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FARM NOTES.

Ashes as a Fertilizer.

Are wood ashes of value for rye and wheat? Would value be increased by adding bone meal? If so, what proportion? Kindly answer through your columns.

Eaton Co. J. W.
Ashes, particularly hardwood ashes, is a valuable fertilizer and would no doubt prove beneficial to wheat or rye, especially on a sandy or gravelly soil. Ashes contain a good percentage of available potash and also about 30 per cent of lime, both of which will be found beneficial to the average soil. By combining ashes with bone meal or acid phosphate better results would be produced, as most of our soils need additions of phosphoric acid for best results with grain crops. Ashes should not, however, be mixed with stable manure or other nitrogenous fertilizers before applying to the soil as the lime in the ashes will tend to liberate the nitrogen in the manure in the form of ammonia gas and a considerable loss of valuable plant food will result.

The Corn Crop.

In a recent trip across the southern portion of the state, the writer noted that only a small beginning had been made in harvesting the corn crop. Much of the corn along the way, and especially the ensilage corn is improving since the late rains, but a number of fields were noted that were apparently ripe enough to cut in which a beginning had not been made. In many cases corn cutting has doubtless been delayed by wheat seeding, which has been the work of the hour in sections where wheat is extensively grown, but the general tendency among farmers to let their corn stand until it matures in a normal manner would seem to show that the popular idea has changed somewhat in recent years regarding the proper stage of maturity to harvest the corn crop. A few years ago it was a common sight to see corn cutting begun before the corn was really fit, while at present there is a general tendency to let it stand as long as possible, even taking the chance of it being caught by an untimely frost in order to profit by the belated conditions which favor the filling out of the ears. That this general tendency to delay corn harvest until the corn is well ripened is a beneficial one can not be doubted by the careful observer. Where the corn is cut a little green the yield of good sound corn will be shortened not a little. The writer once tried a little experiment to determine this point, and found that a week or ten days in which the corn was hardening up and filling out the kernels on the hill made a very noticeable difference in the yield and feeding quality of the grain. The contention that the fodder is more valuable when the corn is cut a little green is not sufficiently well founded to make up for the difference in the yield of good grain in a normal autumn. We often hear the remark that the rains came too late to help the corn crop much, but they have helped it materially in keeping the stalks green and in the normal

ripening of the crop instead of completing the job or drying it up prematurely. No doubt the corn harvester has been a factor in the change of sentiment regarding the early cutting of corn, since it enables the grower to hustle the job along faster when it is commenced or in case the corn is touched by frost before cutting is completed. Thus, the farmers of the state will make all that is possible from their corn crop this year by allowing it to become fairly well matured before it is cut, and while the crop can hardly be a normal one on account of the handicap of the drought, we believe that it will be better than has been anticipated on the average farm because of its improvement during the few weeks of favorable weather since the drought was broken.

Is It Profitable to Sow Salt?

I would like information in regard to sowing salt on crops. Is salt beneficial to crops, and how heavy can it be sown without injuring the crops? I know one man who always sowed salt on his crops in the spring and always had fine crops, one year in particular his wheat went 50 bushels to the acre.

Ottawa Co.

W. M. A.

Salt is not a fertilizer in any sense of the word. The only legitimate claim that can be made for its use in agriculture is that it is claimed to have a discouraging effect upon cutworms and other pests of

valuable crop to grow. It should be seeded comparatively early, using about three pecks of seed with one-half bushel of rye per acre, as the rye will hold the vetch up and make this plant with trailing habits easier to harvest. Most of the seed is imported, which makes it rather expensive, little being produced in this country. But on land that is in condition to grow 30 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre oats and peas would be a better crop to sow for forage, since it will make as valuable feed and probably a better yield of forage, and the vetch is inclined to degenerate into a weed where given the opportunity on good soil.

Rye for Pasture and Green Manure.

I have a piece of heavy clay land which was sowed to oats this year. It was also seeded but owing to drought the seed did not catch. The land is somewhat run out. I am also in need of pasture, especially for early next spring. Would it be a good plan to sow this field to rye, pasture it a few weeks in the early spring and then plow under and summer fallow for wheat? What is the value of rye as a fertilizer and for pasture?

Wayne Co.

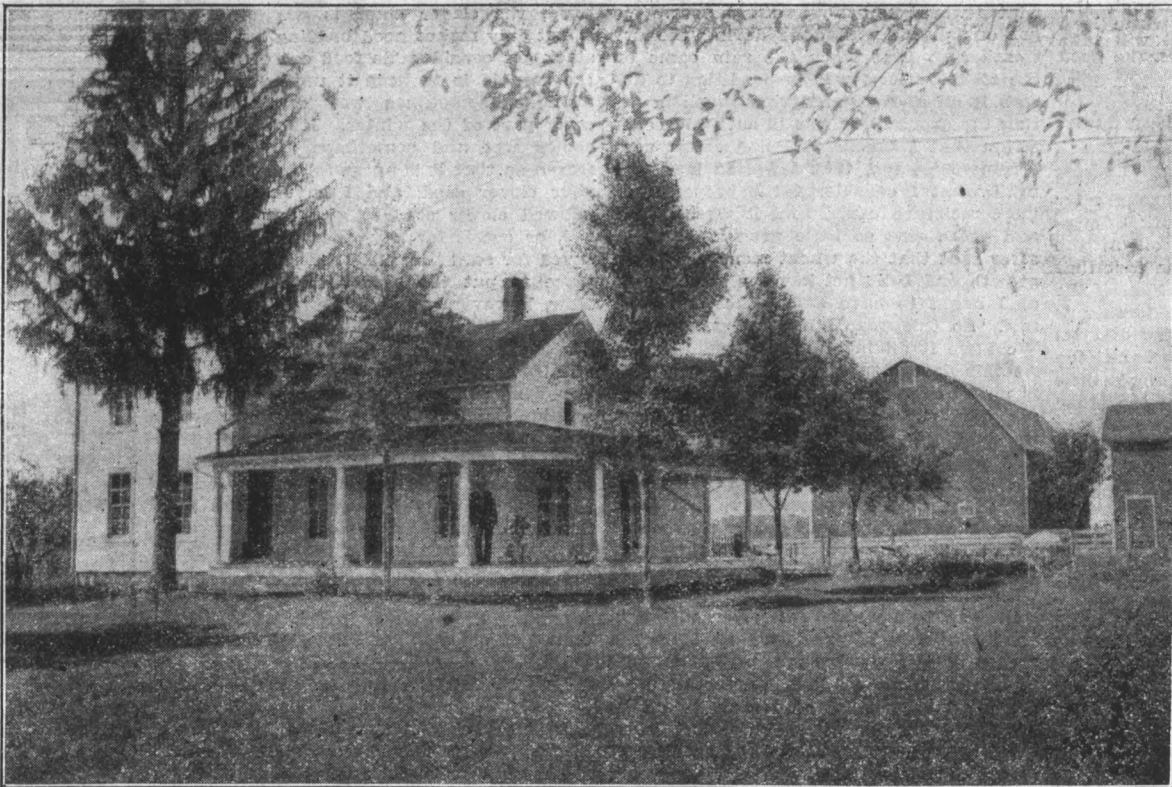
L. F.

Rye makes excellent early pasture and where it can be sown as a catch crop in the corn or after any crop which will permit of using it for this purpose without too much expense in preparing the land it will pay to use it for the purpose. Where it can be sown comparatively early

which would be added to the soil for the betterment of its mechanical condition, since the rye will return nothing to the soil in the way of plant food which it does not take from it. However, the crying need of most soils that have been depleted in fertility is for vegetable matter and the plowing down of a crop of rye is a good beginning to make in the supplying of it. Then the summer fallowing of this soil would tend to make available some of the inert plant food which it contains, and the chance of getting a good crop of wheat and a clover seeding with it would be improved thereby.

Harvesting the Potato Crop.

With the approach of the potato digging season, the manner in which the crop is to be dug and handled becomes an important economic problem to every grower. Because of economy in handling the crop the use of crates and the platform wagon has become general among commercial growers. Of course, this equipment should be in readiness for use when the time for digging arrives. Whether the potatoes are to be sold from the field, stored in the cellar or warehouse or pitted in the field to be handled later is an individual problem for each grower to decide. Local labor conditions, distance from shipping point, the price and market outlook at digging time, the cellar or warehouse storage available, and many other factors enter into this problem for the grower. But whatever is done with the crop at digging time, the economy with which it is handled is an important factor in the profit which may be derived from growing it. Likewise the method of digging, whether by hand or with the horse digger, is an individual problem with the grower, depending upon the nature and condition of the soil, the available supply of labor, the weather conditions which prevail, etc. With the increased efficiency of improved types of diggers, this method of harvesting the crop is growing in favor, as the digging of the crop by hand is hard labor at the best, and with an insufficient supply of labor is too slow for the commercial grower. But whatever the method employed, the digging should be done before there is danger of severe freezes, especially in a season like the present



A Neat and Well-Kept Michigan Farmstead, Home of S. A. Doty, of Hillsdale County.

the kind. This claim is made for it by many good farmers and there may be some truth in it. When present in sufficient quantities it also discourages plant growth and the best authorities agree that even in homeopathic doses it has no beneficial effect upon plant growth.

The Proper Use of Vetch.

Will you please let me know through the Michigan Farmer or otherwise, all about vetch, what kind to sow and when; how much seed per acre, and if it will pay to sow on land that will raise 30 or 35 bu. of wheat per acre in Muskegon county. I want to sow on corn stubble this fall for hay next summer.

Muskegon Co.

SUBSCRIBER.

Sand or winter vetch is, as has previously been noted in these columns, a valuable soil improver, and for the light sandy lands of some portions of the state which will not readily grow clover is a

it can also be utilized for late fall pasture to good advantage, which will add to the profit derived from the crop, since the spring pasturing season is limited to a few weeks from the nature of the plant. Perhaps the rye could be sown on this stubble ground with less outlay of labor by disking the land instead of plowing it. But unless the stubble is comparatively clean and free from weeds this method might involve as much labor as plowing the field. Even then the urgent need of early spring pasture might make it profitable to sow the crop. Of course, this is a problem for the grower to decide, whether the pasturage derived would repay the labor of plowing and fitting the land for the crop. So far as its value for green manure is concerned, it would be confined largely to the vegetable matter

ent when there is a prospect of a shortage in the crop and a correspondingly favorable market. The writer has made it a rule to commence digging the potato crop during the first week in October, and as near the first day of the month as possible. In some seasons the tubers will be pretty green at this date, and require careful handling to prevent peeling, but there is likely to be less real loss from this cause than from an untimely freeze, which in a normal year may be expected at any time after the middle of the month. True, the tubers may grow some after the first of October under favorable weather conditions, but the gain is not worth the risk, all things considered, and it is a safer proposition to plan on having the potatoes all out of the ground by the middle of October than to delay the har-

vesting of the crop much beyond that date.

Another proposition which is worthy of the consideration of every commercial potato grower at digging time is the saving of some seed from the best hills to be planted in a seed-breeding plot the following year. The possibilities for improvement in the potato crop by this method of seed selection are far greater than with most other crops, since the parent hill alone is the ancestor of the future product of the seed, while cross pollenization complicates the breeding problem with most of our crops. Thus, if a few bushels of seed potatoes are saved from the best hills at digging time, and these are planted on one side of the potato field the following year and the seed for the next crop saved from this plot, and seed is again selected from the best hills in the plot for seed production the following year, we are following a progressive system of selection which can not but prove beneficial in the improvement of the quality and yield of future crops. Even where the crop is dug with the horse digger, it will undoubtedly pay to dig a small area by hand for the purpose of carrying out this plan of seed selection. The cost will be very small as compared with the possible benefits which will be reaped in future years, and no progressive potato grower should fail to give proper consideration to this fact at digging time.

Pasture Grasses for Low Lands.

I have about eight acres of muck land that furnishes some pasture and weeds. I plowed it last spring and this fall to kill weeds and would like to seed it for pasture. The water stands on it a week or ten days every spring. What would you advise sowing on this land that will stand the spring freshet?

Ionia Co.

E. W. S.

For lands that are flooded for a time in the spring, Russian brome grass, red-top, and fowl meadow grass will be found to endure the hardship better than other varieties. If the flooding is not excessive timothy and alsike clover and some other grasses can be added to the mixture with profit, according to the best authorities on the subject. June grass is also a valuable pasture plant on much of this kind of land, but where it is adapted to the conditions it will gradually run in under pasturage and it will not be necessary to sow it.

Mixing Paint.

Will you please tell me through the Michigan Farmer how much white lead and how much venetian red it will take for one gallon of linseed oil to make good paint? I have asked painters but they differ greatly. I also want to put a wall under my tool house, which is 22x32 with 12-ft. posts. How deep should I dig down? Should I go below frost?

Bay Co.

SUBSCRIBER.

The reason that the painters whom this inquirer has consulted varied so greatly in their estimate of the amount of pigment required per gallon of oil in the mixing of paint is doubtless the fact that so much depends upon the condition of the surface to be painted. If the lumber is already well covered with paint and its surface fairly well protected from the weather, less oil will be required than where the opposite is true. On the other hand, the priming coat should be largely oil and where the boards have not been painted for a long time the first coat should be rather thin. The usual amount of pigment used where Venetian red is mixed with oil for barn work is from eight to 12 lbs. per gallon, and where white lead is used as the pigment from four to eight lbs. are used per gallon of oil, depending upon the condition of the surface to be painted. The mixing of paint for best results requires good judgment on the part of the user, and the mixing should be very thoroughly done. However, a little experimenting on the part of the user and the application of good "horse" sense to the problem will make its solution much more simple than would appear from the above statement.

SWEET CLOVER AND ALFALFA.

I will say that my experience with sweet clover was much different from that of Mr. Lillie. I procured last year 40 lbs. of clean sweet clover seed from the roadside, mixed it with red clover seed and seeded with oats on 16 acres. I got a good stand of both the sweet and red clover. The sweet clover plants are of rank growth and stand one-third taller than the red clover and the seed seems to have all grown.

I expect to cut this crop once for hay next season, and plow as soon as we can, keep worked to kill all weeds up to June the following season, and seed to alfalfa without nurse crop. The sweet clover may do no good in inoculating the ground

for alfalfa, but it cost but little to try, we may know later.

Alfalfa.

I will say that I have three pieces of alfalfa. The first I seeded with oats and cut the oats when ripe two years ago. We cut the alfalfa three times last year and the same this year. We got a fair yield of hay, but plantain, which was in the ground, seems to hold its own and the alfalfa is not what it would be were it not for the plantain.

This spring I seeded with one bushel of oats to the acre after corn, cut the oats when green for hay, and have a fine seeding of alfalfa. I inoculated with ground from sweet clover on about one-half of this plot and where the earth from sweet clover was put on the alfalfa is of decidedly better color, being a dark green while the other has a brown appearance.

The last piece sown was clover sod plowed in March, kept worked up to June 20 and seeded to alfalfa. Soil was taken from a sweet clover bed and sown on by hand, about 300 lbs. to the acre. This piece looks fine in every way and has begun to blossom. In all cases the land is heavy clay in a good state of cultivation.

Hillsdale Co.

W. G. BOYD.

LILLIE FARMSTEAD NOTES.

Our long continued drouth was broken on the evening of August 23. That night, as reported by the Grand Rapids weather bureau, 2.8 inches of water fell. Accompanying the rain was a very severe northeast wind, which in many instances has laid the corn flat, which will make it very difficult to gather with a corn harvester. The rain, however, did a great deal of good. The pastures are springing up nice and green, and the new seeding is taking on new life, and it helped the corn crop, though it should have come four weeks before to get the greatest benefit for that crop. Since then we have had two lighter showers which have done much good and yet with all this rain, the ground is yet dry and we need a good steady, heavy rain fall at the present time to put the land in proper condition.

Sowing Fall Wheat.

We began sowing our fall wheat on August 31 and finished sowing it on September 9. This is unusually early for me. In fact, I never remember of having sown winter wheat as early as this before. We got our plowing all done during the dry weather so that when the rain came on the 23rd the land was in condition to absorb it all and assisted very much in fitting the ground. It was in such nice condition that I concluded I had better sow. I remember, too, that I waited last year until what I considered the proper time, until moisture came, and it was so late and there was so little growing weather after that that the wheat made very light growth and I did not have as good a crop as I ought to have had, although it was fair. So this year I began sowing early. We have it all in and in splendid shape. At this date, September 12, the first field is up all over the ground so that you can see the drill marks the whole length of the field. If we get another rain now, and this warm weather continues it might be possible that we would get the Hessian fly again, but since we have not been troubled with this pest for a number of years, I am in hopes that even this early sown wheat, that it will not interfere with the proper growth of the plant.

On one field which has never gotten in condition since I purchased it, I used a rather heavy application of commercial fertilizer, some 400 lbs. to the acre. I really think this is more than would be profitable on the wheat only, but I am sowing so as to get a heavy seeding of clover following the wheat, and I am willing to put on this much fertilizer in order to get it. I believe in the long run that my investment will pay well. I am so thoroughly convinced that fertilizer should be mixed with the soil that I would prefer putting on 400 lbs. now and mixing it with the soil, rather than to put on part of the fertilizer now and the balance in the spring when we sow the grass seed. The balance of the wheat field, which is all on soil that is too far away from the barn to receive applications of stable manure, I put on 300 lbs. of fertilizer per acre.

Clipping Clover.

I thought it would not be necessary to clip clover this year. The long continued dry weather had so retarded its growth that much of it is very small, but in many of the moister places on the field the clover came up and headed out, and the rain started it all over in nice shape. Some weeds, too, have begun to grow, and

in order to clean the field, clip the clover that was high, I have clipped the entire fields.

I have taken Mr. Angevine's advice in part and have disked part of my alfalfa field. I wouldn't dare disk the whole of it as he recommends. It seems to me that it will ruin not only the other grasses that were sown with the alfalfa, but the alfalfa too. We put the best disk harrow we had with three good horses and set it to dig as he recommended, and went over if two or three times, two strips. Half of these strips are where other grasses are sown with the alfalfa, and half of them with the alfalfa alone. Now the alfalfa and the other grasses look green and thrifty since we have clipped them, and since the rain has come. We, however, have dug this up so that it is in pretty good condition to sow to fall wheat if we wanted to. There isn't any living plants to be seen after the disking has been done and one certainly having had no experience with this would say that we had killed not only the other grasses which I am sure will be killed, but the alfalfa as well. But the only way one knows anything about farming is to try these experiments.

Clover Seed.

While the drouth has cut our second crop of clover exceedingly short, and it is very thin in places, on the moist, low places of the field there is a fair growth, and the heads seem to be well filled with seed. I am, therefore, going to save what I can of it for seed. There was not a sufficient stand to warrant cutting it for hay. We will put on our clover seed attachments to the mowing machines, which throw the clover seed off in windrows directly behind the machine, and thus keep it out of the way so that the horses do not travel on the windrow and in that way reduce the shelling of the seed to a minimum. Some years I might have saved a little clover seed, enough for my own use, and this is always better than purchased seed, at least this has always been my experience, but I did not do so because it was difficult to get a clover huller in this community. Very few people here raise clover seed and it is not always that you can get a machine anywhere near when you want it. Of course, if the fall weather is favorable it is nice to hull the clover seed out of doors, and in the field, and on the other hand, the clover chaff is worth saving. It not only makes good bedding but young stock get considerable food out of it. But the trouble is to keep it until you get a machine, sometimes way along in the early part of the winter. Much of it becomes wet and sometimes the stack is frozen so that it is an awful job to thresh your clover seed, and I have sometimes allowed clover seed to go back onto the soil, or cut it for hay, that I might have saved for seed because I did not have any place to put the seed after it was cut. Now, however, with the new barn, I have one bay that is not full and I can cut this clover seed and put it into the barn and leave it until I can get a machine and no harm will come from it. If there is anything that I dislike it is to grow a crop and harvest it, and then lose all the profit in it by stacking it out of doors, or for some other reason that cannot be prevented simply because you have not barn room or storage room to take care of it. My observation is that many farmers lose enough every year by not having sufficient barn room to more than pay interest on the money which would build sufficient storage. COLON C. LILLIE.

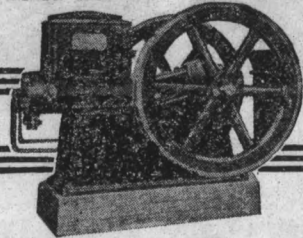
FARMER ADOPTS AUTO.

At 4 o'clock one morning recently John Harvey, a farmer living sixteen miles from Indianapolis, loaded his eggs, butter, milk, chickens, cream and garden product into an Overland light delivery car and started to mark a new epoch in his rural career.

For years this respected son of the soil had hauled his farm products in a wagon drawn by a faithful horse. It was an all-day job with the horse, and many times Mr. Harvey was forced to remain in the city all night.

With his automobile, about which his family was doubtful, he made the trip in one-third the time, and was home by the middle of the afternoon ready to do more work on his farm. He was delighted with the trip and covered more than twenty miles making his calls in the city. It took the horse, at its best, with the customary load, three hours to reach the edge of the city, but with the auto Mr. Harvey was in the heart of the town in less than an hour. "I did not imitate Barney Oldfield, either," he said.

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LIVE STOCK

GETTING THE CATTLE ON WINTER FEED.

Most experience cattle feeders begin to supplement the pasture with a grain ration before or as soon as the first severe frosts impair its nutrition, even when pasturage is plentiful. In a season of short pastures like the present the cattle should be fed earlier than usual. As soon as the corn is cut it will be found profitable to commence feeding the fattening cattle in the pasture. The corn drawn right from the shock will be acceptable as a change of diet, and will be consumed closely in reasonable quantities, and the cattle will make much better gains for this supplementary feeding and at the same time will gradually become accustomed to the grain ration. When managed in this way there will be no abrupt change from green to dry feed, and no shrinkage between the pasturing season and the getting of the cattle on full feed. The feeding season will not be found too long to get the cattle in good market condition if grain feeding begins early, and there is no better feed for starting the cattle than shock corn. Indeed, it is questionable if there is any more economical feed for them at any stage of the feeding period, for a part of the ration at least, when cost is considered, than this same shock corn. When shock corn is fed the grain is mixed with the coarse forage and the whole mass is remasticated in the process of rumination. Corn fed from the shock has an aroma that is lacking in all other forms in which it may be fed, and the ears are softer and much more easily masticated than are ears fed from the crib. There is a feeling on the part of many farmers who have never accustomed themselves to the feeding of corn from the shock that it is a wasteful and extravagant method of feeding, but experience is very likely to change their minds in this regard, especially for fall feeding when the cattle are being accustomed to the grain ration.

While, as above noted, the professional feeder has learned that such methods do not pay, it is a too common sight upon many farms to see the stock cattle and even those intended to be fattened for market during the ensuing winter turned to pasture as long as there is a spear of grass for them to eat, even after the grass has been frosted until it is far from a suitable food for them as an exclusive ration, and when the cold storms make them seek the scanty shelter of the fence corners for protection. This, however, is a false idea of economy. The exposure would not be of so much moment provided the ration were made commensurate with the change of weather and the needs of the animal. It is a mistake to let any young animal pass a single day of its existence without making a gain in growth or flesh. It costs something to keep the animal alive and keep its bodily functions going, and unless enough feed is given to do more than this there is an actual loss sustained for that period of the animal's life which must be made up later if any profit is to be derived from it. It pays to feed the cattle well if at all, and they should either be fed to do the best of which they are capable or sold to some feeder who makes a specialty of the business.

FEED FOR THE COLTS AFTER WEANING.

Will you please inform me through your columns regarding the amount of oats to feed a colt that I am just weaning, in order to obtain the best results? Would it be well to have the oats always at hand for it to eat at pleasure?

Kent Co.

L. D. H.

Assuming that the colt has learned to eat oats with its dam before weaning, it will be an easy matter to get him on a proper grain ration after weaning. It pays to feed colts liberally, as it does any young animal. But it pays to be liberal with the colts even better than with other animals, since size and symmetrical development can be secured in no other way, and these characteristics make for the increased value and usefulness of the horse to a greater degree than in other animals grown upon the farm. For best results some bran should be mixed with the oats for the colt's grain ration. About one-fifth bran by weight makes a good combination where clover hay is fed, as it should be with some grass, of course, at this season of the year. It is not advisable to have grain before the colt at all

times as suggested in this inquiry, as better results will be attained if the colt is fed what it will eat up clean at each feed and come up hungry for more at the next meal. Of course, this amount should be ascertained by careful trial, beginning with a small amount of grain and feeding often, and increasing the ration gradually until the colt's appetite is ascertained and satisfied. The amount of grain to be fed cannot be prescribed offhand, but is a matter which calls for the exercise of the individual judgment of the feeder. But the amount of grain which will be profitably consumed by the average colt is greater than the amount which the average colt gets. The colt's appetite, growth and condition is the best guide to follow and the care and attention bestowed on the colt to keep him growing to the limit of his ability without loading him with an excess of fat will be most profitably expended in every case.

Of course, liberal feeding should be accompanied with the opportunity to get sufficient exercise. If two colts can be run together in a box stall they are apt to do better than one alone, as they will be company for each other and can be turned out together in a shed or paddock for needed daily air and exercise. They should be watered frequently and given the choicest hay the farm affords, with warm but well ventilated quarters during the winter and a good bed to lie on at all times. With such care during the first winter and a little grain to supplement the pasture during the first summer, and ordinarily liberal feeding afterwards the colts will prove a much greater source of profit upon the average farm than will the other live stock which is ordinarily fed much more liberally in order to increase its market weight.

PROVIDING FOR EARLY PASTURE.

Every spring a great many farms are short of feed and stock is turned out to pasture before it has a fair start. As a consequence the stock do not get enough grass to satisfy their wants and often become thinner in condition instead of growing fatter. The earliest grass is very watery and has but little real sustenance in it. Furthermore, when it is kept pastured very close from the start it will not yield as large an amount of feed during the season as it would if it were given a good start before being pastured. Often some of the more tender grass is killed out by being pastured before it has gotten a good start and thus makes room for weeds.

Quite a number of farmers are preparing to meet this difficulty next spring by sowing a patch of rye. This is a very commendable practice and no doubt more and more farmers will follow it in the future. The rye will furnish some late fall pasture if sown early as well as be the first of all crops out the next spring and the first to become high enough to be pastured.

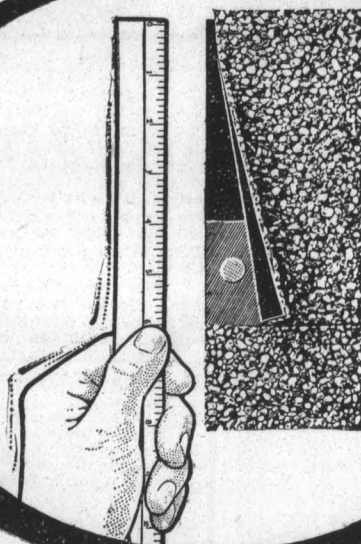
On nearly every farm there are stubble fields that can be used for producing a catch crop of this kind and devoted to some cultivated crop next year. Such fields could raise a crop of rye which would furnish much needed green feed late in the fall and early in the spring and the fields themselves would be benefited.

This crop of rye will not be expensive. It will require only the preparation of the ground, the seed, and the seeding. The earlier it is sown the more fall pasture it will make, but we have known it to be sowed so late that it did not come through the ground that fall. This came on the next spring and grew just about as well as that which had been sown earlier. A bushel of seed per acre will be enough in most cases. Sowing rye in the corn fields is a very good system if it is not desirable to utilize a stubble field for this purpose. This can be very nicely done with a one-horse drill that will run between the rows or with an ordinary grain drill after the corn is cut.

