricultural territory cannot be accurately determined from the figures given out. It is stated in despatches from Washington, however, that the falling off in the population of agricultural counties is attributed largely to the last named cause by the officials of the census bureau. Be this as it may, it is certain that there has been a decrease in the population of 26 counties in Michigan during the past ten years, and as will be seen from the following list most of these are the populous counties of the southern part of the state. The only county in the upper peninsula of Michigan which shows a decrease is Menominee, which is the leading agricultural county of that section of the state. The counties in which a decrease in population is shown are as follows: Antrim, Arenac, Branch, Cass, Clinton, Eaton, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Ionia, Iosco, Lake, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Manistee, Mecosta, Menominee, Midland, Montcalm, St. Clair, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren and Washtenaw.

The total loss of population in these 26 counties, however, is not an occasion for alarm, being but 27,482 in the aggregate. In eight of these counties the decrease in population may be ascribed to the depletion of the lumber supply and the consequent reduction of the number of men employed in this industry. The greatest

decrease is, however, noted in the more populous agricultural counties in the list which have little in the way of manufacturing industries within their borders, which seems to indicate that the industries of the cities have been calling the young men from the farms during the recent years of unprecedented commercial activity. These counties and the decrease in each are given as follows: Branch, 2,206; Clinton, 2,007; Eaton, 1,169; Gratiot, 1,069; Lapeer, 1,608; Livingston, 1,928; St. Clair, 2,889; Sanilac, 1,125; Washtenaw, 3,047.

A careful consideration of the above figures would prove profitable to the average country young man who is about to choose a calling. Such reflection will prove the more profitable if these same young men would stop to consider that the cityward movement from the farms of Michigan has probably been much greater than these figures would indicate, since it is a well known fact that good farmers from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have been coming to Michigan by the hundreds in recent years and settling upon the good farms of the state which they have been able to purchase at a relatively much lower price than they could get for the farms which they left in the states mentioned. All this time the market for agricultural products has been improving and the farmer has been nearer to coming into his own so far as a fair opportunity is concerned than ever before in the history of our country. At the same time the profession of farming has been rising in the scale of dignity and importance as looked upon by the average men of affairs, while the application of science to the art of agriculture has made farming a far more attractive business. Truly, the young man of today should consider the problem well in all its phases before he leaves the farm home for the grind of city existence.

A subscriber asks for information as to who owns the highways running through the country on section lines or otherwise, and asks how, if the same are owned by the abutting property owners on either side, the state can compel such property owners to cut the brush and weeds along the roadsides; and how, if the state owns the highways it can compel the owners to perform the same service and then tax them for the improvement and maintenance of the highways and permit the highway officers to expend the money wherever they may desire within the township. As a matter of information to this subscriber and others who may have debated the same question with themselves we will say that the constitutional provision authorizing the legislature to provide by law for laying out and maintaining highways within the state is very broad, placing no restriction on their authority to provide by law for such procedure, except as to the amount which may be raised by taxation for the purpose in any one year. The land within the boundaries of our highways is owned by the abutting property owners, but is dedicated to the use of the public for highway purposes. Under our laws the highways are laid out by local authorities and under the constitution can be taken up or discontinued only by the same authority. In all other respects the legislature has the power to enact laws which it may deem best suited to the proper maintenance of the highways so as to best serve the purpose to which they are dedicated. Undoubtedly the legislature has the power to enact a law compelling abutting property owners to cut the weeds and brush along the highways, and to provide for its proper enforcement. There has been such a law requiring the cutting of weeds along the highways for many years, but the manner of its enforcement was changed in the new highway law enacted at the last session of the legislature, and the penalty was added for its non-observance or non-enforcement as noted in comments on this subject in previous issues. There appears to be some ambiguity with regard to the wording of the provision requiring abutting property owners to cut the brush along the roadside, or at least with regard to the application of the penalty in case of failure or refusal to do so, yet the intention of the law is clear and it would probably be upheld by the courts in this respect. At least the burden of testing it would lie with the person upon whom the law is enforced. So far as the provision regarding the cutting of weeds is concerned it is perfectly clear and there can be no question about the legality of its provisions. This law even goes further in that it requires abutting property

owners to cut the noxious weeds in their fields on or before specified dates each year, and makes the enforcement of this provision obligatory upon the highway officers. As before noted in these columns this law is a good one for the community if bad for the individual in some cases, and is worthy of general support and commendation, since allowing noxious weeds to scatter their seeds promiscuously undoubtedly constitutes a public nuisance which should be abated.

In another column we are publishing as complete a list of Michigan fairs as we have been able to gather, with the date of each. So much has been said and written regarding the importance and benefit of state and local agricultural fairs to the industry which they represent that the subject is already worn threadbare, yet we cannot permit the occasion to pass without adding another word. The farmer who does not patronize these fairs to the extent of his opportunity and ability is allowing an educational privilege to pass by him which he can ill afford to miss. Unquestionably any farmer can get enough knowledge which will be of value to him by attending any of these agricultural fairs to many times repay him for the time and money invested in patronizing them. If he makes an exhibit he will gain a double benefit since he will observe and study the other exhibits more closely, particularly in the line in which he exhibits. Then he will be helping to advertise his business, his state, his county or his locality, as the case may be. Great industrial expositions are held with no other purpose in view and no other benefit to be gained, ranging in relative importance from world's fairs to local industrial shows. But none of these are of as relatively great importance to the industries which they represent or so far reaching in their benefits to those industries as are the agricultural and live stock expositions to the farmers whose products are represented at them. When we take this fact into consideration and think of the benefit of the outing to the entire farm family, surely we cannot afford to miss either the local, district or state fair which is representative of our business.

Are You Planning on umn of this issue the Fairs? we are publishing as complete a list of Michigan fairs as we have been able to gather, with the date of each. So much has been said and written regarding the importance and benefit of state and local agricultural fairs to the industry which they represent that the subject is already worn threadbare, yet we cannot permit the occasion to pass without adding another word. The farmer who does not patronize these fairs to the extent of his opportunity and ability is allowing an educational privilege to pass by him which he can ill afford to miss. Unquestionably any farmer can get enough knowledge which will be of value to him by attending any of these agricultural fairs to many times repay him for the time and money invested in patronizing them. If he makes an exhibit he will gain a double benefit since he will observe and study the other exhibits more closely, particularly in the line in which he exhibits. Then he will be helping to advertise his business, his state, his county or his locality, as the case may be. Great industrial expositions are held with no other purpose in view and no other benefit to be gained, ranging in relative importance from world's fairs to local industrial shows. But none of these are of as relatively great importance to the industries which they represent or so far reaching in their benefits to those industries as are the agricultural and live stock expositions to the farmers whose products are represented at them. When we take this fact into consideration and think of the benefit of the outing to the entire farm family, surely we cannot afford to miss either the local, district or state fair which is representative of our business.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.

The Japanese government has recalled Consul Igawa from the Philippines because of his political activity and of his association with a group of Philippine irreconcilables. His recall was asked by Secretary Dickinson of this government. Official announcement has been made to the governments of the world of the treaty between Japan and Korea by which the latter is to be annexed to Japan on Monday of this week. The present government is too weak and incapable of meeting the demands upon it and it is evident to both Koreans and Japanese that a change is necessary, and the progressiveness of the Japanese has impressed the wisdom of annexation.

The past week has not been so favorable to the cholera situation in southern Italy, 18 new cases and 14 deaths being reported on Monday morning for the preceding 24 hours.

Unusual attention is given the death of the American philosopher, Prof. William James, of Harvard, who died Sunday, by the French press, the publishers contending that the American was a great influence in French schools of philosophy.

Fully 900 delegates and 700 visitors are present at the opening of the socialistic congress at Copenhagen. Effort is being made to hold the next meeting of the congress in the United States.

In order to avoid international complications the city of Bogota Columbia, has purchased the street railway of that city. The lines were owned by Americans, but the public sentiment against granting the franchise to Americans was so strong that trouble arose and because of attacks made upon the employes of the concern, and boycotts, the deal was made with the city. \$800,000 was paid for the interests of the Americans.

The anxiety regarding the M. A. C. students who went west to aid in the forestry work and incidentally to fight fires now raging in Idaho and Montana, has been quieted by a report that all the boys are safe.

The placing of the blame for the recent wreck on the main line of the Grand Trunk road is difficult, each crew charging the other with causing the accident. Eleven persons were killed and several others more or less seriously hurt.

The national window glass workers are in session in Detroit and among other deliberations they are discussing a 40 per cent raise in wages as a reasonable demand from their employes.

The naval board has decided to ask for more battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats and submarine craft, besides a better repair ship for the Atlantic fleet.

A provisional government has been formed in Nicaragua with Gen. Juan Estrada at the head. His appearance at the capitol was acclaimed with much celebrating. Soon after his arrival he appointed his cabinet, which consists of conservatives. Leaders of the opposition were arrested as conspirators. Considerable rioting attended the elec-

tions in Portugal on Monday. There has been a great gain for the republicans throughout the different provinces. Violence resulted from conflicts at some of the voting places.

New records in aeroplane flights the past week consist of Moran's ascent to the height of 6,692 feet and of Breget's success in carrying into the air five persons with a combined weight of 921 lbs. Both of these feats were accomplished in France.

Cholera has broken out in Germany. Two cases are known to have developed at Spandau.

The Russian government has planned to build four dreadnaughts this coming year. They are to be used for the Black Sea fleet.

The American squadron has arrived at Lima, Peru. It will proceed south from that place.

National.

Salt Palace, an amusement place of considerable fame, was destroyed by fire at Salt Lake City, Monday, entailing a loss of \$25,000.

Official announcement of the result of the investigation into the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, will be made public at Minneapolis at the meeting of the conservation congress early in September.

Colonel Roosevelt is now making a tour of the western states, where he is being enthusiastically greeted by the people of the towns, cities and country through which he is traveling.

Three surgeons of the United States marine hospital service in the Philippines, have discovered that it is possible to grow the germs causing leprosy outside of the human body, and as a result of the discovery it is the belief of scientists that the disease can now be controlled through the serum developed by the growth of the bacillus.

Estimates by experts indicate that the timber consumed or damaged by the recent fires in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana will amount to fully 750,000,000 feet. The greatest loss appears to be in Idaho.

P. Dean Warner, foster-father to Gov. Warner, died at Farming, Mich., on Sunday, from illness incident to the infirmities of old age, he being 88 years old. He was born in New York state in 1822 and moved with his parents to Michigan two years later. He leaves a widow, who is two years his junior.

Two boat capsizings off the Rhode Island shore resulted in five drownings Monday. Eight others were bravely saved by life savers and newsboys who happened near.

A general review of available census figures shows that the growth of small places has been proportionately larger than the larger cities. Comparing cities of from 100,000 to 200,000 population with those of like size during the period covered by the previous census shows that less growth was made during the ten years from 1900 to 1910 than from 1890 to 1900.

Scientists of Buenos Ayres are reported to have succeeded in photographing the motion of the mind.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Branch Co., Aug. 23.—At last we have had a rain, a good soaker. It came early this Tuesday morning, and only we who have been longing for it nearly a month and trying to plow where no moisture was to be found, know how to appreciate it. Oats were only half a crop owing to the severe drouth. Field peas are almost a total failure from the same cause. Mammoth clover seed a good crop, but acreage less than usual. The first crop of June clover was so short and cut so late that the second, or seed crop, will be late and many will cut it for hay instead of saving for seed. Wheat yielding well and the acreage this fall likely to be increased if sufficient moisture falls to permit fitting the ground. Apples, peaches, pears and plums are a better crop than the average for some years' past, which is not saying much, as apples especially have been of little account for some years' past. Corn generally doing well except where the drouth has injured it. The stand of corn is, however, poor and the ground unusually weedy.

Marion Co., Ill., Aug. 24.—We have had some good rains this month, on the 7th, 16th and 23d, with some showers at other times of a local nature. Most corn is looking fine. Some threshing; oats are making from 25 to 45 bu. per acre; wheat from 6 to 12 bu.; no rye. No fruit. Pastures are fair. Stock in good condition. Hogs scarce. Oats are selling at 28@30c; wheat, 95c; corn, 54c for shipping, 65c for good meal corn. No trading in horses. Some young mules selling at from \$60@90 per head. Cattle, \$3.50@4.50 cwt; milch cows, fresh, \$35@50 each.

Wayne Co., O., Aug. 22.—The weather is very dry. Have not had a rain of any account since the 27th of July. Oats all harvested, some being threshed, averaging about 40 bu. per acre. Wheat averaging 18 to 20 bu. per acre. Late potatoes poor stand and blighting early; needs rain badly. Corn earing out heavy but late; will be late to ripen and in danger of frost. Pasture is short, and some farmers commencing to feed stock.

Montgomery Co., Ohio, Aug. 29.—Tobacco is going to be a short crop owing to dry weather. Corn is badly fired on clay ground, while that on the black ground is looking good. August 25th we had a good rain which came a little late to do much good. Live stock scarce and high in price, especially Jersey cows and good draft mares. The markets are as follows: Corn, 60c; wheat, 90c; oats, 32c; butter, 20c; eggs, 18c; potatoes, 70c.

Steuben Co., Ind., Aug. 29.—Threshing has been the business of the day for some time, but is about wound up now. Wheat is yielding unusually well and of a splendid quality, yields of above 40 bu. per acre being quite frequently reported. Oats have not turned out as well as was expected, yielding around 30 bu. This is not an oat county, but very few farmers raising more than enough to feed their



# Magazine Section

LITERATURE  
POETRY  
HISTORY and  
INFORMATION

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AND *LIVE STOCK*  
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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

## PERRY'S VICTORY on LAKE ERIE

BY CLYDE A. WAUGH.

THE coming of September brings to the mind of the student of history that memorable sea fight which forms one of the brightest pages of American history. A few years hence will, no doubt, see a fitting observance of the one hundredth anniversary of that decisive victory which was fraught with tremendous consequences to a struggling young nation, and the fascinating story of the glorious achievements of the gallant young officer who led the expedition will be told and retold, to the end that the name of Perry shall ever occupy a high place on the roll of the nation's heroes. The manner in which he overcame serious obstacles in the building of his fleet is an interesting story in itself, but the average American loves best the thrilling account of the great battle.

Imagine a most beautiful morning on lake Erie, with just enough breeze blowing to make the ripples dance and gleam like diamonds under the September sun. With the sparkling water in the foreground, and with South Bass Island in the distance, the scene was indeed a most peaceful one. One could hardly believe that a grim-visaged fleet of war lay at anchor back in the island-locked bay at South Bass.

Indeed, the peacefulness of that memorable September morning was as the calm which precedes the storm. Commodore Perry and his brave men were eagerly awaiting the coming of the fleet with whom they were bound to contest. But a few days before they had passed the British forts at Malden at the upper end of the lake. "Yet, the enemy's men-of-war lay under the cover of those forts and allowed the challenge to go unanswered. The plucky young commander was literally waiting for something to happen.

Just as the sun stood forth above the slopes of the islands the lookout spied the oncoming force of Captain Barclay. As Lieutenant Elliott climbed up the side of the Lawrence to get his commander's order, he exclaimed, "The day has come at last."

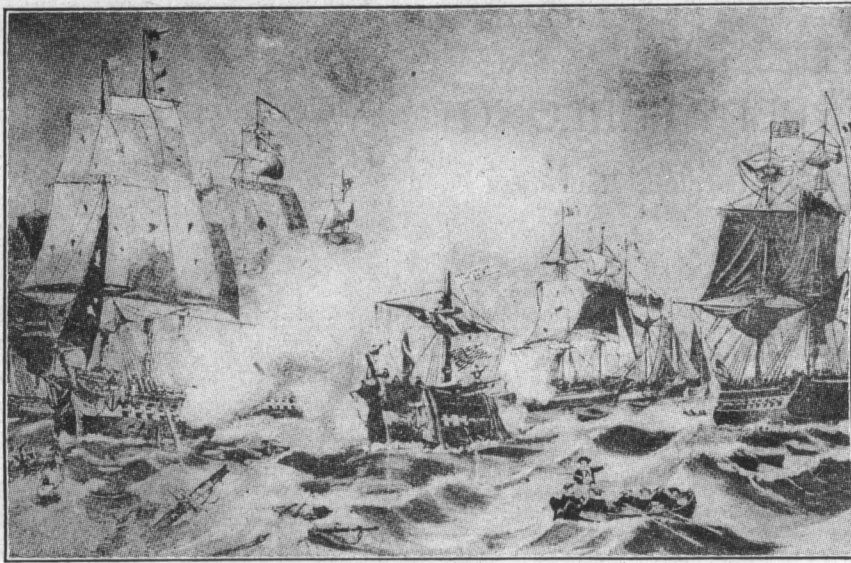
"The one we have long been wishing for," answered Perry.

Perry was a man of quick decisions. It did not take him long to decide upon a plan of action. He stepped upon the deck and from beneath his arm took a blue flag. Soon this flag flaunted from the halyards of the little craft. It bore the words of the dying Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship"—words which will live as long as the American navy lives, which will ever add lustre to its achievements and which will ever bring to mind the greatest inland naval battle ever fought on the western continent.

It jars our sense of proportions to think that so small a fleet should win so magnificent a

victory. But they say that "great oaks from little acorns grow;" and so a few small sailing vessels, most of them hastily and rudely constructed from trees growing on the shore of the lake, manned by untrained seamen, bearing all told not more than 54 guns the range of which was not greater than that of an ordinary

which were larger and better built than ours. These vessels mounted 64 guns of larger range and larger calibre. Men who were thorough seamen, trained before the mast, manned these ships. The officers were all experienced men, while Commodore Barclay, who had lost an arm in service under the great Nelson at the



Perry's Great Battle—From an Old and Familiar Painting.

revolver, were to win a fight which was in turn to help win an empire. Wonderful, wasn't it. The crews numbered 400 men, many of these being landmen; all the officers were young men. The expedition depended upon patriotism as its principal asset.

The British fleet comprised six ships,

famous battle of the Nile, commanded the fleet.

Perry and his following sailed haughtily westward to meet the enemy. He wanted close action; so did Barclay. In the light wind the British sailed slowly but defiantly down the lake to meet them. The wind died away and the sails of the vessels

hung lifeless; it seemed that some good spirit or other was striving to postpone the contest. And well did it succeed. They were at the mercy of the slight breeze. The flagship Lawrence was far ahead of the rest and would soon drift within range of the British guns. The other eight were helpless—they could not get into action, neither could they aid the flagship.

At a quarter of twelve the British commander opened fire from his flagship, the Detroit. Perry replied. But the shot only splashed in the water, not carrying half the distance. Perry saw no use of firing, so he saved ammunition. Here the greater capacity and longer range of the British guns came into play. Each of their shots told. A shot crashed through the rigging and Lieutenant Yarnell was badly wounded. Dazed and bleeding, he staid by the guns. Soon the concentrated fire of the entire British squadron was trained upon the Lawrence. In time the sails and masts were all shot away and the dead and wounded covered the decks, which were running red with blood. But they still thought of the blue flag. They had no intention of giving up the ship. The rest of the fleet stood helplessly watching the one-sided contest. But the wind would not blow.

As soon as the American fire would have telling effect the guns were again manned. The upper parts of the craft having been shot away, no sails were left with which to work the vessel. Indeed, the outlook seemed dark. But she drifted among the enemy's vessels and her cannonades began to tell. The British masts began to drop. The blue flag still flaunted. Only seven guns could be worked, but the Lawrence still held her ground, despite the fact that the fire of 35 guns was concentrated upon her. The execution was terrible, but the Americans avenged themselves in telling manner.

Perry knew that to surrender the flagship would remove every chance of victory. His men realized it. So they fought on. Shot tore entirely through the Lawrence. Man after man was torn to pieces while at the guns. Lieut. Yarnell was wounded four times. Perry's life seemed charmed. As Lieutenant Brooks fell he uttered the prophetic words, "If Perry's life is saved he'll win us out of this." And he did. Every officer on the flagship, except Perry, was either killed or wounded, together with three-fourths of the crew.

During the two hours of this awful single-handed fight, a slight breeze had arisen and the other craft were enabled to get into action. The Lawrence was so demolted that it was impossible to move her. Something had to be done. The crisis had come. But Perry was a man of action. He quickly seized upon



Perry's Willow at Put-in-Bay—the Resting Place of Three American and three British Officers Killed in the Battle.



a new plan. Desperate and brave it was, but desperate straits call for desperate remedies.

The motto was hauled down and wrapped about his arm. A small boat was manned and, with the brave commander standing coolly in the stern, the yawl pulled off toward the Niagara, with the combined fire of the entire fleet cutting the water into a spray which fell about the craft. How did it happen that a ball did not sink the boat, or a stray shot hit the commander? The enemy could not but consider and admire the mettle of the man against whom they were pitted. Nor was he the less thought of by his own four hundred.

This suddenly conceived and daringly executed plan turned the tide of battle. When the enemy saw the motto pennant come down they expected the flag of surrender to go up in its place and for a moment they ceased firing. But the blue flag was quickly hoisted to its place on the Niagara, the rising breeze waved it defiantly aloft, and the same breeze bore the Americans toward the enemy. The entire American force caught the inspiration and cheer after cheer went through the haze of sulphur smoke to meet the cloudless sky overhead. The British saw victory snatched from them just as they were about to grasp it.

With the Niagara leading the fleet, and the brave Perry ordering close action, the Americans swept right and left among the British vessels. The battle raged hot and

fierce. Valiantly did the Americans fight, but none the less bravely did the battle-scarred veterans of many wars respond. No cowards were there. It was man against man for the glory of Britain or for the freedom of the west. But with the thoughts of their leader, and with the motto on the blue flag ringing in their ears, the Americans fought with the ardor of madmen. Their fire was swift, well directed and telling. One after another the British vessels were engaged and quickly riddled and left helpless.

As the breeze carried the smoke away it showed a British officer waving the white flag of surrender. Perry, with the promptness characteristic of the man, immediately gave the command "cease firing," and the battle of Lake Erie was over.

Perry was rowed back to the Lawrence to receive the surrender. When the British officer offered his sword, Perry said, "I request that you keep your sword. It has been bravely used and won."

The following day the dead sailors of both fleets were buried in the waters of the lake. The bodies of three American and three British officers were taken over to Put-in-Bay Island to be buried, and today, on the shore of Put-in-Bay, stands a willow tree surrounded by a fence. That, the burial place of the six officers of the fleets, is the only thing we have to remind us of one of the most spectacular and memorable victories in the history of the American navy.

measure their strength more closely. And when the fight was on they became quite absorbed in the varying fortunes of the struggle.

