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FARM NOTES.

Leached Ashes for Soil Acidity. Can I correct the acidity of my soil th leached ashes? I can get the ashes with leacned asness? I can get the asness from an ashery two miles away, for the drawing. If they will answer the pur-pose, how heavy an application should I make and when? Kindly answer through The Farmer. Gratiot Co, L. J. M. with

Wood ashes contain from 30 to 35 per cent of lime in the unleached state. It is results that may be expected from their This is true for the reason that in a dry likely to be as large as where more seed probable that some of this lime is dissipated in the leaching process, but there is no doubt that the leached ashes contain enough lime to be beneficial to land that in an acid condition. They also contain a residue of potash which is left after the leaching process, and also contain some phosphoric acid. There is no doubt in the mind of the writer that it would pay to employ men and teams in drawing them two miles and spreading them on the land, at least when they would not be otherwise employed at profitable labor.

the form of ground limestone, liberal applications recommended, some are using as much as eight tons per acre where the material can be obtained cheaply and close at hand. It also depends on how these ashes are to be applied to the land how thickly it would pay to spread them. If they can be applied with a manure spreader it would be the cheapest method, and in that case, if the supply is plentiful it would probably be best to set the manure spreader on the slowest feed gear and use as many loads per acre as required. In this way they could be applied evenly than they more could be spread with a shovel, and distribution is an important factor in the application of a soil corrective as it is in the application of a fertilizer. smaller amounts are applied it will be necessary to apply them in some other manner, although if the ashes are wet it would be difficult to apply them with a fertilizer distributor, of the ordinary type.

This is a proposition, however, which the writer knows very little about except in theory, and theory is sometimes sadly

these leached ashes to the land at vary- cultivation which they get. But where other watched in an experiment of this kind is as no plant can long survive without the the expense involved in the two methods development of leaves, they are soon debe seeded.

are application.

Eradicating Canada Thistles.

Can you advise me as to the best tool o use in digging up Canada thistles in summer fallow? I had considerable to use a summer fallow? I had considerable trouble this year and expect to try an-other chunk of thistle ground next sum-mer. I tried the drag and disk harrow and two-horse cultivator without very good success good success. Barry Co. A. L. M.

The best thing to use in the eradication of Canada thistles or other deep rooting weed pests that spread from root stocks is what are known as thistle sweeps. As to how heavily these ashes should be These are sharp, thin blades which can applied, it will depend not a little on the be attached to a cultivator in place of the nature and condition of the soil. Where shovels commonly used. They are of sufcarbonate of lime is applied to the soil in ficient width to cover the entire surface to make it a safe proposition to seed it

available they are of far greater value on are exterminated at the same time con- out fertilization, however, it is probable account of the plant food which they con- siderable hoeing will be required to keep that with liberal fertilization it would tain in an available form, and they should the pests out of the hills, but even in a produce a paying yield of barley or oats be carefully saved and applied to the land crop this can be done, although it is next year with a fair chance of getting a by broadcasting on the surface and har- much easier in a summer fallow. Get stand of clover at the same time. In case rowing in on a plowed surface. This is your implement dealer to order some of this plan is tried on run-down land, it is also the most effective way of applying these thistle sweeps for you and go right advisable to use only a light seeding of lime in any form, as well as fertilizers, after them in the spring, as the work of as the more thoroughly these materials extermination can be done more successmixed with the soil the better the fully and quickly in a good growing time. time the plants remain more or less dor- is mant, and will not so soon exhaust themselves in the sending up of new shoots as those produced are cut off, with the result that some of the plants may survive the treatment.

Seeding Run-Down Land to Clover.

Jeeding Run-Down Land to Clover. I have a field that I have just bought that is run quite badly. It has been into beans this year and raised a fair crop. The soil is sand and clay, that is, clay flats and sand raises. I would like to get a catch of clover. What would be the best way to handle this field? Would you advise using fertilizer, and what kind and how much? Arenac Co. In case the land is too hold.

In case the land is too badly run down

grain, say one bushel of oats per acre, as the resulting crop will draw less heavily on the soil moisture and the yield is used.

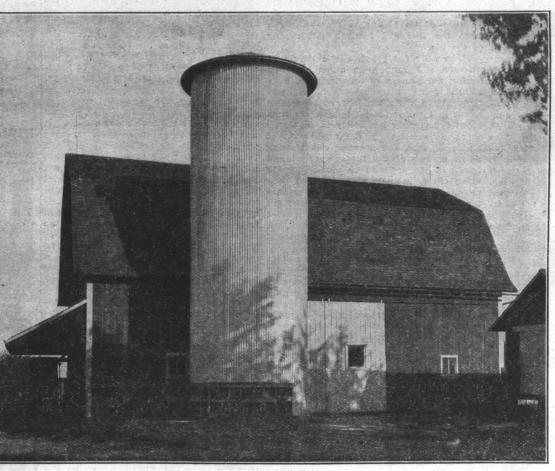
75 CENTS A YEAR \$2.00 FIVE YEARS

Improving a Light and Weedy Soil.

Improving a Light and Weedy Soil. Will you kindly tell me through the columns, of the Michigan Farmer how to handle a piece of light soil that is seed-ed to sand burrs. I want to know the best way to get rid of the burrs and build up the soil. What kind of crops are best to raise on this soil? It is a sandy soil with quite a bit of gravel mixed in and is very level but quite high, about 40 feet above Grand river level. Would it be best for a fruit farm or other crops? It will raise clover fairly well and fair corn, potatoes and beans, but it needs building up badly. I have about 40 acres of this soil on an 80-acre farm. Please advantage. farm. Please advise me it to the best advantage. Kent Co. SUBSCRIBER.

The only method by which these sand

burrs or, in fact, any oth-



Cement Plastered, Steel Covered Silo Bult by W. G. Boyd, of Hillsdale Co. (See description on page 368).

run jus item which should be carefully new shoots soon exhausts the roots, and

lacking when applied to practical agricul- of the ground for the width of the culti- to clover in a grain crop the best method rotation, so that the same crop would clover on this field subject, since the available supply of of the soil and cut off every weed which would be to disk the ground up well in the exception of the clover. But the main leached ashes is not sufficiently common may have started. The trouble with an the spring and sow to clover without any thing is to get the soil in a good me-to make scientific research along this ordinary cultivator for this work is that nurse crop. In this case it would prob- chanical condition, so that it will hold line a profitable field of investigation for the shovels do not cut all the ground, or ably not be necessary to fertilize it, alexperiment stations. But if he had the if they do the tough thistle stalks will be though a light dressing of say 200 crops as needed, and so that the fertility opportunity which presents itself to the pushed one side and not only survive the pounds of fertilizer per acre would which may be added to it by the plan inquire he would experiment he applying insertion of the pushed one side and not only survive the pounds of fertilizer per acre would which may be added to it by the plan inquirer he would experiment by applying treatment but grow all the better for the give the young clover a good start above suggested will not leach down in until it could get well rooted and estab- the loose soil below where the growing ing rates per acre, and would use some the thistle sweeps are used they are cut lished. In case it is desired to get some plants can make use of it. There is little lime on a strip in the same field and or broken off and a new shoot has to use from the land, dwarf Essex rape may leave a portion of the field untreated, and come up from the root before the plant be sown with the clover seed and lightly kind without increasing its content of note results in the succeeding crops. An- can develop. This process of sending up pastured with sheep during the summer. vegetable matter or humus, since the There is danger, however, that the field conservation of soil moisture can be efwill be too closely grazed where this plan fected in on other way, nor can the plant is followed, especially if it happens to be food added to the soil be held in an availof correcting soil acidity and supplying stroyed where this treatment is given a dry year, when the other available pas- able condition for the use of growing needed lime where alfalfa or clover is to them in a summer fallow. Of course, ture is short. In case the field grew a plants without a reasonably adequate Where unleached ashes are where a crop is grown and the thistles fairly good crop of beans this year with- content of humus in the soil,

er noxious weed can be eradicated from the soil is by thorough culture which affords the plant no opportunity to devel-Sand burrs are disop. agreeable weeds, and it will pay to get rid of them. In the improve-ment of this soil, the most important step is to get plenty of humus into it. There is no better method of doing this than by plowing under a clover sod as frequently as possible. Then, by the use of stable manure and the addition of mineral plant food to balance up in the form of commercial fertilizer, the fertility of the soil can be improved, and it will be easier to get the clover each succeeding time it recurs in the crop rotation. The kind of crops grown on this land are of less importance than the length of the crop rotation, which should be short, with clover coming once in three years if practicable, since in this way the humus content of the soil can be most rapidly increased. Then, if the plan fits in well with the general scheme of farming followed, it would be better to alternate the other crops grown in the

not come oftener than nece ssary, with the moisture well and give it up to the use in trying to improve a soil of this

STEEL COVERED, CEMENT LINED SILO.

Having built a cement plastered silo covered on the outside with corrugated or grub, somewhat like a grain of rice steel, as shown in the cut (see first page) but smaller, which may be found at the steel, as shown in the cut (see first page) I submit the following outline of the plan used in its erection, together with figures A circular sill was showing its cost. made of 2x4's doubled to break joints and Later it develops into a brownish pupa bolted to foundation by 12 bolts placed in foundation four and one-half inches to receive same. The sill was made in a true circle and the plate made over sill to match, but in two pieces, being a half hatched from these pupa and lay eggs to circle in each piece and joined together develop into larvae which work on the when up. Both sill and plate was spaced for studding to be 12 inches on inside possibly three broods during the year. centers.

pieces end to end, with inch pieces nailed sowing and the careful working of the on either side of splice and all cut to same length. My material overran in length so as to give me, with plates, 33 feet in height. All studding was spaced the weather during October is cool, with for hoops 16 inches apart, the top of hoop plenty of frosts, there is likely to be little being placed to the mark.