Rye makes good pasture for any kind of stock. It is relished by the horses. It will stimulate the milk flow of the cows and help to keep the calves healthy and sleek. It is splendid for sheep, for sheep are as fond of fresh green feed as is any class of stock. It is as good as any feed for the sows and pigs in early spring. It will have a beneficial effect upon the health and thrift of the sows and will cause the pigs to get out for exercise and thus prevent thumps and other disorders.

It will pay best to pasture it as long as possible in the spring and then plow it under and plant the field to a cultivated crop. As was said in the beginning, it will be beneficial to the field. This ben-

SIX INCHES of ASPHALT CEMENT-WELDED JOINT



Instead of the ordinary, clumsy joint, easily broken and with all nail-heads showing, you can have an absolutely tight, six-inch weld, without a nail-hole through the roof, if you use

SECURITY WIDE-WELD ASPHALT ROOFING

PATENTED

The diagram above shows how the under surface of each sheet of roofing is lapped over the six-inch wide, ungraveled portion of the next sheet below, covering and permanently imbedding the nail-heads in a water-tight joint. The two sheets are firmly welded together with hard, mineral-asphalt cement. The finished roof is one continuous piece without a weak spot anywhere.

No Coal-tar Products or inferior volatile oils are used in Security Roofing. It is built up in layers of natural mineral-asphalt cement and long-fibred wool-felt, saturated with natural mineral-asphalt by our own formula, the result of twenty years' experience. This makes the most durable and weather-proof roofing known.

Security Wide-Weld Roofing is Made in three styles:—Gravel Surface; Coarse Feldspar; and Fine Feldspar. It can also be furnished with burlap insertion for siding or roofs over one-half pitch. Anyone can easily apply Security Roofing, and it is perfectly adapted for use on any type of building.

There is a Security Agent in almost every town. Write us and we'll send name and address of the one nearest you.

Write for Free Book, "The Requirements of a GOOD Roof." It tells in detail why Security Roofing meets these requirements, and how easy it is to weld the patented 6-inch joint.



The National Roofing Co.

Manufacturers of Asphalt Roofing and Paint

Address communications to 206 Filmore Ave., Tonawanda, N.Y.

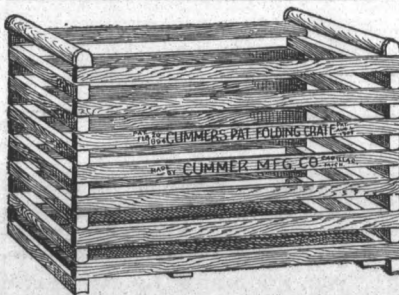
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Don't buy fencing until you have written us a letter or a postal card and asked for a copy of our free fencing catalogue, because our prices on woven wire fencing have been reduced this year owing to a new factory connection. Our woven wire fencing is not the ordinary wire fencing commonly sold but a patent knot wire fencing made from hard, tough spring steel. It is unquestionably a high grade, dependable woven wire fencing and our prices are so low that you will save a great deal by ordering from us. In addition to the woven wire fencing we offer other styles of wire fencing, fine wrought steel fencing and everything else in this line at extremely low prices. Our catalogue will be sent you by mail postpaid upon receipt of a simple request for it, and you can't afford to buy until you know our prices. Write the store nearest you, 19th and Campbell Streets, Kansas City, or Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago.

109

Montgomery Ward & Co., CHICAGO and KANSAS CITY



CUMMER CRATES

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.

ent will come from plowing under the portion of the rye stems that have not been eaten off, and from the green roots. Still another benefit will come from the fact that the stock will drop manure upon the field that they have made from other feeds.

The raising of rye in this way seems to help us in following a more intensive system of farming which experts tell us we must come to since land has become so high in price. It is raising two crops upon one field in one year, as some put it, making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. More than that, it will furnish succulent green feed at the two times when it is most needed, late fall and early spring. It will give the regular pastures time to get started in the spring and enable them to produce heavier pasturage throughout the season. It will also help to keep up the fertility of the farm.

Iowa.

H. E. MCCARTNEY.

As hay and similar crops are short this year, owing to the prolonged drought, which prevailed over a large part of the country, the forage supply will fall much under normal. This should cause farmers to save their corn fodder carefully. Corn fodder cut at the right time and well cured has a great value as a feed for stock. A Chicago live stock commission firm says in its weekly report: "The corn should be cut just after the kernels have become well dented and before the blades have dried very much. They should be placed in good-sized shocks, so that the proportion of the blades that are exposed to the weather is small. Then if the fodder is shredded at the right time, the shortage in hay will not be felt. Live stock are fond of this kind of feed, and it is one of the unexplained problems of agriculture that it is not given more attention. The supply of fodder can be still further increased if a large proportion of the corn crop is put into the silo. This ought to require no argument."

It is reported that Canada is preparing to remove the tariff levied on live cattle, a string of packing houses having been constructed stretching clear across the Dominion. Progressive Canadians see that by lifting the tariff the northwest states will be in a position to ship without any bar into Canada and thereby immensely increase the packing interests over the border. About 12,000,000 cattle are butchered annually in the United States, and of this enormous number about 7,000,000 come from the northwest. The recent contract made by a Chicago packing firm for furnishing the British army with \$5,000,000 worth of canned meats is encouraging, and it is believed that better times are in store for this important industry. The contract calls for 346,000 cans, and the firm holding the contract had to face Australian and Argentine competition.

A GREAT BARGAIN! IN SHEEP.

188 Hampshire Merino Ewe Lambs, strongly marked; all should be saved for breeding—from pure bred ewes and registered rams, price \$3.75 per head. 33 same kind, good for market, price \$3. 105 Wether Lambs, same breeding, good strong muttons, some extra heavy fat ones, \$3.50. 9 cross bred Ram Lambs, same breeding, strongly marked Hampshire and should be saved for breeding, \$5. 500 pure bred but unregistered Delaine Ewes, from 3 to 5 years old, all good, sound sheep, and breeders; shear highest class wool, price \$5, most of them worth twice the money. 25 cross bred Hampshire-Merino Yearling Ewes to breed this fall; all big, strong, well marked in Hampshire character from registered Hampshire rams \$5.25 per head, worth \$10. 9 registered Hampshire Rams, from high class breeding, \$16 per head. 4 registered Oxford Rams, \$15 per head. 3 registered Delaine Rams, \$15. All from the best Ohio flocks. 2 or 3 pure bred Delaine Ram Lambs and one Yearling, \$6.50 per head.

These sheep are in Western Michigan, 75 miles north of Grand Rapids. Owner prefers to sell in one lot or will split in lots of 50 or 100. Can be kept for a month or six weeks without cost to buyer.

JOSEPH CARTER,

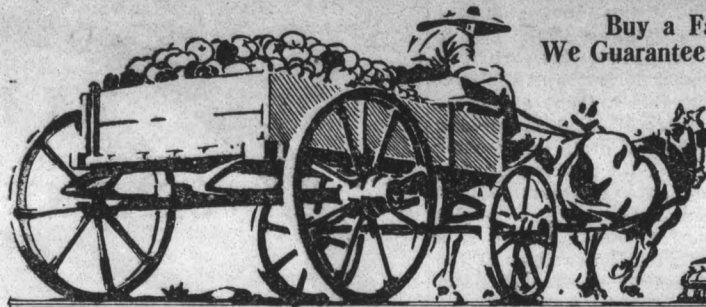
Pere Marquette Road. Walhalla, Mich.

DISPERSION SALE

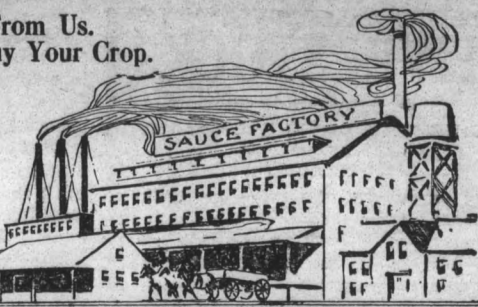
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SHORTHORNS
At Shinevale Farm, "Kinde, Huron Co., Mich.
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18 FEMALES. 5 BULLS.

Owing to other business and residing too great a distance from the farm, and unable to give this great herd of foundation stock my personal attention I am offering them at Public Auction. This will afford a grand opportunity to get the right kind at your own price. Sale will be held at the farm, two miles north and two miles west of Kinde, on P. M. Ry. Sale begins at 2 p. m. For Catalogue address JOHN W. SHINE, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. COL. M. DIBBS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE 200 Reg. Shropshire Sheep, 10 A. M. All my reserve flock, ewes bred to choice imported rams, flock won all first prizes Ohio State Fair, four silver medals, two silver cups, Michigan State Fair and \$119 cash prizes, one year's showing. C. H. HUTCHISON, White Pigeon, Michigan.



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We Guarantee to Buy Your Crop.



This Factory Guarantees to Buy All Peppers and Tomatoes Raised on Farms Sold by the Pensacola Farm Lands Company

There are thousands of people looking towards Florida today, with a view of making it their home. There is no better section in the State than Escambia county in West Florida. With the productiveness of the soil, enough vegetables could be raised right here to supply the entire State. There is no limit to the value which an acre of ground may be made to produce. This Company has closed a contract for the Red Snapper Sauce Company, a \$100,000.00 manufacturing concern, to come to Pensacola. Their buildings will be erected and the plant in operation by the first of January, 1911. Securing this factory enables us to guarantee you a market for all the peppers and tomatoes you can raise, at a good price. It will be located on our land, thus saving you a haul to the city. We are now ready to make a contract with you for your next year's crop. The L. & N. Railroad and the P. M. & N. O. will afford you good shipping facilities. We will donate sites for schools and churches, and will assist any and all denominations. WE WILL DONATE TO ANY FACTORY A FREE SITE. We want, and intend to have, good, industrious people who are looking for homes and are willing to work.

We are going to dispose of 100 of these farms by October 31, at \$250 each—\$25 cash and \$12.50 per month, or 20% cash and balance one and two years equal payments, deferred payments to bear interest at 8% per annum, or where all cash is paid, we will allow 8% discount. If you want to secure one of these farms at this price, you had better make your selection and send in your first payment.

The Pensacola Farm Lands Co., Pensacola, Fla.

Gentlemen:—I hereby make application for.....farms in your Farm Tract in Escambia county, at \$250 per farm. You to furnish deed contract. I hereby appoint you as my agent to select this tract of land for me, but I am to have the privilege, any time within 90 days from date, of exchanging the tract for any other of the same value remaining unsold, provided, upon inspection, I find another which suits me better.

I want the land for (State purpose).....

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

Michigan Farmer.

To such, we say COME, for here is all anyone could want in the way of the best farming lands, pure water and the best climate in the world.

REMEMBER, only 100 at this price, and on receipt of first payment we will give you contract for deed. Don't wait or put it off, for if you do you may not be one of those to get one of the 100.

REMEMBER, each lot has about 4.75 acres (not quite 5 acres). The roads take up the difference.

Write us today, not tomorrow, or next day, but today. Investigate our standing. Write to any business firm or bank about us. We positively guarantee every farm on this plat to be high, dry land, which can be successfully cultivated, and, except for location, one farm is practically as good as another. Remember we furnish expert, competent advice to all through our government soil specialist.

THE PENSACOLA FARM LANDS CO., Pensacola, Fla.

For Sale—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Dogs, or Poultry, nearly all breeds. Sires exchanged. Southwest Michigan Pedigreed Stock Association, R. E. Jennings, Sec., Paw Paw, Mich.

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

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

ANGUS and Polled Durham Bulls, Hampshire down, Southwestern, Guernsey, etc. Buy them at Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, & Detroit State Fair, JAS. H. HALL, Paw Paw, Mich.

Maple Ridge Farm, Breeders and importers of high class Guernseys. Write us your wants. E. & J. T. MILLER, Birmingham, Mich.

CHOICELY BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN Bull Calves at sensible prices. Cole Bros., Ypsilanti Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS—Herd headed by Canadian King. Bulls all sold. W. B. Jones, Oak Grove, Mich.

TOP NOTCH HOLSTEINS

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

A. R. O. Dams for Sale—Worth the Money—12 fine young cows, bred to Johanna Concordia Champion, whose two grand dams average 34.06 pounds butter in 7 days. He is the richest bred butter bull in service. If you want this kind, come quick. **L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio.**

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

Register of Merit Jerseys. Official yearly record. A fine lot of young bulls from dams with official records of 488 pounds and upwards of butter. **F. F. MARSTON, Bay City, Michigan.**

LILLIE FARMSTEAD JERSEYS. We have some splendid young bulls for sale. Some of them are old enough for service. They are from cows with records of 30 to 45 pounds of butter last year. Write for description and prices. **COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Michigan.**

FOR SALE—12 registered Jersey Cows of St. Lambert and Island blood, from 2 to 10 years, all fresh or nearly so. Price \$100 each if taken at once, C. A. Bristol, R. F. D. 5, Ponton, Mich.

JERSEY BULL CALF born Oct. 21, '09. Dam Register of Merit Cow. Maternal grand dam gave 9,900 lbs. milk in one year, 520 lbs. butter fat. Sire's dam gave 10,060 lbs. milk, test 5.2% in 10% Mo. Herd tuberculin tested. **THE MURRAY-WATERMAN CO., R. F. D. 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE. **CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM, Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan.**

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WITH BIG MILK RECORDS. TUBERCULIN TESTED BY STATE VETERINARIAN. **ROYCROFT FARM, Sidnaw, Michigan.**

DAIRY BRED SHORTHORNS. Can spare a few females. Also bull 12 months old. Citizens Telephone. **J. B. HUMMEL, Mason, Michigan.**

SHORTHORN cattle of both sexes at reasonable prices. I breed for both milk and beef. Come or write. **T. M. SOUTHWORTH, R. No. 13, Box 73, Allen, Mich.**

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Hampshire Sheep—Rams and Ewes for sale. Prices Moderate. Comfort A. Tyler, Coldwater, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS and several extra good YEARLINGS. All registered. **C. D. WOODBURY, Lansing, Mich.**

LINCOLN SHEEP—either sex, 2 years, Yearlings or Ram Lambs. Write or phone, A. H. WARREN, Ovid, Mich.

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OXFORD DOWNS—A few good field rams for sale. **H. J. DE GARMO, R. No. 1, Clyde, Michigan.**

Oxford-Down Sheep and Polled cattle for sale. **A. D. & J. A. DE GARMO, Muir, Mich.**

OXFORD RAMS And ewes from Imported Rams, and ewes bred to same. Address **B. F. MILLER or GEO. SPILLANE, Flint, Michigan.**

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46 RAMS and 100 ewes (reg) Rambouillet descended from the best flocks. In perfect health in lots to suit buyers. **J. Q. A. Cook, Morrice, Mich. Bell Tel.**

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Will make special prices, for thirty days, on some choice one and two-year-old ewes, also ram lambs.

L. S. DUNHAM & Sons, Concord, Michigan.

SHROPSHIRE—A few choice field rams. Also O. I. C. swine. **C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Michigan.**

10 HIGH GRADE Reg. Shrop. Rams from imported stock, \$10. to \$30. each. **LONG BEACH FARM, Augusta, Michigan.**

SHROPSHIRE yearling and ram lambs, the best of wool and mutton type from registered stock. **GEO. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Ingham Co., Mich.**

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FOR SALE—70 Good Registered Shrop Ewes, 20 yearling rams, 10 ram lambs, one 2-yr-old stock ram bred by Wardwell, E. E. Leland & Son, R. No. 9, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Have fine lot of male pigs about 4½ months, of large, growthy type. Also good young gilts same age. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. A. BYWATER, Memphis Michigan.**

BERKSHIRES—Handsome Jewell 116314 young champion boar of Michigan 1908, son of the \$1,500 Handsome Lee 91407, and a choice lot of pigs of his get at moderate prices. **M. D. & G. B. JOHNSON, Plymouth, Michigan.**

BERKSHIRES Unexcelled in breeding. Selected boars, sows, and gilts. Choice fall pigs. **T. V. HICKS, R. No. 11, Battle Creek, Mich.**

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

Berkshire—A few choice fall Gilts bred for early farrowing and a choice lot of Spring pigs at special prices right and the right breed. **A. A. Pattullo, Deckerville, Michigan.**

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WON 189 PRIZES IN 1909. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. Breeders of Guernsey Cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Barred Rock Chickens, Pekin Ducks. **GEORGE C. HUPP, Manager, Drawer A, Birmingham, Michigan.**

DAMS BROS. Litchfield, Mich., breeders of improved Chester white and Tamworth swine. Pigs, either bred by 1st prize State Fair winners. **Buff Rock, Buff Wyandotte eggs \$1 per 15; W. Orpington \$3 per 15.**

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DUROC JERSEYS—75 choice male pigs, 80 choice fall pigs, 6 sows with pigs, 10 show prospects in fall sows. Write for particulars. **J. C. BARNEY, Coldwater, Mich.**

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

Chester Whites and Guernsey Cattle, also 100-acre farm. A change of business and everything for sale before Sept. 25th. **WILL W. FISHER, Watervliet, Michigan.**

IMPROVED CHESTERS

Choice Pigs of March and April farrow either sex. **W. O. WILSON, Okemos, Mich. (Both Phones).**

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O. I. C.—For Sale a few choice pigs of March and April farrow in pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. **A. Newman, Marlette, Mich., R. F. D. 1.**

O. I. C. REGISTERED PIGS, 10 to 12 weeks from World's Fair winners. Glenwood Stock Farm, Zeeland, Michigan. Phone 94.

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RECORDED MULE FOOTED HOGS are said to be immune from hog cholera. Stock of all ages for sale. **John H. Dunlap, Williamsport, Ohio.**

150 POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS

either sex, with size, bone and quality. Bargains on early fall weaned pigs. I ship c. o. d. and furnish pedigree promptly. Write for prices.

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P. C. Bargains—3 choice boars ready for service; 1 good sow for Sept. farrow. **Z. KINNE, Three Oaks, Michigan.**

POLAND CHINAS—Spring pigs of either sex for sale. **E. D. BISHOP, Route 38, Lake Odessa, Michigan.**

25 BIG BOARS at \$25—Ready for service. Sired by three big type Western bred boars, and from big type sows, bred big for 20 years. We are the pioneer big type breeders of Michigan. Pairs and trios not akin. **J. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich. Bell Phone.**

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P. C. PIGS—Singly or in pairs not akin. Minor a eggs \$1.50 per 15. **R. W. MILLS, Saline, Michigan.**

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Poland-Chinas—Large styled, growthy spring pigs, also fall pigs. Send for snap shot photos and lowest prices. **Robert Neve, Pierson, Mich.**

Large Improved English Yorkshires.

The hog that makes good. Boars ready for service. Gilts bred for next spring farrow. A choice lot of fall pigs, pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. **COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Michigan.**

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Just what the name implies—a king among blankets. Gives genuine protection in all weathers, and shows a wear-resisting quality that is wonderful. No other blanket at \$2.50 is at all comparable to a 5A Storm King. Sold from factory direct to dealer. That means a less price to you. Ask to see 5A Storm King blankets.

Buy a 5A bias girth blanket for the stable. Always look for 5A stay under strap.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator) CRUSH ear corn (with or without shucks) and GRIND all kinds of small grain. Use Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

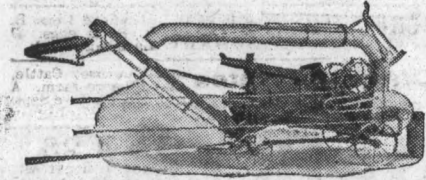
(Our Circular Tells Why.) Handy to Operate. 10 Sizes—8 to 25 H. P. One size for wind-wheel use.

Also Make Sweep Grinders; both Gear and Plain. D.N.P. Bowsher Co. South Bend, Ind.



FEED MILLS

DO YOUR OWN SHREDDING



With the Rosenthal New Cyclone Corn Husker and Shredder. Made for the individual use or companies of farmers, requiring 10 to 15 H. P. Also smaller size requiring 6 to 8 H. P. Shredded corn fodder is the natural, wholesome winter food for stock. Ensilage is too eagerly devoured and cattle overfed with the result of unhealthful condition and exposure to tuberculosis. Write us for catalog and prices. State how many horse power you use. SOLD ON TRIAL.

Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., Box 2, Milwaukee, Wis.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind) \$1.00 bottle. For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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is given in feed—it kills worms in two ways; by suffocation or absorption, but never hurts the horse or brood mare.

Symptoms of Worms

Nervousness, itching, rubbing tail, rough coat, hide-bound, dandruff, unthrifty condition, bloating, dusty rectum and passing worms.

60 Horse Doses Delivered By Mail \$1.00

New customers may have a regular 25c box for trial by sending only 4c in stamps.

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Chicago Scale Co.

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

Shippers and feeders of cattle, hogs and sheep should not make "split" shipments on the same day; that is, divide the consignment between two or more commission firms. Buyers watch such shipments carefully, keeping men at the chutes for that express purpose, and use one firm against the other in the effort to pound prices. A leading live stock commission firm says: "The buyers' point is well taken, as they are afraid to bid on divided shipments, each fearing that the other buyer may get his stock cheapest, in which case the buyer who paid the most would be open to criticism from his house. This causes them to hold off and the owner suffers a loss. On the other hand, if one firm has an entire shipment, they have all the buyers competing with each other for the same, and this enables the salesman to raise the price. If shippers wish to divide their shipments, they will save money by doing so on different days."

The recent rains that visited Michigan, Wisconsin, northern Illinois, Indiana and other dairy regions have restored the pastures to such an extent as to greatly increase the production of milk, and grass butter is becoming plentier, but so much is going into cold storage that prices have advanced sharply in the markets of the country. Cold storage warehouses are receiving larger quantities of butter than ever before, and butter is so dear that many families are substituting butterine, while more of the imitation butter is used in hotels and restaurants than ever before.

Crocker Brothers, of Chase county, Texas, marketed a consignment of eight cars of Panhandle spayed heifers, matured and fattened on Kansas grass, at Chicago recently. They averaged around 930 lbs. and sold for \$5.30@5.35 per 100 lbs. The Crocker Brothers own and control 60,000 acres of pasture land in the famous big grazing region located in central Kansas, and they report grass as never better than now. During the summer that region handled fully 25,000 Texas cattle. The cost of fattening the cattle was from \$4.75@5.25 per head, and both land owners and cattlemen have realized substantial profits. Within recent years grazing lands have advanced steadily and are held now largely at \$20 per acre. About half of the southwestern cattle pastured in Kansas during the past summer have been marketed.

The bright prospects for the maturing corn crop are stimulating the demand in the western markets for cattle and lambs to place in feed lots. Farmers are counting on having an abundance of new corn, and they are free sellers of their remaining surplus of old corn in different parts of the corn belt. A great deal of old corn remains unmarketed, and many farmers will soon have to sell off more old corn in order to make room for this year's crop of corn and oats.

An epidemic of hog cholera is devastating the spring pig "crop" and assuming somewhat alarming proportions in the buffalo prairie country in the northwestern corner of Mercer county, Illinois. Few hog raisers have escaped losses of hogs. Thus far the disease has been confined very largely to a single township, but it is spreading and causes great alarm among farmers in the surrounding country. Because of the close proximity of the disease, a good many hogs and shoats have been shipped from that locality. That section of Illinois has big crops, and a big yield of corn is promised.

The Chicago market for stocker and feeder cattle has been animated of late, although many prospective buyers considered prices too high, and not a few bought commoner steers than they had expected to. Most of the demand comes from the east, and a good share of the supply of light and medium weight cattle goes to Virginia and Maryland, with good shipments to Pennsylvania. Most of the buyers from Ohio and Indiana want better cattle than the farmers who live beyond the Alleghenies. Demand for some weeks has centered in high-class feeders, but the aggregate sales have been small, because of the limited offerings. One great obstacle to the purchase of good weight cattle is the competition from the packers who want the cattle for slaughtering. Light to medium weight steers, averaging from 600 to 800 lbs. have been abundant, and sales were quick where the quality was good, but common to fair cattle have not met with much demand. Stock heifers have met with a strong demand, and all desirable offerings sold readily, the greater part going at \$3.50@3.75. A large percentage of the light feeding steers went at \$4.25@4.75, a fairly good kind bringing \$4.75@5.

The large demand which has prevailed this year for range lambs to ship to feeding sections of the east, middle west and west indicates that feeders have been making good profits in this industry. The volume of business has been above the normal, and this was fortunate for sellers of range flocks, as the greater part of these sheep and lambs come to market thin in flesh this season as a result of the long drought, which ruined the pastures in many places. The usual rush to ship half-fed flocks to market on the appearance of winter weather may be expected, it being of annual occurrence, but sheepmen who conduct the business properly may expect to come out with good profits.

A good many short-fed and grassy steers have shown up in the Chicago market recently including numerous droves of grass-fed Kansas and Nebraska steers averaging considerably over 1,200 lbs. These cattle are regarded with strong aversion by killers, as they dress out poorly in comparison with cattle from the northwestern ranges and are relatively higher-priced cattle. Invariably killers prefer the range cattle. Most of the time fat cows and heifers are the most active of any class of beef cattle, although handy, fat little yearling steers never come amiss.

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.

Cow Give Bitter Milk.—I have two cows running in the same pasture lot; they are fed hay, old corn and green corn on the stalks; one gives strong, bitter milk. It can not be caused from not keeping the pails or separator clean. I have kept the milk of these cows in separate dishes and in 10 or 12 hours it smells strong and tastes some bitter. Both cows were fresh last January and are due to calve again next January. I find it almost impossible to churn butter from the cream. The only treatment I have given them is sulphur and salt and I might say the cow was right up to two weeks ago. A. L. R., Bravo, Mich.—Give both cows 1 oz. each of powdered charcoal and 2 drs. salicylate soda at a dose in feed twice a day. Perhaps the whole trouble is caused from the grain you are feeding them; it may be badly cured.

Eczema—Blind Teat.—Some two months ago the hair began to shed off under the eye of my mare and since then a larger patch of skin seems to become bald, but the skin is not much sore. I also have a sow with litter of pigs nursing and one of her teats gives little milk. What can be done to relieve her udder?—R. J. E., Petoskey, Mich.—It is possible that your mare is troubled with ringworm; however, it may only be eczema and no matter which, apply one part oxide zinc and six parts vasoline once a day. Apply hot raw linseed oil to udder once a day.

Weak Stifle Joint Ligaments.—I bought a horse almost a year ago; soon after I had him, could see that he didn't move right in hind legs. When standing over in stall his leg would lock and when shoeing his hind feet is lifted off the ground with some difficulty. When walking he never shows any lameness or stiffness. G. D., Hillsdale, Mich.—The whole trouble is in stifle joints and it being chronic I doubt somewhat his recovery. Apply one part red iodide mercury, one part resublimed iodine and eight parts lard twice a week or as often as you think it necessary.

Capped Hock—Enlarged Glands.—I have a two-year-old colt that is troubled with capped hock and I would like to know what will take off the bunch. I also have a three-year-old colt that has enlarged throat glands; this same filly fails to come in heat or if she does come in season I fail to know it. I am anxious to breed her this fall and if you can give me advice regarding the above cases it will be appreciated. W. W., Hopkins, Mich.—It is no easy matter to reduce capped hock. However, fairly good results follow applications of equal parts spirits camphor and tincture of iodine and it will be necessary to rub some on three times a week. The same medicine will answer pretty well to reduce the enlarged glands. However, you should give her 2 drs. iodide of potassium at a dose in feed twice a day until the swelling reduces. A forced service might be advisable.