At last the two huge fellows, after a good deal of circumlocution, made the grand rush. I reckon it would be your everlasting fortune if one of you college fellows who play football had the force to make the great rush which either one of these animals represented. The collision was straight and square. A crash of horns, a heavy dull thud of heads. We thought surely the skull of one or the other, or possibly both, was crushed in. But evidently they were not even hurt. Didn't they push, then? The force would have shoved an old-fashioned barn from its foundations. The muscles swelled upon the thighs, the hoofs sank into the earth. But they were evenly matched.

For an instant there was a mutual cessation of hostilities to get breath. Then they came together with a more resounding crash than before. Instantly we perceived that the meeting of heads was not square. The new champion had the best position. Like a flash he recognized it and redoubled his efforts to take its full advantage. The other appeared to quadruple his efforts to maintain himself in position, and his muscles bulged out but his antagonist made a sudden move which wrenched his head still farther off the line, when he went down upon his knees. That settled the contest, for his enemy was upon him before he could recover. He was thrown aside and his flank was raked by several ugly, upward thrusts of his foe, which left him torn and bruised all in a heap. When he could get upon his feet he limped crestfallen away.

The victorious fellow lashed his small tail, tossed his head, and moved in all the pride of his conquest up and down through the ranks of his adversary's herd. How exultant he was! We took it to be rank impudence, and though he had exhibited some heroic qualities of strength and daring, it displeased us to see him take on so many airs on account of his victory. But his conquest of the field was not yet entirely complete. As he strode proudly along his progress was stopped by a loud snort and, looking aside, he saw a fresh challenger. There, standing out in full view, was another bull, a monster of a fellow, belonging to his late enemy's herd. He pawed the earth with great strokes and sent rockets of turf curving high in the air, some of which sifted their fine soil down upon the nose of the victor.

As we looked at this new challenger and took in his immense form, we chuckled with the assurance that the haughty fellow would now have decent humility imposed upon him. The conqueror himself must have been impressed with the formidableness of his new antagonist, for there was a change in his demeanor at once. Of course, according to a well-established buffalo code, he could do nothing but accept the challenge.

Space was cleared as the two monsters went through their gyrations, their tossings of earth, their lashings of tail, their snorts and their low bellows. This appeared to them a more serious contest than the former, if we could judge from the length of the introductory part. They took more time before they settled down to business. We were of the opinion that the delay was caused by the champion, who resorted to small arts to prolong the preliminaries. We watched it all with the most excited interest. It had all the thrilling features of a Spanish bull fight, without the latter's degradation of man. Here was the level of nature. Here the true buffalo instincts, with their native temper, were exhibiting themselves in their most emphatic and vigorous fashion. It was the buffalo's trial of nerve, strength and skill. Numberless as must have been these tournaments in which the champions of different herds met to decide which was superior in the long ages during which the buffalo kingdom reigned supreme over the vast western prairies of the United States, yet few had ever been witnessed by man. We were looking upon a spectacle exceedingly rare to human eyes, and I confess that I never was more excited than when this last trial reached its climax. It was a question now whether the champion should still hold his position. It stimulates one more when he thinks of losing what he has seized than when he thinks of falling to grasp that which he has never possessed. Undoubtedly, both of these animals had this same feeling, for as we looked at this latest arrival in the arena we about concluded that he was the real leader.

While these and other thoughts were

(Continued on page 173).

## ROMANTIC LIFE of HERBERT FURLONG.

Thrilling Experiences of a Soldier of Fortune, Ranchman and Federal Detective.

BY J. W. GRAND.

When quiet was restored with the Indians, I decided to settle down to a peaceful life. About this time there was a great deal of excitement and talk about the money being made in cattle ranches, and having a few thousand pounds that I had saved and deposited in New York, I decided to go into it. Besides, there was some excitement in the business. I settled on the Big Powder River in Wyoming, which is about 150 miles from Miles City, Montana, (then a little hamlet). The railroad had just advanced there. I well remember seeing buffalo robes awaiting shipment. They were stacked about 12 feet high and five or six hundred feet long. The price of them was \$2.00 each, and they were beauties—they are worth a hundred dollars each today and scarce at that. I picked up a large number on my ranch that had been discarded by the hunters as not being good enough to ship and had them tanned by the Indians, who became very friendly.

Along about this time things looked flourishing on the ranch. The cattle were multiplying and I was looking daily for the arrival of two young Englishmen to join me. They were coming overland from Miles City and I had a vague idea that I might meet them at the ford below which, in the present swollen condition of the river, would be impassable and they would be compelled to wait for the river to subside. Having nothing particular to do about that time my foreman and myself decided to ride down to the ford, but not finding the men there we started homeward. Ahead of us appeared, high up on the bluff, a clump of trees and bushes, and as we drew near a sudden caprice seized us. Dismounting we tethered our ponies and then climbed the steep embankment. We intended to knock around in the brush a little and prospect the place before resuming our journey. A fine specimen of an eagle caught our eye, perched high up on the dead bough of a tree.

Moving around to get a good position to pick him off with my rifle, so that his body would not be torn, I caught sight, through an opening of the trees, of an immense herd of buffalo browsing and moving slowly in our direction. We moved forward a little to get a better view of the herd, when the eagle, unawares to us, spread his pinions. When we looked again for him he was soaring at a safe distance from our rifles. We were on the leeward side of the herd and consequently safe from discovery if we took ordinary precaution among the trees. It was a fine spectacle which they presented, and what was more we were in just the mood to watch them. The land undulated but was covered for many acres with minuter undulations of dark brown shoulders slowly drifting toward us. We could hear the rasping sound which innumerable mouths made chopping the

crisp grass. As we looked, our ears caught a low, faint rhythmical sound borne to us from afar. We listened intently. The sound grew more distinct, until we could recognize the tread of another herd of buffalo coming from an opposite direction.

We skulked low through the undergrowth and came to the edge of the wooded patch just in time to see the van of this new herd rounding a hill. The herd was evidently spending its force, having already ran for miles. It came with a lessening speed, until it settled down to a comfortable walk. The two herds discovered each other at about the same instant. Our herd was at first a little startled. But, after a brief inspection of the approaching mass, the work of clipping the grass of the prairies was resumed. The fresh arrivals came to a standstill and gazed at the thousands of their fellows who evidently had pre-empted these sections. Apparently they reached the conclusion that the region was common property, for they soon lowered their heads and began to shave the face of the earth of its green growth. The space separating the herds slowly lessened. The outermost fringes touched but a short distance from our point of observation. It was not like the fringes of a lady's dress coming in contact with the lace drapery of a window, I can assure you. Nothing so soft and sibilant as that. It was more like the fringes of freight engines coming in contact with each other when they approach with some momentum on the same track.

Two powerful bulls had unwittingly found themselves in close proximity to each other, coming from either herd. Suddenly, shooting up from the sides of the one whose herd was on the ground first, flumes of dirt made graceful curls in the air. They were the signals for hostilities to commence. The hoofs of the powerful beast were assisted by his small horns, which dug the sod and tossed bunches that settled out of the air in his shaggy mane. These belligerent demonstrations were responded to in quite as defiant a fashion by the late arrival. He, too, was an enormous affair.

Unquestionably the two fellows regarded themselves as representative of their different herds, the one first on the ground viewing the other as an interloper, and he in his turn looking upon the former as reigning, because no one had the spirit to contest his supremacy and show him where he belonged. They sidled up nearer each other, their heads all the while kept low to the ground, and their eyes red with anger, rolling in fine fury. This display of the preliminaries of battle drew the attention of an increasing number from either herd. At first they would look up, then re-commence their eating, and then direct their attention more intently as their combatants began to

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**ANY PICNICS?**

We will be glad to publish the dates and place to be held of any picnics or farmers' gatherings of any kind, if those interested will let us know.



THE COUNTY FAIR.

BY LALIA MITCHELL.

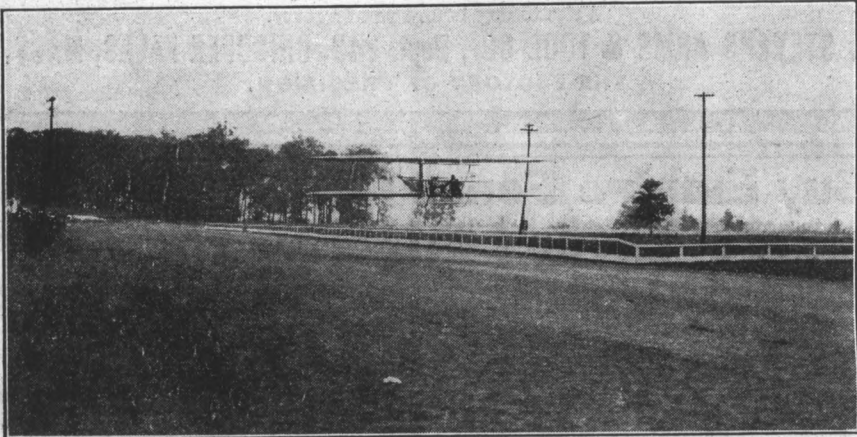
I'm going, yes, I'm going  
To see the County Fair,  
For all my friends and neighbors  
Are certain to be there.  
We'll meet the Daskam people,  
And some from Hunter's Lake  
With cousins on a visit  
From Neath and Hagensake.  
Oh what a time for learning,  
Of those I used to know,  
And who is fat and forty  
And how the babies grow.

I'm going, yes, I'm going  
To see the County Fair;  
Semehow it never changes,  
Though change is everywhere.  
The cattle in their stables,  
The sheep in fold and pen,  
They're very like the winners  
When you and I were ten.  
The pies and cakes and muffins,  
The quilts and rugs, I know,  
Are kin to those I looked at  
A score of years ago.

I'm going, yes, I'm going  
To see the County Fair;  
What memories 'twill waken  
Of days beyond compare.  
What pleasures it will bring me,  
And just a little pain,  
For there are joys remembered  
That will not come again.  
And there are faces tender  
That, missing, still I love,  
Of those who wait to greet me  
On Fair Grounds up above.

MAN'S PROGRESS IN THE ART OF FLYING.

Nowadays the world reads and hears much about "the conquest of the air." It



Coming Down the Home Stretch at the State Fair Grounds. Flying Close to the Ground is Not Especially Difficult with the Aeroplane.

is only a few years ago that the ardent students of the science of aeronautics had made sufficient progress to give the public the opportunity of witnessing the seemingly wonderful feats performed with the dirigible balloon, or airship, which was conceded to be a distinct step in advance of the balloon that flew with the wind. A great many of the readers of this magazine have, since that time, witnessed dirigible balloon flights, and while unconvinced that this style of airship could ever be turned to practical use the progress which it exemplified encouraged the hope that the great problem which has baffled mankind since the world began would yet be solved.

Familiarity with the dirigible balloon had scarcely been gained when a group of aeronautic students, who had been working along a very different line, succeeded in catching the public eye and, to a very large extent, in monopolizing the attention of the aeronautic world. To the persevering efforts of this group of students and inventors is due the perfection of the so-called aeroplane, an airship or flying machine which employs lightly constructed planes instead of a balloon or gas bag. The invention of the light but powerful motor made this type of flying machine possible, as it was found that any device having a large horizontal surface could be made to rise in the air if driven at a sufficiently high rate of speed. The modern motor has, therefore, proven an all-important factor in the development of the aeroplane, since by its use the craft is made so light that, on the development of high speed and the proper adjustment of the planes, it will soar in the air and can easily be kept there so long as the speed is maintained. In appearance the aeroplane resembles a large box kite with only the upper and lower surfaces in place. The motor and the operator ride upon the upper surface of the bottom plane, midway between the ends, while directly below them is a set of light wheels upon which the craft runs while gathering momentum preparatory to rising in the air. Some distance in front of the operator is a smaller adjustable plane which aids materially in guid-

ing the machine upward or downward, while in the rear is a rudder, by the proper use of which the craft is directed practically at the will of the operator.

The remarkable success attending the numerous demonstrations of the aeroplane, both in this country and abroad, during the past two years need not be detailed here. Suffice it to say that the promising manner in which this type of flying machine met the tests made by the government last year, and the recent extended flights, notably the one from Albany to New York city and the one from New York to Philadelphia and return, have drawn the attention of the entire world. Those who witnessed the demonstrations at the State Fair grounds in Detroit during Elks week in July of this year were strongly impressed with the undoubted superiority of the aeroplane over any other type of flying machine that has yet appeared. While its development has not reached a stage which would warrant the prediction that aeroplanes will soon be as common as automobiles, its success appears to mark one more step in the direction of the ultimate solution of the big problem and should prove of decided worth to the mechanical world since it completely disproves the generally accepted theory that a "heavier-than-air" craft could not be made to navigate the air. At any rate, those in attendance at this year's State Fair at Detroit will have the opportunity of judging how nearly the aeroplane approaches their ideas as to what the practical flying machine

MASTER LEE SHOOP AND HIS CLIPPED COLLIE ROADSTER.



How a Humane Michigan Lad "Dresses" His Patient Collie in Hot Weather.

the little things. We reach out for the big things the same as in the ancient past. That is why there are so many failures, for the little things must be overcome first before the big things are attempted.

There is a nameless bit of prose. It is little and is about little things:

"Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly farthest, and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are the stillest; little hearts are the fullest, and little farms are the best tilled. Little books are read the most, and little songs the dearest loved. And when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little; little pearls, little diamonds, little dew."

The importance of little things is a big topic and much can be said about it. Little strokes are really big, for they do cause great oaks to fall.

After all, the point to the proverb is not so much the littleness of the strokes, but the frequency of their repetition that counts. In fact, the bigger the strokes the better, but unless each stroke is followed by another the great oak will not fall.

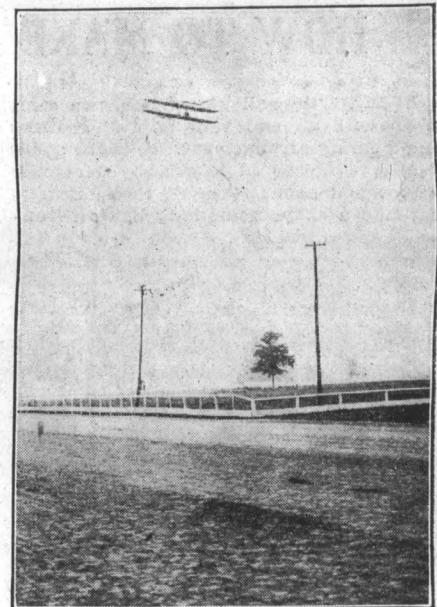
When George Washington cut down the cherry tree and was too good to tell a lie about it, he made use of the policy outlined here. He used little strokes. Of course, the tree came down. As it happened the tree was little, so was George, and so was the hatchet. A little man with a little hatchet and little strokes cut down a little cherry tree. George did a little thing. If the tree had been large, it would have been a big thing. All the same this bears out the truth that little strokes do fell great oaks.

The lesson of perseverance is valuable. Nothing, no venture is so big that it cannot be accomplished by little strokes. Nature does things slowly. The most solid rock finally crumbles and decays. Water will wear away stone. Continual drops of water in the same spot will make a hole in the hardest rock. Little acts of kindness advance the doer and certainly never harm him. Little words, timely said, cheer up and invigorate both the hearer and the sayer. The days of tree chopping are over, but little things still do

ANCIENT ANN.

BY SOPHIE H. MCKENZIE.

Rainy days are bad enough if you are in your own home; but if you are boarding at the seashore, rainy days are dreadful. You can't have sham battles, play Indian or any other lively game, because the grown-up boarders in the next room might be disturbed. Of course, there are sitting-down games, like flinch and authors, but what are they compared with bathing, rowing, fishing, digging clams,



High Enough to be Exciting.

catching crabs, and building forts on the beach!

On the afternoon of this second rainy day the four Ames children began to play school, with Edith, the eldest, for teacher. The pupils, however, soon became so noisy and disobedient that their unhappy teacher had to invite grandmother to act as superintendent.

"I wouldn't know how to be superintendent," said grandmother, "for we didn't have them when I was young—we had a committee. But I could tell you what happened to me once, when the chairman of the committee visited our school."

"Tell us!" exclaimed the excited pupils, and their teacher gladly dismissed them to listen to grandmother's story.

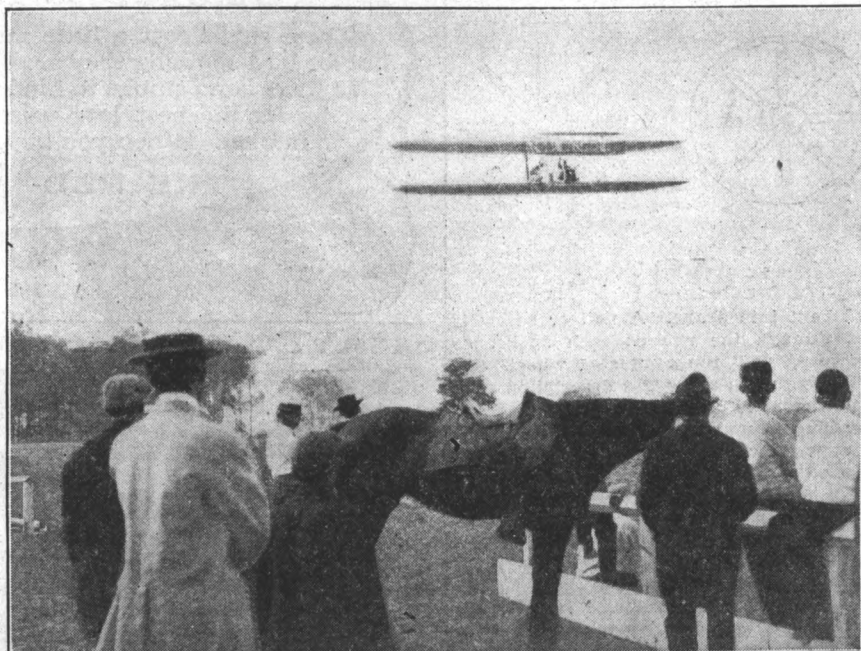
"To begin with," said grandmother, "I lived in the city until I was twelve years old, after which my parents moved to the country and I had to go to a district school."

"What is that?" interrupted Arthur. "A school with pupils of all ages, taught by one teacher. There were little boys and girls just learning their letters, and big boys and girls such as go to high school now."

"Children don't learn their letters," corrected Edith.

"They did when I was young," replied grandmother, "and well I remember the switching I got because I would call 'M' 'W.'"

"There were more than thirty-five pupils in this school and the teacher could scarcely have time to hear so many different classes. Poor thing! I don't won-



The Aeroplane Arose with the Ease and Speed of a Bird.



der, now, that she didn't give me a more cordial welcome!"

"I can see, too, that I didn't conduct myself very wisely during those first weeks. I gave the other scholars to understand that I had been to a city school, and therefore knew more than they could even be supposed to know. I was impolite enough to tell the teacher that she didn't do things the way my other teacher did. Naturally I soon found out that I was unpopular, but I didn't care. I thought they were jealous of me, and I rather enjoyed that."

"One afternoon a stern-faced man walked in without even knocking, and seated himself behind the teacher's desk. 'The Committee,' some one whispered to me. Everyone seemed afraid of him—even the teacher."

"Our class in grammar was parsing this sentence: 'The ancients believed that the earth was flat.' A big boy, who sat next to me, was trying to recite. He wasn't good at grammar, anyway, and with the dignified committee listening, he failed completely. 'Next,' said the teacher, reprovingly, and I went through the sentence quickly and correctly, and sat down with a very superior air."

"At the close of the recitation our visitor asked the school general questions in mental arithmetic, history and geography. Though many of the pupils knew the answers, they failed because they were over-awed. But I wasn't awed a bit, and replied glibly to the questions he put."

"But when I heard him say to the teacher, 'Who is the new scholar, and what school did she come from?' I felt my face growing very red. Then he turned to me so quickly and said in such a severe tone, 'Tell me what you have been taught about the shape of the earth,' that I was confused and couldn't answer."

Every eye was upon me. I must say something. So I stupidly repeated, 'The ancients believed that the earth was flat.'

"Is that what you were taught?"

"Yes, I was taught that the earth is flat."

"I knew right off that I had made a dreadful mistake. A giggle went around the room—even the teacher, I thought, looked pleased, and the 'committee' seemed puzzled and amused."

"When school was dismissed, how I hurried for home! The boy who had failed in parsing the sentence shouted gleefully, 'Ancient Ann! Ancient Ann! She believes the earth is flat!' The other children took up the cry, and as long as I could hear they shrieked those hateful words, 'Ancient Ann, Ancient Ann!'"

"I was crying when I reached home, and mother heard, between my great sobs, the story of my troubles. 'I just hate the name of Ann, anyway,' I loudly announced, 'and Ancient Ann is awful! I'll never go near that old school again!'"

"Oh, yes, you will," replied mother. 'Besides, Ann is a very nice name, your grandmother's name. People called her 'Agreeable Ann.' I expect her namesake to win that title, too.'

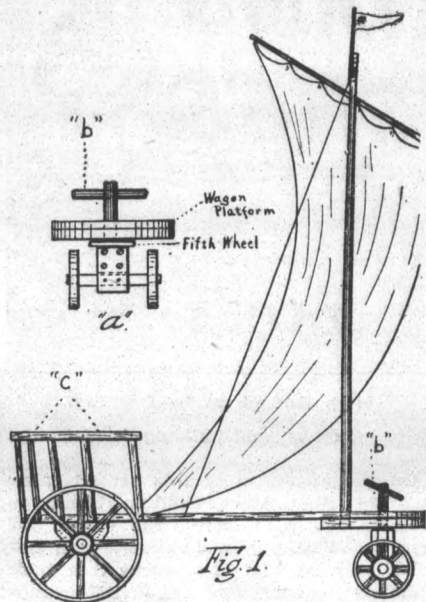
"Before going to sleep that night I thought it all over. Because I had been proud and disagreeable the pupils and the teacher, too, as I thought, had been glad to have me fail. I made up my mind to do differently, and I did."

"Nevertheless, I entered the school-yard next morning to the tune of 'Ancient Ann! Ancient Ann!' and the nickname clung to me for some time. But, as children are always just, when they saw that I was trying to be kind and helpful they gradually stopped calling me by that name, and I spent two very happy years in the district school."

## HOW TO MAKE A SAIL WAGON.

BY I. G. B.