The inside scaffold was then built and stayed to the barn so it did not sway, and the center above was then found by before the 15th of September in the hope the use of a heavy plumb bob to center below, and an inch gas pipe running from bottom to top was set up in the center however, for, aside from insect injury and made fast and perfectly straight from which to measure the circular wall by at As a rule, the third week of September any and all times. The studding being up is a good time for safe sowing, and plate on, quarter-inch hoops were placed at equal distances apart on inside of the studding, all spaced alike, 12 inches on centers and kept in place by the hoops, the lathing was then done and the scaffold built on outside and ledger boards nailed from pole to studding to come between the beginning at the top and taking scaffold down at each round of siding.

Six doors were used, size 22x36 inches. ladder not covered by the steel siding the ladder being on left of doors, the hoops making same and being covered by the chute.

cement and ground 1:me was mixed dry one of the best crops for green manuring, and the soaked plastering hair was then because of its ability to draw nitrogen added wet and well mixed. As soon as from the free and inexhaustible supply plastered a brush coat of cement wash of the air. was put on, made of cement and water mixed about as thick as cream, which nitrogen and humus-as organic matter fills the pores and gives a glazed appear- during the process of decomposition furance to the wall. Studding and headers nishes for door openings were set to make open- clover upon them will almost invariably ing inside three inches larger than out- result in total or partial failure. In such side. so the doors come flush with inside. The these deficiencies by the application of doors are made of inch pine doubled, inside boards running vertically and outside down of one of the more vigorous and crossing them. Felt was placed between bardy of the legumes or nitrogen gathdoor and stop to make an air tight joint. The bill of material used and price paid for the erection of the silo from the foundation to top of plate only, follows:

Size of silo 11 ft. 2 in. by 33 ft. from foundation to top of plate.

 $1.00 \\ 3.06$ 1 load sand Lumber for doors and casings......

Total\$72.76 For all labor to complete same.....\$25.88

Total\$98.64 The above does not include material acid, potash, iron, lime, magnesia and used in scaffold, which requires four poles sulphur, and that it is claimed by acinside and six poles outside, and necessary lumber, but does include the erection of a sufficiency of all of these for an indefiscaffold.

Hillsdale Co. W. G. BOYD.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

depredations of this insect this fall. The the importance of furnishing these to the farm uses, I do not think folding crates warm weather of October with few frosts soil in sufficient amount, to maintain or are of much advantage, and the folding seems to furnish ideal conditions for its increase its fertility, instead of totally principle usually weakens them. We have work, and it is certain that there has robbing it of its vast store of potential been considerable injury done to early plant food, designed by an all-wise Creasowed fields. In a few cases the wheat tor to feed the millions to come fields have been plowed up and reseeded to wheat or rye, and some that remain very much injured. The injury look seems to be confined to fields sowed not later than the 15th so far as I have noticed, though it may develop in these Agricultural College and Experiment corners are probably the best, as a large later as we have had no frosts for several weeks (Oct. 24).

The stalks infested turn yellowish and die entirely or be so weakened that they ing bright, sunny weather, just before the

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

slender, mosquito-like one which lays its eggs in the base of the wheat stalk. cidal activity of the solution. These develop into a small white larvae, base of the plant between the base of the which resembles a flaxseed in appearance and remains in this state during the winter, secreted beneath the base of the leaf stalk. In the spring the flies are stalks in the spring. There are two, and

There is no practical remedy suggested The studding was spliced by placing as yet. The best preventives are late ground before seeding so as to destroy all grain that may have come up early and become infested with the larvae. When damage as the flies are destroyed. As we do not know what the fall weather will be it is a safe rule not to sow wheat of escaping much of the fly weather. It well not to carry this to extremes, is early-sowed wheat usually does the best.

Calhoun Co. S. B. HARTMAN.

HUMUS AND FERTILITY.

Soils destitute of humus are sterile. The most productive and fertile soils are those containing the most vegetable mathoops the proper distance ter. It improves them mechanically, aids apart so that the steel siding could be put them in the conservation of moisture, makes them warmer, promotes the bacterial activity, aids the percolation of excess moisture. In short, humus is one A space of 41/2 feet was left for doors and of the most valuable of soil constituents. Green manuring is a cheap and effective way of increasing soil fertility. - It is, no doubt, the best method of quickly making productive, worn out or impov. The plastering was then done. Sand erished soils. Clover is unquestionably

When soils are practically destitute of some nitrogen-efforts to start These were cased and stops placed cases the remedy lies solely in supplying stable manure, the growing and plowing ering crops, such as cowpeas, field peas or vetch, or by growing upon and returning to them by plowing down some of the ordinary or non-nitrogen gathering field crops to supply needed humus and the application of nitrogen in commercial form.

If, when we wish to accomplish certain results we make in advance a careful survey of the premises and acquaint ourselves with the greatest possible degree of accuracy with the essentials to success, how much more interesting the work becomes and what a saving is ofttimes effected of time, money, and disappointment.

Were it generally understood by those who till the soil, that there are ten or twelve chemical substances which enter these the soil furnishes six-prosphoric cepted authority that there is in the soil nite production of crops except of twophosphoric acid and potash; that a rota-Much is being said in regard to the nitrogen, farmers would more fully realize

Mason Co. HOMER SHIRLEY.

WEED SPRAYING.

cereal crops may most effectively be delater assume a brownish color, and may iron sulphate in 50 gallons of water dur- which makes the crate difficult to repair.

will produce little grain. The fly is a plants bloom. A heavy rain within 24. hours after spraying lessens the herbi-Whitening put into this solution renders the sprayed strips visible. Field bindweed, sow thistles, Canada thistles, and the plantains were not destroyed by the solution. Atleaf and main stalk. This larvae is what tempts to kill bindweed by applying nine eats the plant and does the damage. to 20 lbs. of iron sulphate crystals to patches four by six feet, resulted in only slight damage.

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

MAKING AND USING FARM CRATES.

This is the time of year when crates come handy for many things about a farm. For potatoes they are almost indispensable. In picking, two men or boys can take a crate between them and each pick a row, moving the crate along together as they pick. Or the crates may be scattered about where wanted and filled from half bushel baskets with a bail which are used in picking. These can then be hauled on a platform wagon or set one above another in a double box and hauled where desired. They are also very handy to store potatoes in the cellar. Another use for crates is in securing the apple crop. Crates for this purpose

should have no sharp corners to bruise the fruit and when set one above another they should not be filled too full. Apples carry better in crates than in an will open box, but they should not be carried far unless upon springs. They also form economical storage receptacles.

Crates are quite a saving in hauling corn from the field. They may be distributed before husking and the corn thrown into them as husked. In this case it is convenient to have enough for two loads so the empty ones may be scattered and the full ones brought in at the same time. Where the corn is husked and thrown in piles I think some labor is saved by using crates, as in most places the corn can be unloaded more rapidly with them than by shoveling.

Other uses for crates will be found on various farms, for instance the handling of all root crops, cabbage, squash, cider apples, etc. Their use often prevents the necessity of requiring the team to stand in the field for a long time in chilly weather while loading into a box, as they can be filled before the team is taken to the field.

Crates can now be bought at most hard. ware stores at from 10 to 18 cents apiece, depending upon the quality and the number taken, or the can be purchased direct from the manufacturer, either made up or in the knock down form. It If they will not pay to get poor ones. are too light or the slats knotty they will If the wood is soft or they are break. not nailed well the slats will pull off. Elm is about the best available material for making crates, and there is a person in most communities who makes a business of making them. Crates that will last for some time, but not as long as if made of elm slats, can be made of lemon or orange boxes which can be procured at the grocers' for nothing, or a few cents. The sides can be knocked loose from the ends, sawed to the proper length, and renailed to two of the end boards, preferably with tin or zinc strips which can be cut from the waste at the tinshop. By choosing slats that are not knotty, quite good crates can be made in this way quite cheaply. Orange box ends make a rather long crate; lemon box ends are more nearly square. I prefer the latter as these will nest, and it will be found into the growth of plants and that of more convenient to have all crates made so they will nest.

Of the crates on the market there are many styles and shapes. I prefer a crate about one foot high by 13 inches wide and 17 or 18 inches long. The length can be varied to suit the use to which they are to be put, and whether they are tion of crops that will remove from the to hold a bushel and set one upon another soil 100 lbs. of phosphoric acid will re- or not. The other two dimensions are move 275 lbs. of potash and 325 lbs. of convenient if the crates are to nest, or one go inside or two others. For ordinary samples of several kinds which have been in use a number of years. The kind which is held in place by the bottom which simply slips in without fastening, is not very convenient as the bottoms will fall out after they are worn, allowing the crates to collapse. Those which turn on Spraying experiments by the Ontario wires passed through the slats at the Farm indicate that mustard in standing wire is used and firmly fastened at top and bottom. We have had these wires stroyed by the application of 100 lbs. of break or come loose at the top or bottom, Calhoun Co.



nall ROOFING It has a rough surface

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UDATE

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able roof; a thick layer of pitch, faced with a real mineral surface, is far bet-ter—and that means Amatite.