Poisoned Calves.—Calves four months old running on clover and timothy pasture and fed sweet milk from separator seem to take sick. Refuse to eat. Some fluid oozes from ears and some blood clots come away with the excrement. Their eyes seem to be inflamed, they stagger when moved or made to walk and death takes place from 36 to 48 hours after showing symptoms of sickness. I might say the pasture lot is full of yarrow weed and the calves have been watered from a well near my house. I. E. B., Wayne Co.—Your calves die the result of eating some poisonous herb or drinking impure water, but it is quite difficult for me to say which. Change them from the pasture you have kept them in and if you suspect the water as being unclean, clean out the well and drop some lime in it. Give each calf 15 grs. quinine and 25 grs. salicylate soda at a dose four or five times a day.

Fistula of Withers—Indigestion.—My 13-year-old horse has been troubled with fistula of withers for a long time; our local Vet. and myself have treated him with poor results. We first applied blisters and after it opened used different healing remedies. I also have a cow that seems to have lost her cud and my neighbor recommends a couple of chunks of salt pork as a remedy. She gives about one-sixth part as much milk as usual and eats very little food. M. E. H., Muskegon, Mich.—A case of chronic fistula of the withers usually requires some surgical work and it should be thorough enough to allow proper drainage to the abscess or tumor and if the bones are diseased, the diseased portion should be either scraped or cut off. I suggest that you write The Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Ravenswood Station, Chicago, Ill., and order enough of their Poly-Bacterins and try it on your horse that has fistula. You will perhaps have to give five doses six or seven days apart. This firm are prepared to make Autogenous Bacterins for you, but to make it a dram or two of pus from the deepest portion of the tumor must be sent them by mail in a small bottle that has been boiled and cooled to the temperature of the body before placing the pus in it; the cork should also be boiled. Their fee for preparing this serum is

(Continued on page 243).

THRIFTY STOCK

PAYS MORE MONEY GIVES MORE SATISFACTION.

NO STOCK CAN THRIVE IF PESTERED WITH LICE, TICKS, MITES, FLEAS, SCAB, MANGE, AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES.

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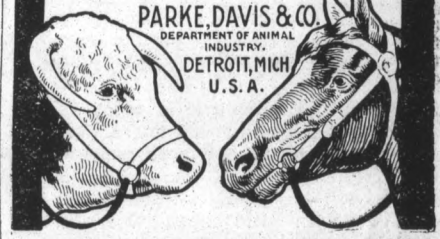
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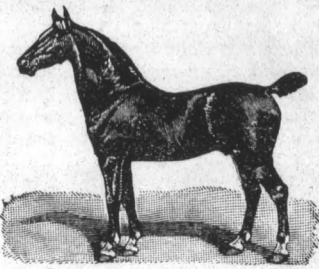
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REGISTERED PERCHERONS FOR SALE—1 mare 2-yr-old and 1 stallion 1-yr-old, grays. Stubblefield Register. M. A. BRAY, Okemos, Ingham Co., Mich.

THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.
INDIVIDUAL FEEDING OF COWS.

One of the essentials in the economical feeding of cows is to feed grain according to the individual needs of the cows in the herd, that is, according to the amount of milk and butter-fat produced. To follow this practice, it may possibly be necessary to feed different amounts of grain to each cow in the herd, but this will be found more profitable than to underfeed some cows and overfeed others.

To many the importance of feeding cows individually seems too obvious to require explanation. Nevertheless the fact remains that a great many dairymen or farmers still feed cows without regard to individual needs, supplying grain alike to all. But what logic is there in feeding the same amount of feed to two cows, one of which yields one-half pound of butter-fat daily and the other one and one-half pounds?

Undoubtedly many do not feel that they can afford the necessary requirements as to equipment and time to practice individual feeding, while others may not know how to proceed to accomplish the work in a satisfactory manner.

The essential equipment is a partitioned manger and a pair of scales to weigh the feed. The grain may be weighed in the feed room and there poured into pails with the names or numbers of the cows upon them; or it may be put into a feed truck provided with a pair of scales and each cow's allowance weighed out from this. The feed truck is pushed right in front of the cows and, therefore, requires a suitable feeding alley to handle it. With the present arrangement of most barns, especially those with rough floors, the feed pails will be found the more satisfactory way of handling the feed. With a little practice the feed can be weighed out for each cow with little expenditure of time and labor.

To know the amount of grain that can be fed economically, it is important to keep a record of the daily weight of milk from each cow. Such a record should be kept in any case to assist in locating the poor producers.

My aim here will be to consider the practical side of feeding, the intention being to assist especially those who have little or no knowledge of the composition of feeds and the compounding of rations. As a basis for the discussion, I will assume that the cows have no pasture and that the roughage that will be fed during the late fall and winter will consist of one-third corn stover, one-third corn silage and one-third clover hay, and that the grain or concentrated feed will consist of one-third wheat bran, one-third distillers' grain, one-sixth linseed meal and one-sixth corn meal, or the equivalents of any of these feeds.

For dry cows receiving a full allowance of the roughage above mentioned only a few pounds of grain will be needed additional. Cows giving milk must have the concentrated feed increased according to the flow of milk. If a mixture similar to the above is fed, then use at the rate of about one pound of concentrates to every three pounds of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent milk and one pound to every four pounds $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent milk. These figures are estimates and are intended to be used as a basis for the following practical supplementary tests as to the actual amount of concentrates needed by different cows at different stages of lactation.

Where a record is kept of the yield of milk, one can tell approximately what amount of milk to expect from a fresh cow and her feed should be gradually increased to meet the requirements of the expected flow. If, for example, the cow is expected to be capable of producing 30 lbs. of 5 per cent milk, her concentrates are gradually increased after calving so that at the end of about two weeks the cow—if in good health, is receiving 10 lbs. of concentrated feed. If at the end of three weeks the cow yields above 30 lbs. of milk on this allowance of concentrates it is reasonably certain that her grain ration may be profitably increased. The increase should be gradual and continued until there is no longer enough extra milk produced to pay for the extra feed supplied. If, on the other hand, the ten pounds of grain at the end of the third week after calving produces only 24 pounds of milk, it is expected that a reduction in the allowance of concentrates may be profitably made.

To determine definitely how much grain

a fresh cow can make profitable use of requires several weeks' time, but, if once determined, practically no further adjustment is needed until about the fourth or fifth month after calving. After this time a reduction in feed is made because milk naturally drops off slightly in the first half of the lactation period and more rapidly in the latter half. So that the amount of concentrated feed fixed upon as satisfactory for a cow one month in lactation, will have to be gradually reduced at different intervals thereafter.

It will pay to look the milk sheet over very carefully at least twice a month to note the amount of shrinkage that may be due to the advance of the period of lactation and to reduce the amount of concentrates accordingly.

Such methods of testing the feed requirements as are here outlined, must also be made by those who are thoroughly posted on feeding standards and the methods of compounding rations, for they constitute what may be called the practical supplement to the feeding of the balanced ration. The latter does not fully recognize differences in the energy required to digest different feeds, differences in palatability, etc., neither does it recognize the individuality of the animal to which it is fed; hence for best results the balanced ration and its practical supplement must go hand in hand.

Some, no doubt, will think that too much work is involved in carrying out the foregoing instructions on the average dairy farm. In this connection I may say however, that I have practiced what I have stated here with herds of from 30 to 50 cows for a number of years and I must say that the amount of work involved, when one understood, is so small that one would almost feel ashamed to mention it.

An important thing to remember in connection with supplying cows an ample allowance of feed is that it not only produces greater immediate returns but helps to keep up the flow of milk during the entire lactation period which is materially prolonged as a result of good feeding.

Wisconsin.

JOHN MICHELS.

PERMANENT PASTURE ON SANDY SOIL.

I have a field which I wish to get in permanent pasture. It has been well run, but I have got it into beans which will make about a half a crop. I want to put it into rye and then into some grass for permanent pasture. Would blue grass grow on such land. I might say it is a sandy and gravelly loam, but well run; also that I used 100 lbs. of fertilizer on beans per acre. How much had I ought to use on rye?

Midland Co.

J. N. O.

If I wished to get this field into permanent pasture as soon as possible, I would seed this fall as soon as the beans were removed and not seed to rye. That is, seed to permanent grasses and clover alone. It is a little later than it should be for this work. It would have been better sown in August, but if you get the beans off as soon as possible it is not too late now, especially if we have a growing fall.

I would sow a combination of red clover, alsike, timothy and orchard grass, and meadow fescue, and put in a little alfalfa. Fit the ground as for rye, and then don't sow the rye. Use 300 lbs. of good fertilizer per acre.

If you are not in a hurry for your pasture, then sow rye at the same time you do the grass seed. The rye will of course retard the growth of the grasses, but if they live through the winter, they will develop after the rye is harvested and will do for pasturing the following year. If you sow the grasses alone, you could pasture the field lightly the latter part of next summer.

If anything happens that you do not sow the grass or rye this fall, you can sow the grass seed in the spring with good results. In fact, if it was not for leaving this land bare all winter, I would recommend waiting until spring before seeding. Then your grass becomes established and there is no danger of winter killing. If you sow to rye this fall and seed to grass next spring on this light soil, you don't give the grass a very good chance and are not apt to get a good stand. For permanent pasture you want above all things a heavy stand of grass so as to get a heavy sod as soon as possible. On rich and heavier soil, there is not so much risk as seeding to grass on sandy, gravelly soil.

Blue grass is nothing more or less than June grass. It will grow on any soil where any kind of vegetation will grow. It would be all right to use some

June grass seed, but it will come into the pasture of itself in a few years anyway and run the other grasses out.

This poor soil should be fertilized to get a profitable stand of permanent pasture. If you only had lots of stable manure, that is what it wants, but not having that, the best you can do is to use a good application of commercial fertilizer.

RECOMMENDS DRIED BEET PULP.

In the last report of the progress of the sugar beet industry in the United States, the department of agriculture stated that with our great stock raising interests we should better appreciate the value of the beet-sugar by-products. The department insists that our farmers should give heed to the experience of their brother farmers in European countries where the industry is of much longer standing and where factories are equipped with special drying plants that converts the bulky by-products into concentrated foods that please the careful feeder.

With special reference to the conditions in our own state the same report specifies that for a considerable time nearly all the factories of Michigan were compelled to dispose of their pulp as waste. In order to avoid this most of the plants have now installed or are installing drying plants such as are used in Germany and elsewhere, to make their molasses and pulp by-products into a stock food. When so prepared, with the moisture expelled, it is a dry, flaky substance, amounting to about five per cent of the original weight of the beets, and it sells at \$20 to \$25 per ton. The dry matter of the beet is about ten per cent of the original substance. The factory will turn out in wet pulp a quantity amounting to about 50 per cent of the original weight of the beets. This dry stock food product can be sacked and shipped to all parts of the country like bran and other mill feeds. It is a valuable ingredient in a ration for animals on the farm.

The reports from the different states where beets are grown and made into sugar as well as from our own, indicate that the demand for dried pulp is rapidly growing and that everywhere its true value as a feed is being readily understood by our progressive feeders and especially the dairymen. Making use of this additional feed, together with the long list of concentrates already available for Michigan dairymen, means that the dairy industry must be given further impetus toward absorbing that interest which its products merit as food for mankind. Eight of Michigan's sixteen factories now have drying plants, and others are planning to install them. This speaks of the readiness with which the American farmer adopts new methods, or facts, when once proved to have merit, for it is upon the demand from the dairymen and other feeders that the factories have been urged to so quickly adopt all the improved methods of preparing feeds which have taken European men generations to develop. Michigan has been in the beet-sugar industry, on a practical basis, for 12 years. It will be but a short time until every pound of the pulp and molasses that comes from the sixteen factories will go into the dryers and from there to the hundreds of dairy and other feeding barns throughout the land.

UNUSUAL CONTEST FOR DAIRYMEN.

On Monday and Tuesday, September 26-27, a competitive exhibition of milk and cream, in which all the producers for the Detroit market are eligible, will be conducted under the auspices of the Detroit board of commerce. The United States Department of Agriculture and the Detroit Board of Health will have immediate charge of the contest. Entry blanks and directions will be furnished all parties who desire to place their goods in competition by Norman Flowers, acting secretary of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

We believe this move to be a commendable one. It will get the dairymen and the consumers closer together. It will teach the consumer some of the difficulties that the man on the farm has to contend with, and will give the farmer better knowledge of what the consumer desires in the way of pure, clean milk and cream. That it might be made a success we desire that our readers take it upon themselves, if they are among the dairymen who deliver milk in Detroit, to enter the competition, and encourage the movement. It cannot but work to the general good of the dairy business, for the more we show people the wholesomeness as well as the food value of milk and cream the broader and larger will be the demand for them.

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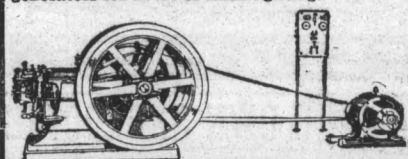
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Especially good with cotton seed meal as it counter acts the objectional features of this feed.

Dried Beet Pulp will cheapen any ration. Substitute it for a portion of the ration you use and you will secure better results in both production and improvement in the health of your animals.

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TURNING DECEMBER INTO JUNE.

During the month of June the conditions are perfectly natural and ideal for milk production. I go on the theory that a man ought to study to produce milk at a time when it pays him the best and that is not in June. This business is like all others—if we are to make it a success we must row against the current a little; try and have June condition at other times of the year. Nothing ever came so near turning December into June as the silo. Good corn ensilage is the best substitute for pasture grass. Preserving the summer's growth on many acres of corn in a green, succulent condition for indefinite lengths of time has proven an incalculable benefit to the dairy industry. Dairy cattle with their great capacity for handling large quantities of roughage and their natural appetite for green, succulent forage thrive best when pasture grass, or corn ensilage, are the predominating factors in their rations. Nature's feed is tender and nutritious pasture grass, an ideal feed for milk, growth and fat and the very best the cow can have, but in a northern climate this can be had for only a comparatively short time. For the balance of the year we must prepare some kind of supplementary feed. Corn ensilage is not only the cheapest, but it more nearly approaches pasture grass in efficiency and has the additional advantage of being available at all times regardless of the conditions of the season. Experience has proved it unsafe to depend upon pasture grass alone for summer feed. Even under the best of conditions pastures are sure to diminish in carrying capacity as the advance of the season checks their growth, but when a man has a silo full of feed he knows just how many cows he can feed and how long it will last.

The silo has more than doubled the stock carrying capacity and solved the problem of intense culture on thousands of farms. The most convincing proof of its value is the great length of time hay will last when supplemented with ensilage. Taking into consideration that one acre of corn will produce from 12 to 20 tons of ensilage equal in nutritive value to six or eight tons of hay and occupying about one-fourth as much space when stored a comparatively small barn will be needed to store an abundance of roughage to carry a large herd of dairy cattle through the winter. Corn ensilage and clover hay is a great combination of roughage for the dairy cow. As valuable feeds as clover and alfalfa can be fed cheaper when fed with ensilage than in combination with other feeds. The ensilage furnishes the juices and succulence so much needed by the cow during her period of stable life. It possesses a feeding value far greater than the chemist can explain. It promotes a healthy condition of the digestive system and enables the cow to make a more economic use of the other roughage and grain feeds. Ensilage when well preserved, will put a gloss on the animal's coat and give a sleek, sappy appearance to the animal that no other feed will.

All of these facts, together with the high price of grain and dairy by-product feeds are setting dairymen to thinking. Cheap grain and by-product protein feeds are a thing of the past and the successful dairyman of the future must make the best use of the silo. It is a waste of grain feeds to pour them into a silo unless they have plenty of good roughage. A bare pasture in the summer and dry hay in the winter does not furnish this. A careful study of milk yields and dollars tells the story of the silo's value. On many farms the intelligent use of the silo has doubled the yield of feed products and dollars. Tightening competition has compelled eastern dairymen to use the silo. Let western dairymen awaken to their opportunities and make a better use of their corn fodder that is allowed to largely waste and deteriorate in the weather. Fully one-third of the feeding value of the corn plant remains in the field when the corn is husked from the standing stalk and is mainly wasted. Even when cut and shocked there is a large waste both in quality and weather-beaten stalks. And here the silo comes to our aid and offers us a way by which we can preserve our fodder and field corn in the condition in which it will have the greatest feeding value and preserve it without waste, and in such a way that it will be eaten with a relish and give the greatest possible amount of nourishment.

The importance of succulence in the ration is not a recent discovery. English feeders and flock owners have long depended upon root crops as a source of

succulence. This, coupled with the fact that an acre of corn will yield twice as much dry matter as an acre of roots and can be produced for one-third of the expense proves that dairymen who build silos are on the right track. Practical everyday experience in feeding various kinds of feed has convinced dairymen that the silo is an absolute essential to profitable winter milk production.

Ensilage can be stored at a cost of from fifty to seventy-five cents per ton if economy and judgment are practiced. This includes cutting the corn, cost of twine and filling the silo. To get good ensilage one must have a silo tight enough to shut out all air and of the right proportion to feed out economically. It should be built so that two inches of ensilage a day may be fed to prevent mould. This can not be done if the diameter is too great. The entire surface should be removed every day, especially in warm weather. When putting up a silo, build well and permanently, for the silo has passed the experimental stage. There is no question but that the silo must follow the creameries and cheese factories for it is in direct line with agricultural progress and has become a permanent asset in the dairy business.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

WHEN TO CUT CORN FOR SILAGE—GRAIN TO FEED WITH SILAGE.

We have ensilage corn that will not get ripe in this section. At what stage of maturity would it be best to cut it for silage? In connection with this ensilage I will have clover and oat hay to feed this winter (oats being partly threshed out by hail storm). Which would be the cheapest grain to feed with the ensilage and clover and oat hay to milk cows, with prices as follows? Corn meal, \$21 per ton; cottonseed meal, \$35; bran, \$21.50; oil meal, \$35; malt sprouts, \$20.50; brewers' grain, \$21.50.

Hillsdale Co. W. H. B.
To make the best ensilage and also to have it contain the largest amount of digestible nutrients, corn should be, of course, fully matured; not dead ripe, but glazed and dented. You can't get every plant just at the right stage of development. Some will be a little too ripe and some will be a little too green, but you must figure on the bulk of the crop. Now as you say, your corn will not mature, it will not get at its very best, but you must leave it just as long as possible. I would have everything ready and leave the crop till frost. A light frost will not hurt it very much, will help ripen it up. You can wait until quite a severe frost if you cut immediately the very next day, and lose but little, if any, of the food value.

I would select cottonseed meal and oil meal. I believe at the price named, they are the cheapest. Try two pounds of cottonseed meal once a day and two pounds of oil meal once a day. Feed on the ensilage. This is only four pounds of grain a day, which is an exceedingly light ration, but I believe you will have good results and economical results. If you feed bran and corn meal, you will have to feed considerably more to get the same results.

CLEAN MILK ESSENTIAL BUT PASTEURIZATION NECESSARY.

While Doctor Harvey W. Wiley, Chemist for the Department of Agriculture, has been heard quite frequently on the subject of pure food it was not until this week that he expressed his sentiments on the subject of the milk supply for cities.

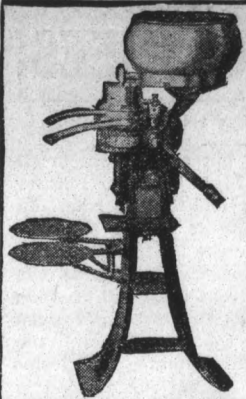
"Milk when carefully pasteurized is much to be preferred to the miscellaneous supply such as the large cities of the country receive," he said. "Although I do not think that pasteurized milk is more healthy than the pure, clean, fresh product, it is obvious that the people of the large cities can not get milk in that condition. It is true that some can, but it is an impossibility for every one to get the best.

"Dr. Nathan Straus, of New York city, deserves much credit for his work in the protection of humanity," continued Doctor Wiley. "Statistics show that infant mortality has fallen from 36.1 per thousand to 50 per thousand per annum since he has undertaken the pasteurization of milk in the borough of Manhattan, and I have no doubt that the Straus' statistics are correct."

It should be kept in mind that the advocates of pasteurization do not countenance the use of unclean or old milk; on the contrary they insist that pasteurization should be applied, not to correct sensible conditions of an objectionable character, but simply as a measure of safety against the dangers from milk which no other precautions can obviate.

Washington, D. C.

G. E. M.



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POULTRY AND BEES

HOW TO GET WINTER EGGS.

There is one, and but one, object in all kinds of farming, and that is profit. Poultry keeping is no exception to this rule. In practical egg farming it is the fall and winter eggs that pay the best profits, consequently it is necessary to handle the hens in such a way that they will produce eggs all winter. In order to get eggs from the first of October on through the winter we must provide summer conditions so far as possible. A variety of food is necessary, with an occasional feed of green stuff. In cold weather the hens cannot get the required amount of bugs and worms and will not produce many eggs unless something is given to take the place of them. One pound of chopped meat for every twelve hens, once a week or a little oftener, will help to solve the egg problem. Green cut bone is also excellent. Plenty of grit is very essential, as it will save feed and help to make more eggs. Oyster shells and charcoal should be given to all laying fowls in winter. They also require plenty of grain food, with a variety of vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, potatoes, pumpkins and cabbage. Sorghum seed is good for hens in winter. Sunflower seed is an excellent change but should not be fed regularly; the proper amount is puzzling some poultry raisers, and this can best be determined by close observation. In feeding my fowls I do not simply put down the feed and then leave them at once; instead, I stay with them and study their appetites. Laying hens and pullets will stand pretty heavy feeding during the fall and winter, providing they have plenty of exercise. Follow this plan and see if you don't get eggs as you never did before, but be sure to cull out the loafers as they will eat up the profits of the other hens and will be worth no more next spring than they are at present.

Illinois. L. G. JOHNSON.

FEATHERS AS FARM FERTILIZER.

I would like to know the chemical analysis of poultry feathers and something about their value as a fertilizer for farm crops.

Calhoun Co. G. A. M.
So far as we know there are no such analyses available. While there is no doubt that poultry feathers contain a fairly good percentage of nitrogen they have not been considered of sufficient importance as a farm fertilizer to warrant serious consideration. For one thing, they can not be satisfactorily applied to the soil unless thoroughly wet or mixed with some other fertilizing material. On most large poultry farms the practice is to have a compost heap and add to it all the feathers and other refuse resulting from slaughtering fowls, forking it all over at intervals until thoroughly rotted and in the best condition for applying to the soil. This is probably the best way of saving and utilizing the fertilizing constituents of feathers. However, it is claimed that on some large poultry farms the soft feathers, when they have been properly dried, bring enough on market to cover the cost of killing and dressing the fowls.

PROFIT IN EGGS.

Where there is one farm that produces one or more crates of eggs per week there are twenty-five that produce less. In my opinion this is not so much due to the fact that the farmer does not care to raise chickens and produce eggs as that he doesn't know how and is backward about learning. Perhaps he doesn't fully realize how good a percentage of profit a flock of layers can be made to yield.

A flock of some good laying breed, say 100 hens, will bring in a dollar a day at the present price of eggs. On an ordinary farm run they can be kept at a cost not exceeding 15 to 20 cents a day in summer. Some will say this cannot be done, but I answer that I am doing it and have done it year after year. Right here is where many make one great mistake—they insist on keeping their hens too fat and lazy.

I claim that a good flock of 100 hens, properly kept, can be made to clear \$200 over all expenses during the first nine months of the year. This calls for a rather ordinary yield of eggs, a yield which almost any farmer should be able to secure, but not one in twenty-five is doing it. One good feature about this, however, is that this indifference and neglect on the part of many poultry raisers makes

it that much better for the ambitious and intelligent chicken man, and each of us can be that man if we but choose to study the business.

Isabella Co.

W. J. COOPER.

THE CARE OF COMB HONEY.

In most localities the crop of white honey is off the hive before the end of September. In order that the product may be ripening and growing better every day after it leaves the hive, it must be stored in a dry room. There is probably nothing produced that is so easily handled as honey, and nothing that is so easily ruined. Well-ripened honey possesses a flavor peculiarly its own and, if intelligently cared for, it increases in richness and value. It is a great pity that such a valuable and generally popular article should not be better understood and more universally used. But it passes through so many hands before reaching the consumer, and is so carelessly housed, that it is often condemned as impure or artificial.

Years ago, when I first commenced to keep bees, nearly every producer stored his honey in the cellar, for it was thought that a cool or cold place was what was needed for its preservation. It is very hard work to get this notion out of the heads of many who buy honey at the present time. However, it was soon found that, if kept any length of time in a cool, damp place, the honey would commence to sweat or ooze out of the unsealed cells and sour, while if left in such a place for two or three months the cell cappings would assume a watery appearance and finally burst.

Some bee-keepers work hard all season to secure a crop of honey and then store it in such an unsuitable place. When it reaches market they do not get nearly so much for it as they would if they spent more thought on having it reach the market in attractive shape. Many eastern bee-keepers now store their honey in an upper room, or in the attic, and where this can be done without too much lifting there is no better plan. In two or three weeks' time the honey will be thoroughly ripened and ready to be prepared for market. All propolis or bee-glue should be carefully removed from each section before packing. This is best done with an old table knife.

To handle and crate comb honey properly requires much care. The delicate combs are very easily cut or bruised, and a little carelessness will result in broken combs and dripping honey. In crating comb honey I have a case at my right hand on a bench; at my left I place a honey-case. A section-box is raised from the super, taken in the left hand. With the right hand I use the hive-opener for scraping off the propolis. Then I place the box at one corner of the case, next the glass. The second section is removed from the super and placed next to the first one in the case, and so I proceed until the case is filled. Other supers of the same grade are emptied in like manner. If any combs are cut, or in any way broken, such should not be put in the case. A very few broken combs in a case will make a daub mess, as the honey will cover much of the case bottom and drip through, thus disgusting all who may in any way handle it.

The cases should be piled a few inches off the floor and a little out from the wall; otherwise the honey near the bottom and side of the room will accumulate moisture from want of circulation of air. Honey that is sealed will stand much more dampness and non-circulation than will that which is unsealed.

After the bees have made a really fine article of comb honey, it is often materially injured by the inexperienced beekeeper in removing it from the hive and packing in the shipping cases. The first move in taking off honey is generally to smoke the bees. Smoke is all right, but please bear in mind that a little smoke will drive the bees, while too much only confuses them. I generally blow a little smoke on the alighting board—just enough to divert the guards at the entrance of the hive—then remove the cover. If the honey is for your own use, and you care more for taste than looks, it will do no harm to let the sections remain until late in the season, only they must not be left on so late that the bees will carry the honey down to put in the brood-combs. Honey is not hurt, but rather improved, in flavor by remaining in the hive, but the comb becomes darker in color, and this renders it less desirable for market because the general demand is for white sections.

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White Wyandotte eggs for hatching from select breeding pens; \$1.00 for 15, \$1.50 for 25, \$2.50 for 50 and \$4.50 per 100. **COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Michigan.**

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HORTICULTURE

NOTES ON APPLE PICKING.

If there is one fault greater than another in the manner in which many farmers handle their apple crop it is in not making enough pickings, especially of the summer and autumn varieties. The earliest ones become too ripe, fall and are lost, while the latest ones are picked while small and green and hence are inferior. The only ones that are secured by the one picking are those which ripen midway between the earliest and the latest. For example, we are now making the second picking of Wealthy and the first of Maiden's Blush. The first picking of Wealthy was made nearly three weeks ago, and the third will probably be two weeks later, which will extend the picking season for this variety over five weeks. We would hardly have begun picking this variety quite as early had we not neglected to thin them until they were so far along that we concluded to try a combination of picking and thinning on them. This was done by taking from one to two barrels from each of the small to medium sized trees, taking the larger fruit where they were too thick, and the medium sized ones where they were too thick and none had good size. Imperfect ones were pulled off and dropped. The trees were very heavily loaded, and the fruit was small but over half of it sold for \$3.50 and \$4.00 per barrel on the Chicago market, and the small, green ones from \$1.25 to 2.00. This left as many on the trees as should have been allowed in the first place had we got at the thinning as we should have done, and these have developed and colored very well so we are now picking nearly as many larger and better colored apples than at the first picking, and there will be another picking nearly as good.