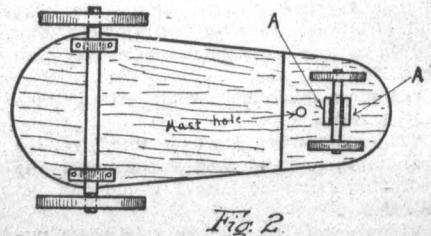
In Fig. 1 the sail wagon is shown complete with an end view at "a" showing the steering arrangement. A board about 3 feet, 6 inches in length, by 18 inches across and about 1/2 or 3/4 inch thick, is cut into a shape something like an iron-



ing board, narrower at one end than at the other. A 1-inch piece of board is secured to the front end to give strength for the mast and steering gear.

One pair of large wheels and one pair of small ones must be procured or made as described further on. The large wheels and axle can be secured to the bottom board by means of two blocks of wood as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the latter being a view of the under side of the wagon.

The two small wheels must be rigged up a little differently. A board about the same thickness as the axle is shaped at one end into a round handle, which should fit loosely into a bored hole in the front



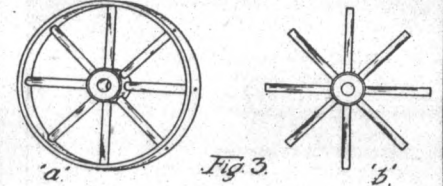
end of the wagon. The broad end of this board rests on the axle, and is bolted to two pieces of board the same width, which come down on the front and rear

sides of the axle, and are bolted to it, Fig. 2 A, A. The fifth-wheel bearing is made out of tough wood, and placed so that the steering wheel turns easily (Fig. 1 "a"). A round stick is put through the stern of the piece, to press the feet against when steering (Fig. 1, "b").

Some boys make a rail (Fig. 1, "c") around the end, that they sit on, out of barrel hoops and laths, but this is not altogether necessary.

The mast can be made from a round stick about 4 feet, 6 inches long. A broom handle will do for the cross arm, to which the sail is attached. The sail should be so arranged that it can be very quickly lowered should the wind get the best of the wagon. This can be done either by having a small pulley at the mast head, through which a rope is passed and the said thereby raised or lowered, or the end of the sail can be loosed and allowed to fly.

Should it be found inconvenient readily to procure a set of discarded baby buggy or express wagon wheels, they can easily be made by an ingenious boy as shown in Fig. 3. A hub is made from a round block of wood, as shown at "c," and round sticks, cut from light curtain poles or broom handles, made into spokes as at "b," care being taken to get them all the same length. The rim is made from barrel hoops, although some boys make them of thin wood, well soaked in warm water



and bent into shape. A nail or screw is put through the rim at each spoke, as shown at "a," the completed wheel.

While this is a general description of a sail wagon, it does not take the average boy long to make one to suit himself out of almost any old thing he is sure to find about the place. It is interesting to notice the many and different designs of wagons and sails when once the craze is started. Smooth roads, an open space and plenty of wind is all that is necessary for a successful sail-wagon race.

### ANY PICNICS?

We will be glad to publish the dates and place to be held of any picnics or farmers' gatherings of any kind, if those interested will let us know.

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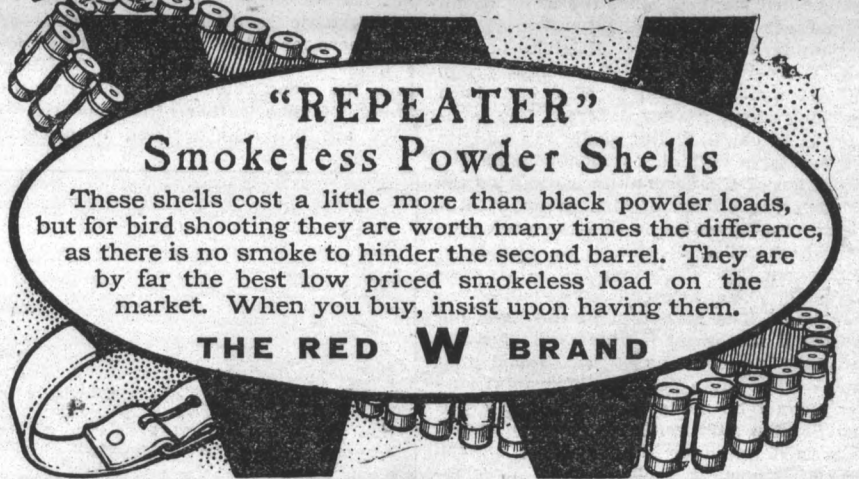
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## WINCHESTER

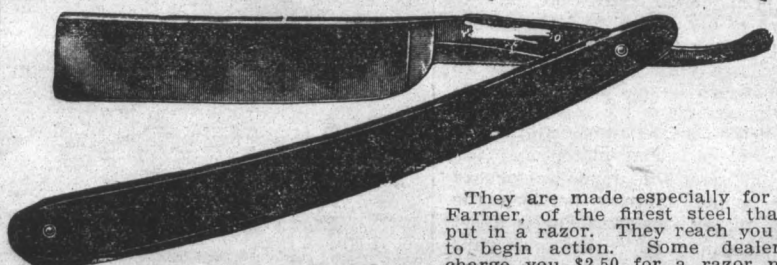


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THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Michigan.



THE ROMANTIC LIFE OF HERBERT FURLONG.

(Continued from page 170).

passing through our minds the two mighty contestants squared and made a tremendous plunge at each other. What a shock was that! What a report rolled on the air! The earth fairly shook with the terrific concussion of buffalo brains, and both burly fellows went down on their knees. Both, too, were upon their feet at the same instant; they locked horns with the same swiftness and skill, and each bore down on the other with all the power he could summon. The cords stood out like great ropes on their necks; The muscles on thighs and hips rose in huge welts. We were quite near these fellows and could see the roll of their blood-red eyes. They braced and shoved with perfectly terrible force. The froth began to drip in long strings from their mouths. The erstwhile victor slipped with one hind foot slightly. His antagonist felt it and instantly swung a couple of inches forward, which bowed the unfortunate buffalo's back and we expected every instant that he would go down. But he had a firm hold and he swung his antagonist back to his former position, where they were held panting, their tongues lolling out.

There was a slight relaxation for breath. Then the contest was renewed. Deep into new sod their hoofs sank, neither getting advantage of the other. Like the crack of a tree broken asunder came a report on the air and one of the legs of the first fighter sank into the earth. The other thought he saw his chance and made a furious lunge toward his opponent. The earth trembled beneath us. The monsters there fighting began to reel. We beheld an awful rent in the sod. For an instant the ground swayed, then nearly an acre dropped out of sight.

We started back with horror. Then, becoming reassured, we slowly approached the brink of the new precipice and looked over. This battle had been fought near the edge of a high bluff. Their great weight—each one weighed over a ton—and their tremendous struggles had loosened the fibres which kept the upper part of the bluff together and, the foundations having been undermined by the current, all were precipitated far below.

As we gazed downward we detected two moving masses quite a distance apart and soon the shaggy fronts of the animals were seen. One got into the current of the river and was swept down stream. Later, the other was caught by the tides and swept onward toward his foe.

KINKS.

Kink I.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC

ARRANGE THE LETTERS IN THE NEW ORDER

ALTHOUGH some are good and others bad, My primals, finals ALL have had— The rich, the poor, the high, the low, The millionaire and old black Joe.

Kink II.—Words Within Words.

1. Find an infant in a famous Biblical city.
2. A "tough" in the white of an egg.
3. A fellow in a hat.
4. A limb in a representative.
5. Eager in a politician.
6. Despicable in behavior.
7. To bring up in gloomily.
8. A domestic animal in a French coin.
9. A cloth in a stew.
10. A little thing in an overcoat.

Kink III.—All Kinds of Imps.

1. Momentum.
2. A tool.
3. Uncivil.
4. To endanger.
5. Intangible.
6. Without sensation.
7. Second writing.
8. A small sore.
9. A silly person.
10. A veil.

Prizes for Straightening Kinks.—To the sender of each of the ten nearest correct answers to all of the above Kinks, we will give choice of a package of 50 postcards of general interest, a nice leather purse, or a copy of the Everyday Memorandum cook book. 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 Sept. 24, as correct solutions will be published in issue of Oct. 1. Address answers to the puzzle Department, Michigan Farmer.

The rooster does the crowing, but it's the hens that meet the demand for eggs



I'm not knocking the rooster. I'm defending him. Somebody has to crow and surely it is better that it be done by a disinterested party.

My enthusiasm over Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes for the farm might seem like bragging if I made the goods.

But I don't. I do the crowing and the Sherwin-Williams Company meet the demand for the right paint and varnish for your house, inside and outside, your barns, your fences, your implements and your wagons.

You believe in keeping things painted, of course, but what I want to make sure of is that you know the importance of getting the right paint—paint that is pure, paint that is produced from accurate, time-tested formulas; paint that is thoroughly ground by modern machinery; paint that has great spreading and covering power and paint that is specially prepared for the kind of surface on which it is to be used.

That is Sherwin-Williams Paint—a product for every farm need, ready to apply and obtainable of any Sherwin-Williams dealer.

I have a book telling how to paint everything on the farm that needs painting and the paint, varnish or enamel to use. Want a copy free? Then

Address THE LITTLE PAINT MAN, care of

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



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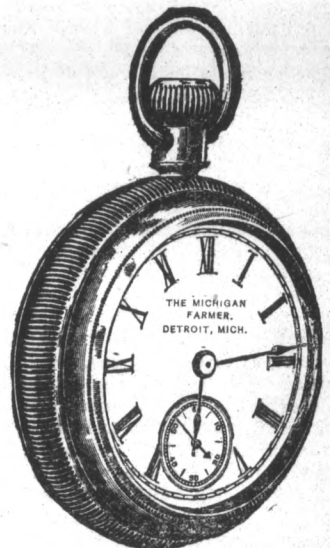
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# Woman and Her Needs

## At Home and Elsewhere

### Country Women As Money Earners—No. 12.

#### Weaving Rag Carpets and Rugs.

By Ella M. Rogers.

**M**OST of the series of articles entitled, "Michigan Country Women as Money Earners," have given a description of how some individual woman is pursuing some line of work, and the methods by which she is making it win out. In gathering the material for presenting the subject of weaving rag carpets and rugs as a field in which some farm women may be able to make money, I have consulted several practical women

ed to frail or weakly women, nor to such as can snatch only an hour now and then from other duties.

Some women seem to stand it very well indeed. One should not try to do too much in a day. Where there are two women living in one household, one may spell the other at the loom. On a small farm, the man himself may have some leisure in winter and on rainy days, and work very nicely with wife or sister, he

The principal investment necessary is a loom. On almost every farm there is some place in the shop or other outbuilding, or else some room in the house, where the loom may be set up. One must have a place where there can be fire in cool weather. A fly shuttle loom costs from \$50.00 upwards. Some still prefer the old-fashioned looms, but one can weave faster with the modern fly shuttle kind, and I think most will consider them best after they learn them. A loom must be sufficiently heavy and strong, for there is considerable strain upon it, and one that is not staunch enough is a poor thing.

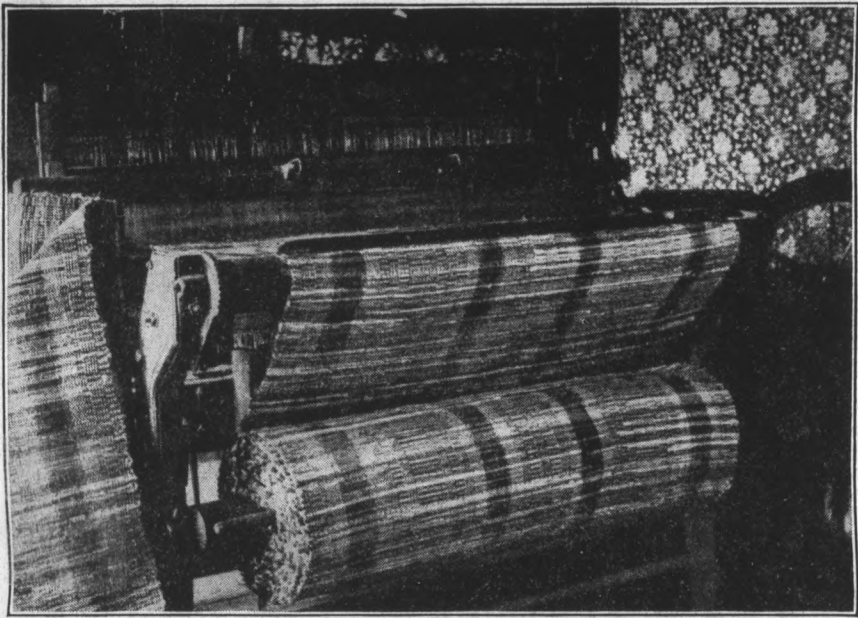
The loom on which Mrs. Snyder weaves is a four-harness loom and cost \$115. It will weave two yards in width. But she tells me that it is extremely hard work to weave so wide a web, and there is a ridgy place through the middle. For all ordinary weaving she thinks a two-harness loom costing less money is just as good. If one is weaving a large room-size rug, she advises weaving it in strips a yard or less in width and sewing them together, rather than attempting a two-yard web.

Anyone wanting to know where to get a loom may write me, enclosing return postage, and I will send names of some firms who deal in them. Almost all the needed accessories come with the loom except a set of scales, which, while perhaps not an absolute necessity, is so great a convenience that every weaver should have them. A common, inexpensive set, which likely can be picked up second-hand, will answer.

The woman who engages in weaving should take pride in her work and be ambitious to make carpet and rugs the hand-somest and of the best quality to be found in her section of country.

To make good carpeting, good warp and good rags are indispensable. The rags should be clean, cut fine and even, and neatly joined, so there will be no ends to stick up. Poor warp and dirty, coarse, rotten rags are very annoying to the weaver, and no one can make a desirable carpet from such material. Allow one-third of a pound of warp and from a pound and a quarter to a pound and a half of rags to every yard of carpet. Rags must be very fine and nice or a pound and a quarter is not enough. After rags have been colored, all the free dyestuff should be washed out, else they will be stiff, dusty, and, from some dyes, rotted.

Having been furnished good warp and good rags, a correct and even tension of the warp, careful heed to the edges so



The Fly Shuttle Loom and its Product.

who are earning in this way, and have gained helpful information from each.

So I shall not try to give a full account of how Mrs. Slocum, of Traverse City, almost 70 years old, has been weaving for three score years, since she began when she was a child of nine and her little feet would hardly reach down to the treadles. Although I should have liked to get for readers of *The Farmer* a picture of this white-haired lady sitting at her loom, the latter of the old-fashioned kind, with square beams which her husband hewed out of forest trees, when they were pioneers. She is making a good carpet yet, and can weave about six yards a day and do her work. She declares she never found weaving hard work, never made hard work of it.

Nor shall I give a history of how Mrs. H. C. Snyder and her husband, owners of a fine farm near Copemish, Mich., have, during the last nine years, woven 10,000 yards of carpet, he carrying on his outdoor work as well, and she a busy housewife; but I shall present the subject in a somewhat general way, using the knowledge gained from all sources.

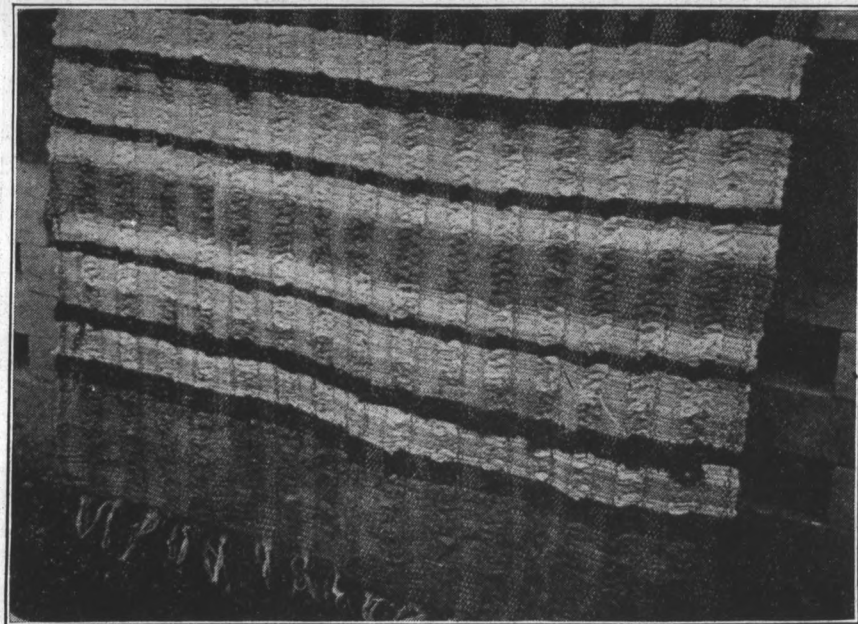
The weaving of carpets and rugs offers one of the best opportunities I know of for country women who have time at their disposal to earn money, for the reasons that the work can be learned easily and quickly, the capital required is small, and, generally speaking, it is an occupation that is not at all overcrowded. There is good demand for the work in almost every community, and once let it be known that you are prepared to do good weaving, your patrons come from far and near, bringing their rags and warp with them. In this respect it is a refreshing contrast to so many side lines that women take up, in which the "tug of war" is to sell the product after it is made.

Not much education is required. A common school knowledge of arithmetic, with a little gumption for calculating, will enable one to make the simple computations necessary to plan a piece of carpet and proportion the rags for the stripe, etc.

A woman must have a good degree of muscular strength, and, what is equally necessary, one's strength must "come right" for the work. Weaving is not suit-

doing the actual weaving, which is the hardest part of the work, and she taking care of the lighter processes that require time and patience. I have known men who earned many an honest dollar in this way, and whose farms were not neglected either. But weaving, taken in moderation, is perfectly practical for many women, working alone.

I suppose it might be possible for a very persevering and ingenious person to take an elaborately detailed book of directions, and, having purchased a loom, to warp and put in and weave a piece of carpet without having received any personal instruction from any one. But it is far



The "Seersucker Rug."

better and easier to learn from some one, and since, for a person of fair aptitude, only a few days apprenticeship is necessary, I shall not attempt here to tell just how the warping is done, nor to explain all the mysteries of lathes, reeds, heddles, and temples. Go to some good weaver and be taught for a short time; that is the best way to begin.

they will be firm and even, and thorough beating up are necessary on the part of the weaver. Some say beat every thread twice, while others consider that with soft rags one beat is sufficient. Too much emphasis can not be placed on the proper beating up, since sleazy carpets will ruin the reputation of any weaver. Perhaps it should be mentioned that



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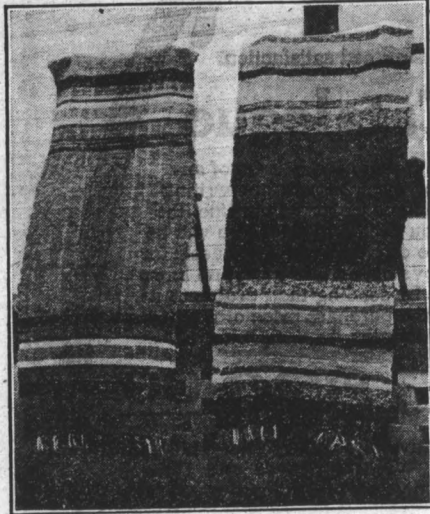
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while yard wide is considered the normal width for rag carpet, it is customary to vary this somewhat when necessary to do so to make a carpet that will fit a given room, for no one wants to cut a breadth. It generally is better to make the breadths less than a yard wide rather than to try to run them much over.

Care should be taken to make no mistakes in the striping, as a carpet that will not match when the breadths are put together, is, of course, always unsatisfactory.

The carpet weaver, if possessed of good taste and a knowledge of the harmony of colors, naturally becomes a sort of local oracle upon what is correct in shades and striping, and by word may easily prevent many a hideous combination of orange and black and scarlet and yellow that would otherwise be perpetrated. A good rag carpet is so durable that if it is a thing of beauty—and it may be made such—it is literally and actually a joy almost forever. On the other hand, if it



Two Fancy Rugs.

contains gaudy colors that jar and clash with one another, it may be an eyesore and a thing of ugliness when handed down to future generations.

How much weaving can be done in a day? Of course, it takes considerable time to do the warping and put the piece into the loom, but even after this is done, just how much is a day's work is a hard question to answer. Mrs. Snyder, on the Friday afternoon preceding my visit, wove 15½ yards and "filled her own rags," but she said that was really more than she ought to do. I will explain that "filling the rags" is the process of winding the rags off the balls and feeding them into the tin cylinders that are placed in the shuttles. It is done with a simple little machine made for the purpose. When two are working together, the lighter hand fills the cylinders. Mrs. Snyder has frequently woven 20 yards in a day, but considers 15 yards a fair average day's work. Mr. Snyder has woven as high as 44 yards in a day. I should say that a woman of ordinary strength would better content herself with less than 15 yards in a day. The prices charged for weaving carpet seem to be about 14 cents per yard for striped and from 10 to 12½ cents for hit and miss.

Now as to rugs. Let me say right here that anyone who takes up weaving should not fail to get abreast of the times in the matter of making rag carpet rugs. There is a genuine revival of the rag carpet floor coverings, and rugs made of this old-fashioned material are now in high favor.

In a large city store I recently saw rag carpet rugs, not the heavy ones but ordinary carpet thickness, made, I thought, with new calico filling, about one and a half yards long by a yard wide, striped and fringed nicely at the ends, but nothing at all remarkable about them—priced at \$2.75 each. I saw, also, some of the room-size rugs, woven all in one piece, with flower and leaf borders; but so far as I was able to learn, these are made only in factories.

Mrs. Slocum told me how a pretty bordered rug may be made by the home weaver on an ordinary loom. Say you want to make a 9x12 rug. Weave two strips each one yard wide and 12 feet long, making them with hit and miss or plain center and striping them 18 inches at each end. Then weave one strip 12 feet long, all striped like the 18 inches at the ends of the other stripes. Along each side of the center of this strip, stitch ten or a dozen times lengthwise of the whole strip on the sewing machine. The stitching is to prevent raveling. Then cut the breadth in two exactly in the center,

using the halves for bordering the opposite sides of the rug. A 9x12 rug may be made on this plan by weaving four strips nine feet long if preferred.

There are rugs and rugs. There is the rug made from old ingrain carpet, and it is both comely and serviceable. We will suppose the carpet has become too much worn to be used as a carpet. Rip the breadths apart and wash them. Then cut all portions that are still fairly strong and good into strips two and a half or three inches wide, cutting lengthwise of the breadths. Then ravel several of the warp threads from each side of these narrow strips, leaving enough through the center of each to hold it firmly together. Join the strips together at the ends, and wind into balls the same as ordinary carpet rags. These are used as filling for your rug, the fringed edges of the strips making a sort of napped or "velvet" surface. The impossible lilies and roses of the old ingrain carpet of course do not appear in the new rug, but instead is a soft melange of color, far more pleasing to the cultivated eye.