LILLIE FARMSTEAD NOTES.

Silo Filling.

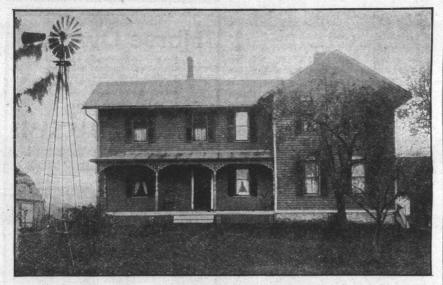
We began filling silos this year about noon on Friday the last day of Septema little, it rained two days, so that we could be done in filling the silos; and, on as thick again next year. the other hand, these days came at a time when the silos had an excellent day and a half, there is enough weight there so that it begins to settle of its originally was 28 feet high, and this addi- would eat practically nothing in the barn, tion made it 40 feet high. This silo was I intend to increase the beet top silo's built with a continuous doorway, and then capacity by putting 16 feet more on top, strap iron was put across this doorway, so it will hold all the beet tops, properly spiked to the studding to add mixed with straw, and also a carload of strength. It had always held until this wet pulp placed on top to prevent the year, when the great pressure caused by waste of the beet tops. This, with the

year, when the great pressure caused by

have gotten the corn all in the silos. On the clay portions of the field it was light, but on the more loamy and moist portions of the field, it was an immense crop. Some of the stalks were 12 feet high by ber, and finished Monday night, October actual measurement. The corn was 10. You say this is too long a time to be planted thicker than usual and probably consumed in filling two silos. To explain too thick for the dry year, but my opinion is that for ordinary seasons it was could not work, and two Sundays inter- not too thick to get a maximum yield of vened, making four days that nothing food units per acre, and I shall plant just

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

The severe wind and rain storm on the evening of August 23, knocked down the chance to settle. After you have run a corn badly in this section, and it was imgood stream of cut corn into a silo for a possible to do a very good job of cutting with a corn harvester. In some places a considerable portion of the corn was left own weight, and after you get a fifty-foot on the ground. On one field we picked silo filled within ten feet of the top, it up the best ears, and then I did something takes a much longer time to fill the last that I have not done before in years, ten feet than it did the first ten. If you turned my cows in to clean up after the want to have silos of unusual capacity, harvester. One field was fenced, so that build them high. You can get much more I could do this. To be sure there was ensilage into one silo fifty feet high, than five acres of potatoes on one side, but you can into two silos of the same dia- the cows did not seem to molest them at meter 25 feet high. If you don't believe all, and they picked up the corn and this, try it; and when you go up in the stalks fairly clean. The other field I had air with a silo, be sure and make it cor- to buy considerable extra fencing, and respondingly strong, because there is temporarily fenced it, in order to have much lateral pressure at the bottom. It them pick it up. There was enough will be remembered that three years ago, waste on the ground to last the herd of in order to increase my silo capacity, I 52 cows for several days. They got so put 12 feet on the top of my old silo. It much food from this corn field that they



filling the silo so full, by giving it time 400 tons of corn silage which we have

Farm House Covered with Prepared Roofing. Home of J. C. Holser, Monroe Co.

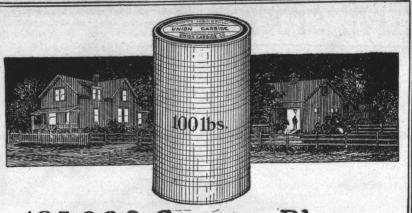
it to give way at the doorway, and I do year around. not know what would have happened if the man who had charge of the filling had not used his head at the right time and put a hay rope around the silo where a crowbar. This prevented the silo from question. Then, after we were through filling, we nailed short boards over the gap and filled the space with sawdust, and I do not anticipate that there will be much, if any, loss of ensilage. After we have fed out the ensilage and the silo these same iron hoops will draw the silo back into place and hold it there. Although I have faith in these iron hoops, I shall do away with the continuous doorway, and have a door about every three feet. the outside, and lath and plaster on the inside, this will give added strength. But more than that, it will be much handier field. filling, and will save much lumber. I The alfalfa that I seeded with oats, lumber have been used in my old silo in stand.

ing rain in the summer, we never could a year longer.

to settle and having also two men con- put up, I hope will be sufficient ensilage tinuously tramping it while filling, caused so that we will have plenty to feed the

Alfalfa During the Grand Rapids fair, Editor Waterbury, of the Michigan Farmer, came out to my farm and inspected the alfalfa. the break was, and tightened it up with He took a spade with him into the field that was sown a year ago last August, spreading any more until we could get and on inspection, found that in all the iron hoops and lugs and secure it beyond thriftier places on the field there is plenty of bacteria. He pronounced the soil inoculated, and it is his opinion that I have alfalfa established sufficiently on that field so that there will be no danger of the outcome. In that portion of the field where I sowed other grasses with is empty, there is no doubt but what the alfalfa, the probability is that these grasses will not allow a sufficient stand of alfalfa so that I can leave the field permanently to alfalfa, but this can not be told at the present time; we can only wait. It certainly looks now as if I might and board up between the doors on get a good crop of hay next year on that portion seeded with other grasses, and a good crop of alfalfa on the balance of the

wish I knew how many square feet of as I have stated before, made a good When Mr. Waterbury was here filling up this continuous doorway every it looked fine. I had just clipped it, and year for the last 18 years. In some way it had just made a nice start after the these boards get used during the season August rains, but lately this has not been and when it comes to filling the silo, we doing so well, it looks just as if something have to buy new lumber and cut boards was lacking. Alfalfa is slow in getting to put in this continuous doorway, but in a start, which means, I think, that it will the new silo, with the permanent doors, not do well until the soil becomes inocunothing of this sort occurs, and the sav- lated. Therefore, one can afford to spend ing of lumber will, in a short time, pay considerable time and money in inoculatthe extra labor of doing away with the ing the soil before he sows the seed. He continuous doorway, and not only this, will gain time by so doing. If this albut I will have a stronger and better silo. falfa lives until another summer, the We filled the two silos, one 16½ feet in ground will probably become inoculated diameter and 40 feet high, the other 15 the same as the other fields. But could feet in diameter, and 50 feet high, over- I have thoroughly inoculated the soil, the running full from 34 acres of ensilage probability is that I would have a good corn. If I could have had one good soak- crop next year. Now I may have to wait COLON C. LILLIE.



185,000 Country Places Use Light Made From Crushed Stone and Water

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This means that one hundred

These 185,000 homes are in- and eighty-five thousand farmers now do chores after dark in comfort and safety.

When there's a team to put away, cows to milk or a sick animal to be doctored, they merely reach up and pull the chain, which turns on a flood of white light whenever or wherever it is wanted.

* *

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IVE STOCK

FEEDERS' PROBLEMS.

Utilizing the Corn Crop.

The corn crop is the main dependence of the live stock feeder in Michigan as elsewhere in this country, and the consideration of the many ways of utilizing it for the feeding of the stock during the winter season is pertinent at this time. The ever-increasing number of Michigan farmers who store the corn cron in a silo for winter feeding of nearly all kinds of live stock have doubtless solved the question in the most practical and economical way, so far as the utilization of the bulk lected at this season of the year is to But while of the corn crop is concerne the number of silos in the state has increased very rapidly in recent years, not all, nor indeed a very large proportion of nothing short of cruelty to animals to the farmers who are not in the dairy business have silos, and so must utilize the coin crop in some other way than as a succulent and nutritious feed to be supplemented with other grains and roughage in the feeding of the live stock maintained in accordance with the needs of the several descriptions of animals kept and the purpose for which they are kept.