I am not offering this method as a substitute for thinning, for I believe we should have received fully as much and possibly more for the crop had it been thinned at the proper time, and it would not have been as hard on the trees, but I believe this was the best way out of a neglected job. If apples had been more plentiful this season the small green ones secured at the first picking would not have sold as well. This year summer apples were in especially good demand.

Those we are now picking from the Maiden's Blush trees would be too ripe and many of them would be off the trees if they were left until the balance are ripe. A Chenango tree near the house has been picked four times and there are still a goodly number on it. Very few of this variety could be secured at one picking. These sell well at the grocers packed in five-pound and eight-pound baskets just as peaches are packed. We have tried several varieties in this manner. Maiden's Blush that are well colored sell very well packed in this way on their side with the red cheek up. The fruit will be less bruised if picked in baskets. We use these and the sacks both, filling the basket first and leaving it hanging on a rung of the ladder while those at the top are secured in a sack. These are usually more scattering and it is often necessary to hold the branches with one hand so that the fruit can be put in a sack more easily. It is also easier to pick scattering apples in a sack, but I prefer to have the bulk of the apples picked in baskets. We fasten a hook to these baskets made of No. 9 wire doubled, and the lower end bent tightly about the center of the bail so it will not move but stand upright when the bail is raised. This makes it easier to hang the basket with one hand. The hook is also convenient in hanging the baskets to the side of the sorting table or barrel in packing.

Anyone who has many trees of fruit to pick should certainly get at least two orchard ladders, one from 20 to 24 feet, according to the height of the trees, and one about 16 feet for picking out the centers and lower branches. These are made pointed at the top so as to set firmly against a crotch, and the bottom is widened to prevent turning easily. The lightest ladders we have found are made of basswood with ash rungs. A boy can handle one of these 20 foot ladders easily. An orchard step ladder, which has a wide base in front and single support behind is also a great convenience.

Apples that are not packed and headed should always be hauled on springs to prevent bruising. A platform buggy for a few, or an orchard wagon for extensive work, should be used, or bolster springs

may be put on the wagon to prevent the jar which will bruise the fruit if hauled very far.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. HARTMAN.

A CUP FOR MICHIGAN PRIZE FRUIT.

Besides the regular prizes that are usually offered for exhibits of fruits at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, the society will give to the party showing the best three boxes of apples, a handsome silver cup suitably engraved. The terms of the competition are as follows: The exhibit must consist of three bushel boxes. The exhibitor must be a member of the state horticultural society. The apples must have been grown in Michigan. Any three varieties of apples will be eligible. The cup is to remain in the possession of the yearly winner (although the property of the society) until it shall have been won by the same member at two annual fruit exhibits of the society—not necessarily consecutive—after which it will become his or her exclusive property. The winner is to give a short description of the cultural methods used, if possible, at the annual meeting or have same published in the annual report of the meeting for the benefit of the members of the society. The judges of the general fruit exhibit are to select the winner, using such score cards as they may select.

The annual meeting will be held at Benton Harbor, December 6-7-8. Besides the



Cup to be Given for Best Three Boxes of Michigan Apples.

display of fruit one of the best programs that it has yet been the privilege of the members and friends of the society to listen to, is being arranged. There will also be a large exhibit of orchard machinery.

PROTECTING AND FEEDING YOUNG APPLE TREES.

Is there any way of keeping rabbits from destroying young fruit trees in winter time? Is there a remedy for borers in fruit trees? Would it pay to use commercial fertilizer for young apple trees? If so, what analyses would be best for a sand and gravel soil?

Leelanau Co.

H. J. E.

Young apple trees can be protected against rabbits by placing about the trunks of the trees screens, or veneers, or by painting the trunks with blood several times during the winter months. The protectors are inexpensive and the most reliable. Tar preparations have been recommended but the writer has seen many trees killed by their use.

The best remedy for borers is to dig them out or kill them in their burrows. The latter method is accomplished by inserting a pliable wire into the burrow, work it up until the pest is reached and then kill him by probing. This method is slower than cutting but it does not mutilate the tree so much. The orchard should be inspected systematically several times during the season.

The fertilizing of orchards is the great problem of Michigan and American horticulture. The problem does not center around the question of whether the trees need the plant food, but about the question of how and where shall we secure the fertilizer and in what form shall it be applied. There is no doubt that commercial fertilizer must be a large factor in the solution of this problem. By combining the commercial products with cover crops, barnyard manure, leaves, vegetable matter, compost, wood ashes, etc., one will be able to secure, together with the proper plant food, the right mechanical condition of the soil. Apple orchard fertilizers should contain a good per cent of potash and phosphoric acid. This is especially desirable when the orchard is bearing fruit. The cheapest way to get nitrogen in the soil is by growing some leguminous crop like clo-

ver or vetch. Barnyard manure is also a common and good source of nitrogen. Where this element is provided for, then the use of from 250 to 300 lbs. of fine ground bone, or about a quarter of a ton of South Carolina rock (ground fine) with about 200 lbs. of sulphate of potash per acre would serve to keep the orchard in productive condition. Where nitrogen is lacking from 100 to 300 lbs. of nitrate of soda could be added to the other commercial fertilizer.

NOTES ON VINEGAR MAKING.

Since various states have different laws regarding the composition of vinegar, as for instance, some require 4 per cent of acetic acid in cider vinegar, others 4½ per cent and still others 5 per cent, it is possible for vinegar makers under faulty methods of preparation to produce an adulterated product which will fall below these requirements. It is therefore important to note that the best methods of making vinegar under ordinary farm conditions are. The experiment stations in Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and Oregon have made considerable research along this line and have reported the results to the Department of Agriculture.

In the first place, use only ripe, sound fruit. If the fruit is dirty it should be washed, otherwise there is danger of introducing micro-organisms into the juice that will interfere with the normal alcoholic and acetic fermentation. For the same reason cleanliness should also be observed in grinding. To secure the greatest yield a power press should be used for pressing, for while the Virginia station secured two gallons of juice per bushel of apples with a hand press, four gallons were obtained with a power press. When possible, the freshly pressed apple juice should be placed in some large receptacle and allowed to stand for a few days before putting into barrels. By no means adopt the policy of some farmers to add water to the pomace and make a second pressing. Such juice is deficient in sugar and will not make vinegar of a standard quality.

When fresh cider is placed in barrels and stored in ordinary cellars, alcoholic fermentation is not completed until the end of about six months. With a cellar temperature of 60 to 70 degrees F., this time can be considerably reduced. If yeast is added to the fresh cider, fermentation can be completed in three months or less. If compressed yeast is used about one cake to each five gallons of juice should be used after first softening the yeast with lukewarm water.

It is the advice of the New York station that after alcoholic fermentation is complete the clear portion of the liquid can be drawn off, the barrel rinsed and the clear liquid put back and two to four quarts of good vinegar, containing more or less "mother" added. If the alcoholic fermentation is hastened by the addition of yeast and storage in a warm temperature, and the acetic fermentation favored by the use of vinegar "starter," it is possible to produce good merchantable vinegar in six to twelve months.

WINTER BANANA APPLE—GRAPES ATTACKED BY SPHINX.

Have you a record of Winter Banana apple? How long will it keep? I am told by some that it will keep until May. Others say it will not keep until January. As I am going to plant some trees in the spring I would like advice. What is the name of the worms that eat the leaves off my grape vines? They are about the size of my finger; green in the day time and brown in the evening, with green spots on their side. What should I spray with.

Sanilac Co.

J. M. M.

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DETROIT, SEPT. 24, 1910.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Ideal weather during the week favored the West Michigan State Fair. The Michigan State Fair held at Grand Rapids last week. The exhibits in all departments were well up to the high standard set by the Grand Rapids show in previous years, and the additional buildings gave a much better opportunity for their attractive display. The new building in which the carriage and automobile display was shown is a sister building to the one formerly used for that purpose, and the entire building was used for the exhibits in these classes. Thus much more room was available for this department of the big show than in previous years, and the display was accordingly more attractive. The large building formerly used for this display was this year utilized for the display of fruit and general farm products. The entries in both of these classes were large and attractively placed. West Michigan always puts up a magnificent display of fruit and this year was no exception to the rule in that regard. The vegetable and grain display has heretofore been shown in cramped quarters with poor light, but this year the conditions were favorable for putting up a most attractive show, and the farmers of the western section of the state certainly improved the opportunity by making this display a good one. The new addition to the grounds was utilized for the building of new speed barns, and the machinery exhibit was moved along beyond the new carriage building, where there was more room for placing it than in the old location. This department of the show was both large and attractive. The live stock exhibits were more numerous than last year, and excellent representatives of most of the improved breeds were to be found in the barns and pens devoted to their use, and the number of entries made it necessary to house a few of them in tents. In this connection a most commendable feature of the fair, and one which was much appreciated by the live stock exhibitors, is worthy of special mention. In the space within the circular mile track a good sized area of fine alfalfa was growing, and a large sign proclaimed the nature of the plant to fair patrons. Many of the stock exhibitors made use of fresh alfalfa cut from this field as green forage for their stock. Other

farmer patrons looked the plot over with interest, and without doubt it was a valuable object lesson which will be fruitful of good results in the promotion of a general interest in this great forage crop in Western Michigan. The display in the art and other departments not specifically mentioned was also good, and the racing program was an attractive one, while the free amusement features were of a high class, and altogether the fair was a credit to its management and to the agriculture of Western Michigan. While the attendance was not particularly large the first two days, Thursday and Friday made up for the deficiency, bringing the attendance up to the figures for former years. No liquor is sold on the grounds and the crowd was an orderly one, apparently enjoying every feature of the big show.

Among the good things said of this year's State Fair in our editorial column, and a thing which was urged as a reason for liberal patronage of the fair by the farmers of the state, was that liquor would be excluded from the grounds at this year's fair. This statement was made in good faith and was based upon official reports of the proceedings of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, and published statements of officers of the society that no liquor would be sold at this year's fair. We had supposed that the passing of the state fair saloon was a closed incident, and our editorial comment to that effect in the issue of July 23 brought no denial of the statement from the officers of the society, notwithstanding the fact that a copy of the issue containing the statement was placed in the hands of the secretary of the society and his attention was called to the article. There can be no doubt of the fact that the officers of the society by their own words and acts, not only allowed this impression to go out to the public, but created and emphasized the impression, and we did not even think of questioning their integrity in the matter. No fair patron could be more surprised or indignant on finding that a saloon was in operation on the grounds in the same old place than were the publishers of The Farmer when members of our staff observed the fact during the early days of the fair, and we can not let the occasion pass without voicing that indignation in no uncertain words, and giving that large element of fair patrons who object to going or taking their children to a State Fair—where a saloon is conducted under environments which can not help but be demoralizing, even a belated warning that Michigan's State Fair has not been made "clean" in this respect.

A subscriber asks The Parcels Post, for our opinion on the following question: "If the United States government would own and operate the express business at rates that would be self supporting, don't you think it would solve the problem and satisfy the great majority of people who are now asking for a parcels post?" The government does not own the express companies. The only way it could acquire them would be to purchase them at a value for which their present owners are willing to sell, as it manifestly can not confiscate their property without recompense. Nor does the government need it to give reasonable facilities for the cheap transportation of small parcels. It now has the necessary machinery to accomplish this desired end in the postal service. The chief and almost the only benefit which would be derived from the ownership of the express companies would be the removal of their opposition to cheap transportation of the commodities which they now handle. The government already has an organization of its own which could handle the business incident to a practical parcels post, and does not need the organization of the express companies for this purpose, and we believe that the present needs of our people would be better served by the establishment of a practical parcels post for the transportation of small parcels, leaving the heavier business to the express companies, than by the purchase and operation of the latter under government ownership.

That the prevalence of tuberculosis among cattle and hogs is a grave problem is generally recognized by all who have made even a cursory study of the matter. The most reliable statistics seem to show that animal tuberculosis is not only alarmingly prevalent, but is also increasing at rather

a rapid rate. Experiments made along the line of compulsory inspection and testing as a means of eradicating the disease seem to indicate that the expense of stamping it out in this manner would be very heavy, and that public sentiment would not approve of the general application of this remedy. Various plans have been proposed for effective work along this line, among which that advanced by Dr. Rogers, of Iowa, a former federal veterinary inspector is unique in that it is designed to save the expense of general inspection, and yet reveal the source of infected animals, thus making it a comparatively easy matter to stamp out the disease. Briefly stated, his scheme contemplates the tagging of animals with an ear tag bearing a number, which is officially recorded together with the name of the owner in the county where they are located. As the ultimate destination of these animals is the block, and the larger portion of them find their way to the markets where government inspection is had, the source of infected animals could be easily traced and the disease stamped out on the farms where it exists. As an experiment, Dr. Rogers proposes to try the plan out in some county selected for the purpose, and according to recent report has interested a philanthropist of means in the scheme, provided the experiment can be conducted under the auspices of some recognized official body. Such an experiment would undoubtedly prove of great value to the live stock interests of the country, and it is to be hoped that the necessary arrangements can be made and the needed authority secured to make a trial of the plan. Should the scheme materialize the results will be watched with interest by live stock owners as well as sanitary officials of the entire country.

Reports received since the publication of the editorial comment relating to this crop in a recent issue of The Farmer, indicate that the second crop of clover left for seed has filled well and in many sections is threshing out a better yield than has been secured in years. The fact remains, and is noted in many of the crop and market notes published in another column of this issue, that a good many promising pieces of clover originally intended for seed have been utilized for pasture on account of the general shortage of feed which prevailed before the drought was broken. This will undoubtedly reduce the indicated area devoted to the crop, as given in the general review of crop conditions prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and published in another column of this issue, in which the acreage of clover seed is estimated at 116.7 per cent of last year's acreage. Apparently the good yield of seed which is being secured in many sections from a comparatively short second crop of clover is having an influence on the seed market, as the price has declined 50 cents per bushel during the past week. It is still high, however, for the time of year, and the farmer who harvests his own seed will be saved a considerable expense next spring, and the spotted condition of this year's seedling will undoubtedly have an influence on the market next summer. It will also be a wise precaution to purchase seed needed for next spring's sowing direct from some nearby grower, where one is not fortunate enough to be able to harvest his own seed. A considerable saving is sure to be made in comparison with seed purchased after it has been through several hands, and it is much better to get seed that one knows is free from undesirable weeds not now found upon our farms.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

National.

It is understood that President Taft in his message to the next Congress will recommend that an immediate appropriation for the fortification of the Panama canal be made, and suggests for that purpose the allowance of \$2,000,000. It is intimated that each end of the big ditch be protected against the encroachment of a foreign foe.

The Ballinger controversy is to be set aside till the majority committee reports to Congress at the opening of the next session.

The interstate commerce commission is continuing the taking of testimony in Chicago on the recent proposed advance of freight rates. The commission held a ten days' session in New York and adjourned to Chicago that the railroads of the west might offer their reasons for the advances.

Four trainmen were killed and two seriously injured in a head-on collision near Beach Ridge, Ill., Sunday. The operator of the station was intoxicated and did not properly transmit orders.

The forty-fourth annual encampment of the grand army of the republic is being Circulars are being forwarded to public

school boards in different parts of the held in Atlantic City, N. Y. 75,000 veterans are present.

country to see what can be done in the way of introducing rifle practice.

The annual session of the Trans-Mississippi commercial congress meets in San Antonio, Texas, November 22-25.

Scientists are puzzling their heads over the discovery of skulls in the Topanga canyon near Santa Monica, Cal. The skulls have rudimentary horns projecting from just in front of the ears.

New cases of cholera and additional deaths are being reported from the stricken district in southeastern Italy. The number of cases developing daily is not so large as a fortnight ago.

King Manuel, of Portugal, is seeking to affect a reconciliation between the political factions of the country. He has granted amnesty to those who recently offended the government through the newspapers and appointed twelve new peers, all of whom are supporters of the present ministry. While this movement might delay to some extent the agitation of the sentiments and policies of the republicans, who have been making things unpleasant for the conservative government, it cannot long hinder an expression of the rebellious spirit that is smoldering, and is sure to flame forth sooner or later.

Gov. B. F. Carroll, of Iowa, is in court answering a charge of libel against the chairman of the state board of control.

The annual meeting of the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church is in session at Detroit this week. The Michigan conference of the same organization is in session at Jackson.

The Michigan Central tunnel, underneath the Detroit river at Detroit, was formally opened Monday of this week when a freight train was taken through the great tubes with electric engines. In a couple of weeks passenger trains will be running through. The ferries are expected to be abandoned as transferers about the middle of October. There is considerable work yet to be done on the tunnel but it is being rushed, and when completed all attention will be turned to the new depot. An electric zone will be established within which steam engines will not operate, leaving the work for the six electric motors that are now in commission. The steam engines will not enter the new depot, thus saving much dirt from that section of the city.

Two bombs were exploded in gambling dens in Chicago on Monday. One man and two women were dangerously wounded.

Acting Mayor Mitchell, of New York city, is anxious to remove from office chief of the police department Baker who, he claims, is largely responsible for the lawlessness now evident in the city.

The committee of the United States senate, chosen to investigate the fraudulent charges made in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, began its session in Chicago Tuesday. Senator Burrows, of Michigan, is chairman of the committee.

Dressmakers in session in Chicago this week sounded the death knell to the bobble skirt in this country when they took occasion to express themselves against its use.

An international balloon race will begin at St. Louis, October 17.

The attempt to fly over the Alps at Simpon Pass was unsuccessful for the American and Peruvian aviators, who attempted the feat Monday.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Livingston Co., Sept. 10.—The weather has not been very favorable for harvesting the bean crop but the rain has started up grass and pastures are growing nicely. A frost on the night of the 9th did some damage to growing crops on low ground. Next week will see quite an acreage of wheat sown if the weather is favorable. Threshing is nearly completed. Wheat has yielded well as has also oats, but rye is yielding poorly and a very small acreage will be sown to that grain this fall. Cows are bringing high prices, especially the strictly dairy breeds, as dairy products promise to be very high this winter. Not many lambs are being offered for sale. Most farmers will feed their lambs this winter. Some corn is being cut. Bean harvest about half finished.

Washtenaw Co., Sept. 10.—We are having some very delightful weather although somewhat cool to develop the corn crop, but with the large amount of moisture which we have been having the corn crop and late potatoes have been much improved and if killing frost holds off a few more days a large per cent of corn will be beyond much injury. A large acreage of wheat ground is being prepared for sowing. The yield of both oats and wheat has been very satisfactory. Fall and winter fruit very scarce and most ordinary peaches commanding \$2 per bu. Stock high, especially milch cows. People who have fat stock of any kind are wearing a smile that won't come off.

Eastern Oceana Co., Sept. 13.—Our drouth is at last broken and we have had several heavy showers which have started the meadows up in fine shape. The weather is now rather cool for the best results for the corn crop, which needs a few more days of sunshine to properly ripen it, although some is now ready to cut. Potatoes are doing well except some that are developing the late blight. Owing to the extremely hot and dry summer they will not be over half of our usual crop. Small grain threshed a rather small crop. Rye averaged around 10 bu. per acre and oats from 15 to 25 bu. per acre. Our creamery at Walkerville has opened for business and is paying 30c for butter-fat. Wheat selling for 85c; hay, \$12@15 ton; straw, \$7.50; fat cattle and fat hogs very scarce; potatoes, 60c bu; hens, 10@11c; chickens, 12c; roosters, 5c lb.

Mecosta Co., Sept. 16.—One light frost so far which did no damage to crops on

high ground. Corn is an exceptionally good crop around here. By the middle of next week it will be nearly all cut. Potatoes are a good crop and all the early ones are being rushed to market at 50c per bu. Many more will sell their late crop out of the field. Live stock all looks well, but hogs are scarce at \$8.75 per 100 lbs. Rye is worth 64c; wheat, 95c; timothy hay, \$10; mixed hay, \$9; rye straw, baled, \$4.75; hens, 10c per lb; young chickens, 12c; eggs, 21c doz; butter-fat, 28c per lb.

Kent Co., Sept. 12.—The first frost of the season occurred Sept. 9, but did no damage to crops in this section. Corn ground is generally clean and in good condition to sow wheat, but the storm that blew down much of the corn, making it impossible to sow before cutting, has prevented the sowing of the usual area of corn ground wheat. Corn cutting is progressing slowly owing to the lateness of the crop, but about one-third of the crop is in the shock at this date. Early potatoes a short crop, about 50 per cent of a normal yield, but of fine quality. Shipping has commenced, the price ranging from 50¢ to 60¢ to growers.

Genesee Co., Sept. 17.—Fine rain last night which will greatly benefit late potatoes as well as corn and beets. Late beans got caught in the bunch and growers' fear they will be somewhat damaged as the equinoctial is now due. Fall seedling looking fine. Most of the acreage already in and much of it up. Acreage fully up to the average in extent. Sugar beets a good crop here. No frost yet to hurt vegetation of any kind except in a few low places. Farmers selling their hay quite generally at this time of year. Prices about the same as at last writing.

Oceana Co.—The severe storms of late have beaten the corn down, tangled it and blown it to every point of the compass. It is damaged somewhat by breaking but while it will be a prodigious job to harvest it, it bids fair to be the best crop of the season. Potatoes are coming on well and prospects are fair for a good crop. There are some fine crops of peaches in favored locations and here and there a man up-to-date in his methods will harvest a fairly good yield of apples. When the harvest is past and the summer is ended once more it looks as though things would about average and while the snow sifts down upon us from the north and high winds tear the dry leaves from the few trees the lumberman has spared the farmers of Oceana county may take accountings of the summer's work with a consciousness of having done pretty well after all.

New York.
St. Lawrence Co., Sept. 14.—Threshing finished with satisfactory returns. Wheat extra good. Corn not matured but rapidly ripening, no frost yet, another week will bring it to ripeness. Silos being filled. Potato crop a failure. The different Granges are sending exhibits to the county fair that is being held in Canton this week. Young pigs selling at \$2.25; butter, 30c; eggs, 24c; skim-milk calves 5c.

Wayne Co., Sept. 12.—The weather is quite cool. A frost on the morning of the 10th did no damage. Still very dry, not having had a good rain yet, only light showers. Fall plowing about all done, soon will commence to sow. Clover seed seems well filled and ripening up some. Corn ripening slowly and lots of it in danger of frost before it ripens. Wheat selling at 95c per bu; oats, 32c; corn, 70c; timothy seed, \$4.25; hay, \$9@13 ton.

Carroll Co., Sept. 13.—We got a nice rain here today; farmers cutting clover seed, which is a very light crop. Corn won't be ready to cut for two weeks yet. Threshing is almost over and farmers are getting ready to dig potatoes. Potatoes will not make a very good crop this year, on account of the dry weather. Work horses are scarce and high, bringing \$250 to \$275. Pastures are all brown. Apples and peaches are a fair crop. Some wheat already sown.

Indiana.
Clinton Co., Sept. 10.—August continued dry up to the 17th, when we had a good rain, which was greatly needed for fall plowing, and now the farmers have a large acreage plowed and in good seed bed, ready for wheat. Many are trying commercial fertilizer on wheat this fall. Rains came too late to help the corn crop on high or clay land, but on lower ground corn is looking fine. On a trip through Tippecanoe county, (a distance of 12 or 15 miles), the writer did not see a single poor piece of corn, but two or three weeks are needed to fully mature the crop. Clover seed is about all threshed, except a few late fields. On account of shortage of pastures, many good fields were pastured, thus cutting down acreage of clover seed. Yields have been exceptionally good, from 2½ bushels per acre to 3½, quality good. Early threshed seed has been sold at prices ranging from \$7.50 down to \$6. A trip to the county fair showed a poor exhibit of most all grains with the exception of oats, which were exceptionally fine. Stock was good, many extra fine specimens being shown, especially cattle and hogs. Wheat selling at 98c; oats at 32c. This season has brought on a good many silos, and many are filling silos at present. Farmers in general are taking more interest in dairy cows because of the high prices paid for separator cream. Purdue prices are 37c per lb. for butter-fat. Local creameries are paying 33½c. Farmers are marketing many of their middle-weight hogs at \$9.80. Butter at local stores selling at 27c; eggs, 20c.

Steuben Co., Sept. 12.—Threshing is about done and wheat has turned out well and of a splendid quality, except a few fields that contained a little smut. Farmers have hauled to market direct from the machine a greater per cent of the crop than ever before. Because of the dry weather early in the spring oats have not done very well, yielding not over 75 per cent of a full crop. The second crop of clover has made in many places a heavier growth than the first and much of it has been made into hay, which was

a very light crop, while that left for seed has filled well and is yielding as high as 3 bu. per acre, which is very unusual for this section. Early potatoes were a failure but the late crop promises about an average but potatoes from this section never cut any figure in the markets. The apple crop is rather light, though better than last year. It has rained a little nearly every day for two weeks and pastures are splendid and corn still promises the best and the greatest acreage ever grown in the county. We have had a light touch of frost but no harm done and the grain is about past danger from that source but the fodder is rather green to cut yet. We need a few dry, warm days. Corn cutters are very, very scarce. A good hand can earn three dollars a day and board but we can't get half enough at that price. We are just beginning to sow wheat and the ground was never in better shape than now.

Wisconsin.
Park Co., Sept. 11.—The weather has been a little better for rain of late but it came too late to help the crops. Had killing frost the nights of Sept. 9-10, which killed all the corn and late potatoes. Threshing is all through in this part of the county and the crops turned out fairly well; barley, 5 to 10 bu. per acre; oats, 10 to 50 bu; wheat averaged about 22 bu., which was the best crop of grain; rye, 20 bu. Silo filling is almost over; the early corn is about ripe but the late corn is all soft yet. Potatoes all good but not many of them on account of dry weather. Wheat is selling at \$1.10; oats, 35c; barley, 50c; rye, 72c; cattle, 2½@3c per lb; hogs, 7¼@8¼c; chickens, 8c; eggs, 18c; butter, 34c. Horses are very scarce and selling very high.

East Clark and West Marathon Co.'s, Sept. 13.—Since the last report in July conditions have changed very much. We are having plenty of rains which put land for fall plowing in ideal condition and pasture is better now than it ever was at any time this season and has, of course, increased the milk flow materially. The acreage for winter wheat and rye has increased, being perhaps one-quarter more than last year. The frost last week damaged late corn and potatoes to some extent, although most corn has been cut while late potatoes were more injured. The corn crop and potatoes will be about three-quarters of a crop compared with last year. Yield of winter wheat averages about 12 bu., spring wheat 8 bu., oats about 20 bu. and rye about 10 bu. per acre, which is perhaps only one-half what it ought to make. Hay, \$20 per ton; cheese, 15½c; butter, dairy, 25@28c lb; creamery, 32c; eggs, 21c. Cows are selling for much less than last year on account of the scarcity of hay. Good work horses sell at \$175@200.

Illinois.
Warren Co., Ill., Aug. 29.—It is dry and hot at this writing. Everything in need of rain. Threshing about all done. Oats yielded from 35 to 75 bu. per acre; wheat 15 to 45 bu., the best yield for the last four or five years. Corn promises a bumper crop in spite of the dry weather. Potatoes are going to be a short crop. Buyers pay for oats, 30c; wheat, 92c; corn, 54c; potatoes, 75@90c; eggs, 16c; butter, 30c, and not near enough to supply the demand; chickens, old, 10c; young, 11½c.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS.

The month of August was favorable for crops in general, taking the United States as a whole, the deterioration during the month being about 0.6 per cent, whereas there is an average decline in August of 3.3 per cent. Aggregate crop conditions in the United States on September 1, (or at time of harvest), were about 0.4 per cent lower than on corresponding date a year ago and 2.8 per cent lower than the average condition on September 1, (or at time of harvest), of the past ten years. The area under cultivation is about 3.2 per cent more than last year.