In rag carpet rugs a distinction should be noted between those made of rags of ordinary size and the heavy ones made of rags two inches or more in width. For narrow rugs to be used in bathrooms, doorways, etc., the heavy style is more appropriate, since they stay in place better than the lighter weight.

For the heavy rugs a little change is made in the warping. Instead of one thread up and down as in the ordinary carpet, weavers use two threads up and two down, or four up and four down, or make other variations.

For all kinds of rugs colored warp is generally best, and the ends of the warp may form a fringe on the ends of the rug if desired. I think rugs made with dull, rather dark centers, and striped a little at the ends with colors brighter but still harmonious, are the prettiest.

I must not omit speaking of the "seersucker" style of weaving, which is used for rugs of either fine or coarse rags. To make this the weaver uses say 12 threads of warp, then skips the space of 12 threads, then uses 12 threads again, then skips again, and so on across the breadth. The filling naturally bunches up a little in the spaces where there is no warp, and this gives a ridgy effect to the rug.

A friend of mine has a very nice little "seersucker" rug, made with five threads warp, then skip five. She prepared wide rags very painstakingly, and the weaver did a truly wonderful job of beating up on that rug. My friend willingly paid the 35 cents per yard which was charged for the weaving.

About 15 cents per yard is ordinarily charged for weaving rugs. Sometimes the weaver furnishes the warp and then charges by the rug, according to size.

Thus have I briefly indicated some of the possibilities of rug making. Carpets for whole floors will doubtless continue in use to some extent for many years to come; but the old order changeth, and, as new houses are built and finished hardwood floors are laid in houses no longer new, the carpet will surely be displaced by the more cleanly and sanitary rug. So in the making of rugs pleasing, durable, and beautiful, lies the great opportunity of the clever and ingenious weaver.

### DON'T BE A BOASTER.

I wish Robert Burns had not written that immortal couplet,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."

For I should like to have written it myself first, and then have had the privilege of hurling it at the heads of certain people who need some mental shock to open their blind eyes. All of us need the gift more or less, but there are some who need to see themselves all the time in the same ugly light in which they appear to their acquaintances. Nothing else would break up their supreme satisfaction with themselves and their possessions.

There's the woman who is always boasting of her clothes, if she could but see herself as her auditors see her, wouldn't it be a fine thing? I never could understand how women who are supposedly refined and cultured, and who should know how unpardonably rude it is to brag about their own possessions will yet commit such a breach of good manners.

In company the other day a little woman who has more good sense and good manners than she has dollars, told of the good luck she had had in being able to get a nice pair of shoes for \$2.50. Up spoke another woman, whose chief pride

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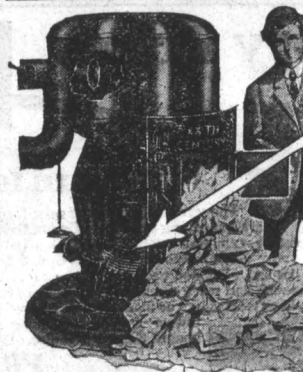
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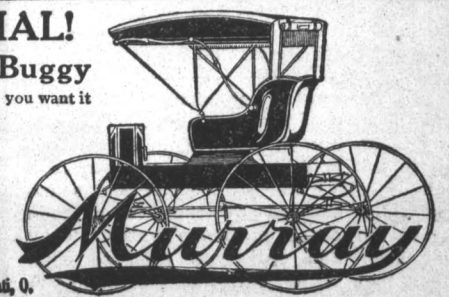
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In life is the fact that she is a "lady."  
 "Why, I'd never dream of paying less than \$7.50 for my shoes. I got one pair once for \$5.00, but they were cheap looking things. I always send to New York and have mine made to order. I couldn't wear a factory shoe, especially a \$2.50 one."

The instant thought in every woman's mind was, "I guess if you had to wear them you would find they fitted you as well as they do the rest of us." Instead of being impressed with the lady's magnificence, as she expected us all to be, everyone present was disgusted at her rudeness, even angry to think she had hurt the feelings of the little woman who first spoke and who could only dream of made-to-order shoes.

All of us number some such woman among our acquaintances, and the wonder of it is that the worst offenders are the ones who make the greatest pretensions to gentility. Their entire conversation is larded with references to themselves, their brilliant family, the distinguished persons they have met, the sterling silver they own, the number of fine dresses they have, and the property they are going to inherit when someone else dies. Nothing is a surer mark of bad breeding than such boastfulness, and yet these boasters will tell you of what a good family they come and how blue is the blood that courses through their veins.

The safest conversational rule for all is, "Never talk about yourself." No one is as interested in you as you are in yourself, not even your dearest friend. Your bad luck makes as poor a subject of conversation as your wealth and magnificence, for no one likes to hear a croaker any more than he does a boaster, so the wise thing is to steer clear of all allusions to yourself and family.

It has always been my experience that the people who have brains, good breeding and culture never have to tell of it. If you amount to something, it will show for itself, and show far more quickly if you don't try to call attention to the fact. A long time ago it was said, "A city sat on a hill can not be hid." No more can good breeding, fine blood, elegant clothes and refinement. Then don't use a megaphone to call attention to these qualities in yourself.  
 DEBORAH.

**SHORT CUTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.**

A small embroidery hoop and a piece of cheesecloth make an excellent strainer for a little milk or something of that sort. It is much easier to manage than the cloth alone. Hang the hoop over the kitchen table and have several cloths in a draw near by.—M. M. N.

Butter rubbed on a marred spot on furniture will restore the color and make the spot almost invisible.—Mrs. W. H.

Wash string beans before they are cut up ready to cook. If washed after it spoils the flavor.—A. D. P.

Try making dust cloths of squares of cheesecloth. Dip them in kerosene and hang outdoors for 24 hours before using and your furniture and floors will look like new.—H. G.

If you have no fireless cooker and want to keep a meal hot without keeping up a fire, try a wooden or papier-mache wash-tub and old blankets or quilts. Put the pots in quickly while boiling, cover up thickly all around and you may go to church or anywhere for many hours. Your meal will be piping hot when needed.—Mrs. A. H.

**DON'T SHORTEN THE SUMMER.**

Winter at best is long enough, cheerless enough, dreary enough. Don't lengthen it by shutting doors and closing down windows the first time the thermometer goes down. Don't remain indoors evenings any sooner than you have to. Don't bring in the porch furniture and take up the matting so long as there is a leaf left on the old apple tree.

When a cold day comes, leave the doors wide open and the windows raised, but build a fire in the heater, if need be, to keep the house from getting damp, as it is very apt to do in the fall. You may burn a little more wood, but wood is cheaper than doctors' bills.

A good way to can string beans is to pick from the vines and neither string or cut them, but place whole in a fruit can all it will hold, then place the can in a pail of cold water so the can and beans are fully covered by the water, then screw the cover on under water. They will keep fine until you wish to open them, then string, cut, and cook them the same as you would at any time.—E. R.

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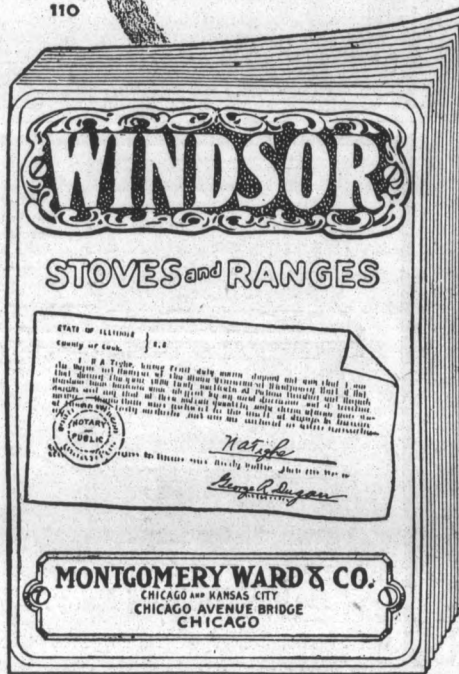
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**MICHIGAN FARMS** FRUIT, STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS IN BARRY and EATON Counties—1 to 300 acres, from \$15 to \$100 per acre; good water, roads and schools. We have one of the leading farm real estate agencies in Southern Michigan. References, any bank or merchant in Hastings. Send for free list No. 3. C. R. BISHOP & CO., Hastings, Michigan.

**Three Hundred Farmers** asked and received our list of Farm Properties for sale in various States. Of these 300 enquiries 130 wanted farms in New York, 26 in other Eastern States, 12 wanted Indiana and Michigan farms, 23 in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, 25 in Minnesota and the Dakotas, 9 in Nebraska and Colorado, 7 in Missouri and Arkansas, 33 in Texas and Oklahoma, 35 in various Southern States. If you want to buy, send for our classified list of farms for sale. Address MCBURNEY STOCKING & CO., 27 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

**Fertile Farms in Tennessee**—\$5 to \$10 per acre

Fortunes are being made on fertile Tennessee farms raising big crops of grain and grasses of almost every kind, also Cantaloupes, Cabbage, Tomatoes, String Beans, Green Corn, etc., also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry and Eggs. Write me at once for Free Literature, which advises how to get one of these splendid farms for \$5 to \$10 per acre. Act quickly! H. F. Smith, Traf. Mgr. N. C. & St. L. Ry. Dept. P. Nashville, Tenn.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

**The Nation's Garden Spot**—THAT GREAT FRUIT and TRUCK GROWING SECTION—along the **Atlantic Coast Line RAILROAD** in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to WILBUR McCOY, A. & I. Agt. for Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Jacksonville, Fla. E. N. CLARK, A. & I. Agt. for Virginia and the Carolinas, Wilmington, N. C.

colts and to make a variety in the feed of the work teams. We have had rather too much rain all this month and corn has come on in grand shape and promises now to make one of the biggest crops this county has ever seen, but, of course, there is yet a chance that it may be damaged by an early frost. There is a good crop of clover seed and the machines are kept busy hulling when the weather will permit. The yield is better than for several years. The young seeding of clover is rather poor and perhaps about half of the fields have been plowed up. A few farmers have even plowed their old sod fields to put to wheat. I believe there will be at least 30 per cent more wheat sown than last year. It is selling at 97c from the machine. A good many of our neighbors have the alfalfa fever and a number of fields have been sown in as many different ways. One with oats in early spring, some on well prepared ground in July, one piece in standing corn, one after early potatoes and some after oats, and except that in standing corn it all looks well now.

**SOME GOOD MICHIGAN FAIRS.**

**Tuscola County Fair.**—The Tuscola County Agricultural Society will hold its 45th Annual Fair at Vassar, Mich., Sept. 6-9. We have the largest and finest display of live stock, outside of the State Fair, shown anywhere in Michigan. The other usual free attractions, races, etc., will be offered to the public.—W. J. Spears, Sec.

**Lenawee County Fair.**—The Lenawee County Fair and Southern District Fair and Pleasure Carnival will be held at Adrian, Mich., Sept. 26-30, inclusive. This is the 33rd consecutive year for this fair, and its high character is well known throughout the state. Geo. B. Horton, of Fruit Ridge, is its president.

**Otsego County Fair.**—This event will be held at Gaylord, Mich., Sept. 14-17, inclusive. For premium list and particulars regarding this fair address A. H. Van Dusen, Sec., Gaylord, Mich.

**Deckerville Fair.**—The Tenth annual Fair and Races, on Sept. 13-14-15, at Deckerville, Mich., promises to be the best ever held under the auspices of the Deckerville Agricultural Association. We expect to have the raciest races ever seen. Great exhibits, something good all the time. For premium lists address John Baird, Sec., Deckerville, Mich.

**Croswell Fair.**—The dates of the Croswell Fair this year are Sept. 28-30. A fine list of special attractions has been secured for the entertainment of visitors, and the indications point to the most successful fair the society has ever held. Exhibits promise well in all classes as crops in this section are the best in years.—Robt. Morrison, Sec.

**Elkton Fair.**—The 1910 Elkton Fair will be held at Elkton, in Huron county, Sept. 14-16, inclusive. For premium list and further information about this fair write R. P. Buckley, Sec., Elkton, Mich.

**Eaton County Fair.**—The 56th Annual Eaton County Fair, to be held at Charlotte, Mich., Sept. 27-30, will be equal in its various features to preceding fairs. Exhibits are expected to surpass those at previous fairs. Purses aggregating \$1,900 will be given in the speed department. The attractions in front of the grand stand will be unique and the program of special sports will give the crowd something to look at from morning till night.—V. G. Griffith, Sec.

**Manistee County Fair.**—Be sure and attend the biggest and best little county fair held in Michigan, at Onokama, Manistee county, Mich., Sept. 27-30. Good races, free attractions and a good display of fruit and farm produce. Everybody come.—Jim McGuire, Pres., H. R. Brodie, Sec. and Treas., Bear Lake, Mich.

**Milford Fair.**—The only fair held in Oakland county, will be in session from Sept. 27 to 30, inclusive. Aside from the attractive exhibits shown, this fair always presents a good racing program and other entertainment features, and the event is the occasion for the gathering of farmers and old residents from far and near.—M. C. Williams, Sec.

**The Northern District Fair** will be held at Cadillac, Mich., from Sept. 13 to 16, inclusive. This fair is efficiently managed by representatives of the newspapers of the district and is one of the progressive agricultural fairs of the state. Its liberal patronage in the past speaks for its character, which will be up to the same high standard this year. Perry F. Powers is president and J. M. Terwilliger, secretary.

**Alpena County Fair.**—The annual fair held under the auspices of the Alpena County Agricultural Society will be held

at Alpena, Mich., Sept. 13-16, inclusive. On each of the last three days there will be three races, and other free attractions will be presented in front of the grand stand. Fine exhibits are expected in all departments.—Paul DeLaval, Sec.

**Armada Fair.**—The prospects for a successful fair were never better than at present. This fair will be held Sept. 5-7, and the Armada Agricultural Society have spared no effort to make it the best in the history of the organization. H. L. Edwards is president and Orvy Hulett, secretary.

**The Emmett County Fair Association** extends an invitation to all readers of the Michigan Farmer to attend their annual fair to be held at Petoskey, Mich., Sept. 6-9. At this fair can be seen the stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, also fruit, grain and vegetables, that is produced in northern Michigan. Take a vacation and enjoy the beautiful climate of the north.—L. A. Lilly, Sec.

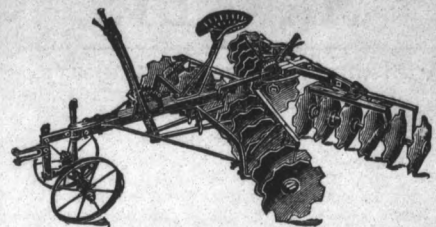
**MICHIGAN FAIRS FOR 1910.**

- Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19-25.
- West Michigan, Grand Rapids, Sept. 12-17.
- Allegan County, Allegan, Sept. 27-30.
- Alpena County Fair, Alpena, Sept. 13-16.
- Arenac County, Standish, Sept. 23-25.
- Armada Fair, Armada, Oct. 5-7.
- Barry County, Hastings, Oct. 4-7.
- Bay County, Bay City, Sept. 14-17.
- Calhoun County, Marshall, Sept. 13-16.
- Charlevoix County, East Jordan, Sept. 28-30.
- Clinton County Fair, St. Johns, Sept. 27-30.
- Croswell Fair, Croswell, Sept. 28-30.
- Cass City Fair, Cass City, Sept. 27-30.
- Deckerville Fair, Deckerville, Sept. 13-15.
- Eaton County, Charlotte, Sept. 27-30.
- Elkton Fair, Elkton, Sept. 14-16.
- Emmet County Fair, Petoskey, Sept. 6-9.
- Flint River Valley, Burt, Oct. 3-7.
- Fowlerville Fair, Fowlerville, Oct. 4-7.
- Grand Traverse County, Traverse City, Sept. 7-10.
- Hillsdale County, Hillsdale, Oct. 3-7.
- Huron County, Bad Axe, Oct. 4-7.
- Imlay City Fair, Imlay City, Oct. 4-6.
- Ionia County, Ionia, Sept. 27-30.
- Kalamazoo Fair, Kalamazoo, Sept. 5-9.
- Lenawee County, Adrian, Sept. 26-30.
- Manistee County, Onokama, Sept. 27-30.
- Marquette County, Marquette, Sept. 6-10.
- Mecosta County, Big Rapids, Sept. 6-9.
- Midland County, Midland, Sept. 14-17.
- Milford Fair, Milford, Sept. 27-30.
- North Branch Fair, North Branch, Sept. 28-30.
- Northeastern Industrial, Flint, Sept. 27-30.
- Northern District Fair, Cadillac, Sept. 13-16.
- Oceana County, Hart, Sept. 21-24.
- Osceola County, Evart, Sept. 13-16.
- Otsego County, Gaylord, Sept. 14-17.
- Ottawa-West Kent, Berlin, Sept. 20-23.
- St. Clair County, Port Huron, Sept. 13-16.
- Tri-County, Reed City, Sept. 20-23.
- Tuscola County, Vassar, Sept. 6-9.
- West Allegan-South Ottawa, Holland, Sept. 27-30.
- State Fairs and Expositions. Michigan Detroit, Sept. 19-25.
- Illinois, Springfield, Sept. 30-Oct. 6.
- Illinois (International Live Stock), Chicago, Nov. 26-Dec. 3.
- Indiana, Indianapolis, Sept. 12-16.
- Iowa, Des Moines, Aug. 25-Sept. 2.
- Kansas, Hutchinson, Sept. 10-17.
- Kentucky, Louisville, Sept. 13-18.
- Minnesota, Hamline, Sept. 5-10.
- Missouri-American Royal, Kansas City, Oct. 10-15.
- Missouri, Sedalia, Oct. 1-7.
- Nebraska, Lincoln, Sept. 5-9.
- New York, Syracuse, Sept. 12-17.
- Ohio, Columbus, Sept. 5-9.
- Wisconsin, Madison, Sept. 12-16.

**CATALOG NOTICES.**

The Western Electric Co., 463 West street, New York, has recently published a booklet entitled, "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," giving precisely the information needed, and illustrated with diagrams so simple that anyone can understand them. This booklet may be had by Michigan Farmer readers who will write the Western Electric Co. at the above address. It demonstrates that the operation of building farm telephone lines is as simple as building a fence around the farm and that no community of farmers need be without this modern convenience.

**Two Harrows in One**



**Imperial double disc Harrow**

That is it exactly—two harrows in one machine. It has just twice the capacity of any other form of harrow for it works the soil twice in one operation, saving labor and time. And it does better work, too, leaving the soil perfectly level in all parts of the field.

The forward gangs of the Imperial cur the soil and throw it outward and the rear gangs cut it again and throw it back before the freshly cut ground has time to dry out, preserving the moisture in the soil.

Disc your corn stubble with an Imperial Harrow and you will save much time. You won't have to wait to go over the land twice, but follow the first trip of the harrow with your seeder.

You should know all the facts about the Imperial double disc Harrow—write for them. We will also send you the address of the nearest dealer who handles the Imperial. He will let you try a machine on your own land, free of charge, Write today.

**The Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co.,** 806 E. Seventh St., Canton, Ohio.

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Lightning strikes and destroys the results of many a man's hard-earned summer's work in the twinkling of an eye.



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**D. & S. Woven Copper Cable Lightning Rod and System of Installation**

is the only safe and reliable protection to life and property against the terrible ravages of lightning. This positive declaration and exclusive endorsement is made by the Mutual Insurance Companies of the United States and Canada (over 2000 leading companies).

**YOU NEED IT**

Endorsements of leading fire insurance companies (list of them in catalogue—send for it). There are allowances of 10 to 33 1/2 per cent of insurance when buildings are rodded with D. & S. Woven Copper Cable Rods.

Thus The D. & S. Rod Pays For Itself And Then Begins To Save You Money. As Your Insurance Bills Come Due.

More D. & S. Rods sold than any other three makes combined. Insist on the trademark D. & S. It is your protection. Send for catalogue and book, "The Laws and Nature of Lightning," free.

Make Yourself, Your Family and Your Property Safe. **DODD & STRUTHERS** 429 Sixth Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

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**OHIO STATE FAIR SURE THING.**

The Ohio State Fair goes, rain or shine. We quit only when the job is done. The most successful State Fair ever held will be at Columbus next week.

Open Day and Night. Cheap and safe transportation. Street cars on schedule time. Steam cars from Union Station to Fair Ground gate every fifteen minutes.

Battle of the Breeds by Day. Battle of the Clouds by Night. Pain's fireworks greatest ever given in the Middle West. \$25,000 worth of high-class entertainment.

Women's Free Day, Monday, September 5th.

Covered walks eliminate bad weather dangers. Machinery Parks will amaze.

Record breaking attendance is assured. Americans are not afraid, not easily scared, and seldom swerve from their purpose.

The speed ring will have the winners. Grounds improved and beautified. Value received for time and money to see the most instructive State Fair in America.

Agriculture is at the front with the right of way. Farmers are not at the foot of the class. They are going up head. With vigor they will declare that now is the time to show their colors.

With skillful hand and cunning brain, a thousand exhibitors have builded an exhibition beyond compare. Products of soil and toil arrayed by those who are masters of the art.

Ohio is determined. Ohio follows the Flag of Progress. Ohio wins by doing things. Good wages made by attending Ohio's splendid fair. Excursion rates on bed and board. Cheap and safe accommodations. We bid you come again. Music, flowers and friends will greet you. You have the money or know where to get it. You can afford to come better than you can afford to stay away.

Next week, September 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1910.



MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

August 31, 1910.

Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—The tone of the trade has shown a little more strength than it did a week ago and quotations rule a little higher. Just now the chief bearish feature is the liquidation of the September options, the normal conditions of the market being more favorable to the bulls. In the southwest there is some slackening to the selling and in the spring wheat districts the complaints are louder that the crop is very short. The world supply is known to be under normal and it is predicted that Europe will have to come to this country for about 87,000,000 bushels to properly fill her bins for home consumption. France has already been here to get the grain. Liverpool was weak the past few days owing to rumors of an increased movement of wheat from Russia and Austria. The visible supply of the states increased materially but not so much as for previous weeks. Farmers in the winter wheat sections have sold most of what is necessary to satisfy their present wants and it is expected that they will wait with the rest until prices improve. One year ago the price for No. 2 red wheat was \$1.07 1/2 per bu. Quotations for the week are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Day, No. 2, No. 1, and price. Rows for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

Corn.—Clement weather gave depressed farmers of some sections renewed hope for the corn crop, and prices have fallen off since last week correspondingly. The receipts at Chicago are now well up with those of last year at this time; on Monday the arrivals were 295 cars compared with 235 for the same day a year ago. Michigan corn is keeping up with its chances of the past few weeks, the greatest fear now being an early frost. One year ago the price for No. 2 corn was 71c per bu. Quotations for the past week are:

Table with 4 columns: Day, No. 2, No. 1, and price. Rows for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

Oats.—The acceptance of oats at country places has been very large the past week and the visible supply has shown the largest increase of the season. While poor crops are numerous, the threshing can be said to be showing better yields than were expected. One year ago the price for No. 3 white oats was 38 1/2c per bu. Quotations are:

Table with 4 columns: Day, Standard, and price. Rows for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

Beans.—October beans are up 3c. Cash quotations remain where they were last week. There appears to be no important change in the condition of the growing crop, poor development of the legumes being the chief complaint. Quotations for the week are:

Table with 4 columns: Day, Cash, and price. Rows for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

Cloverseed.—The market has seen new high prices for the season the past week. The crop is not showing up well and farmers are generally of the opinion that there will be a shortage of seed for sowing purposes next spring. Both common seed and alsike enjoyed an advance for the week. Quotations are:

Table with 4 columns: Day, Prime, Oct, and price. Rows for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

Rye.—The market is dull and lower. The nominal quotation is 72c per bu., which is 1c less than the price of a week ago.

Visible Supply of Grains.

Table with 3 columns: Grain, This week, Last week. Rows for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley.

Flour, Feed, Provisions, Etc.

Flour.—The flour trade is firm at last week's figures. Millers are active and are finding a good call for flour.

Table with 2 columns: Flour type and price. Rows for Clear, Straight, Patent Michigan, Ordinary Patent.

Hay and Straw.—Market steady. Quotations on baled hay in car lots f. o. b. Detroit are: No. 1 timothy, \$16@16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15@15.50; clover, mixed, \$15@15.50; rye straw, \$7@7.50; wheat and oat straw, \$6.50@7 per ton.

Feed.—Bran is lower, others steady. Carlot prices on track: Bran, \$22 per ton; coarse middlings, \$24; fine middlings, \$27; cracked corn, \$27; coarse corn meal, \$27; corn and oat chop, \$24 per ton.

Potatoes.—Market a little easier. New potatoes are quoted at \$2.50 per bbl., or \$1.90 per 2 bu. sack.

Provisions.—Mess pork, \$23; family pork, \$23@24.50; medium clear, \$23@24; smoked hams, 16@16 1/2c; dry salted bris-kets, 14c; shoulders, 14c; picnic hams, 13c;

bacon, 17@18c; lard in tierces, 13c; kettle rendered, 14c per lb.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—Market is firm at the ruling prices of last week. The demand continues strong and the supply is diminishing. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 30c; firsts, do., 29c; dairy, 23c; packing stock, 22c per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs are not coming in fast, yet the demand continues good and advances in quotations are the only alternative for the dealers to make. Fresh receipts, case count, cases included, are quoted at 21 1/2c per dozen.

Poultry.—There is not change enough in the conditions and the prices for poultry to make note of it. Hens are still selling around 14c per lb; broilers at 15c; roosters and stags at 10c; ducks at 14@15c; geese 10c, and turkeys at 17@18c lb.

Cheese.—Michigan, late made, 15c; Michigan, fall made, 17 1/2@18c; York state, 17 1/2@18c; limburger, old, 17@18c; Swiss, domestic block, 21@22c; cream brick, 16 1/2@17c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples.—Values steady. Supply is good. Duchess are quoted at \$3@3.50 per bbl., and common stock at \$2@3.

Cabbage.—Steady. Selling at \$1.50 per bbl, for new.

Huckleberries.—Steady and scarce. Quoted at \$4@4.25 per bu.

Peaches.—Although somewhat scarce the offerings appear to be improved in quality. Prices range from \$1 to \$1.75 per bu.

Tomatoes.—The receipts of tomatoes are liberal. Market lower. Generally quoted at 75c@\$1 per bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

Dry weather and the high price of hay has made timothy seed high, the price now reaching \$4.50 per bu. Cloverseed is also firm at \$9.50. Tuesday morning's market was big for this season and fruit prices ranged as follows: Grapes, \$1.75@2 per doz. 4-lb. baskets; apples, 90c@\$1 per bu; peaches, \$1.25@1.50; pears, \$1.25; Lombard plums, \$1.60; crab apples, 65@75c per half bu. Tomatoes are coming in freely now, the price averaging about 50c per bu. Potatoes are in better supply, bringing 75@90c. Other prices paid growers on the market are as follows: Cucumbers, 50c; radishes, 5c; beets, 25c per three bunches; lettuce, 65c; cabbage, 90c; corn, 12@15c; string beans, 90c; muskmelons, \$2; cauliflower, 75c; squash, \$1. Dressed hogs are firm at 11 1/2@12c. Prices for live poultry, delivered, are as follows: Chickens, 13c; fowls, 11 1/2c; ducks, 11 1/2c; turkeys, 13c. Butter, both creamery and dairy, are unchanged at 30c and 24c respectively. Eggs are higher, bringing 18 1/2@19c. The mills are paying the following prices for grain: Wheat, No. 2 red, 97c; corn, 66c; rye, 60c; buckwheat, 55c, oats, 37c per bu.

Elgin.

Butter.—The butter trade is firm at 30c, which is the quotation for last week. The output for the week amounted to 793,200 lbs., compared with 827,400 lbs. for the previous week.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

August 29, 1910. (Special report by Dunning & Stevens, New York Central Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y.)

Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 16 cars; hogs, 10,400; sheep and lambs, 9,600; calves, 1,000.

With 165 cars of cattle on our market here today, and 25,000 reported in Chicago and lower, our market was from 10@15c per hundred weight lower on all grades.

We quote: Best 1,300 to 1,400-lb. steers \$7.50@7.75; good prime 1,200 to 1,300-lb. steers, \$6.85@7.25; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. shipping steers, \$6.25@6.75; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$5.25@5.85; light butcher steers, \$4.75@5; best fat cows, \$4.75@5.25; fair to good cows, \$3.75@4.50; common to medium do., \$3@3.50; trimmers, \$2.25@3; best fat heifers, \$5.50@6.15; good fat heifers, \$4.25@5; fair to good do., \$4@4.50; stock heifers, \$3.75@4; best feeding steers, \$5@5.25; medium to good do., \$4.25@4.50; stockers, all grades, \$4.25@4.50; best bulls, \$5@5.25; bologna bulls, \$3.75@4.25; light thin bulls, \$3.50@4; best milkers and springers, \$4@6; good milkers and springers, \$4@5; common to good, \$2.5@3.5; common stockers were rather draggy on our market today.

With 65 cars of hogs on the market today, market opened 20@30c higher than Saturday on the best heavy hogs and mediums, and about 15@20c higher on yorkers, and about 5@10c higher on pigs, and closing steady at the opening with a good clearance for all that arrived in time for the market. Prospects look fair for the near future.

We quote: Heavies, \$9.50@9.65; mediums, \$9.60@9.70; yorkers, \$9.60@9.70; pigs, \$9.60@9.65; roughs, \$7.90@8; stags, \$6.50@6.70.

The lamb market opened active today and about a half dollar a hundred higher than last Monday; most of the best lambs selling at \$7@7.15; yearling lambs, \$5@5.50. Look for about steady prices the balance of week. Sheep were strong today, and prospects are for about steady prices balance of week.

We quote: Spring lambs, \$7@7.15; wethers, \$4.75@5; cull sheep, \$2.50@3.50; bucks, \$2.50@3.50; yearlings, \$5@5.50; heavy ewes, \$4.25@4.55; handy ewes, \$4.25@4.50; northern Michigan lambs, \$6.75@6.90; veals, choice to extra, \$10@10.50; fair to good do., \$7.50@9.50; heavy calves, \$6@7.

Chicago.

August 29, 1910. Received today: Cattle, 26,000; Hogs, 23,000; Sheep, 22,788. Same day last year: 22,788; 30,151; 23,910. Received last week: 61,887; 90,166; 31,306. Same week last year: 57,482; 94,239; 101,333.

Cattle had a natural reaction last week after their recent sensational advances, pretty well stocked beef coolers enabling

packers to hold back and take an independent stand. Neither local packers nor eastern shippers took hold with their recent freedom, and while native butcher stock continued to sell actively on local and shipping account at stiff prices, reductions of 25@40c took place in native beef steers, which sold largely at \$6@7.90. The better class of these cattle brought \$7.50@8.50, with no late sales near top figures, while the commoner steers sold at \$4.85@5.75. Cattle that passed as good sold as low as \$7.25, and large numbers of medium steers sold between \$6.25@7.25. Cows and heifers sold actively at \$3.30@7, with canners and cutters going at \$2@3.25 and bulls at \$2.75@5. Calves were active on a basis of \$3.25@9.25, while milkers and springers sold for \$25@65 each, with the eastern demand mainly for springers. The stocker and feeder trade was the best ever known, farmers in sections where recent rains had improved pasturage hastening to restock their feed lots, and prices averaged 15@25c higher. Stockers sold at \$3.40@5, while feeders brought \$4.40@6, but most buyers refused to go above \$5.50. The middle west called for a good class of cattle for feeding, while the south purchased a cheap grade of light stockers. Western range cattle sold to much better advantage than the same class of natives, with a good butchering demand, and many went for the feeder trade. Range steers sold at \$4@7, not many going near the top, while range cows and heifers brought \$2.75@5.60. This is the time of the year when range cattle must be shipped if at all, and they will be offered liberally for several weeks longer. Cattle feeders should watch the market closely and select a favorable time for selling, but half fat stock should be kept until finished off well.

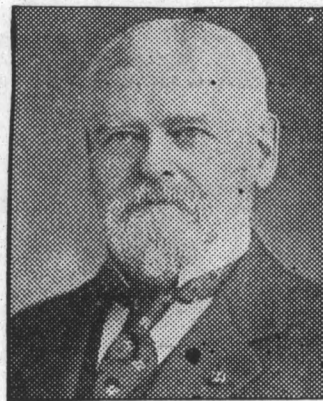
Hogs, which several weeks ago were so weak in price, have changed about and sold briskly to local killers and eastern shippers at materially higher values. In the sharp upward movement all kinds have had a full share, and while light hogs and pigs are still market toppers, even rough, heavy, old sows have been

placed on a much higher basis. Next to light hogs and pigs adapted for the fresh meat and bacon trade, the best sellers are good medium-weight butchering hogs, but there has also been a good demand for heavy lard hogs; for lard has been having a larger outlet, as well as cured meats, the latter being in specially good demand for the southern markets. Top prices for hogs were very high, but the great bulk of the offerings had to go far below extreme prices. Receipts have been falling off a good deal in volume both here and at Missouri river markets, and meanwhile there has been an improved eastern shipping outlet. The situation appears to be favorable for feeders of hogs, but by another month or two much larger marketings are likely to be seen, and it is the prevailing belief that large numbers of young hogs of very much heavier weight than those of a year ago will show up in western markets in October and November.

Sheep and lambs have continued to be marketed freely for another week, the great bulk of the offerings, as is always the case at this season of the year, coming from Idaho, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and other ranges. The great feature of interest was the extremely liberal demand for range feeders to be forwarded to various feeding states, and it is clear that feeding the coming winter is going to be a favorite occupation of many farmers. The corn crop promises well, and farmers naturally want to have stock to feed it to. They have been taking a great share of the range offerings, and such is the case at Missouri river markets also, and they have paid close to the prices paid by killers. Too many inferior native lambs have shown up in the market and sold at low prices, but the general sheep and lamb market has been much better than it would have been with the feeder trade eliminated. There has been a big demand for breeding ewes, and prime flocks of yearlings from the range country sold at \$6@6.10 per 100 lbs., the top figure being a new high record. Sales of breeders were made all the way down to \$4 for a common class.

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EVERY REPUBLICAN SHOULD VOTE FOR SENATOR BURROWS



SENATOR J. C. BURROWS Republican Candidate for Renomination at the Primaries September 6th

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He helped establish the Sound Money System, and is devoting his energies to its perfection.

His wise course in both branches of Congress entitles him to first consideration.

He is a progressive, uncompromising Republican. He was a loyal supporter of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley and ROOSEVELT, and is now of WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT. He is a man of high ideals, unquestioned integrity and patriotic zeal.

He has always safeguarded the interests of the American farmer and workingman.

He served with honor in the Civil War and is the warm friend of the soldier.

He is a party builder—not a party destroyer.

His record of achievement in Congress is not excelled by that of any man Michigan has honored.

He is at the threshold of his greatest usefulness. He will head the great Committee on Finance. He will be the Senate leader. Michigan cannot afford to lose this prestige and power.

Senator Burrows should have an overwhelming endorsement in the primaries.

WHY TURN DOWN A FAITHFUL SERVANT?

(1)

Advertisement for Appleton Quality Farm Machines Corn Huskers. Includes text: 'The shortage of the hay crop does not worry the farmer who cuts or shreds his corn stalks. With an Appleton Corn Husker you can either cut or shred the stalks and at the same time husk the corn. It is made in 2, 4, 6 and 8-roll sizes, and WE GUARANTEE that size for size, and under equal conditions of operation, it will do more and better work with less power than any other machine husker in existence, that it is easier and safer to feed, and easier in every way to operate. Our Corn Husker Book explains every feature. Send for a free copy today. APPLETON MFG. CO. (Est. 1872), 20 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill., U. S. A. Manufacturers of Corn Huskers, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Silo Fillers, Manure Spreaders, Corn Shellers, Feed Grinders, Wood Saws, Wind Mills, Steel Tanks, Farm Trucks, etc., — and all of them Appleton Quality throughout.'



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.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Thursday's Market.

September 1, 1910. Cattle.

Receipts, 910. Market active at strong last week's prices on all grades; quality common.

We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.25@5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$4@4.50; choice fat cows, \$4.50; good fat cows, \$4@4.25; common cows, \$3@3.75; canners, \$2.25@2.75; choice heavy bulls, \$4@4.25; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3@3.25; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.65; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.50@4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.75; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.50; stock heifers, \$3@3.25; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$40@55; common milkers, \$25@35.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 29 butchers av 855 at \$4.25; to Breitenback Bros. 29 do av \$33 at \$4.40; to Applebaum 11 do av 520 at \$3.60; to Sullivan P. Co. 5 do av 510 at \$3.50, 12 do av 500 at \$3.50, 3 bulls av 943 at \$4, 2 cows av 1,050 at \$4, 11 butchers av 836 at \$4.50, 1 cow weighing 780 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 1,150 at \$4, 18 steers av 916 at \$4.75; to Schlischer 10 do av 710 at \$4.75, 6 do av 680 at \$4.50. Lovewell sold Fronn 6 cows av 860 at \$3.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan P. Co. 3 butchers av 887 at \$4.50, 3 do av 823 at \$3.75, 12 do av 800 at \$4.50, 4 cows av 937 at \$4, 6 butchers av 850 at \$4.75, 1 cow weighing 1,040 at \$4, 1 do weighing 810 at \$3.25; to Breitenback Bros. 5 butchers av 760 at \$4; to Heinrich 10 steers av 842 at \$5.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 bulls av 900 at \$3.75, 3 butchers av 700 at \$3.75, 7 do av 703 at \$4; to Bresnahan 4 heifers av 467 at \$3.50; to Lachalt 6 steers av 646 at \$4.40; to Hammond, S. & Co. 8 butchers av 516 at \$3.75, 4 do av 532 at \$3.50, 3 do av 777 at \$4.50, 1 bull weighing 850 at \$3.75, 2 cows av 685 at \$3.25, 8 butchers av 632 at \$4, 6 steers av 813 at \$5.25, 2 cows av 1,035 at \$4, 1 do weighing 860 at \$3, 5 do av 946 at \$4, 2 bulls av 1,125 at \$4; to Kamman 2 cows av 965 at \$3.75, 1 steer weighing 840 at \$5.

Spicer & R. sold Rattkowsky 1 bull weighing 880 at \$4; to Cooke 5 butchers av 626 at \$4.35, 4 do av 720 at \$4.60, 15 do av 903 at \$5, 3 do av 750 at \$4.50, 2 do av 700 at \$4.35; to Kamman 3 cows av 933 at \$3.60, 1 do weighing 1,220 at \$3.70, 1 do weighing 1,000 at \$4, 6 butchers av 840 at \$4.50, 1 cow weighing 890 at \$3.50; to Heinrich 30 steers av 747 at \$4.65; to Kamman B. Co. 31 do av 750 at \$4.60; to Marx 16 steers av 986 at \$4.50; to Kull 18 butchers av 800 at \$4.50; to Goodwin 10 feeders av 780 at \$4.25; to Breitenback Bros. 2 cows av 1,165 at \$4, 1 do weighing 800 at \$3.50; to Schuman 10 steers av 900 at \$5; to Fromm 4 do av 700 at \$4; to Schlaack Bros. 13 butchers av 792 at \$4.25; to Goose 2 cows av 985 at \$3.40, 1 bull weighing 810 at \$4; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 steer weighing 1,270 at \$6; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 cow weighing 1,100 at \$4.25, 1 do weighing 730 at \$2.50, 2 do av \$25 at \$3.75.

Haley & M. sold Kamman 4 cows av 1,062 at \$4, 22 butchers av 600 at \$3.75; to Goose 10 heifers av 404 at \$3.50, 9 butchers av 722 at \$3.90; to Regan 14 do av 634 at \$4, 4 do av 512 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 15 heifers av 425 at \$3.50; to Schuman 1 bull weighing 920 at \$3.65, 4 butchers av 902 at \$4.40; to Hammond, S. & Co. 3 cows av 1,040 at \$3.60, 3 do av 1,133 at \$4.25; to Breitenback Bros. 6 do av 1,060 at \$3.75, 1 bull weighing 1,210 at \$4; to Rattkowsky 2 cows av 1,005 at \$3.20, 2 do av 860 at \$3.20, 2 bulls av 1,000 at \$3.80, 3 butchers av 473 at \$3.50; to Spencer 37 stockers av 600 at \$3.75; to Erban Bros. 2 heifers av 500 at \$3.50.

Taggart sold Hammond, S. & Co. 3 canners av 925 at \$2.50, 3 butchers av 747 at \$4.50, 1 bull weighing 1,000 at \$3.75, 2 heifers av 785 at \$5. Sharp sold Marx 1 steer weighing 1,160 at \$5, 1 do weighing 660 at \$4.

Groff & S. sold Mich. B. Co. 6 cows av 1,005 at \$4, 1 do weighing 780 at \$3, 3 bulls av 1,157 at \$4. Veal Calves. Receipts, 450. Market active and 25c higher. Best, \$9.25@9.75; others, \$4@9; milch cows and springers, \$3@5 lower.

Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 15 av 155 at \$9.25, 2 av 135 at \$9.25; to Bront 13 av 150 at \$8, 3 av 200 at \$5; to Mich. B. Co. 2 av 250 at \$7.50, 1 weighing 120 at \$8.75; to Kull 8 av 155 at \$8.75; to Mich. B. Co. 9 av 150 at \$9, 5 av 130 at \$9.25, 15 av 155 at \$9.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 3 av 170 at \$9.25; to Goose 3 av 250 at \$5, 4 av 155 at \$7.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 1 weighing 250 at \$7.50, 2 av 170 at \$9.50; to Mich. B. Co. 14 av 160 at \$9; to Goose 3 av 215 at \$5; to Mich. B. Co. 15 av 150 at \$9.25, 2 av 225 at \$7.50.

Haley & M. sold Mich. B. Co. 1 weighing 190 at \$9, 4 av 150 at \$9; to Locke 2 av 245 at \$9; to Parker, W. & Co. 27 av 315 at \$4.50; to Eschrich 12 av 180 at \$5.50; to Newton B. Co. 17 av 160 at \$9.75.

Sharp sold Marx 3 av 145 at \$6, 15 av 150 at \$9. Johnson sold Sullivan 3 av 160 at \$9, 3 av 350 at \$5.50.

155 at \$9.50; to Mich. B. Co. 10 av 143 at \$8.75, 2 av 135 at \$9; to Parker, W. & Co. 3 av 175 at \$9, 20 av 160 at \$9.50, 6 av 155 at \$9.25, 1 weighing 110 at \$7; to Burnstine 11 av 155 at \$9.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 11 av 170 at \$9.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 5 av 160 at \$9.25, 2 av 160 at \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 3,339. Market active and 25c higher than last week. Best lambs, \$6.25@6.50; fair to good lambs, \$5.25@6; light to common lambs, \$4.25@5.25; feeders, \$6@6.50; fair to good sheep, \$3.75@4.25; culls and common, \$3@3.25.

Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 63 lambs av 67 at \$6.25; to Newton B. Co. 18 do av 70 at \$6.35, 6 sheep av 85 at \$5; to Stocker 20 lambs av 50 at \$6; to Gordon & B. 9 do av 53 at \$5.50, 2 sheep av 100 at \$3.50; to Bray 14 do av 85 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 do av 100 at \$3, 8 lambs av 80 at \$5, 41 do av 73 at \$6.

Groff sold Bray 39 sheep av 90 at \$4, 52 lambs av 75 at \$6.25. Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 52 lambs av 67 at \$6, 2 sheep av 120 at \$4, 5 do av 105 at \$4; to Newton B. Co. 45 lambs av 65 at \$6.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 44 sheep av 75 at \$4, 10 do av 86 at \$2.50, 19 lambs av 45 at \$5.50, 14 do av 60 at \$5; to Stocker 10 do av 79 at \$6.25; to Gordon & W. 30 do av 65 at \$5.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 34 sheep av 110 at \$3.75, 14 do av 120 at \$3.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 5 yearlings av 77 at \$5; to Harland 41 lambs av 73 at \$6.15, 5 sheep av 120 at \$4, 4 lambs av 80 at \$6.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 27 do av 75 at \$6.25, 45 do av 73 at \$6.25, 48 sheep av 80 at \$3.25.

Haley & M. sold Gordon & B. 30 sheep av 110 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 79 lambs av 80 at \$6.25, 46 do av 75 at \$6.25, 62 do av 85 at \$6.15, 8 sheep av 105 at \$3.75; to Barlage 28 lambs av 65 at \$5.50, 31 do av 47 at \$5.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 28 do av 67 at \$5.35; to Newton B. Co. 115 do av 73 at \$6.50; to Eschrich 24 do av 70 at \$6.25, 11 sheep av 100 at \$3.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 25 sheep av 120 at \$4, 31 lambs av 78 at \$6.25; to Newton B. Co. 117 do av 75 at \$6.40; to Young 57 do av 77 at \$6.25. Johnson sold Sullivan P. Co. 10 sheep av 128 at \$3.75, 6 do av 130 at \$3.75, 10 lambs av 50 at \$5.25, 69 do av 75 at \$6.25. McLoughlin sold Mich. B. Co. 59 lambs av 73 at \$6.25.