The old-fashioned way of husking the corn by hand and feeding the fodder and grain separately and in such combinations as may be desired is still the favorite method on most farms, and there is no argument against it except the expense involved in harvesting and securing the But with the growing scarcity of crop. hand labor with which to handle the corn crop in this way, various methods have been resorted to by which the corn crop may be utilized with a greater economy of time in securing it. Of these methods to be kept. So we arranged a system with a brush or common hand-sprayer the husking by machine and shredding the fodder at the same operation has gained most favor in some sections, and with satisfactory weather in which to do the work the plan has many advantages. But the corn must be dry enough so that the fodder will not heat and spoil in the mow, as it is very apt to do if there is any considerable amount of moisture in it when the shredding is done. Threshing the the sheep to drink in any division of the corn with a bean thresher is also practiced to some extent by those who feed sheep and lambs, but this method is open to the more serious objection in the diffi- drinking fountains were made by boring often as possible. Shifting the swine to culty which is encountered in the keeping a hole in the bottom of a 50-1b, white new ground is not only a sanitary measof the grain, which is very prone to heat lead pail and screwing it on top of the ure, but forage crops will thrive wonderand spoil if stored in any quantities. The service pipe, the pipe and fountain being fully well on fields where hogs have been feeders who have tried feeding cattle shock corn are almost a unit in their These cheap drinking fountains gave exopinion that this is the most economical cellent service for years, but as they bemethod of utilizing the corn crop for this purpose where the silo is not available. There are many arguments in favor of the plan and few disadvantages, since by to need no packing to prevent freezing, following the cattle with hogs there is by the following device: We had a long little waste and the labor involved in this section of old three-inch pump log. When method of utilizing the corn crop is less putting in the fountains we sawed off a than that required by any other method of handling it. In seasons when there is the bottom of the foundation to within a a comparatively short crop of corn this few inches of the top of the service pipe. same method can be used to advantage This was placed over the service pipe and with store sheep. The writer has fed a covered with a small piece of board with good deal of corn to sheep right from the bundle as it was drawn in after being cut This provided a dead air space about the with a corn harvester and cured in the pipe from below the surface of the ground shock. At first this was done with some misgivings regarding the result, as we Then an outside form was made the size feared that the sheeps' teeth would be of the outside of the drinking fountain broken in shelling the corn, but this has and concrete filled in between it and the not been found to be the case with sheep pump log section. In making the drinkhaving reasonably good mouths, and since ing founta'n proper above this foundait does not pay to retain any other kind tion, old galvanized pails which would is washy with fat, will produce a disapin the flock this objection has been disre- hold about 12 quarts were used for inside garded. amount of grain per bundle and feeding and handy for the purpose. These pails enough of this bundle corn to afford as were left in when the job was completed much of this grain as we have cared to and ' ? fountains were ready to use soon feed the store sheep very satisfactory re- after being made. The cost was pracsults have been obtained. This is usually tically nothing except the labor invested, correct if apeparances -+ farrowing time fed in a large clean yard, and has the but the results in an adequate water sup- are considered, but if the observation is advantage of giving the sheep consider- ply for the stock are large. able beneficial exercise in rustling after These drinking fountains are all built the corn. In stormy or soft weather it to one level, and the water from the stor- good flesh condition and her family have may be fed in tight-bottomed racks, but age tank is automatically fed to them a decided advantage over the lean sow this plan is not as satisfactory as feeding through a float barrel, in which a com- and her family. in a large yard or barn lot. Hogging down mon gallon jug is used for a float. The a portion of the crop has been practiced small fountains bother very little by sow start well, but they soon sap the with alleged good results by those who freezing over, even in the coldest weather, strength of their dam and have exhausted feed hogs extensively. The writer has and the pipes leading to them never her energy and reserve force before they never tried this plan, but believes that freeze. The fountains being small, and begin to eat from the trough, with the under some conditions it would be prof- the stock drinking at frequent intervals consequent results that they come to a itable.

it, when it may be utilized in any way this kind cheaply, and the benefit derived to eat from the trough and there is no which may seem desirable. In most sea- from it by the live stock will more than unthrifty period in their growth. sons a portion of the crop so drawn is repay the cost the first season it is used. husked by hand or with a shredder, and This is a good time of year to install such heat-producing food and a lack of exerthe balance is fed from the bundle. Thus a system, as it will soon be needed, and cise make the sow a dangerous mother;

all of its feeding value is saved without if the materials are at hand the work can field during the bad weather of late fall, able for doing work in the field. Where the barn room is not available that portion intended to be fed in the bundle may be drawn and stacked without much waste. Feeding from the shock by drawing the corn directly from the field has not been so satisfactory in our experi- I consider the health of the animals the ence, for the reason that the corn freezes important point. Sunshine and exercises down badly in a snowy winter, and it is are the indispensable rights of all farm quite a task to get it loose. But this, like animals, and when we subject our breedmost farm problems, is one for the indi- ing swine to sunshine and compel them vidual to solve with a view to the ecofor the maintenance of the live stock kept

on his farm The Water Supply.

One thing which should not be negmake sure that the water supply is adein a pure and wholesome condition. It is compel them to go thirsty for the greater ably adequate watering system about the yards and stables. The tanks required for storage, as well as the drinking founeasily and cheaply made of concrete by fountains about the stables and yards.

Some years ago the writer became convinced that it did not pay to try and get smaller pens where stock might chance tains provided in case ewes with young lambs were penned off in one of these spaces, and also to provide plenty of room for trouble. single fountain.

packed in sawdust to prevent freezing, yarded and the soil well limed. by concrete drinking fountains of similar of alfalfa, clover or blue grass. capacity. These were so constructed as section of this long enough to reach from a hole bored in it the size of the pipe. to the bottom of the drinking fountain. By estimating the average forms, a number of these being available

keeps changing the water in them, pro-

the disagreeable task of husking in the be done during weather which is unsuit

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

MANAGEMENT OF BREEDING SWINE.

In the management of breeding swine to exercise, we are quite sure to have nomical utilization of the crop as needed healthy and vigorous animals. It is well enough to help nature in caring for stock, but it is all wrong to set nature's way aside and place our swine in damp, warm and poorly ventilated houses

Modern hog houses as a rule are too close, too warm and too comfortable. quate and that it is gotten to the stock Poor ventilation is a common fault and the inaccessibility to sunlight is an equally serious one. Breeding swine that are kept confined in such houses and curpart of the 24 hour period and then sat- tailed as to exercise will inevitably deisfy their thirst on ice water in the bleak cline in that superb vigor which immuniwinds about an exposed watering trough, zes animals against disease and enables It now costs but little to install a reason- them to transmit constitutional strength to their progeny.

When hogs are watered with patent waterers, both the water barrel and the tains, which should be numerous, can be drinking part should be kept clean and sweet. A lump of quicklime dropped into the available home labor, and aside from the water keeps it pure. Some believe the cement needed about the only expense that running water is necessary in a hog will be for sufficient pipe and fittings to yard, but, unless it is free from conprovide for an abundance of drinking taminating influences from hog-yards on pastures upstream, it is of doubtful utility.

Every effort should be made to keep along with one or two large tanks the breeding swine free from lice and from which the stock could drink or de- vermin, for swine that are lousy and pend upon carrying water in pails to the filthy will fall easy victims to contagious diseases. I apply an effective preparation along the line above suggested, placing and sometimes dip the pigs as the occadrinking fountains in each stable and one sion requires. I have also found it an in the yard. In the sheep stables, foun- excellent scheme to saturate a few old were installed at one end of the sacks and wind them around a post and stable between each set of racks, so as to allow the pigs to make their own toilet. be sure and have water automatically They will soon learn to use the post and if the sacks are kept saturated there will be little danger of lice making much

Lime is an excellent disinfectant to use stable without crowding through to a on hog-house yards and to sprinkle on the floors and nests. We should not neglect When this system was installed, the to plow the yards and change them as

The question of exercise practically solves itself when the swine can be came unserviceable; they were replaced given the run of a good pasture or field In the winter, if only the breeding herd is being kept, the question of housing is reduced to a minimum, although I believe that in most instances it will pay to carry over a bunch of fall pigs to follow the cattle, for there is danger of the brood sows getting injured or injuring other animals if they are allowed the run of the cattle yards. The old sows and the young sows should be divided into bunches and if possible these bunches subdivided so that not more than ten sows will be in one enclosure.

There is a wide diversity of opinion among farmers and breeders as to how fat or how thin a brood v w should be to produce the best results. Extremes are to be avoided. A sow that is running down in flesh, the same as the sow that pointing litter.

The fact that a vigorous sow in comparatively low flesh produces large pigs has no doubt led to the belief that a sow should not be too fat while she is doing this important work. The conclusion is continued over a period of a few weeks, it will be found that the sow that is in

The strong, husky pigs from the lean standstill for a time. The pigs from the Where barn room is available for the ducing a constant circulation, which is a fat sow, while usually smaller to begin drawing on of the corn crop when it gets safeguard against freezing, and keeping with, grow right along from the start, for cured out so as to be fit, the writer has the water in the fountain fresh at all by the time they have exhausted her for years made a practice of so securing times. Any man can install a system of stored up energy they are large enough

Too much fat produced by a ration of



Poultry

Holiday



and if any of the pigs live they are sure most economic, palatable and nutritious to suffer from her disposition.

The sow, however, that carries a large amount of flesh that is evenly laid on is feeding ensilage is its extreme adaptausually the one that does best with her bility to the appetite of sheep. litter; she will be quiet longer than the seem to greedily crave for succulent food lean sow that is prompted by hunger to throughout the entire year. While very be up and looking for something to eat. favorable results have been attained in Even fleshing is best produced by a ration handling breeding ewes and fattening of proteinaceous forage crops and a small lambs without succulent feed, carefully amount of grain foods.

The herd boar should not be allowed to far better results can be secured when become too fat. He should have pasture some desirable succulent feed is supplied during the summer and roots and succu- daily as a part of the roughage ration. lent feed during the winter with plenty of good, wholesome grain food to keep nutritiousness of enslage as a food for him in good vigorous condition for the fattening lambs it also possesses a desirbreeding season. His grain food should able influence upon the digestive system contain a large percentage of protein mid- and promotes general health and thrift. dlings, ground oats, oil meal and wheat Lambs, when fed a heavy fattening ration bran all being palatable and nourishing.

He is placed in some damp, poorly ventilated pen, with no yard or pasture and ing pen will stand hack and refuse to kept inside the year around, and by the partake of feed. In a great many intime he has matured sufficiently to be at his best he is ruined by excessive service duced by an inactive condition of the diand lack of exercise and nourishment. Give him a large pen and yard away from the rest of the hogs so that he will not termed a dry ration and also a ration be fretting and chopping, for a fretting compounded with ensilage as a form of hog never does well.

stimulate the breeding qualities of all much better and are pigs of any age or sex and as the season make more rapid gains than when fed for breeding approaches, his feed may be increased so that he will be in shape to meet the demands of serving a large taken into consideration in feeding ennumber of sows. The drains on a breed- silage to fattening lambs. In the first ing boar are severe and it will require place, it should be kept well in mind that careful feeding to keep him in condition to bring the best results.