By states, the aggregate of crop conditions on Sept. 1 (100 representing the average on Sept. 1 of the past ten years), was as follows:

Maine, 111; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 113; Massachusetts, 102; Rhode Island, 103; Connecticut, 113; New York, 106; New Jersey, 107; Pennsylvania, 103; Delaware, 110; Maryland, 103; Virginia, 106; West Virginia, 93; North Carolina, 107; South Carolina, 104; Georgia, 100; Florida, 98.

Ohio, 98; Indiana, 104; Illinois, 104; Michigan, 97; Wisconsin, 78; Minnesota, 92; Iowa, 97; Missouri, 105; North Dakota, 41; South Dakota, 76; Nebraska, 89; Kansas, 96.

Kentucky, 98; Tennessee, 106; Alabama, 106; Mississippi, 106; Louisiana, 100; Texas, 103; Oklahoma, 90; Arkansas, 112.

Montana, 80; Wyoming, 103; Colorado, 85; New Mexico, 83; Arizona, 79; Utah, 100; Nevada, 129; Idaho, 92; Washington, 82; Oregon, 106; California, 114.

The condition of various crops in the United States on Sept. 1, (or at time of harvest), 100 representing for each crop, not its normal condition, but its average condition on Sept. 1, or at time of harvest, (10-year average for most crops), was as follows:

Peaches, (production), 113.1; winter wheat, (yield per acre), 110.5; oats, 104.8; cabbages, 104.4; hops, 102.6; rye, (yield per acre), 101.8.

Cranberries, 99.6; cotton, 98.6; corn, 98.4; hemp, 98.3; sweet potatoes, 98.2; sugar cane, 97.6; cantaloupes, 97.3; sorghum, 97.1; oranges, 97.1; watermelons, 97.0; onions, 96.3; tomatoes, 95.5; Kafir corn, 95.0; buckwheat, 94.6; tobacco, 94.4; sugar beets, 94.1; hay, (yield per acre), 93.1; alfalfa, 92.9.

Potatoes, 88.3; grapes, 87.7; millet, 86.6; apples, 85.6; barley, 84.0; spring wheat, 80.9; flaxseed, 55.8.

The number of stock hogs in the United States on Sept. 1 is estimated as 100.3 per cent of the number on Sept. 1, 1909. The acreage of clover for seed is estimated as 116.7 per cent of last year's acreage.

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Reliable Blasting Machine

Victor No. 6 (Double Strength)

Electric Fuzes

Leading Wire

Connecting Wire

otherwise use

Red Cross Dynamite

Du Pont No. 6 Blasting Caps

Safety Fuse

If your dealer does not keep these
write to us.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.
Wilmington, Del., U. S. A.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS



Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will be from 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will not, this year, \$10 to \$15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibits at the different State and some of the County fairs. Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

They Sent for Their Son

Maldstone, Sask., Canada, August 5, 1910.
My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Cedar Falls for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here.

LEONARD DOUGLAS.

Wants Settlers' Rate for His Stock

Stettler, Alberta, July 31, 1910.
Well, I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificates.

Yours truly, H. A. WIK.

Will Make His Home in Canada

Brainerd, Minn., August 1, 1910.
I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country, so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada.

Yours truly,

MRS. RICHARD HENRY EBINGER.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go. Address

M. V. McInnes
176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.

CALIFORNIA

The Land of Opportunity
and Plenty

California Farm Land set to delicious fruits pays back the original cost and yields a profit in five years. Mild climate, no sunstroke and thunder storms. You can work out of doors all the year round; even eat strawberries in December.

Write for free information about any part of the State to the

California Development Board
San Francisco, California

It is a State organization with the Governor as President

and has nothing to sell

Address your letter to Bureau No. 20

WANTED—GOOD FARM from Owner Only.

Want possession now or next spring. State particulars. OHIGAN, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

WILL EXCHANGE GROCERY stock and fixtures for a 40, 60 or 80-acre farm.

GEO. A. ROCK, 1233 Harper Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FARMS—Send for Booklet of choice Southern Michigan Farms that I have for sale. BYRON STILLSON, Jackson, Mich.

I SELL FARMS in Oceana, best County in United States. Fruit, Grain, Stock, Poultry. Write for list. J. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE—in Livingston County, Mich. Prices right. FRY & MANNING, Brighton, Mich.

BEFORE BUYING A FARM write for list or see HARRY STARR, 407 East Grove Street, Greenville, Michigan.

102-ACRE FARM in Mich. Fruit Belt. Fertile soil for fruit, grain or stock. Perfect title. Death in family necessitates sale. W. Fisher, Watervliet, Mich.

OUR CO-OPERATIVE LIST quotes owner's price for select farms all over Southern Michigan. The Ypsilanti Agency Co., Inc., Ypsilanti, Mich.

MISSISSIPPI Delta Farm—230 acres fertile land, 150 acres cultivated, 5 tenant houses, 1 barn, 1 gin-house, good timber, land level and very productive. Price right. In Sunflower Co. C. W. GRADDICK, Barnesville, Ga.

OWN A HOME—The Saginaw Valley has great inducements for the homeseeker. Write today. UNITED REALTY CO., Saginaw, Michigan.

MICHIGAN FARMS—Improved fruit, stock and grain farms in Barry and Eaton counties, \$25 to \$75 per acre; splendid water, schools and roads. Low taxes. Write for List No. 4. BUCKLES & MATTHEWS, Hastings, Mich.

WHY PAY RENT when you can buy the Best Land in Michigan at from \$6 to \$10 an acre near Saginaw and Bay City. Write for map and particulars. Clear title and easy terms. Staffed Bros., (owners) 15 Merrill bldg., Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

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

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. E. Smith, Traf. Mgr. N. C. & St. L. Ry. Dept. F, Nashville, Tenn.

160 Acres \$7700. Splendid Crawford Co. Dairy Farm. \$4000 Worth of Timber.

140 acres in level fields, black loam soil, produces great crops of hay, wheat, corn and buckwheat, pasture for 50 cows, 30,000 feet of timber, will cut 1000 cords of wood, 800 maple trees in sugar bush, all kinds of fruit, 2-story 10-room house, barn and other buildings, neighbors near, 1¼ mile to railroad and village. Advanced age of owner forces sale. Price \$7,700, part cash balance easy terms. For details of this and other farm bargains in western Pennsylvania and Ohio, see page 16 "Strout's Illustrated Farm Catalog No. 30", second edition, copy free. Station 101. E. A. STROUT, Union Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

DELAWARE

is the State for
HAPPY HOMES

comfortable living, enjoyment and genial climate. Famous for fruit and quite as good for general farming. Land values are advancing, but farms are cheaper than elsewhere with equal advantages—if such a place exists. For information address

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Dover, Delaware.

FARMS THAT WILL INCREASE IN VALUE EACH YEAR

and yield good crops while doing so make an extra good investment. It is not necessary to leave civilization, go long distances from friends and home to find such land.

Northeastern Michigan Presents that Opportunity To-day.

From reading many advertisements you have the feeling that somewhere, West, South or North, a long ways away, you can find perfection. The advertisements forget to state draw backs, but you know Michigan,—with its easily obtained pure water, freedom of the expense of irrigation, good roads, possibility of diversified crops, and its many other advantages. Then, why be led so far away on uncertainties.

The opportunity for a good investment is here, and it will pay you to investigate, for land is selling much below its real value and must increase.

Write the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau.

The Bureau has no lands to sell, but is simply trying to bring the opportunities of this region to the notice of those who wish to engage in farming, ranching or fruit growing.

Address all inquiries to

**THE NORTHEASTERN MICHIGAN
DEVELOPMENT BUREAU,
Shearer Block, Bay City, Mich.**

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, E. N. CLARK,
A. & I. Agt. for Florida, A. & I. Agt. for Virginia
Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas,
Jacksonville, Fla. Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

MEMORY DAY.

BY WILL CARLETON.

Under this mound is a maiden at rest—
Hands white as pearls to her bosom were pressed;
Tears pure as rays from the stars in the sky
Fell on her face when they bade her goodbye.
Not long on earth did the soul shed its cheer:
Only a half-score of days was it here.
Then she was called by her heaven-given name
Back to the beautiful home whence she came:
But the bright spirit in passing away,
Left its sweet impress on glorified clay.
So, of the hearts of her kindred possessed,
In this last cradle they kissed her to rest.
Here her fair image lies prone at our feet:
Must not its refuge stay dainty and sweet?
Let this reflection be with us alway—
Deeper than ever on Memory Day!

Under this mound lies the wreck of a joy—
Pride's brightest garlands were hung on his name:

Manhood and womanhood welcomed the boy,
Thanks went to heaven at the hour that he came.

Many the hopes that upon him were laid;
Brilliant ambitions were centered within:
Could he not lead in the cohorts of trade?

Might not his genius a world-homage win?
Would he not plead with the listening throng,
For their right action and word and belief?
Might he not triumph in story or song?
Should not the nation-tribes vote him their chief?

As by an acorn the oak is possessed,
What might have been in this tiny form lay:
See that due honors around him shall rest:
Give him his portion of Memory Day.

Under this mound is the bride of a year:
Much did she love, and as much did she fear.
Life early whispered that loss goes with gain—
Exquisite bliss carries exquisite pain.
Short were the lessons vouchsafed her to learn,
Ere to the summer-land she must return.
Perished this girl as a spring-blighted leaf:
Wifehood and motherhood both were so brief!—
Here is a maid who, though winsome and gay,
Never knew wedlock—Death wooed her away.
Here the sweet garb of a soul that was wrecked—
Lured into triumph—then crushed by neglect.
Oh, could the beauties of honor and worth
Sown every day in the gardens of earth,
Rise up in flowers half as lovely as they,
There were less need of our Memory Day!

Brave-hearted youth! how you sprang to the fight,
Ready and eager your prowess to prove!

Whether you stood for the wrong or the right,
You were encompassed with pride and with love.

How in such good as their fond eyes could see,
Father and mother would triumph and rest!
How in such actions as faulty might be,

Still they stood by you and hoped for the best!
So did your strength fill a need of each hour—
No one could think it could e'er be o'erthrown:

You had the courage, but death had the power,
And you are lying unfeared and alone.

You had a mission that could not be spoiled;
Although but briefly, proud youth has its way:

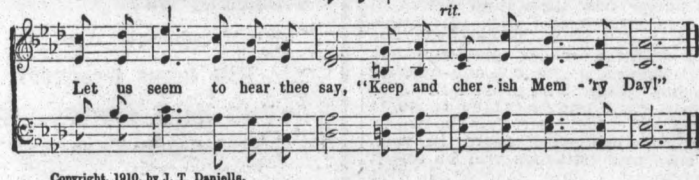
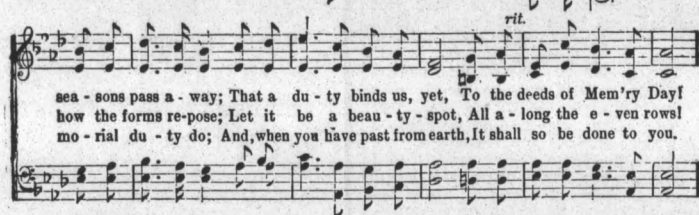
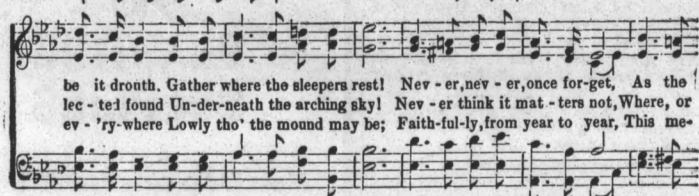
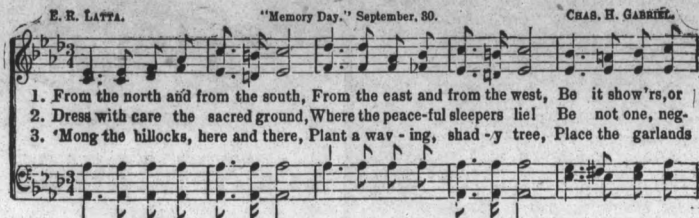
Whether for country you battled or toiled,
You have a claim upon Memory Day!

Memory Day.

E. R. LATTA.

"Memory Day," September, 30.

CHAS. H. GABRIEL.



Copyright, 1910, by J. T. Daniels.

TO HELP THE CAUSE OF MEMORY DAY.

MOST of us have heard of Memory Day. Most readers of this department already know the history of the movement to set apart September 30 as Memory Day, a day to be devoted to the beautifying of our rural cemeteries, the hallowed ground where we have laid away the mortal clay of those who were near and dear to us. But how many of us, in the years which have passed since the inception of this movement, have lived up to our opportunities in the proper observance of the day. We are sorry to say that the condition of our rural cemeteries would seem to answer for us that however much in sympathy with the movement we may have been, we have not joined in the general observance of the day in a manner which does credit to our loftier ideals and our finer instincts. But, while the majority of us who have been associated with him in active Club work have been carelessly rather than willfully indifferent in the matter of exercising our talent and giving our time to the advancement of Memory Day sentiment Ex-President Daniels has been actively at work in the interest of this movement. Not content with the formal adoption of September 30 as Memory Day by the State Association of Farmers' Clubs and later by the Grange, by untiring effort he brought about its official recognition by the legislature. Not yet content with what had been done, or what is being done toward bringing about the general observance of the day, Mr. Daniels has interested the best talent in the country in its behalf, and at his own expense has secured the poem and song herewith presented, and has dedicated them to the cause of Memory Day and sent them broadcast for free use in its observance. Let us do our duty to our better selves, to the memory of our departed friends and to Ex-President Daniels by helping, in our humble way, the cause of Memory Day.

Always save thoughts for the mother and wife
That, through the burden and toil of a life,
Round those she loved, threw protection and care,
In the long hours—were they stormy or fair.
Bless the sweet form that in supplication bent,
Up to high heaven prayers for mercy she sent;
Though she was working, the while that she
prayed—

Ever she aided, while pleading for aid.
Trouble to her called for swift-speeding balm:
Over sad spirits her life cast a calm.
Many a soul to beatitudes led,
After it walked through the gates of the dead,
Told the true words as it came to her near,
"This is the angel that guided me here."
Is not a life that such fruits can display,
E'en of itself one long Memory Day?

Look at the tomb or a king lying here!
Though on his low roof no blazonry be:
Monarch of forests—brave peace-pioneer—
Vanguard of civilization was he:
Branches barbaric spread wide where he came—
Poisons were haunting the swamp-tainted air;
Beasts growled their fear at his fallow's red
flame—

Reptile assassins were watching him there.
Loved ones around him fell low in the fray—
Under the wild flowers he hid them from sight;
Toil was his faithfulest comfort by day,
Dreams of the angels his solace by night.
Low is this tomb, for so lofty a heart!
Here as the centuries drift must it stay:
But should the living, ere hence they depart,
Drape it in splendor each Memory Day!

There lies a soldier whose heart laughed at fear:
Loud was their praise when they buried him
here!

Garlands upon him descended in showers:
Now he gets yearly a handful of flowers.
Shall his last camp glitter only in view
Of the old comrades, grown feeble and few?
Here is a pastor who toiled night and day:
Help him to preach from this pulpit of clay.
Let not his mound, once distinguished and high,
Shunned by God's worshipers, shrink from the
sky!

Wars for your life this physician oft led:
Give him due thanks 'tis not you that are dead.
Here is a statesman, whose genius flamed high:
Let not the glow of his brilliancy die.
Ah, there is never the lack of a way
Justice to render—on Memory Day!

Thousands of tombs have long passed from our
ken,
Those who once guarded them cannot come
nigh:

They, too, have gone from the mansions of men:
Bleak and oft nameless those sepulchres lie,
How do we deem but from first unto last,
Those who are gone held their earth dwellings
dear?

How can we say but the souls that are passed,
Still love the bodies that harbored them here?
Grave-yards?—God's albums!—and when He has
said,

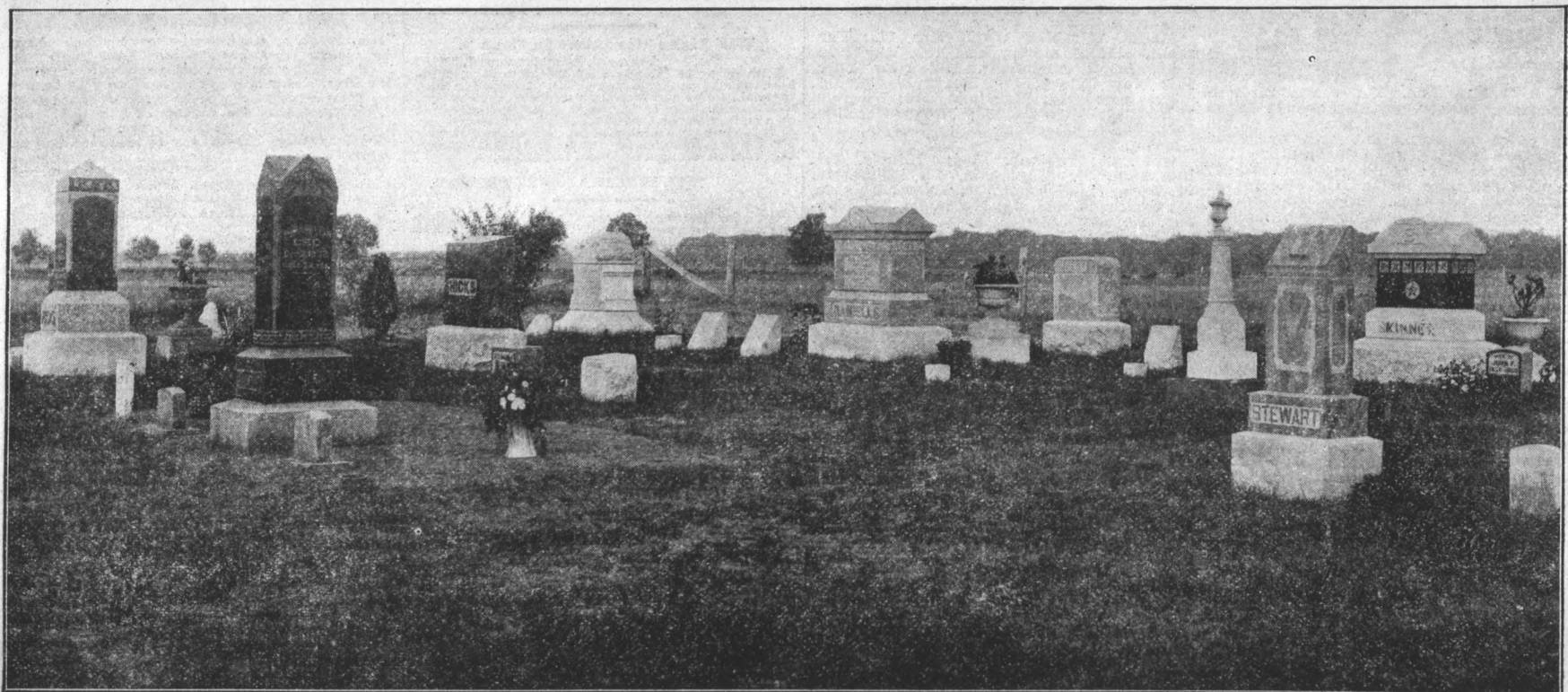
Thund'ring to us through our grief or our
mirth,

"Dying ones, what have you done with my
dead—

All in my image—entrusted to earth?"
"Those that thou gavest, we cherished with
care"—

Thus to the king may we truthfully say:
"Love linked to justice, and work wed with
prayer—

Hail the clear sunrise of Memory Day!"



View in One of the Rural Cemeteries of Essex, Clinton County, Michigan, on "Memory Day," September 30, 1909.

GRANGE

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

THE OCTOBER PROGRAMS.

State Lecturer's Suggestions for First Meeting.

School Day Program, prepared by the State Woman's Work Committee.
Roll-call, responded to by telling the worst predicament you got into while attending school.
Question—Is it just to require eighth grade state examination of rural pupils and none of the town pupils?
Question—Shall we put one or two traveling libraries into our school this year?
Reading, "Old Glory at School."
Distribution of primary school fund—Discussion.
Reports of committee appointed to visit schools in Grange jurisdiction.
Would conditions be improved if mothers visited schools oftener and attended school meetings?
Question—What educational features at the fairs impressed you as most valuable?
Interperse music, dialogs, recitations, orations, etc., from different schools throughout this program.
Refreshments, serving of model school lunches.

THE GRANGE AND MEMORY DAY.

Friday of next week—September 30—is the day designated by act of the state legislature for the general improvement of cemeteries. It will be remembered that Memory Day is less than six years old and that the act referred was passed at the instigation and request of the Farmers' Clubs and Granges of Michigan. Upon these organizations, therefore, falls the responsibility of making the observance of the day general and as fruitful of results as possible. It is not so important that Granges and Clubs have special programs on this occasion as it is that the members co-operate in bringing about better conditions in those neglected, almost forgotten places where rest all that is mortal of kindred and friends who have passed away. These organizations cover the entire state, and the proper observance of the day by Granges and Clubs now will greatly hasten the time when the meaning and purpose of the day will be as generally understood, and the occasion as universally observed, as is Memorial Day in May.

Memory Day means more than the mere covering of graves with flowers. It comes at a time of year when the conditions are right for making substantial cemetery improvements. Then, too, it suggests a search of the memory to make sure that none have been overlooked or forgotten, and this search should not be limited to the family circle. Perhaps there is some Grange pioneer—a brother or sister whose memory is still revered and whose name perhaps graces an honor roll preserved by the Grange—who is sleeping in an unmarked grave. If so, need it be said that the Grange has a Memory Day duty to perform?

In connection with the observance of Memory Day one year ago, the local press of a well-known city in this state was called upon to bring to the attention of its readers their duty to the city's leading benefactor. The city in question is the seat of an institution of learning and its citizens were somewhat shocked and humiliated by the intelligence that the donor of the ground upon which the institution stands sleeps in their midst in a neglected and unmarked grave. Other benefactions of almost priceless worth were named and the deplorable condition of the man's grave described. The collection of a fund sufficient to put the grave in proper condition, and to provide a marker, was proposed as a suitable way of observing Memory Day, and it is a matter of satisfaction to those responsible for the setting apart of this day to know that through its agency the performance of a long neglected duty was undertaken.

THE OLD BURYING GROUND.

BY MRS. M. B. RANDOLPH.

What shall I call the gruesome spot?
Dead man's dormitory?
(Dead should mean the living ones guilty of this story).
Look at yon rumped, unkempt cot,
Sorry resting place, I wot,
For such old chaps as Corey;
Methinks he'd turn in his grave and frown
At the way that things are running down.

A man of wonderful enterprise,
Noted for public spirit,
Deemed by his neighbors a bit unwise,
Not just the one to steer it—

The old town ship, with tattered sails
And rudder lost in election gales.

But he'd have brot her into port,
For he had the nerve to brave it—
(That management of better sort
That spends a cent to save it).
Wild as a hawk they called him,
When it came to town finances,
But, say, they were mean to scold him
When he stood for roads and fences,
For he claimed that a dime for human good

On credit side of God's ledger stood.

His farm was always up to date,
Chic as a clean new penny
From fresh front lawn to barnyard gate,
Unsightly spots—not any.
But now he sleeps as tho' he'd sinned
Against the public pocket,
Where palings rattle in the wind
Like dry bones in their socket.

And now pass on to another ward
In dead man's dormitory;
Under your feet the tangled sward
Tells the same old story
Of dire neglect tow'rd those who lie
Under the bald, gray, stormy sky.

Scarce a sheltering shrub you see
In dead man's dormitory;
Much less canopy of tree,
With branches wide and hoary,
Shading the graves from blistering heat
Or stinging dart of winter sleet.

On this old slab is carved a name:
The township's best housekeeper;
In life her porches were a-flame
With climbing rose and creeper,
But you must ask more flowery bard
To name all posies in her yard,
Yet never a hint of bud or bloom
Marks now the shiftless portal
That closes up the silent room
Where sleeps that thoro' mortal,
Useless, perchance, the milkweed's pouch
Spreads with down her ragged couch.

Here's the bed of a little child;
Fair her locks and flowing
When she looked up and sweetly smiled
Where summer winds were blowing;
She loved the birds, but they'll not come
Where no cool vines are creeping;
They rather stay in wildwood home
Where dear Cock Robin's sleeping,
Or in yon orchard where the May
Brings living robins all the day.

Like ghostly sentinels they stand—
The tall ungainly mulleins—
Their woolly leaves half in the sand
And half beneath the cullin's
Of that old spectral hick'ry tree,
(Tis work of poaching squirrel);
He's hid a grave; come, let us see,
Why 'tis the name of Tirrell!
He was a wondrous breeder of flowers,
But he lived in an older day than ours,
And never conquered sorrel.

True, the town folks yearly meet—
Farmer John and Matron Mary—
In—in— (their words I now repeat)
In—"the cemetery;"
Tearful and laden with flowers they come
At dismal tom-tom of the drum,
Through grass-choked corridors they go
Their fragrant tokens leaving,
While high the mournful bugles blow
And set the May winds grieving;
They cover them o'er, then wend their way
Till another sad Memorial Day.

Of nights the owls and whippoorwills,
With gruesome hoot and wailings,
Rehearse a list of ancient ills
On yonder jagged palings;
O'er tottering stones the moonlight shines
And stamps the burdock's burly lines.

It seems to me I'd rather sleep
Where sea-weeds dark are twining,
In unseen halls of unknown deep
Where water snakes are shining,
Than lie in that low, sunken mound
Where those bold vandals of the ground—
Thistle and dock—are dining.

What shall we say of the sentiment
Behind this rueful story?
Many the anxious hour that's spent,
Many the day of worry
O'er the fall of beef, or a slump in pork,
Or a cut in another figure,
When slabs can fall and lie on their face,
And graves may slump in the middle place
And no one calls for the digger—
Or the other man—no matter which—
Who can straighten a stone or fill up a ditch.

Call me a whining pessimist,
A ranting, writing fakir,
But your own and the township's sake
Calls for a bee—or a swarm—that'll make
A humming in God's Acre.

COMING EVENTS.

National Grange, Forty-fourth annual session, at Atlantic City, N. J. Nov. 8-18.
Michigan State Grange, Thirty-eighth Annual Session, at Traverse City, Dec. 13-16.

Pomona Meetings.

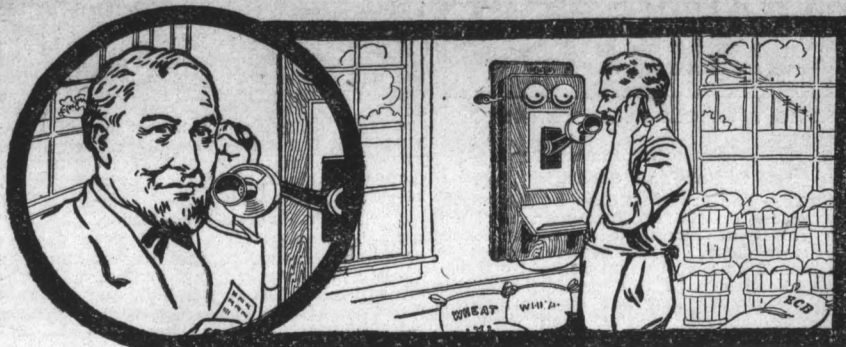
Ingham Co., with Fitchburg Grange, Friday, Sept. 30. State speakers, Prof. J. A. Jeffery and Miss Ida Chittenden.
Kent Co., with South Lowell Grange, at Alto, Wednesday, Oct. 25. Mrs. E. J. Creyts, state speaker.