Lovewell sold Hammond, S. & Co. 9 sheep av 100 at \$3.50, 29 lambs av 75 at \$6.25.

Hogs.

Receipts, 3,101. Market 25@40c higher than last week.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$9.50@9.75; pigs, \$9.50@9.75; light yorkers, \$9.50@9.75; stags, one-third off.

Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 175 av 200 at \$9.65. Haley & M. sold same 254 av 180 at \$9.65.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 476 av 175 at \$9.65, 329 av 170 at \$9.50, 552 av 180 at \$9.60, 263 av 190 at \$9.70.

Same sold Sullivan P. Co. 16 pigs av 120 at \$9.50, 24 do av 90 at \$9.25, 57 hogs av 160 at \$9.60. Roe Com. Co. sold same 120 av 185 at \$9.60, 110 av 210 at \$9.70, 24 av 225 at \$9.75.

Haley & M. sold same 89 av 190 at \$9.70. Sundry shippers sold same 75 av 180 at \$9.75.

Friday's Market.

August 26, 1910.

Cattle.

Receipts this week, 888; last week, 1,064. Market steady at Thursday's prices.

Best steers and heifers, \$6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.25@5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$4@4.40; choice fat cows, \$4.50; good fat cows, \$4@4.25; common cows, \$3@3.75; canners, \$2.25@2.75; choice heavy bulls, \$4@4.25; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3@3.25; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.75; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.50@4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.75; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.50; stock heifers, \$3@3.25; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$40@60; common milkers, \$25@35; milch cows and springers, steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts this week, 2,455; last week, 4,300. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Best lambs, \$6@6.15; fair to good lambs, \$5@5.75; light to common lambs, \$4@5; feeding lambs, \$6@6.10; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@4; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Hogs.

Receipts this week, 3,549; last week, 2,739. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Light to good butchers, \$9.25@9.35; pigs, \$9@9.25; light yorkers, \$9.25; heavy, \$8.85@9.25; stags, 1/2 off.

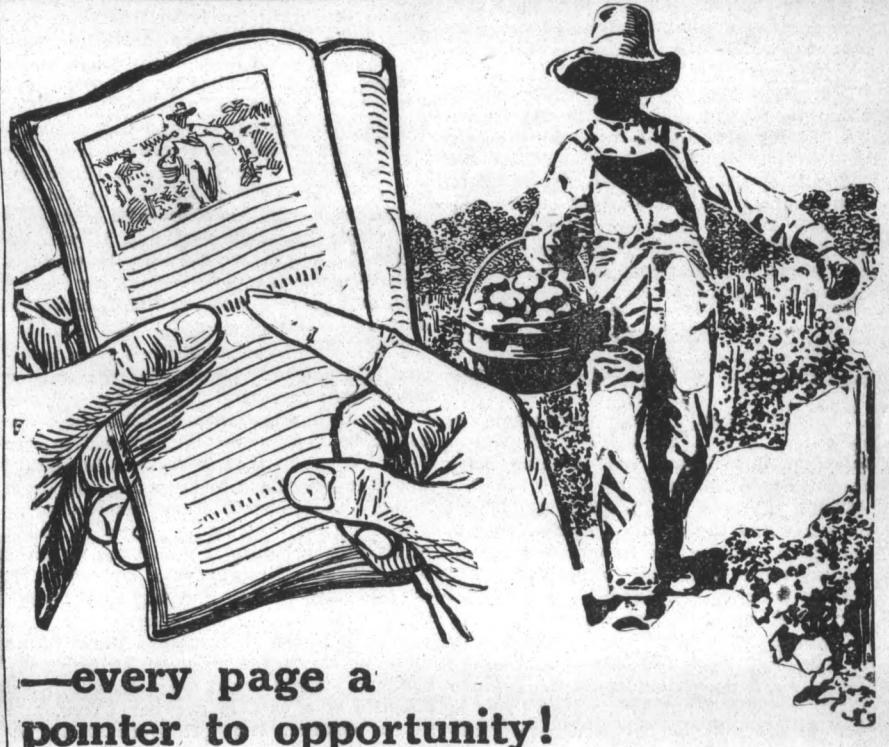
Veal Calves.

Receipts this week, 540; last week, 811. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Best \$9@9.25; mediums, \$7.50@8.50; heavy, \$4@6.

Eastern cattle feeders have been in large attendance at the Chicago stock yards recently, some coming from as far east as Maryland and Virginia. These buyers want the light, cheap class of stockers, while those from Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania are in search of better and heavier stockers and feeders, buying mainly at \$4@5 per 100 lbs. and even as high as \$5.50 for choice, heavy feeders that can be fattened in a short time. Many country orders instruct commission firms not to pay over \$5, while some place the limit as high as \$5.50. Limited numbers of heavy feeders of superior quality have been selling for \$5.60@6.15. Stockers have been selling anywhere from \$3.40@5, while feeders have found buyers at \$4.40 and upward.

Distillery feeders figure that they will be able to buy their kind of horned western range cattle around \$4.50 per 100 lbs. if the September marketing from the range proves as heavy as expected.

LESS FUEL LESS WORK Better Baking. The Arcadian cuts down fuel bills one-third. No stove polish is needed on the Arcadian. It requires one-tenth the work to keep clean. No better baker ever built—and it will bake as well after a lifetime of service as on the day you bought it. All this because the Arcadian is riveted air-tight without the aid of stove putty. Cast iron, and so-called steel ranges, are too brittle to be riveted together, so they are only bolted, and the seams stuffed with stove putty. Stove putty soon crumbles, then false drafts enter the seams, fanning the fire and wasting fuel, or deadening the fire when you want it to burn. Ashes sift out of the open seams, gas escapes into the room, fuel bills get bigger and bigger—good baking is impossible. Beware of a stove putty range. But one range never gets false drafts—the ARCADIAN Malleable Non-Breakable RANGE. The tough malleable iron and charcoal iron plates are riveted together airtight, without the use of stove putty—just like a locomotive boiler. No open seams, even after a lifetime of service. You can get a hot fire quick, or keep a slow fire with ease. Your fire is always under perfect control, which means low fuel cost, best baking and cooking. The Arcadian makes kitchen work go fast and easy, and pays for itself many times over in the fuel it saves. The Arcadian is sold by best dealers. Free booklet—full of money-saving information about ranges, telling the inside facts about range making—teaches you to detect weak points in ranges. Free. Write today. ARCADIAN MALLEABLE RANGE CO., Dept. 56 Milwaukee, Wis.



—every page a pointer to opportunity!

This booklet is bound to interest every farmer who is looking for bigger profits, broader opportunities—a perfect story of a perfect opportunity land, so completely told that you'll have nothing to "guess" about when you've read it through. It's the nearest thing to being actually on the ground that you can do—and so attractive in the advantages that it shows, that you'll not be satisfied until you've seen this splendid country that it tells about. You'll be glad that you wrote for "Profitable Products of East Texas."

\$365 grows to \$12,000 in EAST TEXAS

Among the many interesting things told, for instance, is the story of B. E. Barber of Jacksonville, Tex. Just four years ago Mr. Barber bought 40 acres of land for \$365 and started diversified farming. Last year he sold \$340 worth of poultry. From an acre and a quarter he sold \$246 worth of turnips. He had four and a half acres of Irish potatoes that netted him \$724.50. These potatoes were planted in February and gathered May 20th. He had 3 acres of tomatoes that yielded from 600 to 700 crates to the acre, selling for 55c to \$1.30 a crate. In these 4 years Mr. Barber has put \$12,000 in the bank.

Why don't you go to this splendid country, where the ground is good to people—where soil, season and sunshine combine to speed you on the road to wealth; where land prices are little and profits are big. Take a trip down there on the low rate excursions offered twice each month via the Cotton Belt Route—that's the only way you can fully realize what an opportunity is waiting there for you. Write today for the free booklet and full facts about the low fares.

E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. & T. A., St. L. S. W. Ry., 1111 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis

THE ONLY PERFECT STEEL HORSE-COLLAR MADE. WANTED! HAY OF ALL GRADES. Write for quotations. One profit, from producer to consumer. F. D. HEWITT, 120 Liberty St., New York. THE HOWELL COLLAR COMPANY. Dept. B. SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.



## THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

### ARE THEY SINCERE?

An uninformed listener at the oleomargarine hearings last spring might have gained the impression that both sides to the controversy were seeking the same results. Nearly every witness who appeared before the committee emphasized that his whole aim was to prevent the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine. He was anxious to protect the buyer of butter against oleomargarine and the buyer of oleomargarine against butter. The oleomargarine people were loud in their claims that they want their product to sell for just what it is and that they wish to build up a reputation for their product upon its own merits.

They even went so far as to attempt to prove that the person who consumes dairy products is in danger of contracting tuberculosis and that oleomargarine is a more healthful article of food.

Let us see if these two claims will bear an analysis. If they are sincere in their position that they wish to have their product sell upon its own merits? Why is it necessary to call it "Jersey," "Holstein," "Creamery," etc., butterine, and why do they use the word "dairy," "creamery," etc., in the names of their companies?

If dairy products are not healthful, why are they used in the manufacture of oleomargarine and why is the wholesale price of the product regulated by the percentage of dairy products in it?

It is not unreasonable to conclude that they are not sincere in making these claims. If they are not, then is it reasonable to conclude that they are sincere in whatever specific remedies they may propose for the accomplishment of the purpose to which they claim to be committed?

Let no one be deceived by the scheme which they have presented in the Burlington bill for preventing fraud in the sale of oleomargarine. Would you follow the suggestions made by a law violator in formulating a plan to compel observance of law? If not, then don't be deceived into believing that the oleomargarine interests really wish to prevent the sale of oleomargarine for butter.

E. K. SLATER,  
Sec'y Nat'l Dairy Union.

### CARING FOR A DAIRY IN SUMMER.

There are many people who seem lost to enter upon the business of winter dairying, but to me the summer dairy presents more difficulties.

Short pastures are general throughout the state and the question of how best to provide for the cows in summer is becoming more and more important. The pasture is a very convenient and profitable asset of the dairyman during May and June. It is usually worth something in July, but bare and brown in August and only a little better during the balance of the season. I am aware that there is some territory in the northern part of the state where the pastures are green throughout most of the summer but this territory is limited to parts of a few counties and considering the growing interest in the business of dairying we can but feel that this problem of summer feeding is a very important one to most of those who read the Michigan Farmer.

We can get along very well during July with oats and peas providing we have made two or three different sowings but August usually finds the latest of them hard and dry and to feed them in that condition is to incur an extravagant waste. Upon here and there a farm the second cutting of alfalfa will meet all the requirements, but only a few dairymen grow alfalfa. Crops planted late in the season for soiling purposes are often failures on account of dry weather and even if they succeed a portion of them must of necessity be cut before maturity, thus limiting the yield. The summer silo offers the best way out of the difficulty. Every acre of corn put into the silo represents the largest possible feed value for that area, for it is cut when it is at its best and kept in perfect condition until it is needed.

A soiling crop is always harvested at increased expense. The extra labor breaks into the regular routine of work and creates disorder and confusion. If we undertake to do a large amount of it we must have suitable machinery. If we leave our instruments exposed to the weather we shall suffer loss and if we

attempt to keep them housed, this will mean a lot of extra work. We can grow the corn and fill the silo, using the most modern implements all the time without any extra labor. We can plan out our work and execute our plans and not be distressed or distracted by a variety of odd jobs so trying to the nerves of one who finds it necessary to employ every hour of the working day in the regular work of the farm. When we open the silo, we shall find it filled with as good roughage as the dairy cow ever ate and though we shall have to feed some grain in addition she will pay for it and return a liberal profit also.

In caring for a summer dairy we must not neglect the heifers that have lately freshened. Unless the pasture is very good they will require a grain ration. Only a little grain is necessary at first but the amount should be gradually increased to meet the needs of the animal. Corn meal and wheat bran make a good grain mixture for summer feeding. If silage is fed then cottonseed meal, oil meal or gluten meal should be provided to increase the content of protein. If cows are permitted to fail in their milk flow to any great extent for want of sufficient feed it will be found very difficult to bring them back to a normal quantity by any new method of feeding.

The dairy herd should be sheltered from severe storms. Summer showers will not injure the cows, but they should be protected from long, heavy rains. As the summer wanes this matter increases in importance. A long, drizzling October rain is very taxing to the cows, especially if they are exposed to it during the night. If the stable is well ventilated I believe it is best in most cases to keep the cows in at night. It saves labor through the busy season and later on it insures them comfortable quarters when there is danger of sudden changes in the weather. Nature has provided the cow with a means of caring for herself in some degree. She has a furnace inside her body by which she can keep fairly warm under ordinary conditions. She can even endure very inclement weather. She can fire up this furnace of hers, boil the water out of her hair and recover from her chill after we have left her to shiver for hours on the leeward side of a clump of bushes in a cold October rain. But she will choose her own fuel and it will be butter-fat worth 30c per lb. It will not pay. We may far better drive her to the barn and make her warm and comfortable until the storm is over.

The summer calf, too, presents a problem of its own. Those who patronize a whole-milk creamery find it easy to raise calves during the winter. The milk can easily be kept sweet and the calves can be fed a ration that is uniform in quality but it is very hard to keep the skim-milk which comes back from the creamery sweet during the summer. In fact, much of it is sour before it gets back. Calves will get along nicely with sour milk if they have it all the time, but to sandwich it in between feedings of sweet milk is to invite a lot of trouble. Many of us feed our calves too much milk during the summer. There is not much reason in the appetite of a calf, in a general way, and in hot weather it is often stimulated by thirst. The sooner the dairy calf can be taught to eat dry grain, the better. The saliva is mixed with the grain, the labor of chewing develops the muscles that manipulate the jaw and the condition of the calf generally is apt to be very satisfactory.

I am becoming more and more positive that we should try to do away with the summer calf. Our cows should freshen in the fall. Just now when our pastures are bare and brown, when the weather is hot and countless millions of flies hold their jubilee at the expense of our herds we should give our cows a rest. The dairymen need a few days vacation. We don't want it in the winter, we want it when we can lie in the shade. We want to attend the farmers' picnic and the grange rally and if we happen to get home a little late we don't want to milk the whole herd. We want our cows to fight the flies, to eat what they can get in the short pasture, the rest in the barn, and cease from the labor of milk production until the weather is cooler and the bill of cow fare is appropriate to their needs.

The cow that freshens in the fall will give a splendid flow of milk all winter if she is properly fed. She will give nearly as much upon good pasture during May and June as a cow that freshens in the spring. She will do quite well during July and when August comes again with heat and drouth and innumerable flies she will do the only sensible thing left.

Oceana Co.

W. F. TAYLOR.



## POTASH

BACK  
TO THE  
SOIL

### You Have Preyed on the Soil Long Enough!

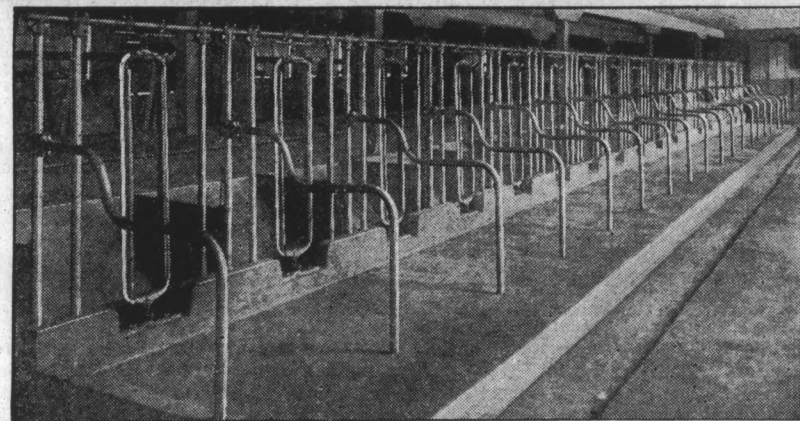
It is time to pay back something to it. What shall it be? Will you give back soluble, concentrated food, or will you "buy bulk" in big bags of low-grade, badly-balanced plant food? If you can't break yourself of the "same old brand" habit, buy some Potash—real, soluble, high-grade plant food—to mix with the old brand.

Ask your dealer to carry Potash in stock—we will sell him, or you, a carload or a ton

Write for prices, and for our new pamphlet on **Fall Fertilizers**, telling you how to improve the old brands and how to mix better ones at home for less money. It will pay you to do it, for

## Potash Pays

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.



INTERIOR OF DAIRY BARN AT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, EAST LANSING, MICH.

A. C. ANDERSON'S LETTER.

East Lansing, Mich., March 24th, 1910.

Kent Manufacturing Co., Fort Atkinson, Wis.

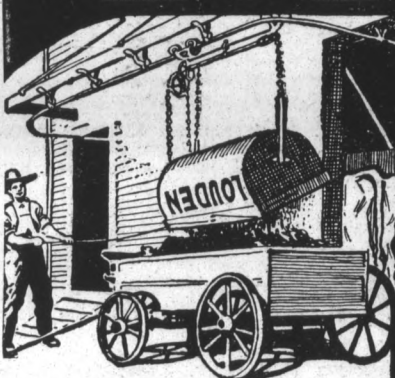
Gentlemen:—The James Sanitary Cow Stalls which we purchased from you last spring have been satisfactory. They enable us to keep our barn cleaner and are labor savers as well as conveniences. Yours very truly,

A. C. ANDERSON, Professor of Animal Husbandry.

In these days of progress of agricultural education the great state schools and experiment stations are looked up to as authority in methods and equipment in farming and animal husbandry. Everything is done not only to instruct the farmers and dairymen in the various lines of production, but to demonstrate in actual use the desirability of improved apparatus. The James equipment appeals to the best practice in dairying, because it meets fully the modern requirements of sanitation, cleanliness, cow comfort, and consequent increased production and improved quality of products. No dairymen, even though he has but a few cows, should neglect to secure the very best. The item of labor saving alone will pay for the complete James equipment in one year and the increased product will stand for clear profit, above cost. Write for complete catalog and particulars to

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## The Louden Way

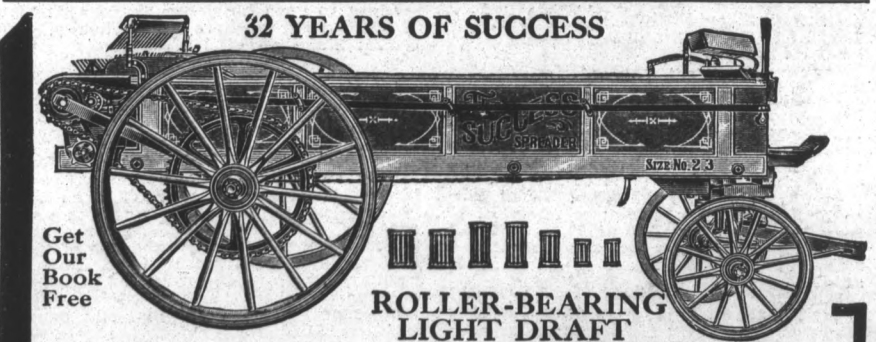


One man with a Louden Litter Carrier on Louden overhead steel track system can clean the barns in half the time that two men would take without it. That's Louden economy. On every up-to-date farm—your farm—the Louden Litter Carrier and steel track system will earn its cost many times a year. Track can be bracketed to barn wall—out one door—in at other, and in this way no switch is needed. Manure loaded direct on wagon or spreader—its full fertilizing value thus saved.

### Louden Litter Carriers

are made of heavy galvanized steel—wear for years; have improved worm gear—1 pound on chain lifts 40 pounds in box; box stands at any elevation—raised or lowered any distance up to 25 feet; have many special advantages not found in other makes. Send today for valuable free book on manure uses, and catalog of hay and litter carriers, sanitary steel stalls, cow stanchions, etc., for modern barns.

Louden Machinery Co.,  
603 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa



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ROLLER-BEARING  
LIGHT DRAFT

## SUCCESS SPREADER

The only spreader with a 32-year record of good work. Simplicity, Durability and Light Draft always foremost. Direct Chain Drive. No Cog Gears. The choice of men who investigate thoroughly. Wood or metal wheels. A generation of experience back of every Success. The leader from the first. Exclusive features all patented. Catalog of facts Free. Write us promptly.

Kemp & Burpee Mfg. Co. SYRACUSE N. Y.



# What Ails You?

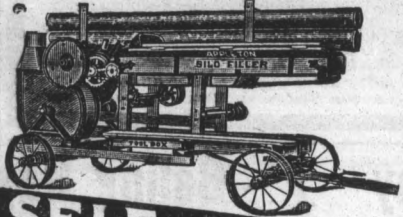
Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?



If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medicinal, forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

## THE APPLETON



### SELF-FEED SILO FILLER

"IT IS BETTER TO BUY AN APPLETON SILO FILLER THAN TO WISH YOU HAD" It is built for service. It is exactly the machine you need to do profitable work in ensilage cutting and silo filling. If you have ever used an Appleton machine of any kind you know now what APPLETON QUALITY means in strength, in endurance, in serviceability etc. If not, it will cost you only the price of a postal card to get full information about this splendid machine, our honest guarantee, and our live and let live prices. WRITE TODAY-NOW APPLETON MFG. CO., 20 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

### DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

First—Best—Cheapest

The original and for 32 years the leaders in the Dairy World. Nearly 1,000,000 now in daily use.

The Most Perfect Centrifugal Separator Known

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CLOSED AND SWINGS CLEAR HARD-WOOD LOCKED OPEN

### STANCHIONS

LOW IN PRICE.

### SILO FILLERS

DISTRIBUTORS & DELIVERERS

KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO. MICHIGAN

### A FEW SILO QUESTIONS.

I am contemplating building a lath and plastered silo. How close should the studding be placed? Do I need a circular sill or can I set the studding in the cement foundation? How would metal siding do for outside covering, or would a good grade of rubber roofing be better? I can get a cement silo, 12x30, put up for \$150 by furnishing the gravel and material for scaffold, and boarding the men. Do you think I could put up a lath and plaster silo of the same dimensions for any less expense?

Jackson Co. SUBSCRIBER.  
The studding on a lath and plastered silo ought not to be farther than 16 inches apart. It makes a better job if they are put every foot. You can readily see this because in a small silo like one 12 feet in diameter, it is impossible to get patent board lath to spring around to the studding, and they must be cut and nailed on each studding. When you do this it does not make a smooth, true circle. However, when you come to plaster the silo this fills up and makes it round and smooth. The farther the studding are apart, the more difficult it is to make it round and smooth; but this does not make so very much difference in the value of the silo.