W. MILTON KELLY. New York ENSILAGE AS A FEED FOR BROOD

MARES.

months old colt and his dam. This mare of grain go into the silo at the time of

she is cross, feverish and ill-tempered, lieve when properly fed it is one of the feeds within the reach of flock owners The initial thing that occurs to one in Sheep conducted experiments demonstrate that

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

some desirable succulent feed is supplied Along with extreme palatability and during the winter months are very apt to Many an excellent boar, for lack of care become constipated, thus casing a slug-and nourishing food, passes into oblivion. gish condition of the digestive tract. Not infrequently several lambs in the fattenstances the direct cause is indigestion ingestive system. I have fed a large number of lambs separately on what could be succulence and I have always observed Ground oats are an excellent feed to that the lambs fed on the latter ration do "off feed" less and on the strictly dry ration.

There are a few things that should be silage is a highly succulent and nutritious food and must be fed judiciously. It is not safe to feed entirely on ensilage. While I have known of instances where this has been done with success, it is not a safe undertaking, as the quality of ensilage varies decidedly relative to fat-I am sending you a picture of my two- tening elements. Should a large quantity

POLLY

Brood Mare, Fed Ensilage Last Winter, Has Exceptionally Good Colt at Side.

was fed, all through the winter, one peck filling, the ensilage will be much richer of corn silage morning and night. The as a fattening food and must be fed more We handled her nearly as we do tening content of the ensilage. two. came very strong and vigorous and weighs included in the daily ration. at two months old, close to 500 lbs. I notice many questions in The Farmer in care should be exercised never to over-The above has been my experience. D. P. ROSENBERG.

ENSILAGE TO FATTENING LAMBS.

Kalkaska Co.

the past sixteen years and candidly be- tening lambs in this condition. Remove

other feed was straw and shredded corn- sparingly than if a less quantity of grain stalks with no grain excepting that con- is put into the silo. Some farmers make tained in the ensilage. She was turned it a practice to break off a large number out twice a day to water and if the of ears before putting the corn crop into weather was fine left out for an hour or the silo thus reducing the grain and fat-When our cows, only we did not feed her nearly this is done more ensilage can be fed to as much as we do the cows. The colt fattening lambs than could be otherwise

In feeding ensilage to fattening lambs regard to feeding ensilage to brood mares. feed, permitting the ensilage to sour, or to feed the silage when frozen. It is a very easy matter to overfeed on corn silage. The lambs take to the ensilage at first and temptation to keep gradually increasing the ration. It is not a good plan to feed Good corn ensilage is an extremely ac- any more silage than the lambs will clean ceptable food to form part of the ration up readily. Should it at any time be for fattening lambs. In the past few found that some ensilage was left unyears flock owners and lamb feeders have eaten it should be removed from the rack been giving considerable attention to the before the next feeding. There is nothfeeding of ensilage to sheep of different ing that will get fattening lambs off feed ages and it is the consensus of opinion any quicker than sour ensilage. Then, that, when fed judiciously and as a part too, there is danger of ensilage souring of the roughage and grain ration, whole- in the silo in case it is not removed fast some corn silage is an extremely pala- enough to keep it sweet. Ensilage that table and desirable form of succulence has soured from this cause should not be for feeding both breeding ewes and fat- fed to sheep of any age. During the extening lambs. I have fed ensilage to tremely cold weather the ensilage is very sheep of various ages, more or less, for apt to freeze. It should not be fed fat-

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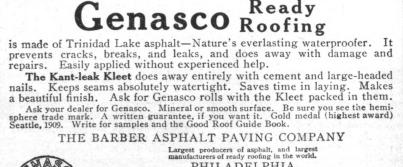


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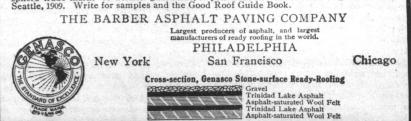
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THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

feeding and if possible allow it to stand in weight to prevent the colt getting away, a basement where it will naturally heat and thaw out.

Ensilage, when fed to sheep, should be fed in tight bottom racks or troughs that can be easily and frequently cleaned. Racks with open bottoms allow the en- it would be to let the colt come up against silage to accumulate and sour. It is best the bit controlled by the sensitive hand to feed the ensilage in a rack by itself so that it can be kept perfectly clean and should pull, and when to give more freewholesome, but in case it seems inadvis- dom. It only takes a few moments in a able to have this arrangement, use a combined hay, grain and ensilage rack and exercise care to always see that it is to the controlling power of the bit, so clean before each feeding. I have never found it a satisfactory practice to feed more than man's strength to control it. ensilage out of doors as there is danger of freezing and souring and beside, the racks can not be kept in proper feeding condition. It is not safe to simply clean the racks in which the ensilage is fed with a fork, but this should be done with a shovel and broom to make sure that there is nothing left after each feeding handle the old horse, and let the old horse that will influence the delicate appetite of the lambs.

The amount of ensilage that can safely be fed will entirely depend upon the quality of silage. Should scouring be noticed feeling. among the lambs the amount of ensilage fed should be immediately reduced. When it is desirable to feed as much ensilage as possible a dry ration should be supplied such as clover hay, corn stover, oat straw or bean pods. If plenty of dry roughage is kept within easy reach of the lambs, ensilage can be safely fed twice daily. I have fattened lambs on a feed of ensilage morning and evening, with shredded corn fodder and clover hay at noon without time. No horse, and but few people, can having one lamb off feed during the fattening period.

Shiawassee Co. LEO C. REYNOLDS.

SOME DONT'S IN COLT TRAINING.

Never break his spirit by long, wearisome drives when he becomes so weary that his mind becomes so dulled that he sees but does not observe, and the same objects later, when seen with fresh eyes, become the cause of a runaway.

The words "breaking colts" has become obnoxious to me, for I have seen too many well-bred, high-spirited colts broken in spirit and strength by some of the oldmethods of "breaking." A colt time should be trained when his brain and body are alert. The training should not be a subordinate part of some other work. The future usefulness of the colt should be of sufficient value to make the lesson the only thing on hand at the time. Many colts are unnecessarily confused because the trainer was thinking more of the stone to be loaded on the drag, or of the errand he had to do when he reached his destination.

When colt training is done as it should be, eight or ten half-hour lessons given in systematic order will accomplish more, and put a colt in condition to stand more severe tests than the haphazard go-asyou please methods now commonly practiced can do in two years.

The trainer should put his whole mind on the work at hand, and strive to keep the attention of the colt that he may get the idea of what is expected of him. As soon as he gets the idea, repeat always in the same way until he understands his lessons thoroughly. No one can do this correctly until he has his mind on his work, and perseveres until he has gained the end sought. Whoever does this will find that he has enough to keep him busy without any other matter on hand.

There are several reasons why it is not good policy to train a colt by hitching it by the side of an old horse. The old horse is slow in starting, and plodding in motion probably, while the young one is impetuous and lively. Soon the young horse, if it be very ambitious, becomes confused when the old one holds it back, and this confusion ends in balking.

the ensilage at least ten hours before horse simply serves as so much dead either sideways or forward, and become only a power to assist the colt to move forward if it does not desire to do so.

Rather than have the colt lunge against so much dead weight, how much better of a man, who knows just how much he small lot where the colt cannot get away from you, to teach it that it must submit there is no danger of the colt requiring When trained at the side of an old horse, the first intimation that the colt gets that it should stop is, when it feels the dead weight of the old one fastened to the bit sawing through the mouth, and that is rather a severe way of learning. It is usually thought that the man can keep the colt in place. For my part, I prefer not to have an old horse as a sort of an interpreter, but prefer to handle the colt directly through my own sense of

When a colt is trained alone, you have more of its attention than can be had There should be nothing to otherwise. divide his attention. Every attempt should be made to impress upon his mind that a certain signal means a certain action, and not allow that action to become confused with another signal. A very common mistake is to attempt to train a horse to do too many things at a comprehend more than one thing at a time

In some parts of the country it is a common thing to see a colt have the harness thrown on him, and then dragged and whipped up to the side of a wagon pole, hitched up and driven several miles, during which time the commands, "Whoa" and "Get up" were given, and besides, it was expected to turn to the right or left upon the slight pull of the bit against the opposite side of the mouth. It was expected to learn the six or seven different signals given it, all in one lesson. Whatever you may have expected, rest assured that it did not learn more than one signal, if any at all. If my many years of experience taught

me anything at all it is this fact, a horse can get but one idea at a time. An idea may be more simple than is commonly expected. It is one thing for a colt to get the idea that "Get up" means to go, and another thing to learn that "whoa" means to stand. Each of these commands should be taught separately and so thoroughly drilled into the colt that whatever accident might happen, the word "Whoa" would be associated with the act of

standing, and that, stand it must. These commands should be taught, and can be taught, more easily and comprehendingly before attempting to hitch the horse. Although the double lines are fast taking the place of the "lead horse" with the single line, some farmers prefer the single line. The aim is to teach the horse to respond to the words "Gee" and "Haw," or some such term, to have the horse step to right or left. Instead of taking the horse to the field and hitching to the plow with another horse tied to the leader, the work should be made more effective and pleasant if the lessons were given in a small enclosure and each command thoroughly drilled separately. The teaching of the command is sufficient to keep either horse or man busy without anything else on hand.