Lenawee Co., with Ogden Grange, Thursday, Oct. 6. Election of State Grange delegates.
Wayne Co., with Harmony Grange, at Romulus, Friday, Oct. 14.

Grange Rallies and Fairs.

Fifth annual fair of Crystal and Butternut Grange Fair Assn., in the Van Luevan building at Crystal, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 29 and 30.

Mt. Tabor (Berrien Co.) Grange "Homecoming," at Mt. Tabor Grange hall, Friday, Oct. 21.



Posts the Farmer on Market Conditions

NO useless trips to town for the progressive farmer. His Bell Telephone saves him all that.

The latest market quotations are his, and he waits till market conditions are right before shipping produce.

The Bell Telephone is as necessary to the up-to-the-minute farmer as are modern agricultural implements. He must have both.

Consult our local management and join the ever increasing host of farmers who are Bell Telephone subscribers.



Michigan State Telephone Company,
Detroit, Michigan.

200,000 TELEPHONES IN MICHIGAN!
Connections Everywhere.

The right protection

You ought to have roofs made of the real, natural waterproofer—Trinidad Lake asphalt—for every building on your farm.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. It doesn't crack, rot, rust, or blow off; and it lasts longer than any other roofing.

The Kant-leak Kleet insures against leaky seams. Does away with cement. Supplied with Genasco when specified.

Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book. Ask your dealer for Genasco, and look for the hemisphere trade-mark. Mineral or smooth surface. A written guarantee—if you think it necessary.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY



Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago

Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Ready Roofing

Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

APPLETON QUALITY
FARM MACHINES

Corn Huskers

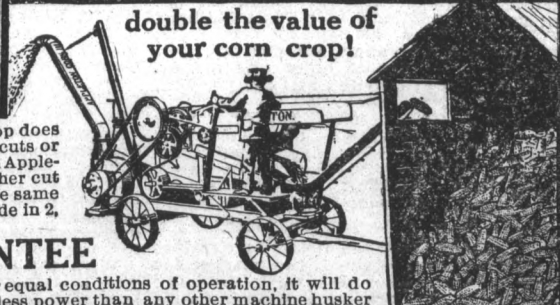
double the value of your corn crop!

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.



MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

September 20, 1910.

Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—The first two days of this week show prices on the up grade, an advance of a full cent having been made since Saturday's close. This advance, however, is regarded as merely temporary by those on the bear side of the market, and the bulls themselves are not over-sanguine. An improvement in the cash demand, more export buying and a decrease in receipts will have to come before they gain enough confidence to follow the market very far in its upward tendency. On the other hand, the indifferent milling demand, the slow movement of flour, the large acreage of fall grain being sown and the fact that the grain is piling up at the various centers, although not so rapidly as a year ago, are all factors which are leading the bears to declare their willingness to sell for another decline as soon as the market appears right. One year ago the price for No. 2 red wheat was \$1.11 per bu. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 2	No. 1	Dec.	May.
Thursday	.98	.95½	1.03	1.07½
Friday	.98	.96	1.03½	1.08½
Saturday	.99	.97	1.04	1.08½
Monday	.99½	.97	1.04½	1.09½
Tuesday	1.00	.97½	1.04½	1.09½

Corn.—The temporary bulge in wheat has not affected this grain, prices for which continue to decline. The weakening factor is the favorable weather over the greater part of the leading corn states which is daily increasing the assurance that the coming crop will be a big one. One year ago the price for No. 2 corn was 70½c. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 2	No. 2
	Mixed.	Yellow.
Thursday	58	60
Friday	57	59
Saturday	57	58½
Monday	57	58½
Tuesday	56½	58

Oats.—The trading in oats is moderately active with deliveries normal for the season and prices firm at advanced figures. The Canadian crop is disappointing the farmers and this shortage, with the larger demand on this side is the supporting column to the bullish tendency of the deal. A year ago the price for Standard oats was 41½c. Quotations for the week are:

	Standard.	No. 3
		White.
Thursday	36½	35½
Friday	36½	36
Saturday	36½	36½
Monday	37	36½
Tuesday	37	36½

Beans.—The harvesting of the new crop is starting cash values downward. October figures remain steady. There is nothing doing here and the quotations, herewith given, are nominal:

	Cash.	Oct.
Thursday	\$2.32	\$2.18
Friday	2.32	2.18
Saturday	2.30	2.18
Monday	2.30	2.18
Tuesday	2.27	2.18

Cloverseed.—Indications point to a better yield of seed than was considered possible a few weeks ago and the effect is seen in a gradual lowering of values. The local market is comparatively easy with the buyers active. Quotations for the past week are:

	Prime Spot.	Dec.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$9.60	\$9.65	\$9.25
Friday	9.60	9.65	9.25
Saturday	9.50	9.55	9.25
Monday	9.40	9.45	9.25
Tuesday	9.35	9.40	9.25

Rye.—The rye market is firm and quiet. The nominal quotation is 72c per bu., which is the price of a week ago.

Visible Supply of Grains.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	29,207,000	28,298,000
Corn	3,850,000	2,966,000
Oats	18,423,000	17,748,000
Rye	290,000	255,000
Barley	1,379,000	1,265,000

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.

Clear	\$4.60
Straight	4.80
Patent Michigan	5.10
Ordinary Patent	4.90

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.—All kinds of feed rule steady. Carlot prices on track: Bran, \$27 per ton; coarse middlings, \$24; fine middlings, \$27; cracked corn, \$27; coarse corn meal, \$27; corn and oat chop, \$24 per ton.

Potatoes.—Market is quiet and steady. New potatoes are quoted at \$2.50 per bbl., or \$1.90 per 2 bu. sack.

Provisions.—Mess pork, \$22.50; family pork, \$23@24; medium clear, \$22@23; smoked hams, 15@16c; dry salted briskets, 14½c; shoulders, 13c; picnic hams, 12½c; bacon, 18@20c; lard in tierces, 13½c; kettle rendered, 14½c per lb.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—The advance noted in our last issue was not maintained, the market for creamery goods the past week dropping 1c. The trade is firm at the lower figure and active. Extra creamery is quoted at 29½c; firsts, do., 27c; dairy, 23c; packing stock 23c per lb.

Eggs.—There has been a one cent advance the past week in egg prices and the market is firm at the new figure. The demand is good. Fresh receipts, cases

included, case count, are quoted at 23c per dozen.

Poultry.—There is little activity in the chicken deal. The supply is ordinary and the demand is well proportioned. Spring chickens are quoted at 15c per lb; hens at 14c.

Cheese.—Michigan, late made, 15c; Michigan, fall made, 17½@18c; York state, 17½@18c; Limburger, old, 17@18c; Swiss, domestic block, 21@22c; cream brick, 16½@17c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples.—There is a fairly good volume of apples coming to the market, but the quality is averaging only ordinary. Duchesses are quoted at \$3 per bbl., and common stock at \$2@3.

Cabbage.—Steady. Selling at \$2 per bbl. for new.

Huckleberries.—Steady and scarce. Quoted at \$3.75@4.

Peaches.—There has been a good market in spite of the very liberal deliveries. Prices are higher and range from \$1@2.25 for Michigan products.

Tomatoes.—The receipts of tomatoes are liberal. Market steady. Generally quoted at 65@70c per bu.

Grapes.—Concords, 10-lb. baskets, 25@30c; Niagaras, 35c; Delaware, 35@40c.

Pears.—Higher. Bartlett's, \$1.50@1.75 per bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, 98@99c; December, \$1.00½; May, \$1.06 per bu.

Corn.—No. 2 mixed, 54½@55c; December, 53½c; May, 56¼c.

Oats.—No. 3 white, 34¼@35½c; December, 35¼c; May, 38¼c.

Butter.—Best grade creamery declined 1c on Monday; market quiet with an easier tone in evidence. Creameries, 24½@28c; dairies, 23@27c.

Eggs.—Market active and higher. Quotations are: Prime firsts, 24c; firsts, 22c; at mark, cases included, 17½@20¼c doz.

Hay and Straw.—Market steady. Quotations are: Choice timothy, \$18.50@19.50; No. 1 timothy, \$17@18; No. 2 do. and No. 1 mixed, \$15@16.50; No. 3 do. and No. 2 mixed, \$12@14.50; rye straw, \$7.50@8; oat straw, \$5.50@6; wheat straw, \$5@5.50 per ton.

Potatoes.—Market easier with prices 10c lower. Choice to fancy quoted at 78@80c per bu; fair to good, 72@75c.

New York.

Butter.—Market lower; best grades selling below last week's figures. Creamery specials quoted at 30½c; extras, 29@29½c; thirds to firsts, 24@28c.

Eggs.—All grades have been marked up; market steady to firm at the higher range. Nearby eggs quoted at 35@38c; fresh gathered extras, 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c per doz.

Poultry.—Market steady. Live. Springers, 15@15½c; fowls, 16c; turkeys, 12@15c. Dressed stock quoted as follows: Western broilers, 17@20c; fowls, 15@18c; spring turkeys, 20@27c.

Boston.

Wool.—There is a continued confidence in this market by dealers and last week's values are being maintained. The leading domestic quotations are steady and are as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine washed 34c; XX, 30c; ½-blood combing, 28@29c; ¾-blood combing, 28@29c; ¼-blood combing, 27@28c; ½, ¾ and ¼-blood clothing, 23@25c. Michigan, Wisconsin and New York fleeces: ½-blood unwashed, 27@28c; ¾-blood unwashed, 27@29c; ¼-blood, 26@27c. Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri: ¾-blood, 28@29c; ¼-blood, 27@28c.

Toledo.

Clover Seed.—Clover seed has declined the past week. Alsike is also down. Closing quotations were: Cash, \$9.40; October, \$9.40; alsike cash, \$9.40; October, \$9.35.

Elgin.

Butter.—The board reported the trade firm at 29c per lb., which is a decline of 1c. Sales for the week amounted to 728,400 lbs.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

September 19, 1910.

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

Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 140 cars; hogs, 16,160; sheep and lambs, 15,000; calves, 1,000.

With 140 loads of cattle on our market here today, and 28,000 reported in Chicago, good to prime steers weighing 1,200 and up were strong 10@15c per hundred weight lower, and all other grades strong 10@15c per hundred weight higher.

We quote: Best 1,300 to 1,400-lb. steers, \$7.50@7.75; good prime 1,200 to 1,300-lb. do., \$6.85@7.15; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. shipping steers, \$6@6.50; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$5.20@5.75; light butcher steers, \$4.75@5; best fat cows, \$4.75@5.25; fair to good cows, \$3.50@4.40; common to medium do., \$3@3.50; trimmers, \$2.50@3; best fat heifers, \$5.50@6; good fat heifers, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good do., \$4@4.35; stock heifers, \$4@4.25; best feeding steers, dehorned, \$5.25@5.50; medium to good do., \$4.75@5; stockers, all grades, \$4@4.25; best and export bulls, \$4.75@5.25; bologna bulls, \$3.75@4.50; light thin bulls, \$3.75@4; best milkers and springers, \$7@80; good milkers and springers, \$50@65; common to good do., \$35@40.

With 101 cars of hogs on sale here today, the market opened 10@20c lower than last Friday on heavy hogs; about 12 decks of heavy hogs carried over from Saturday for the want of bids. Mixed, medium and yorkers ruled 5@10c lower than Saturday, and pigs about steady. There was a fair clearance of all that was yarded in time for the market.

We quote: Heavy hogs, \$9.25@9.50;

mixed and medium, \$9.80@9.90; yorkers, \$9.85@9.95; few extra choice selling at 10c; pigs mostly \$9.90; roughs, \$8.25@8.40; stags, \$6.50@7. Prospects only fair for good light hogs; outlook for heavy is lower.

The lamb market opened up active today, with prices about 85c higher than last week; most of the best lambs selling \$7.75@7.85; closing strong, all sold. Few late arrivals, \$7.90. Look for shade lower prices last of week. Handy sheep were strong today, and prospects are for about steady prices balance of week.

We quote: Spring lambs, \$7.80@7.90; wethers, \$4.75@5; cull sheep, \$2.50@3.50; bucks, \$2.50@3.50; yearlings, \$5.50@6.25; heavy ewes, \$4.25@4.35; handy ewes, \$4.25@4.65; northern Michigan lambs, \$7.15@7.85; veals, choice to extra, \$10@10.50; fair to good do., \$7.50@10; heavy calves, \$6@7.

Chicago.

September 19, 1910.

Received today 28,000 21,000 45,000
Same day last year, 28,320 19,989 39,502
Received last week, 69,156 85,067 135,906
Same week last year, 63,137 81,566 118,878

This week starts off with liberal supplies of everything except hogs, yet the hog market broke 10@15c after a short period of early firmness, during which prime light bacon hogs sold as high as \$9.80. A large share of the sales occurred at \$8.75@9.15, with the best packing hogs at \$8.75 and rough, heavy, old sows going at \$8.30@8.50. Prices are getting so high that buyers are restive and disposed to hold back. The current receipts are averaging in weight 259 lbs., compared to 229 lbs. a year ago, 218 lbs. two years ago and 255 lbs. three years ago. Cattle receipts embraced about 8,000 steers and cows from western ranges, and the too liberal offerings made a bad market for sellers, although good lots sold at steady prices. Other kinds were slow and weak to 10c lower. Sheep and lambs were in such good demand that the enormous supply failed to put prices on a lower level. Feeders sold like hot cakes, and the increased run of fat mutton grades sold rather better, some prime range lambs going at \$7.30. Lambs sold all the way down to \$5.25, with range feeding lambs active at \$6.25@6.85. Wethers were salable at \$4@4.75; ewes at \$2.50@4.50; bucks at \$2.50@3.50 and yearlings at \$5@5.65. Breeding ewes were as active as ever, and feeders paid \$4@4.40 for range wethers and \$4.75@5.55 for range yearlings. Idaho, Utah and Nevada are furnishing the larger share of the range lambs.

Cattle have been coming on the market altogether too freely for several weeks both here and at farther western primary points, the offerings embracing an unduly large proportion of grass-fed stock from farming regions, in addition to large supplies from western ranges. The demand has been fairly large as a general rule, but it has failed to keep pace with the liberal supplies, and prices have been reaching much lower levels, a break of 25@40c taking place last week in the greater part of the native steers. The bulk of these cattle crossed the scales at \$5.85@7.75, with the better class of shipping beefs of good weight going at \$7.50@8.35, while the cheaper lots of light-weight killers sold at \$4.75@5.75. Pretty good cattle were purchased at \$7 and upward, while medium lots sold between \$6 and \$7. Butcher stock, as has been the case much of the time this year, was apt to sell relatively better than steers, with a good outlet for cows and heifers at \$3.30@7, while canners sold at \$2.15@2.70 and cutters at \$2.75@3.25. Bulls were pretty good sellers at \$3@5.10, while calves were unusually active and much higher at \$3.25@9.75 per 100 lbs. Western range cattle arrived in good numbers and had to go much lower, although killing lots had a better outlet than natives of the same class. Range steers sold at \$4@7 and range cows and heifers at \$2.85@5.75. The stocker and feeder trade was of enormous proportions at irregularly lower prices except for choice lots. Stockers went at \$3.25@4.90 and feeders at \$4.60@6, but very few buyers were willing to pay over \$5.50. Feeder buyers' competition for the good native and range steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. kept them from declining very much. Milk and springers were in excellent eastern shipping demand at \$30@75 per head and occasionally at a higher price for prime springers. So long as this rush of grassy cattle to market is maintained low prices may be expected.

Hogs were marketed last week here and at other western primary points in inadequate numbers, as has been the case for some time past, and there was the accustomed great scarcity of light bacon hogs suitable for the fresh meat trade. The natural result was the usual firm undertone for these at first, with the best lots selling at the highest prices touched in a long time, but it was a treacherous market on the whole, with extremely wild fluctuations daily. Advances or reductions of 15@25c in a day were common, and country shippers and yard speculators suffered severe losses in numerous instances. Receipts continued to consist largely of extremely heavy hog, and these were usually first to weaken and the last to rally in price. The spread in prices for hogs was extremely wide. As the week advanced opposition to paying recent high prices gathered force, and some bad breaks occurred, shippers joining forces with local packers in breaking the market. Usually the highest prices were seen early in the day, and late sales were apt to be much lower than opening transactions. This was especially the case for heavy hogs.

Sheep and lambs have kept coming to market here and at other western points in extremely large numbers, but the country demand was so uniformly large that sellers were able to insist upon getting full prices for feeding lots, which made up the big end of the flocks shipped from western ranges. The lack of a sufficient supply of fat mutton grades continued to force killers to fall back on the next best

offerings day after day, and competition for these between packers and feeders ran up prices for the better class of lambs, natives sharing with westerners in the upward movement. Sheep and lambs still sold much lower than a year ago, but sellers felt a good deal encouraged by the advance in the best of lambs. There was an excellent demand for breeding ewes at full former prices, sales ranging at \$4@6, with range yearlings going the highest. The greater part of the native lambs were not well finished and sold accordingly.

Horses were in much better demand on several days last week, with a decidedly larger attendance of buyers from numerous eastern points, and the recent weakness in prices received a check. Feeders had a good outlet at \$165@225 per head, while big loggers sold much more freely at \$175@220. Small chunks were wanted much more largely for southern shipment at \$65@125, and medium to prime heavy drafters were active on eastern shipping account at \$190@275. Wagon horses had a moderate sale at \$160@190, and only fair orders for drivers were filled, prices ruling at \$150@300.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A Chicago live stock commission firm says: "We made a test of weights on a recent day, weighing a Missouri car load of hogs direct from the cars to the scales. After feeding and watering, they were weighed again and showed a gain of 740 lbs. The selling price was \$8.90, which showed a profit in 'fill' alone on one car of hogs of \$65.86. Shipping direct to packers is bad business in more than one way."

Many farmers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and other states in the middle west, as well as farther west and east, are going rather extensively into the sheep industry, and while numerous farmers are buying high-grade breeders with a view of raising their own sheep, a majority are buying range flocks for fattening, lambs being given the preference very generally. Enormous numbers of range sheep and lambs have been sent to market, but the demand for feeders has been phenomenal, and country buyers have competed with killers and paid close to the prices obtained for mutton flocks in plenty of instances. Lambs have been selling very much lower than a year ago, but the decline in sheep has been much less marked. Some former feeders of cattle are not buying any feeding steers this season and are going to try their luck instead with sheep and if they understand the business they may make a success, but those without experience are likely to make a failure of it. Many of the feeding flocks that have gone to feeding districts will be fattened in short time and returned to market before winter sets in, fattening by this method being easier and cheaper than by carrying through the winter. There is also the benefit of getting the land fertilized. Some successful sheepmen are furnishing their flocks with equal weights of barley or oats and fresh wheat bran, and some farmers supply a small amount of cottonseed meal or oil meal.

There is not much activity in the wool market, and average holders are not disposed to force sales, preferring to wait until the mills are again in active operation, feeling confident that manufacturers will then be ready to replenish their stocks at full asking prices, as they have done in former years. The comparatively few small sales that take place are at unchanged prices. To a large extent Wyoming flockmasters have stored their wool in Omaha, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia or shipped on consignment, owing to the unsatisfactory prices offered. Recent reports say that eight million pounds are stored in Wyoming, either at shearing pens or in country association warehouses. Such sales as have been made this season were largely six to ten cents a pound lower than a year ago, notwithstanding the clip of Wyoming was placed at only about 29,000,000 pounds, or 11,000,000 pounds less than a year ago.

The demand for feeder cattle in Chicago and other western markets since rains broke the long drought has been extremely large, and the only check to activity has been the boom in prices that has put prime heavy feeding steers on too high a level to suit conservative investors. This tends to increase the demand for stock steers and feeders of moderate weight, although the average buyer wants his cattle as heavy as possible, preferring a short feed to a long one. A great many good feeding cattle have been shipped into feeding sections of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and many stockers have been sent to Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, these states having an abundance of roughage. The eastern sections are fortunate this year in having good grass, and thus the thin cattle that western farmers were compelled to sell for lack of pasture have been shipped largely to eastern feeding sections. There is every reason to expect plenty of beef cattle for months to come, but for some time fancy beefs are likely to be in rather short supply. Beef cattle continue to sell much higher than in former years, with butcher stock especially high.

Some of the big sheep feeders did a large business the past season and made piles of money, as finished muttons brought unusually high prices. E. S. Leavenworth, of Nebraska, fed 25,000 Mexican lambs and has marketed the entire number.

J. S. McFadyen, general manager of the Pittsburg stock yards, was in Chicago recently looking over the live stock market. "In the east we are going to have a big cattle-feeding movement this winter," said Mr. McFadyen. "Conditions are such that enable the farmers to handle a liberal supply of thin stock, and their activity in the western feeder markets plainly indicates this."

THIS IS THE FIRST EDITION.

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

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Thursday's Market.

September 15, 1910.

Cattle.

Receipts, 977. Market 10@15c lower than last Thursday.

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, \$4.75@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.75@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4.50; good fat cows, \$4@4.25; common cows, \$3@3.50; canners, \$2.25@2.85; choice heavy bulls, \$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@4; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3@3.50; stock heifers, \$3@3.50; milkers, large young, medium age, \$4@60; common milkers, \$25@35.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 3 cows av 1,050 at \$4, 2 do av 960 at \$3, 1 do weighing 1,230 at \$4, 4 do av 1,025 at \$3, 4 butchers av 975 at \$4; to Breitenback Bros. 30 do av 864 at \$4.65; to Rattkowsky 5 cows av 860 at \$3.75, 2 do av 935 at \$3, 4 steers av 750 at \$4.50; to Prince 7 stockers av 536 at \$4; to Goose 5 do av 450 at \$4; to Goodwin 3 feeders av 833 at \$4.25, 10 do av 628 at \$4.25; to Schlaack Bros. 10 do av 867 at \$4.60; to Breitenback Bros. 10 cows av 1,025 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 6 bulls av 571 at \$3.50; to Berghoff 8 heifers av 515 at \$4; to Freeman 14 feeders av 813 at \$4.40; to Kissane 15 do av 874 at \$4.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 butchers av 845 at \$4, 11 do av 882 at \$5.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan P. Co. 1 cow weighing 1,020 at \$4; to Heinrich 4 steers av 830 at \$5; to Rattkowsky 2 do av 795 at \$4.50, 1 cow weighing 1,370 at \$3.75; to Bresnahan 2 do av 1,285 at \$4.75, 1 do weighing 1,370 at \$3.75; to Prince 2 feeders av 790 at \$4.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 920 at \$3.75, 1 do weighing 1,090 at \$4, 11 cows av 909 at \$3.60; to Schuman 5 butchers av 786 at \$4.50; to Heinrich 2 steers av 865 at \$6, 1 do weighing 850 at \$5; to Parker, W. & Co. 6 heifers av 713 at \$4.25; to Rattkowsky 2 bulls av 700 at \$3.60; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 do weighing 1,130 at \$4, 3 heifers av 540 at \$3.50; to Prince 7 stockers av 593 at \$4.40; to Regan 14 butchers av 643 at \$3.85; to Sullivan P. Co. 3 cows av 933 at \$3, 4 do av 1,020 at \$3.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 2 do av 910 at \$3; to Hammond, S. & Co. 4 butchers av 620 at \$3.75, 2 steers av 810 at \$4.50, 4 cows av 887 at \$3.75, 11 butchers av 600 at \$3.60; to Austin 12 stockers av 564 at \$3.75; to Kamman 6 butchers av 800 at \$4.25, 3 do av 547 at \$3.50, 3 cows av 957 at \$3; to Parker, W. & Co. 1 steer weighing 995 at \$3; to Bresnahan 1 cow weighing 1,200 at \$4.50; to Kamman 8 butchers av 809 at \$4.25, 1 cow weighing 940 at \$3, 3 do av 777 at \$3, 14 butchers av 700 at \$4.

Spicer & R. sold Lachalt 9 butchers av 911 at \$4.10; to Goose 4 do av 802 at \$4.40; to Parker, W. & Co. 26 do av 922 at \$4.50; to Marx 17 do av 868 at \$4.50; to Prince 16 stockers av 640 at \$4.25; to Goose 6 heifers av 481 at \$4; to Applebaum 7 butchers av 850 at \$4.25; to Parker, W. & Co. 5 bulls av 1,040 at \$5; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 canners av 845 at \$2.75, 1 bull weighing 720 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 1,500 at \$4.40, 1 do weighing 1,160, at \$4.10; to Kamman B. Co. 11 heifers av 706 at \$4.40, 9 butchers av 838 at \$4.65, 4 do av 880 at \$4.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 cows av 1,100 at \$3.50, 4 do av 1,125 at \$4, 3 do av 1,073 at \$4.50, 7 do av 926 at \$3.50, 1 bull weighing 1,300 at \$4; to Thompson Bros. 9 butchers av 555 at \$3.75, 3 cows av 1,016 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 930 at \$3, 3 do av 1,030 at \$3; to Sullivan P. Co. 18 steers av 866 at \$4.75, 1 do weighing 750 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 1,440 at \$4.25, 1 do weighing 780 at \$3.50; to Sturdevant 6 feeders av 755 at \$4, 30 do av 729 at \$4.60; to Parker, W. & Co. 30 butchers av 806 at \$4.25; to Smith 4 stockers av 452 at \$4, 1 do weighing 430 at \$3.50, 2 do av 630 at \$4; to Kamman B. Co. 1 steer weighing 830 at \$4.25.

Haley & M. sold Goose 6 butchers av 371 at \$3.75, 4 do av 462 at \$3.75; to Gerg-hoff 4 do av 450 at \$3.65; to Regan 16 heifers av 538 at \$4.05; to Rattkowsky 4 cows av 900 at \$3.60; to Kamman 19 butchers av 533 at \$3.80; to Hough 16 butchers av 634 at \$4.50, 1 do weighing 570 at \$3.80, 7 do av 553 at \$4, 7 do av 527 at \$4, 2 feeders av 800 at \$4.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 heifer weighing 710 at \$5.25; to Bray 15 feeders av 745 at \$4.50, 10 stockers av 679 at \$3.90, 11 butchers av 730 at \$4.35; to Schuman 13 do av 740 at \$4.65, 5 do av 560 at \$3.85; to Parker, W. & Co. 24 do av 760 at \$4.10; to Rattkowsky 3 cows av 943 at \$3.75; to Goose 9 heifers av 431 at \$3.75; to Cohn 7 cows and bulls av 1,101 at \$3.95; to Goose 2 cows av 1,090 at \$3.65; to Bresnahan 2 do av 870 at \$2.75, 2 do av 1,135 at \$4.50; Jonghlin 6 cows av 933 at \$3.10, 3 do av 833 at \$3.15, 2 do av 890 at \$3.15, 1 do weighing 860 at \$3; to Kamman, B. Co. 2 steers av 650 at \$4.20.

Johnson sold Sullivan P. Co. 1 steer weighing 1,150 at \$6.

Lowenstein sold same 5 cows av 1,030 at \$3.25.

Youngs sold same 5 do av 1,030 at \$4.20, 2 do av 965 at \$2.50.

Johnson sold Heinrich 14 steers av 780 at \$5.15.

Bohm sold Prince 8 stockers av 675 at \$4.25, 2 do av 540 at \$3.60.

Bohm sold Kamman 10 butchers av 760 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 610 at \$3.50.

Terhune sold same 9 butchers av 836 at \$3.90, 10 do av 925 at \$4.50.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 407. Market strong at last week's prices. Best, \$9.50@10; others, \$4@9; milch cows and springers steady.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Schuman 7 av 130 at \$9.50; to Michigan B. Co. 7 av 125 at \$9.25, 3 av 170 at \$9.50, 2 av 125 at \$8; to Rattkowsky 1 weighing 260 at \$7, 1 weighing 190 at \$9.50; to Mich. B. Co. 6 av 170 at \$9.50; to Nagle P. Co. 3 av 120 at \$9, 2 av 150 at \$10, 6 av 155 at \$7.50, 4 av 140 at \$10, 4 av 190 at \$6.50.