I think that metal siding would do well on the outside, and if you use good metal siding on the outside, have the strips run around and then lap, on the same principle as clapboards. I do not see why it would be necessary to use any other material. This metal siding would be of sufficient strength if nailed to the studding so that no hoops or wires would be required. I really wish that when I built my last lath and plastered silo, I had investigated this matter. I thought of it after I had made different arrangements, and it was too late, but I would like very much to see some one try metal siding on the outside. But when you use this it would be my opinion that it would be unnecessary to use any other material for supporting the structure.

I am of the opinion that a silo 12 feet in diameter and 30 feet high can be built inside of \$100, all complete. If you should think of using prepared roofing on the outside of the silo, you would have to clapboard it first, because the prepared roofing would not hold when simply tacked to the studding, and it would give you no additional strength. We want strength in the material used on the outside as well as on the inside to make the silo absolutely safe.

### WINTER WHEAT BRAN VS. SPRING WHEAT BRAN.

Is a ton of winter wheat bran worth more as cow feed than a ton of spring wheat bran? If so about what is the difference?

Gratiot Co. L. J. M.  
There is very little difference in the feeding value of spring wheat bran and winter wheat bran. There is a slight difference, however, in digestible protein in favor of the spring wheat bran; but this is slight, less than one per cent, and in some instances there is no difference. And whether the spring wheat bran would be really more valuable than the winter wheat bran would depend entirely upon the balance of the ration you fed. If the balance of the ration was a wide one, containing lots of carbohydrates and you wanted to narrow it by your concentrated food, then a food a little richer in protein would be a little more valuable than one that was not. On the other hand, if your roughage was fairly well balanced, it would make practically no difference. I certainly would not want to pay very much more for spring wheat bran than for winter wheat bran for the purpose of balancing up a ration for dairy cows. As a usual thing, however, you can buy spring wheat bran cheaper than you can winter wheat bran. This all comes from the notion that farmers have that the winter wheat bran containing some middlings is better feed but this is not so. The middlings which the bran contains is not as rich in protein as the clean bran and consequently if we want to balance up a ration of corn silage and hay, spring wheat bran would be a little more valuable than winter wheat bran.

If one does not have a sound, healthy herd he cannot secure good milk and good calves.

No business man, in whatever line of work he is employed, can afford not to check up cost and income to know exactly where he is at.

Dairy butter promises to become popular again. The market for good grades is widening and for the best a fancy figure can be had.

## PROOF That Farmers all over the World are Discarding Common Cream Separators for SHARPLES DAIRY TUBULARS

We will mail to you, free, large pictures showing the immense number of common cream separators recently exchanged for Sharples Dairy Tubulars. These pictures would cover more than one page of this paper, and are positive proof that farmers all over the world are discarding common machines for Sharples Dairy Tubulars. These pictures show just a short time accumulation of these discarded common machines. Write for these pictures at once.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators contain neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and skim twice as clean as common machines. Because Dairy Tubulars are so simple, they wash many times easier and wear several times longer than common separators. Tubular sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The World's Best. World's biggest separator works. Branch factories in Canada and Germany. Write for Catalogue No. 152

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
WEST CHESTER, PA.  
Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore.  
Toronto, Can., Winnipeg, Can.

### Harness at Wholesale Prices!

Direct from our shops to you. FREIGHT PAID. We Can Save You Money. Write to-day for a copy of our HARNESS BARGAIN Catalog

JOE'S HONEST HARNESS CO., CARO, MICHIGAN.

### Fill Your Silo First Pay Afterwards

We want to prove to you that our machines are a good investment before you give up your money. We know they are so good that we do not feel it a risk to make this offer. Just tell us your needs. In our 60th Year

### ROSS SILO FILLING MACHINERY

has 60 years' experience behind it—more experience than any other machinery of its kind made. It has thousands of enthusiastic owners in every dairy and intensive farming district in the U. S. It is not only FULLY GUARANTEED to be free from defects at all times but also to be the strongest, most durable and modern of any-manufactured. Our offer will help you to determine this before you buy. Ask an expert's advice if you care to.

Our large free catalog shows our complete line. Write for it.

E. W. ROSS CO. Box 14 Springfield, Ohio

We also manufacture the Ross Silo

### \$15.95 AND UPWARD

## AMERICAN SEPARATOR

SENT ON TRIAL, FULLY GUARANTEED. A new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address Box 1061 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



## I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

### I'll Save Your Sheep and Lambs, Hogs and Horses From Deadly Worms

Don't stand by and let your sheep and hogs die off. Don't let them grow thin, scrawny and dull. Don't let your profits be eaten up by worms. Every day that worms eat at your stock you are losing a lot of money. I'll stop this loss and prove it before you pay me a cent. All I ask is a chance to show you how

## SAL-VET

will get rid of the worms and put the digestive organs of your stock in such a healthy, thrifty condition, they will grow like magic—I'll keep them that way, because SAL-VET not only kills and expels worms but "conditions" farm animals as nothing else will.

SAL-VET is a medicated salt, containing seven medicinal elements that work wonders. It goes to the root of the evil—(stomach and intestinal worms)—routes them out—cleanses the system— aids the digestion—enables the animal to derive more nutrition from the feed—saves feed—puts every organ in the pink of "condition"—works a wonderful change. Its base is salt—stock like it. Put it where they can get it, and they'll doctor themselves.

### SEND ME NO MONEY

Merely send the coupon below. I'll send enough Sal-Vet to feed your stock 60 days. All I ask is an opportunity to prove it. It won't cost you a cent if I fail. You have nothing to risk. You want to stop your stock from dying off—you want to have finer animals—you want to make more money—get more work out of your horses—then send in the coupon below. The publishers of this paper vouch for my responsibility. You risk nothing.

Sidney R. Fell, Pres.  
The S. R. Fell Company  
Dept. M. F. Cleveland, O.

Prices: 40 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$5.00; 200 lbs. \$9.00; 300 lbs. \$13.00

Read These Letters

"Sal-Vet" is the best conditioner and worm destroyer I ever used. None of the other remedies that I have used in the past seventeen years, during which I have been raising sheep and lambs, compare with "Sal-Vet".

I bought a bunch of large frame, coarse wool lambs that were badly infested with stomach worms, put them in the feed lot November 20th, at an average weight of 64 lbs. I kept "Sal-Vet" constantly before them and sold them February 12th at an average of 102 lbs. —Chas. A. Russell, Wakeman, Ohio.

"I find 'Sal-Vet' to do all you claim for it, and it does it better than any other stock remedy. I think I know because I have tried eight different kinds in the last ten years." —Joseph L. Hibbs, Hillsboro, Ohio.

Name.....  
P. O. ....  
Shipping Sta. ....  
No. Sheep.....  
Cattle.....  
Horses.....  
I.M. F. 9-3-10



# HORTICULTURE

## MICHIGAN'S FRUIT AT DETROIT SHOW.

L. R. Taft, superintendent of the horticultural department of the coming Michigan State Fair, Sept. 19-24, feels that the display in his department will be above the average in spite of the fact that in many parts of the state the fruit crop will not be normal.

Peaches are reported good nearly all over the state while those growers who have taken care of their orchards have good showings of apples, pears and plums. A new feature of this year's fruit exhibit will be some 1909 apples which have been held in cold storage. By this exhibit fair visitors will be given a good idea of what well grown and perfectly ripened Michigan fruit is like.

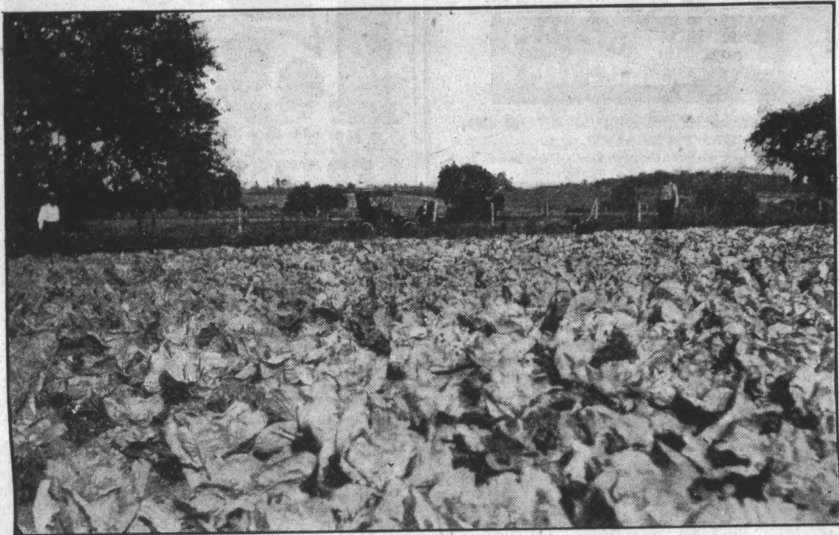
Another idea which will be found worked out in the coming fruit display will be that of presenting fruit of various kinds arranged in an artistic manner as regards coloring. This will be in addition to the plate exhibit. Fancy fruit will also be shown in many new forms of commercial bushel boxes and other commercial

by insects and the destruction of the insects is the only method known whereby the trouble can be controlled. It is more than likely that this is not the trouble with our correspondent's tomatoes.

It is probable that the apple tree is affected with twig or fire blight. The remedy most used is to keep the trees in a well-fertilized condition (seeing that food elements are properly balanced in the soil so that soft wood is not produced by an excess of nitrogen), to prune out affected branches, cutting below the diseased part some distance to make sure that none remains, and to keep the premises clean. The twigs cut from the trees should be burned immediately.

### WINTER RHUBARB.

With the scarcity of small fruits of nearly every kind, the question of the winter supply is something of a problem; and it stands the good housewives in hand to cast about to see what can be done for the betterment of present conditions. I know of no vegetable which so nearly takes the place of the apple as does rhubarb or pieplant, and when it can be so easily and inexpensively grown during the entire winter season it ought to be introduced into every home. There are so many ways of preparing dishes as pies,



Bumper Crop of Cabbage on the Farm of C. M. Joslin, Wayne County. The Owner's Automobile is Shown in the Background.

packages which are coming into quite general use for this kind of product. In the canned and preserved fruit exhibits arrangements are being made for an unusually large and well arranged display. Many of the largest canning factories in Michigan have arranged a special exhibit.

The general premium list is 10 per cent larger this year than ever before and this, together with the special premiums offered by both the Northeastern Development Bureau and the Western Michigan Development Bureau, will result in a very fine display in this department.

### TOMATOES ROT—APPLE TREES ARE BLIGHTED.

What will be good to put on the tomatoes to keep the fruit from rotting on the end? We also have an apple tree that the leaves seem to wither and die, all but the very topmost leaves. The new growth this year seems all right. The tree is seven years old.

A. L. B.

Osceola Co. From the information given in the communication we are unable to identify the disease that is doing the damage to our correspondent's tomatoes, but it is perhaps, brown rot, downy mildew, or fruit rot. The two former are similar to the diseases that attack the potato and are treated the same, bordeaux mixture being the standard remedy and is applied four or five times after the vines have been transplanted to the permanent beds. It is a wise plan to rotate tomatoes so they will not be planted on the same ground in succession. This will tend to discourage the growth of the disease and will give the tomatoes a chance that they would not enjoy if on ground infested from the previous season. Still another precaution to take where these diseases are interfering, is to get the crop off as soon as possible, as the disease usually does the most damage at the close of the tomato harvest.

The other disease, fruit rot, is a bacterial disease and is most commonly found on the blossom end of the fruit. The portion affected stops growing and forms a sunken area which usually makes the tomato unmarketable. Bordeaux mixture is of no avail in combatting this trouble. The germs are probably carried

sauce, jelly, marmalade, cool and refreshing drinks for the sick, etc., that the wonder is that so few grow it or even give it a place in the garden for summer use. Many, of course, do give it a chance for existence in the garden but after a few weeks of growth it is left to work out its own salvation until another spring. Thus we leave it to care for itself, never thinking that the best time of all to grow it is in winter when nothing else can be grown unless we are the fortunate possessor of a greenhouse.

All that is required for an entire winter supply is a few roots and a darkened corner in the cellar with a small oil stove or even a lamp for a little heat. This is all the outfit necessary.

Wayne Co. J. E. MORSE.

### SOME STANDARD STRAWBERRIES.

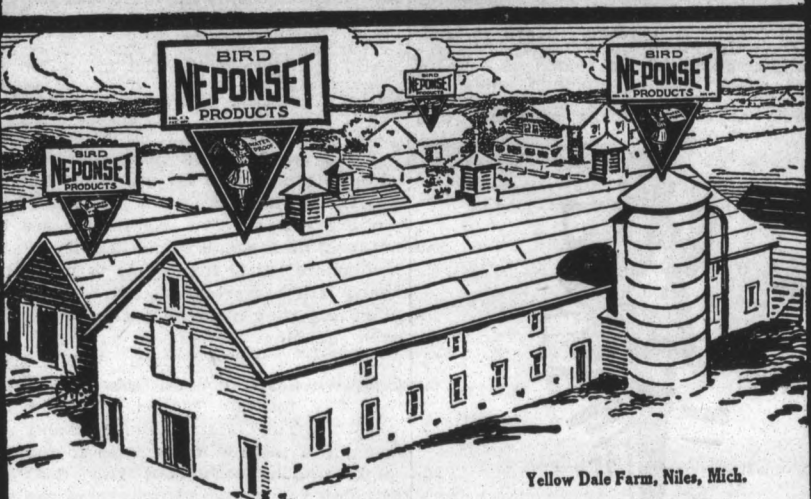
Advise me as to the best varieties of strawberries for home use.

Lapeer Co. SUBSCRIBER. It is impossible to advise what is the best variety of strawberries, or any other fruit, for we have no absolute standard to judge by. Persons differ in their judgment of the different kinds, and the same variety produces varying results under extreme conditions. Some of the standard kinds are the following, from which a choice would not go far amiss: Of the early kinds, Clyde, Greenville, Warfield, Lovett and Michael; of the mid-season kinds, Brandywine, Haverland, Glen Mary and Marshall; of the late kinds, Grandy and Sample.

### IMPROVED GRAPE CRATE.

An improved grape crate or barrel which may be used for shipping other fruits, is described by the Bureau of Manufacturers in a recent report from Almeria, Spain. The barrel is cylindrical and has four separate compartments or flat circular boxes—shaped like cheese boxes—each of which holds about 12 pounds of fruit. This insures good ventilation, and at the same time presents a cheap fancy package, which is what up-to-date growers are after. The entire barrel can be made by machinery and there is practically no waste of wood. Any kind of wood, it is stated, may be used.

# Are You Going to Build?



Yellow Dale Farm, Niles, Mich.

## Buy Your Roofing on Proof—Not Claim

The one and only basis on which you can afford to choose your roofing is that of proof—proof of what it has done, not claims of what it may do.

Do not be deceived by extravagant claims and high-sounding guarantees. They are merely made for lack of proofs of what a roofing has done. Insist upon seeing roofs that have given satisfaction for years.

We can point out roofs of proof, right near you, where Neponset PAROID Roofing has lasted as long as the highest-grade shingles. It has been on Government buildings, dairy barns, stables, poultry buildings and railroad and industrial buildings everywhere for over a decade. We have been in one line of business for over a century and the experience gained in all that time is back of

## NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

NEPONSET Roofings enable you to choose the roofing that best meets your needs. There are different roofings for different types of buildings.

NEPONSET PAROID Roofing for barns and general farm buildings. Slate in color. Does not taint rain water. Resists fire.

For such poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings as require low-cost roofing, you will find that NEPONSET RED-ROPE Roofing lasts three times longer than tarred felts.

NEPONSET PROSLATE Roofing and Siding for residences and all buildings requiring an artistic roof or siding. Rich brown in color, much more attractive and lasting than shingles.

Each roll of Bird NEPONSET Roofing contains directions for laying and complete fixtures, including square metal caps.

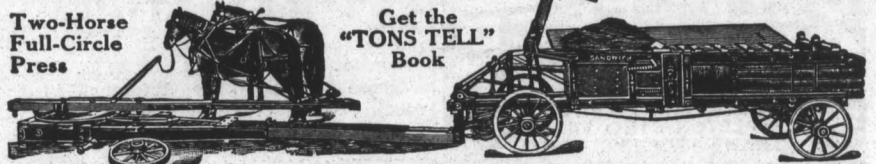
NEPONSET WATERPROOF Building Paper under clapboards, shingles, slate, metal, etc., insulates against exterior cold, heat and dampness. It costs little and cuts the fuel bill one-third every winter.

These are facts and not claims—write us and we will prove every statement

Consult Our Building Counsel Department—tell us the nature of the buildings you propose to erect or repair, and we'll send you the Bird NEPONSET Book which treats your special case. There are dealers in Bird NEPONSET Products everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, write us and we'll tell you.

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Established 1795. Originators of Complete Ready Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers.  
New York Washington Chicago Portland, Ore. Canadian Factory and Offices: Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg Montreal St. John

## Make \$6 to \$10 a Day— Baling Hay

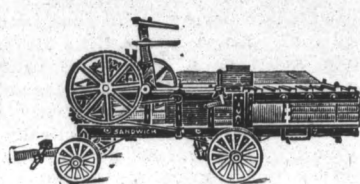


Our new book, "TONS TELL," is not only a complete catalog of Sandwich Hay Presses, but an eye-opener as to the Profits to be made in running a Hay Baler. You can run a Hay Press profitably Fall and Winter. There's always work for a Baler and big money every day you run it.

### Great Capacity of SANDWICH Presses

Sandwich Presses bale 2 to 4 more tons per day than others—with no more help and power. In capacity, economy in operation, perfect bales, convenience, simplicity and durability, they are absolutely unrivaled. See "TONS TELL" Book for proofs.

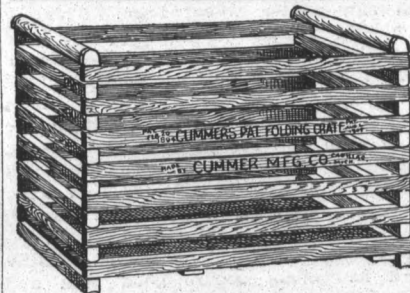
### Write for Great Free Book, "TONS TELL"



Belt Power Press  
Capacity, 2½ to 5 tons per hour. If you own a gasoline engine, this is the press for you.

Everything fully explained in this valuable book. All about the design, construction and operation of Sandwich Horse Power and Belt Power Presses—Wood and Steel Construction—all sizes. Capacity of each press guaranteed. If you own a gasoline engine—6 H. P. or larger—a Belt Power Press will prove a bonanza. The information contained in this book may be worth hundreds of dollars to you. We sell Presses on Partial Payments. Send today.

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The best that money can buy for handling fruit or vegetables. They fold flat and have no sharp edges. Sold direct to consumers. Our catalog for the asking.

CUMMER MFG. CO., Cadillac, Mich.

EMPIRE STATE  
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**PRESSES**  
Hand and Power.  
Illustrated and described in our catalog—is the best money can buy. They are Big Money Makers. Catalog free. Manufactured by The G. J. EMERY CO., Fulton, N. Y.

Apple & Cherry Trees 10c. Peach & Car-  
Other Fruit Trees and Berry plants at lowest prices.  
Cat. free. ERNST NURSERIES, Moscow, O., Box 2.  
**A GREAT COMBINATION.**  
The Michigan Farmer and the Detroit  
Semi-Weekly Journal, both a year each,  
for only \$1.35, including a free premium.  
THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit.



# GRANGE

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

## THE SEPTEMBER PROGRAMS.

### State Lecturer's Suggestions for First Meeting.

- "Give me the making of a nation's songs and I care not who makes its laws."
- Roll call, responded to by each member telling an anecdote about his birthplace.
- Book review of "A Man Without a Country."
- Dr. W. J. Beal and his work at M. A. C.—a paper.
- Select reading, "Who Cries Hard Times?"
- Cement farm improvements, paper or talk.
- Recitation (pathetic or humorous).
- Drawing contest, as a surprise feature.
- Singing "America" by audience.
- Dialect songs throughout this program.

### WHY ENCOURAGE JUVENILE GRANGES?—II.

Why encourage work with children through the Grange? Because country children need the definite constructive thought and effort of organizations having rural needs especially at heart. This, as I have said, the Grange is supposed to



The Members of Acme Juvenile Grange, of Hillsdale County, Mich.

possess. It remains for the Grange to turn its formative, influential power more designedly into channels of service to the children within its boundaries. Go to a Grange meeting, to a picnic or rally, or even to a Grange Children's Day, and notice the little ones, for there are almost always some of them present. Occasionally a few of them "recite pieces" on the program, and always they come in for a generous share at the dinner table. This is well as far as it goes, but watch further and you see that during the remainder of the time these little folks sit or stand silently by, or topple off to sleep, while their elders visit or conduct the program. When members of a Grange talk about a new hall they plan for a room "where the children can play," but in most cases this means nothing more than a place for the little ones to romp in without direction or supervision—beyond a "hush" whenever the play becomes so boisterous as to disturb the older people. Did you ever attend a Grange Children's Day where not a game was played and not a child could be induced to play a game? I have. The little folks did not know how, they were not acquainted with one another and not accustomed to playing together. More than that, we "older children" did not know how to play, either, for we have not been much in sympathy with the real uses of play and have never cultivated it with any definite idea of its service in making wholesome, wholesome characters. We have not understood how "team work" in games brings out the finer qualities of co-operation and nobleness, nor how the low moral aim discloses itself and isolates its possessor under the strain of games among children and young people. The Grange ought to look into these matters; ought to discuss them, and then take such action as seems most feasible in its several communities. The Grange, in short, in every neighborhood ought to unite with the best homemakers and the school in making that locality thoroughly attractive to its young and vigorous life. We want fewer young men and women to be asking, "How shall I get away?" and more to be saying, "How can I make conditions so that I shall be glad to stay?"

JENNIE BUELL.

The Charlevoix Pomona Meeting held with Norwood Grange Aug. 18, was decidedly successful. When it is known that the lecturer's program consisted of four formal addresses, three recitations, seven songs, five selections of instrumental music, one dialogue, and several impromptu talks and discussions, its value and completeness will not be questioned. State Master Hull made addresses afternoon and evening, in which he fully demonstrated his capabilities as a leader, and by which he left an impression that must materially promote Grange efficiency and extension. It was decided to discontinue the practice of calling district conventions for the purpose of naming candidates for representatives to State Grange, for endorsement of annual convention. The time and place of next annual county convention was fixed at Ironton, Oct. 4. Ironton Grange was declared the banner Grange for the quarter ending June 30, 1910, Barnard Grange being a close second. Three candidates for the fifth degree were given an impressive initiation by Marion Centre degree team. Special committee on By-laws ordered discharged, and the standing committee on same was instructed to take up their work and report at the next meeting. In the evening State Master Hull gave a complete exemplification of the unwritten work. Next meeting will be held with Barnard Grange, Nov. 17.—Sec.