Some time ago my attention was attracted to a man plowing potatoes with a one-horse cultivator. All other horses being busy, he was using his driving horse. Both were having a hard time of it. the horse being accustomed to long strides, gave the man all he could do to keep up. It knew nothing of the commands and had to be guided by pulls on this leaves your lines slack and gives an the lines, which often became severe jerks. The man was throwing his weight against the horse's mouth to keep it slow enough. He was particular how his potatoes were plowed, and the awkwardness There are very few old horses that are of the horse often caused him to plow too near the row or to plow too deep. This was the cause of the angry jerks on the lines. It is useless to say this continued the greater part of the summer before the horse became anywhere near being a pleasant horse to plow potatoes with. Plowing potatoes is enough without training a colt at the same time. This



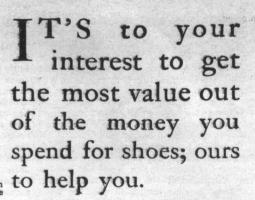
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If the old horse starts before the colt, opportunity for the colt to leap forward, and soon the habit of bolting is formed; and the pleasure of a good, steady driver forever vanishes.

so free from bad habits that you would desire a colt to be just exactly like them. Whatever their peculiarities may be, they will be learned by the colt if compelled to endure the same conditions.

I try to make it plain that horses do not reason, and that their acquirements cannot be explained by themselves to their own kind. If they could do so we young horse should have been taken to a would have no colt training to do. The small lot or enclosure, and in half an colt's mother would do all that for us. hour trained one command; the next day Since the old horse can in no way explain it should have learned another command to the colt what it ought to do, the old in the same length of time. In three les-



6 E. 12th St. (Desk 4.) New York City.

sons of a half-hour each, the horse could have been taught to step to right or left and to walk slowly. This can only be done by the man giving the horse his undivided attention and receiving the attention of the horse, and neither man nor horse would have lost their tempers, and all the remaining season the work would have been done with pleasure to both.

It is disgusting, to anyone looking on, to see a man lose his temper with a horse that is doing just what his master taught him, by giving signals that varied fre-quently in kind, and never clearly taught. I have frequently heard three or four different terms used for the same thing, and also have heard the same term used for three or four different ideas. The horse could do nothing else but have vague ideas of the commands used, and would always have the name of a disobedient, sluggish or stubborn horse, and only because the trainer had been careless and indifferent in his manner of training.

In concluding, I wish to say that much time can be saved by knowing what end you want to gain, and go directly to it with the least hinderance possible. What you train your horse to do, train him well, and it will never have to be repeat-Keep your mind clear and temper ed. cool. An irritable man produces an irritable horse.

PROF. JESSE BEERY. Ohio.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

LIVE STOCK NOTES. J. D. Waters, the widely known farmer and stockman of central Illinois, who cap-tures prizes for beef cattle in the Inter-national Live Stock Exposition at Chicago every year, sold two car loads of choice beeves in Chicago recently. He never so the farm and the absolute necessity of maintaining the fertility of the land. A short time ago he bought 90 head of welbred cattle, mostly Herefords, that averaged around 850 lbs., at from \$4.50@ 5 per 100 lbs. New corn has been con-tracted around his neighborhood at 88c per bushel, while early in the season such ontracts were made as high as 50c. Mr. Waters said that hogs are scarce, and farmers have marketed most of their bood sows, but plenty of cattle have gone and two-year-olds has beecome so house and two-year-old steers there and two-year-old steers there and two-year-old steers there and two-year-old steers there and the aged cattle fed have to be purchased elsewhere. Mr. Rohiff recently marketed five car loads of prime steers at them for eleven months. He said they were on snapped corn the first two weeks them for eleven months. He said they were on snapped corn the first two weeks them for eleven months. He said they them for eleven months here the ded the past them for eleven months. He said they them for eleven months here the ded they be them for eleven months. He said they them for eleven months here the fact here them for eleven months here the fact here the them for eleven months here the fact here the them on a full ration of shelled corn, of meal and timothy hay. They were the the fact here the fact here fact here here them for eleven the fact the fact here fact here here them for eleven the fact the fact here here them for eleven the fact the fact here fact here here there the fact here here there her

hast of 200 head of cattle he fed the past season. "Consumption of corn on the farm, es-pecially in Missouri river territory, will be enormous during the coming winter." says John W. Moore, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. "West of Chicago the hay crop was a failure, and corn cutters are running everywhere, put-ting up feed to atone for the deficiency in hay. This applies to the major part of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kan-sas, South Dakota and Minnesota. For-tuitous circumstances have forced the country west of the Missouri river to send cattle and sheep east in unprecedented numbers, the result being that more stockers, bovine and ovine, have been absorbed by the corn belt states than ever before. All these cattle and sheep will be faitened, and the entire new hog crop will be carried along and made heavy. The new price of corn suits stock feeders, and they are buying thin stock greedily. Ohio and Indiana have also been heavy buyers of thin cattle and sheep, but the hay crop was better down that way, and less corn will be needed. West of the Missouri river corn is being shipped in to the winter range, grass be-

shiep, but the high copy was been down west of the Missouri river corn is being shipped in to the winter range, grass be-ing scarce, owing to a dry summer, and an enormous quantity of corn will be pur-chased in Nebraska for that purpose." A prominent Michigan sheep feeder says: "Prices look right to the feeders, and they are betting busy. Until four weeks or so ago it looked as though many of our feed lots would remain unfiled, the high price of hay causing many sheepmen to hold off. We will also be good buyers of unfinished western lambs that are forced in by bad weather, par-ticularly from Iowa. Feeders in Mich-igan have shed room facilities, and are in position to take advantage of big runs of half-fat lambs and a declining market late in the fall or early in the winter." Not long ago an Indiana stock feeder marketed at Chicago 16 head of old-fash-ioned, extremely heavy steers at \$7.85 per 100 lbs. their average weight being 1.816 lbs. They were heavy Shorthorns and were coarse. Because of the fact that they were coarse and extremely heavy, they did not meet with as much favor as was given to other cattle that were fat, and they sold somewhat lower than they would had they been smoother and less heavy. A dealer in grain says: "Oats at 31½co per bu, is \$19.68% per ton; good timothy

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

all farm animals.

Make Farm Profits Greater

It is an actual statement of fact—proved by the successes of thousands of farmers—that "the Dr.Hess Idea" of feeding farm stock makes farm profits greater. This idea teaches that "a poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration, poorly/digested." In other words—good digestion is the one important thing in feeding

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Dr. Hess Stock food is sold on a written guarantee. You, Mr. Farmer, can add to the health and profitable condition of your farm stock by using Dr. Hess Stock Food. The dose is small and fed but twice a day.

100 lbs., \$5.00; Except in Canada and Extreme West and South. DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohi Smaller quantities at a slight advance. 25 lb. pail, \$1.60.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse K from the 1st to the 10th of each month-Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S. scribe for your ailing animals. His 96-page Veterinary Book free for Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A fills the empty egg basket-forces young chicks chickens for market and shortens the moulting period. How? By *increasing the power of digestion* so that *more* food is given to egg production and flesh forming and *less* wasted in the droppings. It cures gapes cholera, roup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 25c.; mail or express 40c.; 5 lbs. 60c.; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and Extreme West and South. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.



It works the ground twice at one operation, saving one man and two horses - equal to h

Try an Imperial Harrow at our expense. Any Imperial dealer will let you have one to try on your own landif it isn't twice as (7) : 373

heavy. A dealer in grain says: "Oats at 31½ o per bu, is \$19.68% per ton; good timothy hay, \$20 per ton; which way would you lean when feeding your horse, toward hay or oats? If you vote in favor of oats, in-vest in oats. The crop was large, it is true, but who is economical when it is cheap and plentiful? No one. The crop is of superior quality."



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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 wri(yr. 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.

Chronic Indigestion.—Last spring I pur-chased of a brewing company a twelve-year-old Percheron mare which has been out of condition more or less ever since She has had frequent attacks of colic and as I have thought of breeding her, would like to know if it is good judgment to do so. Several times I have thought she would die. A. B. C., Wayne county.— Dan't breed your mare until next spring. Give her two tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, two tablespoonfuls of bicarbon-ate of soda at a dose in feed two or three times a day. Horse Passes Blood.—My five-year-old

times a day. Horse Passes Blood.—My five-year-old gelding has occasionally passed blood with urine and I would like to know whether you think he will get well or not. Our local Vet. has treated him, but fails to effect a cure. A. J. B., Plymouth, Mich.—Very little can be done for such cases, but as your horse is eating well and seemingly in good health, you may use him moderately. I also suggest that you have your Vet. examine him for stone in the bladder. Serous Abscess.—I have a mare that



COL. B. V. KELLEY, Auctioneer, Syracuse, N. Y.

Like People, Horses Have Their Ills.