Lovewell sold Burnstone 8 av 160 at \$9.60.

Terhune sold same 5 av 125 at \$9.60.

Young sold same 3 av 155 at \$10.

Haley & M. sold Mich. B. Co. 8 av 180 at \$7, 1 weighing 110 at \$9, 4 av 150 at \$9.50; to Eschrich 1 weighing 170 at \$9, 2 av 245 at \$5.

Johnson sold Mich. B. Co. 5 av 165 at \$8.25.

Bohm sold Marx 4 av 150 at \$9, 2 av 305 at \$5.

Taggart sold Gordon & B. 2 av 155 at \$9.50.

Bordine sold Friedman 5 av 130 at \$9.60.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 3,855. Market steady at last week's prices. Trade fairly active.

"Nagle Pkg. Co. again on the market" for lambs, calves and sheep.

Best lambs, \$6.50@6.60; fair to good lambs, \$5.75@6.25; light to common lambs, \$4.75@5.50; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@4.50; culls and common, \$2.75@3.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Newton B. Co. 86 lambs av 75 at \$5.75, 27 do av 80 at \$6.50, 8 do av 67 at \$5; to Sullivan P. Co. 44 sheep av 115 at \$3.50, 5 do av 76 at \$4.25, 20 do av 75 at \$2.50, 5 do av 120 at \$4, 19 lambs av 50 at \$5.50, 35 do av 55 at \$5.60, 17 do av 75 at \$6.25; to Parker, W. & Co. 172 do av 83 at \$6.40; to Thompson Bros. 31 do av 65 at \$5.75, 30 sheep av 93 at \$3.40; to Stocker 15 lambs av 63 at \$5.75, 8 do av 70 at \$6.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 43 do av 75 at \$6.50, 7 sheep av 115 at \$4, 9 lambs av 85 at \$6.50; to Ink 203 do av 70 at \$6.40, 31 do av 73 at \$6.50, 46 do av 75 at \$6.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 21 sheep av 105 at \$3.25, 15 lambs av 45 at \$5, 19 do av 70 at \$5, 23 do av 57 at \$5.50, 16 do av 68 at \$6; to Eschrich 26 do av 83 at \$5.75.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 52 sheep av 95 at \$4.35, 10 lambs av 64 at \$6.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 18 do av 75 at \$6.50, 9 sheep av 135 at \$3.75; to Stocker 15 lambs av 65 at \$5.50; to Newton B. Co. 37 do av 75 at \$6.25, 29 do av 75 at \$6.40, 7 sheep av 95 at \$3.75; to Mich. B. Co. 6 do av 60 at \$4, 19 lambs av 65 at \$6; to Breitenback Bros. 18 do av 55 at \$5.50, 14 sheep av 100 at \$3.50, 14 lambs av 73 at \$6.

Roe Com. Co. sold Barlage 91 lambs av 72 at \$6.25.

Taggart sold Gordon & B. 9 sheep av 100 at \$3.50, 55 lambs av 75 at \$6.50.

Bohm sold Newton B. Co. 6 sheep av 115 at \$3.75, 17 lambs av 70 at \$6.25.

Haley & M. sold Mich. B. Co. 3 sheep av 130 at \$4, 66 lambs av 75 at \$6.25, 52 do av 73 at \$6, 33 sheep av 125 at \$3.75, 7 lambs av 90 at \$6.25; to Parker, W. & Co. 6 do av 95 at \$6.25; to Gordon & B. 74 do av 73 at \$6, 7 sheep av 95 at \$4; to Hammond, S. & Co. 38 lambs av 70 at \$6.25, 24 do av 80 at \$6.40; to Eschrich 5 sheep av 108 at \$3.50, 38 lambs av 70 at \$5.75; to Mich. B. Co. 11 sheep av 110 at \$3.60.

Hogs.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 270 av 190 at \$9.35, 245 av 200 at \$9.40, 13 av 150 at \$9.25.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$9.25@9.40; pigs, \$9.25@9.35; light

yorkers, \$9.25@9.40; stags one-third off.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 270 av 190 at \$9.35, 245 av 200 at \$9.40, 13 av 150 at \$9.25.

Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 250 av 200 at \$9.35, 156 av 170 at \$9.25, 355 av 185 at \$9.30.

Haley & M. sold same 245 av 180 at \$9.40, 198 av 160 at \$9.35, 58 av 160 at \$9.30, 108 av 140 at \$9.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 2,020 av 180 at \$9.40, 456 av 170 at \$9.35, 120 av 220 at \$9.25.

Same sold Newton B. Co. 53 av 180 at \$9.40.

Friday's Market.

September 16, 1910.

Cattle.

Receipts this week, 1,126; last week, 1,237. Market steady at Thursday's prices.

We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$5@5.50; do, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.50@5; grass

steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.50@5; do, 500 to 700 lbs., \$3.75@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4.25@4.75; good

fat cows, \$3.50@4; common cows, \$2.75@3.25; canners, \$2@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$4.25; fair to good bologna bulls, \$3.75@4; stock

bulls, \$3.25@3.75; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.50@4.75; fair

feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$4@4.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$4@4.35; fair

stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$3.50@4; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.75; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@60; common milkers, \$25@35.

Receipts this week, 515; last week, 536. Market strong at Thursday's prices. Best

grades, \$10; others, \$4@9.75. Milch cows and springers steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts this week, 4,505; last week, 4,773. Market steady at Thursday's

prices. Best lambs, \$6.50; fair to good lambs, \$5.75@6.25; light to common

lambs, \$4.75@5.50; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@4.50; culls and common, \$2.75@3.25.

Hogs.

Receipts this week, 5,715; last week, 6,316. Market 5@10c higher than on

Thursday. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$9.40@9.50; pigs, \$9.25@9.35; light

yorkers, \$9.40@9.50; heavies, \$9@9.25; stags one-third off.

VETERINARY.

(Continued from page 233).

five dollars. I might add this is the latest and most satisfactory way of treating both acute and chronic suppurative ailments. Your local Vet. may be able to prepare this treatment himself, thereby saving you the expense of having it done away from home. Cows never lose their cud; when the ruminating animal discontinues to eat roughage they have nothing to re-masticate. Give her 1 oz. ground gentian, 1 oz. ginger and ½ oz. powdered quassia at a dose twice or three times a day.

Surfeit—Eczema.—I have a four-year-old mare that I bought about one year ago. The man I purchased her from told me she had been overheated which caused some skin eruption; but she thrived during the winter and must have gotten over it or she would not have done so well. When the hand is passed over the body a slight roughness is felt. I have fed condition powder to her, but she does not seem to recover. F. S. Petoskey, Mich.—Your mare suffers from eczema, the result of generous feeding and too little exercise. Give a tablespoonful of the following condition powder at a dose in feed three times a day: Ginger, gentian, bicarbonate soda and charcoal in feed or as a drench. Put ¼ lb. bicarbonate soda in a gallon of water and apply to sore parts of skin twice daily and some time later apply some vaseline.

Umbilical Hernia.—I have a yearling colt that is thriving and doing real well, but she has a navel rupture and I would like to know what can be done for her. I forgot to say the older the filly gets the larger this soft bunch seems to grow. J. W. H., Traverse City, Mich.—Leave the filly alone until November then have her operated on by a competent veterinary surgeon. The operation is not difficult and is usually successful.

Acidity of Stomach—Pin Worms.—Both of my work horses have a craving after wood and seem to eat it the same as though it were hay. They have never done it before; one is five and the other eleven years of age. The youngest horse was troubled with pin worms last spring but I thought the treatment I gave had effected a cure. G. V., New Era, Mich.—A change of feed might help them; also give each horse a tablespoonful of cooking soda, two tablespoonfuls powdered charcoal and a tablespoonful ground gentian at a dose in feed three times a day. For the horse that has pin worms wash out bowels with a solution of iron and water which is made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered sulphate iron in a gallon of water. These applications should be made three times a week for two weeks, using not less than a gallon at a time.

Inflammation of the Womb—Navel Infection.—When my mare foaled she seemed to be in good health but soon took sick. Our local Vet. treated her for inflammation of the colt bag and his remedies seemed to effect a cure. Some few days later the young colt's knee swelled and I thought it was the result of it sucking its mother; the opposite knee enlarged a few days later and both are somewhat puffy but not as large as they were. What caused these bunches to come on the colt? A. H. G., Lansing, Mich.—As your mare made a good recovery under the care of your local veterinarian we scarcely need to prescribe for her unless she has a vaginal discharge and if so she should be treated for it. Dissolve 1 dr. permanganate potash in a gallon of water and inject her three times a week until she recovers. The colt became infected through navel opening and I might repeat what I have very often written, how important it is to apply some good healing remedy to the navel of all young animals on the farm. I know of no work done on a stock farm that pays so well. It prevents disease and the death of many young animals. If you keep no healing lotion or powder on hand apply one part carbolic acid and 30 parts water to navel twice a day until it is healed, or apply equal parts boric acid, oxide zinc and iodoform once a day. Apply one part alcohol and three parts warm water to bunches twice daily.

Chronic Founder.—Fore Hoofs Coming Off.—We have a horse that was foundered last November and has scarcely been able to walk since. The fore hoofs are coming off and there is a discharge of foul smelling pus coming from the feet which has been going on for the past three months. There seems to be a growth coming from the feet that does not properly belong to the foot. She moves quite nimbly and I thought perhaps certain impurities would come away that would make her better. C. M., Arcadia, Mich.—The hoofs should be kept cut down to proper shape and kept in it. Apply peroxide of hydrogen slowly to foot twice a day; ten minutes later apply one part carbolic acid to 20 parts water, and dust on some calomel three times a week.

Loss of Power.—I have seven pigs that are four and one-half months old which run in good pasture; they are fed some grain, separated milk and have some grass. One of them seems to be losing the use of his hind quarters. W. G. M., Muir, Mich.—Feed them no corn, but oats and bran or middlings with their milk, also add ½ a teaspoonful of air slaked lime to each meal for a few days then give less quantity but continue giving it to them for some time. Remember their trouble is due to improper feeding.

Barren Heifer.—Will you kindly give me some advice regarding a Holstein heifer that comes in heat regularly but fails to get with calf. She is in good condition and may be in calf. However, I hardly believe she is. G. R. S., Mt. Clemens, Mich.—If you have been breeding her to same bull, better make a change and if she has any vaginal discharge treat her according to instructions to A. H. G., Lansing.

Poison Food Infection—Gastritis.—The writer, although not directly engaged in

farming, has been a subscriber and attentive reader of your valuable paper for a great many years, during which time I have owned a farm and taken considerable interest in all that pertains to the successful conduct of the farm. My tenant has had large experience in the care and breeding of swine, but this season he is having bad luck with his young pigs as well as are one or two of his neighbors. Out of about 40 pigs farrowed within the past few weeks he has only three left. The sows are apparently in good health and condition and farrow from seven to 12 pigs each. The pigs at birth seem to be all right but the sows in about 24 hours dry up entirely and the pigs die in a day or so, evidently from utter starvation. The sows run in an orchard and of course eat the fallen fruit. Otherwise the pasture is of the ordinary kind. They are also fed an ordinary ration of ground feed, and are given the swill from the kitchen, which is composed of the scrapings from the table, including the dishwater, in which a large amount of soap suds are always used. Also the water from cleansing the separator, in which they use cleansing powders. The soap used is a variety advertised to clean clothes without rubbing. The writer is strongly of the opinion that the dishwater is the cause of this trouble. Can you enlighten us upon this matter? If not the dishwater, what is it and what is the remedy? J. D. L., Corunna, Mich.—Your sows eat too many apples and the dishwater poisons them. The dishwater should not be fed to hogs, especially if you use the cleaners you mention. The sows suffer from acute gastritis and fever, stopping the milk flow quite suddenly. A change of food supply will prevent sows from having other similar attacks. The young pigs doubtless die of starvation.

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Woman and Her Needs

At Home and Elsewhere

A Mania Peculiar to Man--Or Why Some Women are "Nervous Wrecks."

HAVE you ever noticed the keen delight which many, otherwise good and kind husbands, take in throwing their wives into frenzies of nervous fear? Each man has his own particular method of torturing his wife, but the result is the same, the wife is thrown into a spasm of fear and exhibits her condition according to her nature, by scolding, by crying, going into hysterics or simply saying nothing at all for the space of an hour or more.

Just why men do this is more than I can say. The motive which prompts them seems to be the same as that which animates the cat who plays with the mouse before devouring him. Or much like the

he thinks if she is not indulged she will learn to get over her foolish ideas. Riding roughshod over her feelings is man's idea of a good nerve cure.

But somehow it doesn't work. "I've had sixteen years of this sort of thing to strengthen my nerves," says one long-suffering wife, "And I must say they are more shattered than they were when I began taking the cure."

But the auto drivers are not the only sinners. I know another man whose wife was mortally afraid of burglars. She would rather face a hungry lion than be left alone in the evening. He used to, seemingly, take a delight in going into a neighbor's just at dusk, and then an hour

matter. Hubby, thoughtful man, kept up the good work and finally the wife did get over her fear in a measure. She didn't have convulsions, for she could tell herself over and over that her husband was making those uncanny noises. But her nervous system was always so affected that she was unable to work well next day because of the shock.

Another man of my acquaintance has the mania. His obsession takes the form of putting the baby into a dangerous place and then snatching it up just at the critical moment. He likes to set baby up on a high shelf where a spring might mean a fall that would give him a deformed child for life. Or he will let the little thing get so near the fire a puff would ignite her dress, or perhaps he will stand her on the car track with the car less than a half block away.

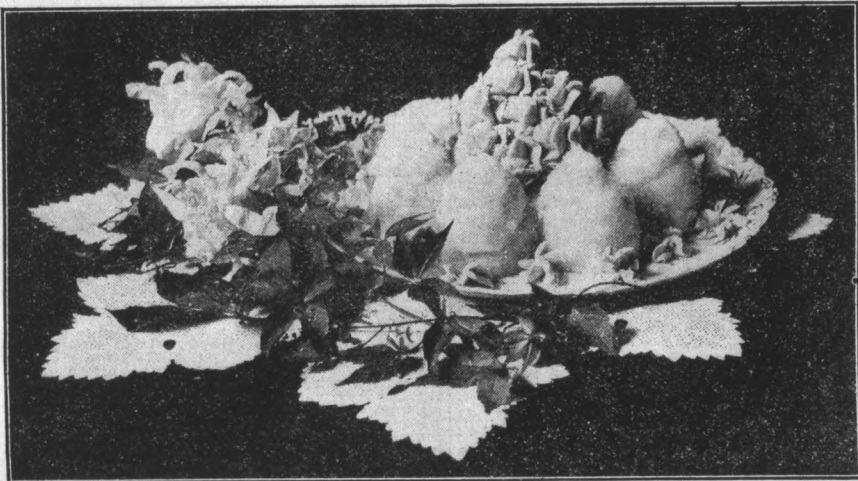
The mother, poor thing, invariably screams and cries, but his lordship simply says:

"You foolish thing, do you suppose I would let anything hurt her? Don't I think just as much of her as you do?"

And the mother can not make him see that all his love could not keep him from being a half second too slow, or prevent baby from making a sudden move he could not anticipate.

Other wives could tell of other forms of torture they undergo. Perhaps there is never any real danger, but there is always just enough chance of it to make keen sport for the husband and exquisite torture for the wife. Why do men do it? They would be angry if one were to hint they did not love their wives, and would growl about the foolishness of women. Perhaps it is foolish, but if so women can not help it any more than one man can help disliking salt rising bread or another one can help despising black tea. Yet what an uproar would result if the wife should turn the tables and insist on baking nothing but salt rising and would brew nothing but black tea?

Women's nerves are peculiar things. They are tuned to a different key than man's and while over-indulgence may be bad for them, it is not half so bad as ignoring them altogether. DEBORAH.



Blanc Mange with Candied Violets.

spirit of small boys who stone frogs, tie tin cans to dogs' tails and chase poor harmless pussy cats up trees. The man has the power to make his wife uncomfortable, and he likes to do it just to show he is lord of creation.

I've noticed it particularly since automobiles have become so common. A man takes his wife for a nice little ride, presumably to give her pleasure. She sits on the edge of the seat and hangs on with both hands while the auto hurtles through space at a rate which leaves her breathless, partly from exhaustion but mostly from fright. Chunks of scenery fly by her with a rapidity which leaves her wondering if that was the old Jones barn or the bungalow the new family from the city built in the spring. The auto wobbles and skids; runs along the edge of an embankment so near she is sure a puff of wind could blow it over; scoots over car tracks only a couple of inches ahead of a flying trolley, at least it seems so to the wife's imagination; or perhaps the husband chooses to run along the car track just ahead of an approaching car for a mile or two just to test his machine. Of course, there is a possibility of the auto refusing to leave the track just when he wants it to and the wife knows it, but the husband being possessed of the speed mania, is going to take the chance. He turns the car about in locations where the least slip means an accident, in short what doesn't he do to take chances on his life? That is the whole pleasure of the drive for him, the excitement attendant on speed and the nearest possible approach to danger.

But the average woman is different. There is no pleasure to her in trying to see how near she can come to getting killed and yet escape. She pleads with her husband, begs, implores, sobs, weeps, nags, perhaps even indulges in a few feminine swear words if she is overwrought. Her husband just grins and tells her she must get used to it. That is his idea of having a good time, and if hers is different so much the worse for her. Of course, he rarely tells her the last in words, but his actions speak quite plainly. "It is nothing but nervousness," argues the man, and having no nerves himself and consequently no inside information as to how a nervous woman feels,

later come home and crawl into the house through a window, or come up the cellar stairs, or prow around outside just making enough noise for his wife to hear and leave her to imagine all sorts of horrors. The first two or three times he did this she nearly had convulsions, but that didn't

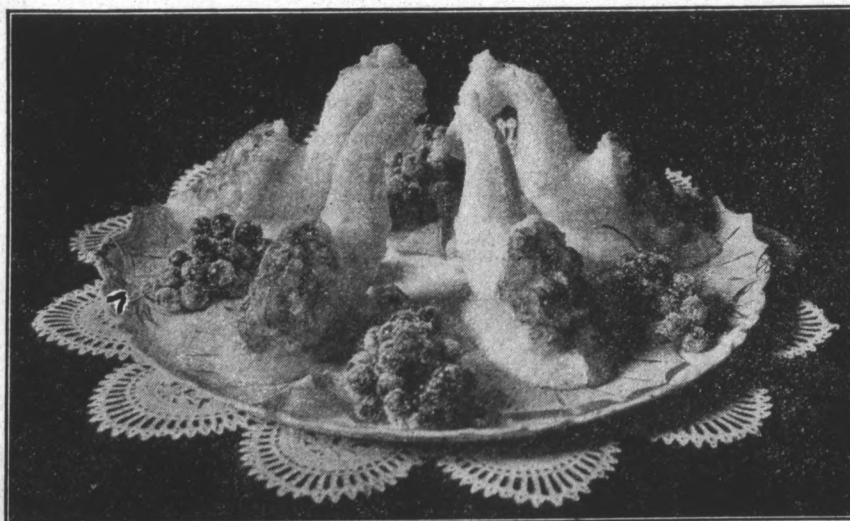
A FEAST AND FROLIC OF FRUIT.

BY MARJORIE MARCH.

The chill evenings of early autumn gives the country hostess a delightful opportunity of entertaining with a minimum of expense and a maximum of effect, for are not the flowers of field and woodside blooming luxuriantly to pay her florist's bills? In field and garden, also, fruits and vegetables are plentiful, which will make the refreshments a matter of easy consideration. Indeed, so many delicious fruits are at hand during the autumn that a Fruit Party would be a very pretty idea for entertainment. Send out invitations on cards cut in the shape of fruits and vegetables. These may be cut from cardboard and tinted the correct shade with water color paints. The wording of the invitation may be written in a con-

trasting color. For amusement have a harvesting of fruits and vegetables which will be great fun.

Cardboard fruits and vegetables similar to your invitations may be hidden about the rooms, but they may be made with less care. Write the name of fruit or vegetable on each. Have a time limit and send the guests "harvesting." At a certain signal the hunt is over and the guests are asked to take their harvest to market. Against one side of the wall a booth can be arranged, where the host in farmer costume can preside. He should have a table and as each harvest is brought in each one is to count up the score and the winner, the one with the largest harvest, will be given some little prize. This may



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be a basket of fruit, a box of candied fruits or some little novelty in the shape of a fruit like an apple pin cushion, a silver pin in the shape of a bunch of grapes, etc.

Our photographs show two pretty ways of serving autumnal desserts. One illustration portrays ice cream frozen in shapes of horns of plenty with candied fruits in the top of each "horn." Perfect bunches of grapes decorate the dish between the ice cream moulds. These are thoroughly chilled and rolled in granulated sugar. This simple operation will turn the usual bunch of grapes into a pretty confection that can grace many a dish. The grapes can be wiped off with a damp cloth before the sugar is added which will make it adhere easily. The second picture shows pretty little moulds of blanc mange, the central mould being entirely covered with candied violets. Violets also trim the edge of the dish.

Ice cream may be served in this guise as well, or any moulded dessert with which the violets would harmonize. The dish is placed on a large leaf doily of paper and a spray of leaves and chrysanthemum blooms add a floral touch at the left.

In lieu of real blossoms those of paper may be used and little of the charm of decoration is lost as the artificial flowers very nearly approach perfection.

A Fruit Table.

If supper is served in the dining-room the table may be made very beautiful. Vines and drooping tendrils may be used to trim the chandelier and a few perfect sprays of grape vine with full bunches of grapes can hang from the central part of the decoration. A glass bowl filled with fruits and autumn leaves will make a lovely center piece. Instead of a table cover use doilies of leaf design, either the white paper ones or similar ones cut from red or yellow paper to imitate autumn leaves. Glass candlesticks with tall yellow tapers will grace the feast with a dainty illumination, and if desired the candles may be shaded by yellow shades with a few autumn leaves twisted about them.

Dainty red or yellow raffia baskets lined with paper autumn leaves may hold the home-made candies, and runners of bitersweet or any native growing vine may trail across the table in a free and easy manner which suggests nature's lovely abandon.

I give below a number of recipes which are suitable for the autumn table when company happens in, or which will be equally appreciated by the dear home flock, when the cooler evenings make the lighted supper table a cheerful, resting spot.

Mock Cherry Pie.

Cut cranberries in half (two cupfuls), and soak in sufficient water to cover. Take from the water and add two cups of sugar, a teaspoonful of vanilla and half a cup of chopped raisins. In a little cold water in a cup mix one tablespoonful of cornstarch and add to it one cup of boiling water, letting it boil a few minutes on the stove. Pour this over the cranberries and pour the mixture into a deep pie plate lined with crust. Cover with crust and bake in oven that is of moderate heat.

Pudding of Peaches.

Cut-up peaches afford the housekeeper many inspirations for delicious desserts. Peach pudding is one of the favorites: Slice peaches in a baking dish and sprinkle with sugar and one or two drops of vanilla flavoring, or almond flavoring may be tried if the flavor is liked. Lay thin slices of sponge cake over this, then add more peaches and again cover with cake slices spread with butter, with the peaches on top of all. Over all pour a soft custard and bake until set.

Peach Snow.

Stir a large cup of water and a pound of sugar into a quart of chopped peaches and add the unbeaten whites of four eggs. Freeze in the freezer until smooth and stiff and serve with any crisp cookies.

Date Pudding.

Mix together one cup of suet chopped very fine, one cup of milk, two and a half cups of chopped dates, one cup of molasses, two cups of flour and a quarter of a cup each of chopped citron, orange peel and lemon peel. One teaspoonful of soda is added to the milk and to the batter one teaspoonful of cinnamon, cloves and half a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Steam two hours and serve with any preferred sauce.

Delicious Apple Bread.

Make some apple sauce and when done whip it until it is very light indeed. To one part of apple sauce take two parts of flour, half a yeast cake, salt and a

little sugar. Knead all together as for any bread and set to rise for 12 hours. Bake in biscuits or in a loaf as preferred.

Autumn Cakes.

Make a white cake of one-half cup of butter creamed with one and a half cups of sugar, one-half cup of milk, the whites of four eggs, two cups of flour and one teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with almond and bake in little cakes. Ice with pale yellow frosting and make little maple leaf outlines on the top of each cake with nut meats; or the cake may be iced white and maple leaves added in yellow frosting outline on each. Serve on a plate edged with autumn leaves or autumnal flowers.

Fruits in Masquerade.

Cut rounds of stale cake and toast slightly, then spread each side with quince jelly and arrange them on a dish, leaving a hole in the center. Fill this place with cup up peaches and pour whipped cream on top to cover the peaches.

Cheap Chocolate Cake.

This cake is very delicious and may be cooked in one loaf or in patty cakes as preferred. Blend two tablespoonfuls of cocoa with one-half cup of milk and add the yolk of one egg and cook all together until thick like custard. (The cocoa may be blended with a very little boiling water before the milk is added). Then add one cup of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter and when dissolved remove from the fire. Add one-half cup of milk in which one teaspoonful of soda is dissolved, one and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla and a little pinch of salt. Ice with boiled frosting made with granulated sugar and the beaten white of the egg, coloring the frosting with chocolate if a dark frosting is desired. The frosting may be varied by adding chopped nuts one time, half a cup of boiled raisins another time, or slices of citron or angelica.

Potato Pudding.

Mash four good-sized potatoes which have been carefully boiled then add two eggs, one cupful of sour milk, one cup of suet, two cups of raisins, one teaspoonful of cloves and cinnamon each, one cupful of molasses and one-half teaspoonful of soda in a good half cup of flour. Steam in a buttered mould and serve with a foamy sauce.

Cottage Pudding.

Make any plain cake and serve with jelly sauce. Make this sauce by beating one jar of jelly until very smooth and then add slowly the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs.

Let the boys and girls give an autumnal party to their schoolmates now that they are back at school. The farm wagon can be spared, now that the work is lessened, to take the young folks to and from the village. Autumn leaf doilies in the school colors can be cut from stiff paper to use under the plates and cakes, croquettes, etc., and can be stuck with wee flags or pennants made of the same colored papers. A very little trouble will give the boys and girls a good time and surely home is the place in which to have the good times.

HOME QUERIES.

Dear Editor:—I think this is the coloring receipt K. B., of Howell, wants in The Farmer for August 20. We got this receipt years ago at a drug store in Howell. It is printed on pink card board. We have used this recipe for 20 years and we know it is all right.

Black:—Extract logwood, 2 ozs; ammonia mur., ½ oz; blue vitriol, 2 ozs; mix and boil.

Blue, five pounds of cotton or woolen:—Use soluble blue, 1½ ozs; alum, 4 ozs. Dissolve the blue, being careful not to let it boil, dip the goods in the dye and then in a solution of the alum.

Brown, five pounds of cotton or woolen:—Use catechu, 1 lb; bichromate potash, 4 ozs. Boil the goods in catechu solution and set with a solution of the bichromate potash. Rinse thoroughly.

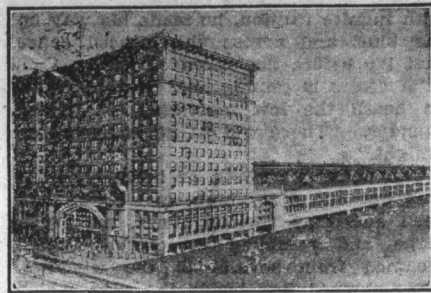
Yellow, five pounds of cotton or woolen:—Use sugar lead, 7 ozs; bicarbonate potash, 4 ozs. Boil the goods in a solution of the sugar of lead and then dip in a solution of the bichromate.