### COMING EVENTS.

- Pomona Meetings, Grand Traverse District Grange, at Thursday, Sept. 7 and 8.
- Grange Rallies and Fairs. Fifth annual fair of Crystal and Butternut Grange Fair Assn., in the Van

America while all joined in singing the words. Rev. Howard A. Field offered prayer, then President Smith made a few remarks by way of welcome. The Hickory Club then led in singing "Work for the Night is Coming," and Miss Ethel Andrews sang a solo. Mrs. Vilas Ward gave a recitation, "The City Man," the band played and Miss Gladys Miller recited. Dr. R. M. Olin talked for ten minutes about "The Farmer and the Fair," in which he told the company something of the good things the management had prepared and took pains to impress upon the farmers the fact that it would be all for naught and the fair a fizzle unless they, every one, woman and man, helped by bringing the best they have of stock, grain, vegetables, fancy work and examples of every sort of domestic science for comparison. His remarks were heartily applauded. A quintette from the Hickory Club sang and Mrs. Castle Taggett recited a selection, as did also Miss Gladys Smith, both receiving generous applause. A semi-chorus from the Ellington-Almer Club did a turn in costume and blackface, making a hit which resulted in a recall. Led by the band the crowd joined in singing "Nearer My God to Thee," and the musical and literary program was at an end. Many then enjoyed boating on the river, others watched the match shooting, many of course witnessed the games and sports and a large part of the crowd was attracted to the game of base ball between the "Fats" and "Leans."

### Shiawassee County Clubs.

A union picnic meeting was held by the Farmers' Clubs of Shiawassee Co., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, at McCurdy's park. Every Farmers' Club in the county was represented, not by a few members but by nearly every member of the various Clubs. A picnic dinner was enjoyed during the noon hour and when all had finished dinner they made their way to the casino where the program of the day was carried out. It was at about the close of the noon hour that the rain, which the farmers welcomed with open arms, made its appearance. The program of the day was nicely carried out. J. D. Leland, president of the association, had charge of the meeting. A. L. Chandler was unable to be present and give his address on the subject, "Law and Order," but the subject was ably handled by William Kilpatrick, of Owosso.

The program was a long one and many became restless during the afternoon, not because the program was not interesting, but on account of the intense heat, which made life miserable for those who could not find a cool place. However, the majority of those present decided to bear the heat and hear the program.

Colon C. Lillie, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, was present and gave a short but instructive talk, which was enjoyed by the farmers as well as the others. He spoke along the lines of the work done in his department and asked that the farmers become more familiar with the work that department is doing.

### Odessa Farmers' Club.

The Odessa Farmers' Club held their annual August picnic in the village grove. Over 100 members were present and the crowd, until dinner time, enjoyed one good old visit as it was one of the largest meetings of the year. At noon hour the dinner was brought forth from the numerous baskets and spread out on the tables. The program which came after the dinner was good, being in charge of President Leon Carter, Mr. Lowrey's address being exceptionally fine. A short business meeting was then held after which the Club adjourned.

### THE HOME COMING.

Written for the occasion of the Home Coming meeting of Columbia Club, of Jackson county, by Mrs. R. E. Smith.

Wide open your doors to the home-coming guests,  
Bring out from your treasurers the rarest, the best,  
Love freighted each taken, each servite is sweet,  
Right royal the welcome their coming to greet.

Bring flowers, fair flowers with richest perfume  
From the south with its wealth of beauty and bloom,  
East and west at the magical name of home,  
With hearts full of love and remembrance they come.

Joy, life and love in each sparkling eye,  
With thoughts of happy years gone by,  
And proudly we welcome them home again,  
Our boys and girls with a sweet refrain.

But true to the measure fair nature sung,  
In their childhood days, when the future flung  
A glamour of light, now false, now true,  
But we know as we hear the old, old strain  
That the farm has proudly conquered again.

And if perchance from the happy throng  
One face is missed, one merry song,  
We bear with us as the swift years fly,  
The kindly words ere the last good-bye,  
Knowing well as we pass through the golden gate,  
There are mansions fair where our loved ones wait,  
And the home-coming there in the golden glow,  
Of the Father's smile we all shall know.

### ANY PICNICS?

We will be glad to publish the dates and place to be held of any picnics or farmers' gatherings of any kind, if those interested will let us know.

## FARMERS' CLUBS

### OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

- President—E. A. Holden, Wixom.
- Vice-president—Mrs. C. A. Mathews, St. Johns.
- Secretary—Mrs. C. B. Johnson, Metamora.
- Treasurer—Henry T. Ross, Brighton.
- Corresponding Secretary—N. A. Clapp, Northville.
- C. Hallock, Almont; A. R. Palmer, Jackson; Wm. H. Marks, Fair Haven; C. L. Wright, Caro; E. W. Woodruff, Blanchard.

Address all communications relative to the organization of new clubs to Mrs. C. P. Johnson, Metamora, 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.

### PICNIC MEETINGS.

#### Tuscola County Clubs.

The Indianfields, Hickory and Ellington-Almer Farmers' Clubs, of Tuscola Co., held a union-picnic meeting on Aug. 18, in Richardson's grove, near Caro, in which town all business places were closed from 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., to enable proprietors and clerks to join in the festivities of the day. Rain the night before and in the early morning undoubtedly frightened many away, but Caro got scarcely more than a sprinkle in the morning, so the grounds were in fine condition, while the cooler air that had prevailed for several days made the grove a delightful resort. After the picnic eatables had been disposed of the program was rendered at the upper edge of the grove where a platform had been erected and seats provided for about 500 persons. The seats were crowded, and hundreds stood as near as possible while other hundreds made no attempt to hear, but visited in groups and in a field hard by engaged in ball practice, shooting clay pigeons, pitching quoits, etc. The crowd was variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 people while as late as 3:00 p. m., numerous persons were seen going to enjoy the later events.

President Charles Smith called the crowd to order and the Caro band played

## There Are Reasons

Why so many people have ready-at-hand a package of

# Post Toasties

The DISTINCTIVE FLAVOUR delights the palate.

The quick, easy serving, right from the package—requiring only the addition of cream or good milk is an important consideration when breakfast must be ready "on time."

The sweet, crisp food is universally liked by children, and is a great help to Mothers who must give to the youngsters something wholesome that they relish.

The economical feature appeals to every one—particularly those who wish to keep living expenses within a limit.

Post Toasties are especially pleasing served with fresh sliced peaches.

### "The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, Ltd.,  
Battle Creek, Mich.

**Wells Shoes**

For Father and the Boys

They are made better, stronger and wear longer, because made by expert workmen, giving more comfort and satisfaction than any other shoe ever offered for the money.

**If shod in WELLS' SHOES, you are "well shod"**

**FREE** We have laid aside a very interesting booklet for every reader of this paper, entitled "Father, Father and the Children." Yours is waiting for you—send for it today.

Whenever this name appears on the sole—it is your guarantee that the shoe, whether for men, women or children, is all leather, no substitutes, embodying style, service and comfort. If your dealer can't supply you, you will be rewarded by writing the

**Ask Your Dealer**

M. D. Wells Company  
Chicago

## Farmers' Handy Wagon at a Low Price

Absolutely the best wagon built for every kind of heavy teaming. Low steel wheels, wide tires. Will last a lifetime without repairs.





# Great Price Wrecking Sale!

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### 50,000 Bargains

Our stock includes everything from a needle to a locomotive. The largest stock of manufactured articles to be found under the sun. Our wonderful Catalog which we term the "Price Wrecker," tells all about our operations. It is free for the asking. See coupon below. 17 years of honest dealing. Besides our capital stock and surplus is over \$1,000,000. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed.

### What the Chicago House Wrecking Co. Means to You

We are your protection against the high prices usually asked by dealers. Our business is built on original lines. We are known everywhere as the "World's Bargain Center." We save you money. We buy our goods at Sheriffs' Sales, Receivers' Sales and Manufacturers' Sales. Every single article on sale in this ad is guaranteed brand new and first class. It is equal in quality to goods sold by dealers anywhere. You make no mistake on any selection from this page in sending your order at once. Read every word of this magnificent merchandise offer and you will easily understand why we call our literature, catalogs and booklets "Price Wreckers." This is our vocation—wrecking prices. We do this in the most thorough manner. We save you from 30% to 50% in the purchasing of your everyday wants.

### Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

If you buy any goods that do not give you satisfaction you can return same at our freight expense both ways, and you will receive your money back in full. Any banker anywhere will tell you who we are, or you can write to the Continental Commercial Bank, or Drovers' National Bank of Chicago. They all know us.

**PRINT LINOLEUMS.**  
**MP-59.** A Splendid grade of Print Linoleum in exact imitation of quarter sawed oak. 6 ft. wide. Per sq. yd. **39c**  
**MP-61.** Patterns of extra heavy grade Print Linoleums. All colors; 2 to 2 1/2 yds. wide. State colors wanted. Price per sq. yd. **42c**

**HIGH QUALITY - SMYRNA RUGS.**  
**M. P. 45.** Heavy, reversible Smyrna Rug. Handsome oriental pattern. Red or green ground; border colors tan, blue or red. Can be used either side up. Offered to you at exactly one-half its value. State colors wanted when ordering. 30x60 in. \$0.78 36x72 in. \$1.50 6x9 ft. \$3.25 9x12 ft. \$6.95

**15.00 FUR SETS AT \$1.85.**  
 A Great Bargain in Fashionable French Coney Fur Sets. Scarf is throw style, is 54 ins. long and lined with satin. **Muff** is shield design and warmly padded; lined with Farmer's satin. Is 12 ins. wide, 13 ins. long. Cannot be duplicated under \$5.00. Colors, black or brown. **27-A-1000.** (Postage 22c) **\$1.85**

**MAGNIFICENT SUIT LESS THAN COST**  
 We captured an Entire Stock at a ridiculously low price. You get the benefit. Handsome black cheviot suit, newest model, tailored by experts. Coat round sack style; vest popular single breasted. **Notice**—We send with this suit an extra pair of pants. Cut latest mode. Color, gray; guaranteed. **25-A-52.** Suit with extra trousers. **\$4.95**

**NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.**  
**M. P. 531.** These magnificent Nottingham Curtains come white only; 30 in. wide 92 in. long. They are the best value in low-price curtain ever sold. Made on extra quality of net in the newest and most popular designs. Sure to wear well and please you. **Per pair... 41c**

**ELEGANT OAK DRESSER.**  
**1-Z-852.** An Astonishing Oak Dresser Value. Colonial style, 4 drawers, brass pulls, safe locks, French bevel plate mirror 24 ins. high; rounded frame, neatly carved top, rounded scroll standards, shapely dresser top 40x19 ins. Good casters, splendid gold-leaf finish on solid oak. **Worth dbl. Price only \$6.00**

**LADIES' TAILORED SUIT.**  
 This Ladies' Mannish Tailored Suit made of Thibet cloth. You could not buy the material alone at our price for this suit beautifully made, stylish and perfect fitting. It is single breasted, straight front, semi-fitted back. Colors black or navy blue. Sizes 32 to 44 in. bust measure. Shipping weight 5 lbs. **Price only \$4.94**

**\$10.00 OVERCOAT-ONLY \$5.25.**  
 This well tailored, perfect-fitting single-breasted Frieze overcoat. Thickly padded and quilted lining. This coat is roomy, durable and stylish. Positively guaranteed. Length, regulation, 46 in. Average weight 6 1/2 lbs. **25-A-208.** Color Black. **25-A-209.** Color Dark Grey. **\$5.25**

**OUR FAMOUS WOOL SPUN BLANKETS.**  
**24-B.** This is our Wool Spun Blanket. Woven from yarn especially prepared. Ends have deep fancy borders and are finished with silk tape. Soft, warm, comfy. Color, gray. Do not show soil quickly. Positively guaranteed. Size 62x78 ins. Shipping weight about 4 lbs. A big bargain. **Price per pair... \$1.98**

**GEM STEEL RANGE. \$12.50**  
**1-PW-521.** Empire Gem Steel Range, guaranteed in every way. Neat appearing and first-class baker. Price No. 8-10 as illustrated, with reservoir, high closet. **\$19.15**  
 Price without reservoir and high closet. **\$12.50**

**LADIES' PATENT COLT BUCHERS.**  
 This is a rare opportunity to secure high grade patent leather shoes at a give away price. They are made the latest city style. Dull mat top; perforated toe caps. Cuban heels and extension sole. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8; Width C. D. E. and EE. **Price per pair only \$1.00**  
**Price per dozen \$10.80**

**5000 FLEECE SHIRTS 35c.**  
 Regular Standard Heavy Weight, heavily fleeced, close flat knit Underwear, made from specially selected cotton. Made for good, hard wear and are soft and warm. 50c value. Color, light brown. **24-B-4000.** Undershirts, **35c** sizes 34 to 46, price. **24-B-4005.** Drawers, sizes 32 to 44 ins. waist measure, price **35c**

**Comfortable Rocking Chair.**  
**1-A-754.** Roomy, Comfortable Parlor or Library Rocker. Richly designed and embossed golden oak frame. Indestructible spring seat. Broad, diamond-tufted back, softly upholstered; broad arms; large, handsome, durable. Covering is black drill in imitation leather. **Retail value \$7.00. Our price... \$3.95**

**READ THIS WONDERFUL BUILDING OFFER!!**  
**\$575 Buys Material to Build this**  
  
**HOUSE NO. 149.** Size 21 ft. by 28 ft. Mansard roof, 6 rooms and bath. No waste space, material, labor in construction. **\$575**  
 The Chicago House Wrecking Co. is the largest concern in the world devoted to the sale of Lumber and Building Material direct to the consumer. No one else can make you an offer like the one shown here. We furnish everything needed for constructing these buildings at the price named except Plumbing, Heating and Masonry. Write for details. **FREE PLAN BOOK.** We publish a handsome book containing designs of Cottages, Bungalows, Barns, Homes, etc. Mailed to those who fill in the coupon below.

**\$798 Buys Material to Build this**  
  
**HOUSE NO. 139.** Size 29 ft. by 33 ft. 6 in.; 8 rooms and bath. Every convenience of an up-to-date home. **Price of material \$798**

**MEN'S PATENT BUCHER SHOES**  
 While they last 5,000 pairs of Men's Patent Colt Bucher \$3.50 Shoes, at a saving to you of \$1.55. We took the entire output of the factory. This is perfect fitting shoe. Sizes 6 to 11. Widths C, D, E and EE. **Price per pair... \$1.95**  
**Price per dozen pair \$21.00**

**NEW LUMBER.**  
 Lot No. 901. Yellow Pine Ceiling; Matched and Beaded; Standard Lengths; Bright; Kiln Dried. No. 2 grade 1x4. Per 1000 ft. **\$13.50**  
 This is only one item out of our 20,000,000 ft. of Building Lumber. Our General Merchandise Catalog lists a thousand other equally good bargains from the lowest grade Sheathing Lumber to highest quality Hardwood Flooring.

**MODERN HEATING PLANTS.**  
 All kinds of heating apparatus. We can furnish you with a modern, up-to-date steam or hot water system cheaper than any other concern. Complete plans and instructions go with every plant. **We loan you tools free.** Write for our Heating Catalog and Free Estimate. Each plant backed by our Guarantee Bond. We save you 50 per cent.

**CEDAR SHINGLES.**  
 Lot No. 923. Common Star A. Star 6 to 2, 16 in. Red Cedar Shingles, 6 in. clear butt. **\$2.10**  
 Price per 1000. These shingles are an excellent grade for repair work, just the kind to use for covering sheds, barns and other buildings of like character. We sell many better grades, Red Cedar, White Cedar, also Fancy and Square Butt Dimensions Shingles at low prices.

**MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS.**  
 An astonishing bargain in Men's High Grade Rubber Boot. Made of pure gum. Duck or "Snag Proof" foot. Most durable ever offered at the price. Made especially for us by one of the most reliable foot-wear makers on earth. We buy in enormous quantities, enabling us to offer this boot per pair **\$3.44**  
**Price per dozen \$40.00**

**PLUMBING MATERIAL.**  
**\$84.50** For Complete Plumbing System. Includes up-to-date bath room outfit, roll rim sink, range boiler, all piping, fittings, etc.; with complete plans and instructions for installing. Bath room outfits \$24.00 up. **We will cut your plumber's price in half.** Get our figures.

**STEEL ROOFING.**  
 100,000 Squares of new Steel Roofing, which we are now selling at the following price, freight prepaid **Flat per square \$1.60**  
**Corrugated V Crimped or Standing Seam. Per sq. 1.85**  
 Our High-Grade Galvanized Rust-Proof Roofing at prices ranging from \$3.00 per square up. **Send for our Roofing Booklet.** Tells all about our freight prepaid offer.

**PERFECT ELECTRIC WELD FENCING.**  
 We secured this Fencing at Salvage Sale. Aside from being weather beaten it is as good as new. No. 24.—26 in. Stays, 6 in. apart. **Wt. per rod 7.5 lbs. Price per rod. 18c**  
 No. 24.—26 in. Stays, 12 in. apart. **Wt. per rod 6.8 lbs. Price per rod. 16c**  
 We have a complete stock of Wire and Fencing.

**\$3.60 BUYS 3 1/2 BARREL TANK.**  
 Made of Heavy Galvanized steel, and steel bound. Larger sizes at low prices. **Buys Five Feet Steel Hog Trough.** Made of 1-in. thick boiler steel with heavy legs and cross bars. Built so strong no animal can break or injure. 5 ft. long, 12 in. wide, 6 in. deep. Send for special tank and trough circular.

**LADIES' ALL WOOL SKIRT.**  
 All Wool Panama Skirt. Made the very latest "Tunic effect." Beautifully trimmed with silk soutache braid and satin covered buttons. Nobby and dressy. Made to sell at \$7.50. Your money back if you don't like it. Colors black or blue. Sizes 22 to 30 in waist, 37 to 44 front. **27-A-110.** Price (Postage 16c) **\$2.65**

**BUGGY AND HARNESS**  
 This Fine Leather Quarter Top Buggy, black with Brewster green gear, 1/2 tires, narrow or wide track. **\$34.95**  
 Fine Single Strap Harness. **\$10.98**  
 At this price we furnish light new harness. Send for booklet.

**SPECIAL SINGLE BARREL SHOT GUN.**  
 This Gun Strong and Reliable. Taper choke bored, automatic ejector; 12 or 16 gauge; reinforced breech, case hardened frame; good quality fore end and full pistol grip stock; rubber butt plate. Weight about 6 1/2 lbs. **16-B-510.** 12 gauge, 30 or 32 in. single barrel, with ejector, \$3.70. 16 gauge single barrel, with ejector, 30 in. barrel. **\$3.70**

**Open Face, Dust Proof Watch.**  
 A price wrecking offer on this watch. Century movement guaranteed for three years. Solid nickel case, screw back and front; richly engraved. Stem wind; hardened and tempered hair spring. Latest model. Will last a lifetime. **28-B-W-3.** Price **\$1.95**  
 Postage on Watch 8c. By registered mail 16c. 30 days allowed.

**HIGH-GRADE MILLWORK.**  
 Lot No. 5858. Size 2 ft. wide, 6 ft. high; 1 1/2 in. thick; 4 panels, nicely painted. Ea. **\$1.14**  
**25 carloads of doors,** all kinds and grades in different wood at carload lot prices. Millwork of all kinds from 2c Corner Block to a Colonial Front Entrance Frame at... **\$3.75**  
 Every article guaranteed. Send for our general catalog.

**CEMENT BUILDING BLOCK MACHINE.**  
**\$13.85** For a first-class, practical cement building block machine. Blocks 8x8x16 in. You can make whole, half and quarter blocks. Turn out a 100 blocks a day. We can supply you complete equipment for making cement blocks and other concrete products. Write us.

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We publish a 1,000 page handsomely illustrated catalog that we call "The Price Wrecker." It is a book descriptive of our operations. It explains our purchases at Sheriffs' Sales, Receivers' Sales and Manufacturers' Sales. The goods are shown true to life and fully described. Our broad, binding guarantee is fully outlined. The liberal terms we make our customers have made us thousands of friends everywhere. No chance for you to go wrong. Your money back if you are not satisfied is the key-note of our business methods. Low prices combined with quick, accurate service has given us a vast army of satisfied customers. Our Catalog is the most wonderful book published anywhere. Each one costs over \$1.00 to produce, yet we give it to you absolutely free without obligation of any kind. Just fill out the coupon in the next column and send it to us at once, and we will immediately mail you free of all charge this magnificent Economy Guide, "The Great Price Wrecker." If there are any special articles you are interested in say so on this coupon. We will give you complete information.

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 In addition to our mammoth thousand page catalog, we publish several special booklets more fully covering the various subjects.

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 Our handsome and complete Men and Boys' Clothing book containing latest clothing ideas at wrecking prices. Will save you 30 to 50 per cent.

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 For buyers and users of Linoleum. Nothing better published; shows actual colors. Beautiful assortment of latest designs in high grade Linoleum.

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 Describes fully the "Superior" Gasoline Engines and best manufactured gasoline engines, ranging in price from \$26.00 up.

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 A real price wrecker. It shows how you can economize in your every day purchases. We publish this booklet every 60 days. Shall we put your name on mailing list?

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 A style book in every sense of the word. Latest fashions at wrecking prices. Fall and winter of 1911 advance styles are shown in this catalog.

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 Book on Plumbing and Heating. Explains facts about Steam, Hot Water and Warm Air Heating, Plumbing, Water Works.

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Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill. Nebr. speak a good word for you any time. You will very likely get more orders from this locality. My local lumber dealers saw me unloading the material from the car and I certainly had nothing to kick about. Yours truly, (Signed) ELMER E. WALTER.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill. Pa. Gentlemen:—I wish to inform you that I have today received the doors, windows, window frames and porch columns and wish to thank you for your fair and square dealing. I saved at least \$80.00 on my order of \$220.00 and am ready to (Signed) S. H. BABB.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill. Ohio. Gentlemen:—House Design No. 147 is almost completed. Everything has come out all right. I must say that it is beyond my expectation. I would also like your latest catalog at your convenience. (Signed) MURRAY A. HEADLEE.