DISTEMPERINE

THE MICHIGAN FARMER. NOV. 5, 1910. **REGISTERED Shropshire Bams and ewes for sale** from imported and Canadian bred stock. Satisfac-tion gnaranteed, Willis S. Meade, R. No. 3. Holly, Mich. AUCTION SA SHROPSHIRE yearling and ram lambs, the best of wool and mutton type from registered stock. GEO. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Ingham, Co., Mich. INGLESIDE SHROPSHIRES—Rams of all ages. Bred ewes, singly or in lots. H. E. Powell, Robt. Groves, Shepherd, Ionia, Mich. MAPLE RIDGE SHROPSHIRES-Closing out sale choice yearling rams. Eves all ages, will be sold without reserve. H. STEWART, Lennon, Michigan. PURE BRED HOLS HOGS. JACKSON, MICH. Durocs & Victorias Growthy Spring Boars & Gilts Winners. M. T. STORY, R. 248. Lowell, Michigan. **NOVEMBER 10, 1910.** 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 guar-anteed. F. A. BYWATER, Memphis Michigan. I will sell at public auction on my farm located at the city limits Thirty Head of Holstein Cattle **HUPP FARM BERKSHIRES!** WON 189 PRIZES IN 1909, Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. Breeders of Guernsey Cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Barred Rock Chick-ons, Pekin Ducks, GEORGE C. HUPP, Manager, Drawer A. Birmingham, Michigan. Consisting of cows, heifers, and Young Bulls. The aged cows are of A. R. O. breeding, five of them being imported. Sale will begin promptly at 1 p. m. on Thursday, Nov. 10. BERKSHIRES Boars ready for service \$25. Voung pigs either sex. \$15.00, two for \$25.00 Registered and transferred C. C. COREY, New Haven, Michigan. TAKE CARS TO CITY LIMITS. JOHN W. BOARDMAN, Jackson, Mich. BERKSHIRES-Handsome Jewell 116314 Michigan 1808, son of the \$1,500 Handsome Lee 91407, and a choice lot of pigs of his get at moderate prices, M. D. & G. H. Johnson, Plymouth, Michigan **Keep Them in Good Condition** A DAMS BROS., Litchfield, Mich., breeders of Imp. Chester A White and Tanworth swine, service boars, sows bred or open, of citche breed. Shorthorn Cattle, Buff Rock, Buff Wyan-dotte, W. Orpington, Ckis. all breeding stock leading winners. Watch them as you would a child and you will seldom have any serious trouble. Always have a bottle of **Distemperine** on hand. DUROC JERSEYS. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Michigan. Duroc Jerseys 50 Spring Boars ready for service; 85 Write or come and see. J. C. Barney, Coldwater, Mich.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

The First Real Cost-Test Ever Made Automobile vs. Horse

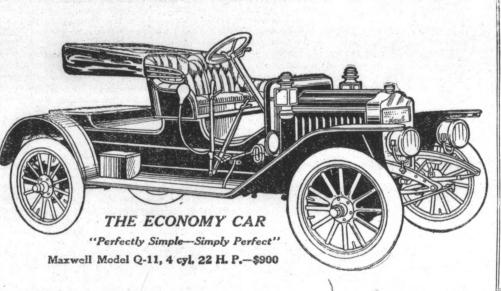
Maxmell" per passenger mile- $-1\frac{8}{10}$ cents Horse and Buggy, passenger mile— $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ cents

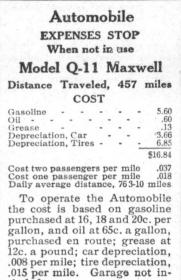
Horse and Buggy **EXPENSES CONTINUE** When not in use Distance Traveled, 197 miles COST

lay Oats Straw Shoeing 'rease ore 1.20 4.50 .30 .498 .0012 3.349 Depreciation \$9.8482

Cost two passengers per mile .05 .025 Cost one passenger per mile .0 Daily average distance 32 9-10 mile

To operate the Horse and Buggy the cost is based on hay at Ic. a pound, oats averaging 25c. a 4-quart feeding, pur-chased en route; straw at \$1.50 cwt., 100 lbs. per mo.; shoeing, \$2.50 a month; grease, 12c. a pound; depreciation, horse, bug gy and harness, costing \$375.00, .017 a mile, average 33 miles a day. Stabling not included.





I've Proved Just What You Want to Know

What Prompted the Test

Millions of people buy buggies yearly, believing them to be the most economical form of transportation. Thousands of farmers, merchants and professional

men wrote me during the past year, saying "they would gladly purchase an automobile if they only knew it would serve their needs as economically as their horse and buggy."

I knew the Maxwell Model Q-11 Runabout, in its present state of perfection, could do three times as much work at half the cost and one-fourth the trouble, and decided to make a public test to prove it.

I Invited the Contest Board of the American Automobile Associ-

ation to conduct this test, in order

that it might be in disinterested control. The Board appointed judges to attest its results. The two vehicles ran each day over a predetermined route about the streets of New York City and suburbs. Each ran continuously for six hours, regarded as a normal day's work. Account was kept of every item of expense entailed. The needs of each vehicle were supplied at roadside stores at current market prices.

Each Day a Different Route was laid out, in order to cover all

conditions of city and suburban traffic and all sorts of roads. One day they covered the densely congested districts of the city; another day they ran in infrequently traveled suburban roads. Everything was done to make the test normal, actual, eminently fair and conclusive, and the results confirm our claim that Maxwell automobiles are cheaper to use than a horse and buggy.

What It Means to You

The Maxwell automobile means new life on the farm, happier and healthier conditions, better schooling for the children, by enabling them to attend

That the Maxwell Runabout is

cluded.

town schools. Easy shopping for the wife. Quicker errands about the farm and increased knowledge of business conditions in your section of the country. It will, if properly employed, increase your earning power, save your time, extend your field of action and keep the boys on the farm by its money-making possibilities. It is always ready, sanitary, and cannot be overworked.

It Proved Beyond Dispute

undoubtedly economical; that its pleasures are within the reach of men of moderate means; that it can travel three times as far, in the same time, as the horse and buggy, and, unlike the latter, can repeat the performance if found necessary; that its cost is about one-half; that it needs little or no care, as against constant care, and that while not in use expenses stop, while with the horse and buggy expenses never stop; that the Maxwell car is an efficient, economical, reliable, utility automobile, as near perfection as modern workmanship can make it.

These Books Free I want you to know more about this test. Let me send you all the evidence, also our latest catalogue and Farmers' Economy Booklet. I will gladly send you these books free, and the sending places you under no obligation. A postal will do. Just say, "Mail Books."

375

(9)

Dalagent Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

SALE OF MAXWELLS TO DATE

Maxwells in use today	•	•	39,156
Sold during Oct., 1910			1,767
Sold to Sept. 30, 1910			37,389

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MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR CO.

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DETROIT, NOV. 5, 1910.

READERS. ATTENTION!

year to \$1.00 a year. This advance is take into consideration the value of the provisions relating to the cutting of brush degress hotter than that of Michigan. made necessary by the increase in the farm buildings. The value of the latter is concerned, and might easily be wrongly price of paper and labor, and we find we increased, however, from \$240,803,000 in interpreted by overzealous highway offican no longer publish the quality and 1900, to \$454.469,000 in 1910, or an increase cers, we believe its intent is good, par- center is sufficient? quantity we have been doing since these of 88.8 per cent. Thus the value of Iowa ticularly so far as the compulsory cutting increases, and come out whole, so the farms, including buildings, increased in of noxious weeds is concerned. advance is absolutely necessary in order the same period from \$1,497,555,000 to \$3.advance is absolutely necessary in order the same period from \$1.497,555,000 to \$3.- As before noted in these columns, the the wildrose, etc., will smother any and to keep up the present high standard of 253,719,000, a gain of 117.3 per cent. These law makes it mandatory upon the high- all noxious weeds? It is a certain fact the matter furnished the reader. But we figures show that the aggregate value of way officers to cut all brush in the high- that where the roads, in this vicinity, are giving our readers and friends who Iowa farm lands have more than doubled ways over which they have supervision wish to subscribe before January 1, 1911, durnig the past ten years, and Iowa lands on or before the first day of July in each ious weeds this year-as an ex-commis-

Present Prices. 2 years 1.20 5

ums free. (See page 396). Orders sent has been a decrease in the farm acreage with its execution will use a reasonable chemy, distills the sweetest perfume given in combination with other papers (see of that state in the last ten years of 669, degree of good sense in applying it, and to man. The alder whose snow white combination list, page 387), will count for 000 acres, or 1.9 per cent, this is a re- if neither the officer nor the property blossoms greet and please the eye all premiums the same as if ordered for the markable showing and one which should owner gets excited it would seem that through the hot month of July, the su-Michigan Farmer alone.

new pay liberal commission to any person who

AGENTS' SUPPLIES.