Green:—Dye yellow as above and then blue. Different shades of green may be made by varying the amount of blue used.

Orange:—Dye yellow and then dip in a solution of unslaked lime.

SHORT CUTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

If one does not care to take up a carpet, first use the vacuum cleaner to remove the dust. Then make a strong sud, very hot, and pour in a teacupful of gasolene; with a brush scrub the carpet. It works like magic.—E. L.



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HOME AND YOUTH

ODE TO LAKE MICHIGAN.

BY J. M. W.

Staunch boats have sped thy waters o'er,
And proudly rode from shore to shore;
Others, alas, return no more,
Lake Michigan.

O, when storm fiend loud did rave,
And mortal could do naught to save,
Where did our loved ones find a grave,
Lake Michigan?

We search the waters, cold and deep,
To find, perchance, where they may sleep,
But thou the secret, stern, doth keep,
Lake Michigan.

But ah! we have a heavenly dower—
A hope—sweet hope—to cheer this hour:
There's one who can control thy power,
Lake Michigan.

To thee one day it will be said,
Now "Let the sea give up its dead;"
Then thy wild waves no more we'll dread,
Lake Michigan.

For in a brighter, happier land,
Once more we'll clasp the dear one's hand,
Where comes no wreck on treacherous strand,
Lake Michigan.

THE MAHOGANY CHEST.

BY HOPE DARING.

Lieutenant Henry Lane glanced furtively up and down the deck of the Beaver. When he was sure that no one was watching him he drew from his pocket a tiny note folded in triangular shape. He opened it and, by the last rays of the setting sun, read, for the fourth time:

Monsieur Lieutenant Lane:—
It has been long since we saw you at Campeau farmhouse. If you are not afraid to make the trip down the river, some night at nine rap on the side door that opens on the gallery. You will be welcomed by
FANCHETTE.

"I do not just understand," the young officer murmured. "I believe the little witch cares for me, and I—I'm not sure but I love her. Of course I'll go."

It was in the year 1763, and the forces of Pontiac were besieging the English garrison shut up in Detroit. The Beaver and the Gladwin lay in the river, ready to give the fort all possible aid. For a few days Lane had been stationed on the Beaver. That afternoon he had been on shore, and, while passing along the main street of the little settlement, which was shut in by a high palisade, a French lad pressed the note into his hand. As the French inside the fort were sometimes allowed to visit their countrymen outside, it had been easy for the note to be brought in.

Fanchette Campeau was the daughter of one of the wealthiest of the French traders and farmers who lived outside the walls. The Campeaus were devoted to New France, and they looked with disfavor upon the English sent to rule over them. Still that had not prevented Fanchette and Josette, the daughter and niece of the house, from seeing much of the young officers in the two and a half years that elapsed after the English took possession of Detroit, before the outbreak of the Indian hostilities. Lane had been often at the farm house, paying marked attention to Fanchette. She was a merry girl with crimson cheeks, dancing black eyes, and black curls.

Lane told the watch on the Beaver that he was going down the river. As such trips were often made by the officers, to learn what they could of the enemy's movements, Lane's going excited no surprise. It was an hour after dark when he swung himself down the side of the little ship, into his waiting canoe.

A bank of dark clouds had blotted out the sunset's glow from the western sky. The clouds were rising; only occasionally a star looked out. The river flowed swiftly, a flood of darkest gray. On the shore could be seen the red glow of the Indians' campfires and, circling round them, the savages. Beyond the camp the forest made a background of deep gloom.

Lane's progress was slow; he handled his oars so deftly that they made little sound. Once he heard voices and the dip of oars. He made his way close in to shore. The canoes slipped past him, the guttural tones of the Indians coming distinctly to his ears.

The Campeau farmhouse was not far off. There was a rude wharf where the boats of the family were moored, but Lane avoided that. He knew the banks of the river well, and beached his canoe under a clump of shrubs that grew at the foot of

a steep bluff. Then, moving slowly and with infinite caution, he made his way up the bluff and across the cleared space that lay before the palisaded yard.

"A storm is coming up," he thought as he heard the low muttering of distant thunder. "There will be no visitors here tonight."

The house was built of hewn logs. It was but one story high, and rooms had been added at various times, making a large and rambling structure. Lights gleamed from several of the windows. Lane stopped just inside the gate, which he found unfastened, to reconnoiter.

"Why, there is Fanchette in the gallery," he said to himself. He saw a female figure outlined against a lighted window, as she crossed the wide porch. "How can I attract her attention without alarming her?"

He advanced noiselessly until he was within a few feet of the gallery. Then he said in a low but distinct voice, "Do not be alarmed, Fanchette; it is Lieutenant Lane. I received your note, and was overjoyed to know that you would welcome me."

There had been a startled exclamation from the girl's lips, but she had quickly repressed it, advancing to the edge of the porch. "Oh, why did you come? I am Josette, not Fanchette. Lieutenant Lane, you have been duped, deceived. My cousin—How can I tell you of her duplicity?"

"What do you mean, Mademoiselle Josette?" Lane demanded.

She descended the steps, clutching his arm and speaking in a whisper. "How can I convince you that Fanchette's note was but to lure you to dishonor. Hark! Someone is coming. If my uncle finds you here he will denounce you as a spy, and that will mean death. Come with me."

Lane followed her without a moment's hesitation. Too well he knew what his fate would be should he be found skulking around the house. Monsieur Campeau claimed that he maintained a strict neutrality, but it was well known that he and his sons sympathized with Pontiac, hoping that the Indian's victory over the English would mean the restoration of the French rule.

Josette led the Lieutenant up on the gallery and through a side door, the very door upon which Fanchette had bidden him knock. The room the two entered was lighted by a single candle. Josette hastened to close the door and drop a curtain over the window. Then she said in a low, intense voice: "Lieutenant Lane, you must trust me. There is no time to tell you why. There is only one place in which I can hide you, and that is in this chest. It is my own; in it I brought all my possessions when I came from Montreal to share the home of my uncle. You must get into the chest and let me lock you in."

"But I will be suffocated."

"No. There are a dozen small holes among the ornamental carving. They will admit plenty of air. I know, Lieutenant Lane, that I am asking much, asking you to trust me in an unexplainable way, but I swear to you, by our Blessed Lady and all the saints, that I am actuated only by a desire to save your life and open your eyes to the deception that was to be practiced upon you."

For a single instant Henry Lane stared at the girl. She was tall and slender. Her delicately-featured, olive-tinted face was always pale. She had tender red lips, clear brown eyes, and her black hair shone like satin. Suddenly the young Lieutenant held out both hands. "I trust you, Josette. Do with me as seems best to you."

Josette crossed the room to where a great mahogany chest, with silver lock and hinges, stood. Hastily unlocking it with a key she took from her pocket, she lifted the lid and said: "You will be cramped, but I will release you as soon as I can. Again, I say, trust me; I will not fail you."

There was the sound of footsteps and voices on the gallery. Lane sprang into the chest and laid down on the few folded garments that were piled on the bottom. Josette dropped the lid, and he heard the key turn in the lock, even as the door opened.

For a moment Henry Lane was tempted to cry out. Why had he hidden himself, like a thief? Was he trapped? He recalled Josette's grave, sweet face and her trembling voice. Yet had he not been false to Fanchette in listening to her cousin's strange accusation?

Just then he heard Fanchette's bubbling laugh. He realized that he could hear what was being said in the room. Through the openings of which Josette had spoken, faint rays of light penetrated. The

imprisoned Lieutenant heard a man's voice say: "Let Josette go; it is you I want to talk to. Fanchette, you are a flirt. Even now I am tempted to refuse to let you see that rascal, Lane."

"And that is all the thanks I get, Andre du Janois, for helping you in your vile scheme," Fanchette cried angrily. "I might better have listened to Josette. She says it is a wicked thing to do."

"Now do not lose your temper, sweetheart. The scheme is your brother Louis' as much as it is mine. It is for New France that you are to bribe this fool Lieutenant, with your smiles and favors, to open one of the fort's gates for us."

Lane started so violently that, a moment afterwards, he feared the sound had been heard. He knew du Janois as a young French trader who had been jealous of all attentions paid Fanchette. The Lieutenant listened intently, and soon he understood the affair.

Andre du Janois was a confederate of Pontiac. The latter had promised the trader a reward if he would secure the entrance of the chief and his followers into the fort. Fanchette was betrothed to Andre. She had consented to help carry out the plan in which her brother and her lover were concerned. Declaring that she could persuade the young officer to betray his countrymen, she had sent him the note, asking for an interview.

"I can coax him to do it for me. If he refuses, I will call my father and denounce Lane as a spy. But he will not refuse. It may take more than one interview, and, Andre, it may even cost me a few kisses."

"Say not that, for it makes me long to feel my hands on that English dog's throat," Andre cried. "Once Pontiac and his braves overthrow the force in the fort, the fleur-de-lis shall again float over Detroit. In the new government I shall have place and power."

They talked for an hour longer. Lane came to understand that they had not looked for him that night. They knew that he was on the Beaver and thought that there might be some delay about the note being delivered to him.

In the meantime the storm was raging. The thunder rolled, and, although Lane could not see the flash of the lightning, he could hear the rain beat against the windows. It was not until the storm slackened that Andre left. Soon after Fanchette extinguished the candle and passed into the adjoining room.

For some time the prisoner heard people moving about in the other rooms. At last all was still. Lane was cramped and stiff. Impatiently he waited for the coming of Josette, to set him free. As he waited he contrasted the two girls, asking himself how he could have preferred Fanchette to her cousin.

At last, when it seemed to him that he could wait no longer, he heard a slight sound in the room. There was the clinking of a key, the lid of the chest was lifted, and Josette whispered: "As you value your life, make no noise. Remove your shoes. Then take my hand and I will lead you out of the house."

He obeyed her. Josette waited to lower the lid of the chest. Then she took one of Lane's hands, while he carried his shoes in the other, and they crossed the room to the door which yielded to Josette's touch.

It was raining, although the lightning had ceased, and there was only an occasional roll of thunder. Not until they reached the gate did Josette pause.

"You can find your way now?" she asked.

"Yes. How can I ever repay you? Josette, I would not have yielded to her blandishments, but I trusted her."

"And you loved her?"

"Not the girl she has proven to be. God bless you, Josette! It is the memory of your face that I carry away with me, to cheer me in my loneliness. I shall see you again, as soon as it is safe for me to do so."

He covered the hand that he held with kisses, then stole away through the night. Not until he was near the spot where he had left the boat did he stop to put on his shoes. His canoe had not been disturbed. Entering it he soon made his way back to the ship where the man on duty was beginning to be alarmed at Lane's long absence.

The next afternoon the Campeau cousins were working among the flowers of their garden. A French lad came up from the shore where he had left his canoe. He held up a note.

"It is for the Mademoiselle Fanchette. I paddled out to the Beaver, to sell the berries I had gathered, and one of the English officers gave me a silver piece to bring the note."

PUZZLED

Hard Work, Sometimes, to Raise Children.

Children's taste is oftentimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled, with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on."

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner."

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful."

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it."

"We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts."

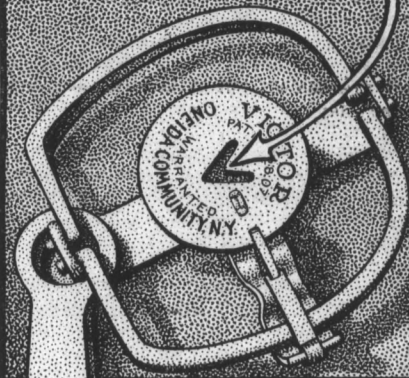
"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. They showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical."

"They continued the food and today both children are well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts for she has the evidence before her eyes every day."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

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Highly Indorsed. L. L. SYMPHERS, Ft. Wayne, Ind.



YOUNG MEN WANTED—To learn the
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free. Address VETERINARY COLLEGE,
Grand Rapids, Mich. 42 LOUIS STREET.

Fanchette flashed a look of triumph at her cousin, as she took the note. "You said you hoped he would not come, Josette. And you said it was wicked, but it is right to drive the English from New France. Let us see what he says."

Josette looked over her cousin's shoulder. The note ran:

Mademoiselle Fanchette Campeau:—

I regret that I must decline your invitation. Nothing that you or that Andre du Janois could say would persuade me to betray my countrymen.

HENRY LANE.

Fanchette gasped. How had he learned the secret which she thought safe with her lover, her brother, and her cousin?

"How did he find out Josette? No one knew but the boys and us."

"The boys talk too much. I am glad, Fanchette, that you failed."

"If you had had a chance I would say that you were the one who had told," Fanchette cried. "I did not care to help Pontiac, but I wanted to do Andre's will."

It was a long time before Lane saw either of the girls again. Twice a gift of wild flowers came to the farmhouse, for Josette. There were many conjectures as to who could have sent them. The girl's eyes shone, but she guarded her secret well.

As autumn came on the Indians began to leave, abandoning the siege. Then the English garrison began to assume the duties of government over the French outside the walls. So it came about that while the October forests were still gay with red and gold, Louis Campeau and Andre du Janois were summoned to the council room, accused of conspiring against the English.

The young men saw that the evidence against them was not sufficient for their conviction—and conviction meant hanging—unless Lieutenant Lane spoke. Among the crowd that thronged the room Lane saw the two girls. Fanchette was pale, her brilliant beauty dimmed by the fear in her eyes. As for Josette, she looked trustingly into the lieutenant's face, and that look saved the two young Frenchmen. Lane gave no hint that he knew aught of the case, and it was dismissed.

Lane walked over to where the two girls stood, waiting for Louis and Andre. He bowed low over the hand of Josette.

"May I take you home, Josette, in my canoe? Yes, Mademoiselle Fanchette, my lips are sealed, but it is because I hope some day to win your cousin for my wife."

"Josette! Why, I thought—"

"You were mistaken. I love Josette, and I can trust her, trust her with my life."

Henry Lane resigned his commission in the British army to fight for the colonies in the Revolutionary War. When that was over, he and Josette settled in Detroit. To this day their descendants point with pride to the mahogany chest as the most prized of the heirlooms that came to the family with Josette Campeau Lane, their French ancestor.

WHY DOES POPCORN POP?

BY E. RUSSELL.

Why does popcorn pop? Ask the first twenty learned men you can find and not one of them will be able to tell you. The secret lies in the structure of the grain, which is very wonderful indeed.

In the center of each grain of popcorn is the "germ" of the future plant. It holds the vital element of the seed. What is it like? Well, it is about the size of a large pin-head. Its outer coat is a membrane of woody matter, inside of which is an oily substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus. Embedded in this oily substance is the "nucleus."

The "nucleus" is the true germ—the essential life-principle of the seed. It is chiefly composed of albumen, and is just big enough to be seen with the naked eye. Small as it is it contains a mystery which no man has ever solved or is ever likely to solve—the mighty secret of reproduction. However, there are many more things of interest to be noticed in the outer structure of the popcorn grain.

Gathered around the grain are granules of starch, arranged in layers and so regularly placed as to resemble a crystalline structure. In fact, like crystals, though they are not such, these granules possess the peculiar property of "polarizing" light. Seen under the microscope they have very beautiful forms. Between each two layers of them is a woody membrane, and covering the whole is the hard external envelope of the corn grain, composed of woody matter with a large proportion of mineral substances, such as lime, silica, potash and magnesia.

Think what an amazing quantity of nutritious food is thus packed in a little space for the use of the embryo plant, which first absorbs the nitrogen and phosphorus contained in the so-called "germ" envelope, afterward consuming the starch and so getting ready to sprout.

A popcorn grain has precisely the same structure as a grain of ordinary corn. It is simply a variety of the same species of plant. Why, then, will not common corn pop? It will do so, as you can find out for yourself by trying, but it does not pop nearly so well, though now and then a grain will do excellently. The reason is that the starch granules in popcorn are packed more tightly and the woody membranes between the layers are thinner and more easily ruptured. Heat causes the water that is in the starch to expand, the external envelope is burst open and the grain turns inside out, becoming fifteen times its original size or more, and showing the pretty white starch outside. That is the reason popcorn pops.

The best popcorn is the light yellow kind with small pointed grains. There is hardly a farm in the west that does not have its patch of popcorn for home consumption, but nearly all of the popcorn raised for market is produced in New England. A story is told of a Massachusetts farmer who had a barn half filled with popcorn, newly harvested. The building caught fire, the popcorn popped, and an enormous wave of it rolled down hill, covering up the farm house so that only the chimneys were to be seen, and the family had to be dug out by the neighbors with snow shovels. At present the business of manufacturing buttered popcorn is conducted on a vast scale in various parts of the country.

SMILE PROVOKERS.

Regular Customer—There used to be two or three bald spots on the crown of my head, away back. Are they there yet?

Barber—No, sir, it ain't so bad as all that. Where the spots used to be, sir, there's only one now.

Eleanor, aged six, had been going to school only a few weeks. She had learned to raise her hand if she wanted anything. One day she put this into effect when she was sent to the chicken house to get the eggs.

Just as she reached the chicken house door her mother heard her say, "All you chickens that have laid an egg, raise your hands."

Willie and Tommy are two youngsters, who are pugilistically inclined. The other day the following conversation took place between them:—

"Aw," said Willie, tauntingly, "you're afraid t' fight—that's wot it is."

"Naw, I ain't," protested Tommy, stoutly, "but if I fight my father'll find it out, and thrash me."

"How'll he find it out, eh?"

"He'll see the doctor goin' t' your house."

A novelist with a love for the simple life moved to a farm, and began raising chickens. When he had some hatched out, he soon noticed that they were languishing in their coops, and apparently about to die. He consulted a neighbor.

"Feed them on!" exclaimed the novelist. "Why, I don't feed them on anything!"

"Then how do you suppose they are going to live?"

"I presumed," replied the novelist, with dignity, "that the old hens had milk enough for them now."

Lady—"I'm looking for a governess for my children." Manager of intelligence office—"Didn't we supply you with one last week?" "Yes," "Well, madam, according to her report, you don't need a governess. You need a lion tamer."

BOOK NOTICES.

Stories of American Discoverers for Little Americans. By Rose Lucia, Principal of Primary Schools, Montpelier, Vt. The fifty short stories in this supplementary reader for the third grade tell in vividly dramatic form of the discoveries and explorations in the Western Hemisphere, from Columbus to Hudson. Cloth, 12mo, 184 pages, with illustrations. Price, 40c. American Book Company, Chicago.

Cooper's Last of the Mohicans. Adapted for school reading by Margaret N. Haight. The adventures of Chingachgook, Uncas, and Hawkeye, which have delighted so many generations of readers, are here published in a form suitable for pupils of the grammar grades. Cloth, 12mo, 142 pages, with illustrations. Price, 35c. American Book Company, Chicago.

Amatite

ROOFING

Ideal for Farm Buildings

AMATITE is the ideal roof for farm buildings. No other approaches it in economy or durability. Here are some of its features:

1. **Low Price.** Amatite costs, weight for weight, about half as much as ordinary smooth-surfaced roofings.

2. **No Painting Required.** Amatite costs absolutely nothing to maintain because it has a **real mineral surface.**

3. **Absolutely Waterproof.** Amatite is waterproofed with coal tar pitch, the greatest waterproofing compound known.

4. **Easy to Lay.** No skilled labor is needed for Amatite. It is just a matter of nailing down.

5. **Stormproof.** Amatite is not a flimsy, paper-like felt. It is one of the heaviest and the most substantial ready roofings made, weighing 90 lbs. to the square, against 40 to 50 of material in the ordinary "Rubber" roofings.

The three important points to be remembered are that Amatite has a **real mineral surface**, that it **needs no painting**, and is waterproofed with **Coal Tar Pitch**. You are only sure of getting them in Amatite.

We send samples free to everybody that asks for them. Drop a postal to our nearest office.

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Rupture Now Cured Without Operation

No loss of time from work or business. A safe, simple, inexpensive way which has saved thousands from a life of needless suffering.

Mighty few people now need remain ruptured. And no one, unless in the last stages, need risk the dangers of an operation.

For at last there is a safe, inexpensive home cure.

This, Reader, is the wonder-working Cluthe Truss—a truss so remarkably beneficial that relief is immediate and cure begins at once.

For this Truss automatically gives a soothing, strengthening, healing *massage treatment*—a massage which cures by *strengthening* the weakened abdominal muscles (the real cause of rupture) just as exercises strengthen the arms.

The Cluthe Truss has cured thousands—among them people over 50, 60 and 70 years old—people who had been ruptured from 20 to 50 years—cured them even after everything else, including operation, had done no good whatever.

The Cluthe Truss is the only self-adjusting truss in existence. The support it gives is automatically regulated. That is how your rupture is held comfortably and continuously in place until the cure is complete.

We guarantee that with this truss on your rupture will never come out again—no matter how bad your condition.

This truss can't shift or slip—it is held comfortably in position by *suction*.—It is the only truss without a belt, leg-strap or springs.

Send For This Free Book

We have published a free cloth-bound book of advice—People who have read it say it is the most helpful book ever written on Rupture.

It sums up all we have learned about Rupture in forty years, of experience—in the treatment and cure of over 279,000 cases. After reading this book, you'll know more about your condition and what to do for your rupture than if you had gone to a dozen doctors.

It tells why belt-and-leg-strap or spring trusses usually fail to hold—and how it is folly to expect them to cure.

It explains the dangers of operations.

And it puts you on guard against worthless trusses and treatments—against endangering your health—against throwing your money away.

It explains why massage is essential to real relief or cure.

And it tells all about the Cluthe Truss—how little it costs—how we send it on guaranteed trial—how it won't cost you a single cent if it doesn't do you a world of good. And it tells how, by our simple system, we can fit you by mail, right in your own home, as perfectly as if you came to New York.

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The 1911 Overlands Cost 8 Per Cent Less

The Overland—the most successful car that was ever created—starts the new season with some great innovations.

There are now about 20,000 Overlands in use, and half that number are used on farms. We delivered 12,326 in the first seven months of this year. There are 20,000 owners now telling others about these simple and trouble-proof cars.

Dealers have already ordered more than 18,000 of the 1911 models—models at this writing scarcely one week old. On every car ordered there has been paid a deposit.

We now have five factories, better equipped than any other motor car factories on earth—a daily capacity of 140 cars.

In two years the Overland, by the force of sheer merit, jumped to the leading place. Now we have such an equipment, such prestige and such output that no maker can hope to compete with us.

28% Cut in Cost in Two Years

We have now invested over \$3,000,000 to produce Overland cars in the most exact, most economical way. We have more modern machinery than ever before was employed in this industry.

Last year this equipment cut our making cost 20 per cent—an average of \$300 per car. This year we have cut the cost 8 per cent further, making 28 per cent in two years.

We have done this in spite of advancing materials, the jump in rubber, the increase in wage. We have done it while most other makers of low-profit cars have been forced to advances in one way or another.

Five of our old models which we retain have been cut in price an average of 8 per cent because of this saving in cost. For instance, our best selling car—Model 38 with a detachable tonneau—which last year sold for \$1,100, sells this season for \$1,000.

On every new model we have cut our basic price 8 per cent under last year.

The Overlands for 1911 give as much for the money as will ever be possible, in all probability. They give more for the money—a great deal more—than any rival car on the market.

22 Attractive Models

For the new season the Overland is made in 22 models; they include every style and design, every size and power, that any man can want.

Mechanically the cars are not greatly improved—that was impossible. No man desires—no man expects—a more perfect car than the Overland.

But we have created a dozen new attractive designs—cars as classy as the costliest cars in the world. And we include the fore doors on most designs without additional charge. This is a new feature for which most of our rivals charge an extra price.

Prices for 1911

This season we make a four-cylinder, 20-horse power roadster, with 96-inch wheel base, for \$775. We are making a torpedo roadster—the latest design—for \$850.

The 25-horse power Overland, with 102-inch wheel base, sells for \$1,095 this season. Five styles of body, all at one price.

This season we make a 30-horse power Overland with a 110-inch wheel base. It is made in three styles—your choice for \$1,250. The 5-passenger models have fore doors if you want them.

For those who want the utmost we make 35-horse power Overlands with 118-inch wheel bases. Prices \$1,600 and \$1,675 for everything a man can possibly want in a car.

All prices include five lamps and magneto.

Our 1911 Book Free

Send us this coupon for our advance book, showing all the designs and giving all specifications. Pick out the models you want to see, then visit the nearest of our 800 dealers. The book is free. Please cut out this coupon now.

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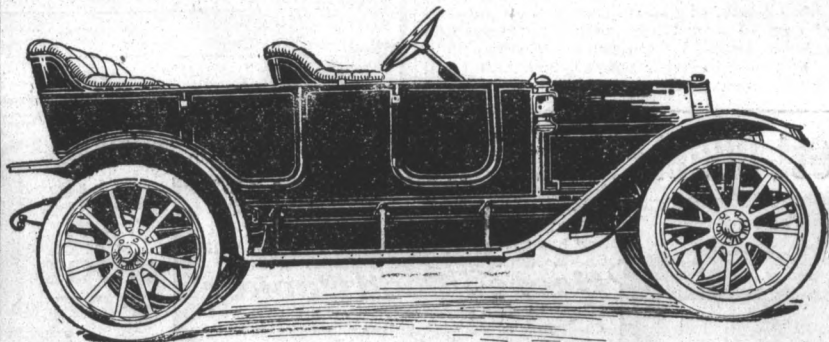
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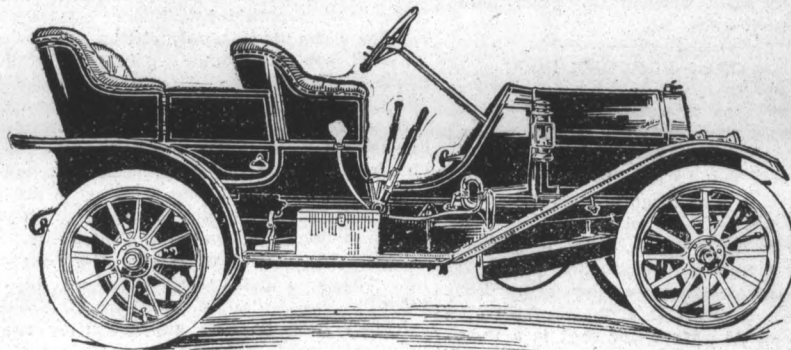
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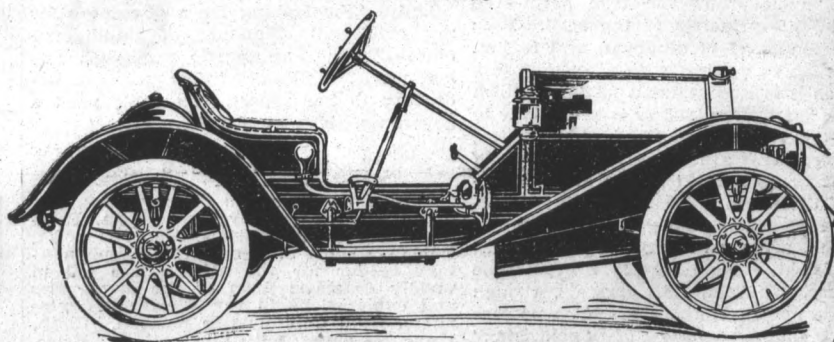
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Model 51. 30 h. p.—110-inch wheel base.
A 5-passenger car made with fore doors or without.
Also as torpedo roadster. Price \$1,250.



Model 49. 4 cylinders—25 h. p.—102-inch wheel base.
The tonneau is detachable, allowing room to carry farm truck or milk.
Price \$1,095



Model 45. 4 cylinders—20 h. p.—96-inch wheel base.
Made only in roadster style shown here.
Price, \$775.