By the time this issue reaches our agents we will have mailed them our fall comparisons between the facts brought without preventing the passing traveler from our roadsides? agents' supplies. Should any fail to re- out by the census of 1900 and that of from seeing the fertile fields on either ceive them please drop us a card, or if 1910, affords other interesting comparisons, side or from getting a good general view ago, the question was asked: there are any who would like to start now The number of farms operated by owners of the surrounding landscape. On the best way to get rid of dandelions in our and raise a club, by dropping us a card decreased approximately 9 per cent in the other hand, many of the cross roads and lawns." The matter was referred to the to that effect, a full line of supplies will ten-year period; those operated by part by-ways which are less used have been Hon. L. D. Watkins, who replied: "There be sent them at once. November 5 issue are being mailed as per cent, while those reported as being which reason they have been found to be don't hurt the lawn any and to me and part of the outfit to be used as samples. operated by partnership of owners and more practical to travel and more easily to many other people it is a pleasure to More will be sent in quantities desired, tenants decreased 7.8 per cent as indicat- kept open for traffic in the snowy winter see them in blossom." The above exon application. As a suggestion we ad- ed by these figures. There was a consid- season as well as more satisfying to the presses my sentiments, not only as vise our agents to lose no time in giving erable increase in the percentage of the artistic and nature-loving temperaments flowers but as to shrubbery as well. Will their territory a hasty going over, secure farms operated by tenants during the of many who travel them. The brush- all of your readers who delight in the what orders are possible: from those who ten-year period. an increase which lined road is all right in its place, and beauty of our country roads in the sumdo not order new get their promise for amounted to 2.9 per cent. Another rath- should be left undisturbed in many places mer and the protection the brush affords the future. Let it be known that the er surprising fact, and one which speaks to which it is peculiarly adapted, but it to our birds as well as those who are Michigan Farmer is to advance in price well for the future of Iowa agriculture is is just as much out of place in other compelled to breast the fury of our January 1, 1911, from 75 cents to \$1.00 that the number of farms operated by spots, from both the practical and aes- storms in winter join with me in calling per year. scriptions in proportion. 25 per cent can during this ten-year period, the increase istration of this law and the discharge as well as all the readers of the Michigan be saved by ordering now. Renewals amounting to 21.3 per cent. This would of the duty imposed by it is something Farmer to the fact "that there should be

tion, and new subscriptions will start Iowa who desire to retire from active ercise good judgment. The law was evidate order is received and will be dated farming are favoring the plan of operat- dently intended to protect the rights and from January 1, 1911, thus getting the ing their farms themselves under the good intentions of property owners by the

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Other Comparisons. liminary

nsus, was issued by the Director of the farm. son for Michigan Farmer readers.

figures for the census of 1910 and the fig- larger area of improved land than is con- as to the property owners who are delinures given in the census of 1900 for Iowa tained in any other state in the union. Quent in their duty under it. show many remarkable changes. Iowa is Notwithstanding these facts, and the fact the most typically agricultural state in that the Iowa farm land is naturally very the union, this industry predominating in rich and fertile, we very much doubt if that state to a greater extent than in any the value placed upon Michigan farms by other, for which reason it was probably their owners will, everything considered, selected as the first relating to which ag- compare favorably with that placed on ricultural statistics were given out by the Iowa farms by their owners as shown by census bureau, and for which reason also the above figures. The figures of the long life, to write to an agricultural the facts given may be considered typical census bureau relating to Michigan will paper. of what should prevail throughout the be awaited with interest, in view of the more prosperous agricultural sections of comparisons which will be afforded along the country. As a proof that it may be, this line. to a large extent, taken as typical of the country, it may be well to state at the The Practical in High- umn of this is- ments." outset, that there has been a noticeable decrease since 1900 in the total number of farms and farm owners, amounting to a Jackson county reader with regard to the buggy and clinch." Some time last year trifle over five per cent, which is typical compulsory removal of brush from the you had in your paper a number of exof the general shrinkage in farm popula- highways under authority granted by the cellent views, of how some farmers had tion throughout the country. While this new highway law. While this writer's made the roadsides beautiful by care of may not be considered as surprising, yet arguments may not appeal to the practi- the brush along their road fences, somethe figures given showing the comparative cal minds of many readers whose occu- thing I had been trying to do along the increase in the value of farm lands, farm pation has necessitated the subduing of farms which I vicariously manage buildings, equipment, etc., certainly are nature's wild growth in a wholesale way surprising and will furnish profitable food and whose whole training has been to- others, received a notice to clear our for thought for the great majority of ward conventional order and utility at roadsides of noxious weeds and brush Michigan farmers. According to this the expense of their aesthetic tastes, yet within six days, under penalty. The road-statement the total value of Iowa's farm those arguments are worthy of careful way was cleared, we supposing such was lands rose in the period between 1900 and consideration. Nor will such considera-1910 from \$1,256,752,000 to \$2,799,025,000, tion show them to seriously conflict with there is no brush provision in the law an increase of \$1.542,273.000, or not less either the spirit or letter of the new and if I had the power, that commis-The price of the Michigan Farmer ad- than 122.7 per cent. These figures relate highway law. While the law is, unfor- sioner of highways would be sojourning vances January 1, 1911, from 75 cents a to the value of the land alone and do not tunately, a little ambiguous so far as the in a region where the climate is several the opportunity of subscribing before the were not cheap in comparison with Mich- year, but the section in which they are sioner expressed it—"have increased a advance takes place, at present prices. igan lands ten years ago. When we con- charged with this duty contains the pro- thousand fold." After Jan. 1, 1911. sider that these statistics include all viso that the section shall in no wise apyear\$.75 1 year\$1.00 lands in Iowa which are contained in ply to young trees which have been set 2 years 1.50 farms, the poor as well as the good, and out or preserved by abutting property roads, both winter and summer, if eight years 1.50 3 years 2.00 that the average value of these lands in owners for shade or other purposes. It or ten feet on each side were grown up years 2.00 5 years 2.75 the aggregate closely approaches \$100 per must, of course, be presumed by the mak- with shrubbery? The grapevine which, We are offering some very nice premi- acre, notwithstanding the fact that there ers of a law, that the officers charged through its blossoms, by nature's alincrease the faith of the average reader there should be no difficulty in their ar-Please get your order in early. The in the future of good agricultural lands, riving at a reasonable understanding and cold, gray winter, and the hazel and junirest of this year will be thrown in free It also shows that good agricultural lands application of this theory. As a matter subscribers, the subscription in Michigan are not prized as highly by of fact, this situation has worked itself to our feathered pets. starting from January 1, 1911. We will their owners as are those of Iowa nor as out fairly well in actual practice as it has high in comparison as conditions would been developed by public sentiment and will get up a club. Send for terms. Ad- seem to warrant, since top prices for without the aid of any legislation on the dress the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich. Michigan lands of high quality and well subject. Most of the main traveled roads located, hardly exceed the average val- in the better agricultural sections of the uation placed on Iowa lands by their state have been freed from brush which, owners.

rest of this year free. See advertisement superintendency of a hired manager in- proviso above quoted, which proviso also on page 396. Read it. stead of running them by means of ten- leaves a wide latitude for application of ants to an increasing degree. In Iowa, the officer's judgment in its enforcement, as in Michigan, a very large percentage Public sentiment and the wishes of propof farmers operate their own farms, doing erty owners will be a safe guide to follow The Census Bu- all of the work without the aid of hired in all cases where no hardship is inflicted arm Land Values and reau's first pre- labor. This number amounts to nearly upon any portion of the public by existcom- one-half of all the farmers in that state. ing conditions in this regard. parative state. The majority of Iowa farmers purchase ent concerning the general farm data no feed for live stock from outside be applied to the provision of the new rived from the recent census of agri- sources, and comparatively few use fer- highway law relating to the destruction lture, as part of the thirteenth decenial tilizers other than those made upon the of noxious weeds along the highways and

nsus November 1. This statement is In the study of these statistics the re- economic, rather than an aesthetic queshere summarized, notwithstanding the markable adaptability of Iowa to agricul- tion is involved, and it is for the good of fact that it relates to the state of Iowa, ture should, of course, be considered. The the greatest number that the law be for the reason that in itself and for pur- land reported as contained in the farms strictly enforced to the letter. Interested poses of comparison with similar figures of the state constitutes a total of 94.7 per farmers should make it their business to relating to Michigan, when the same shall cent of the area indicated by government see that it is so enforced, since there are become available, it holds a valuable les- surveys, while the improved lands in the no provisos incorporated in it and a penstate amount to 29,467,000 acres out of a alty for its non-enforcement attaches to Comparisons between these preliminary total of 33,905,000 acres, giving a relatively the officers who fail in this regard as well

> way Improvement. sue appears a

> protest from a

in some cases, have been replaced with The summary of the figures showing shade trees which add to the scenic effect. Two copies of owners decreased nearly as much, or 8.5 allowed to wear nature's adornment, for is no best way. Let them alone. They Two, three and five-year sub- hired managers increased very materially thetic standpoint. However, the admin- the attention of those of our road officials dated ahead from date of present expira- indicate that the home-owning farmers of in which the highway officers should ex-

NOV. 5, 1910.

The same argument cannot, however, in the fields of adjacent farms, since an

THE HIGHWAY PROBLEM.

On reading, with much pleasure, an article on road improvement, in the Michigan Farmer of Oct. 1, the perusal of it has led me for the first time, in a

If the writer of that article had ridden over the roads of southern Michigan daily for over forty years, as I have, he would In another col- have "cut out" the "winter improve-

But it is on another phase of "road improvement" that I "get right up in the

On the 30th of June, 1909, I, with many the law. I have been informed since that

Now, is it not a fact that, for all road purposes, in the country, 30 feet in the

Is it not a fact that the grapevine, the hazel, the alder, the sumach, the juniper, were cleared of bush last year the nox-

Would it not be better and more enjoyable, as we ride along our country to man. The alder whose snow white mach that furnishes the only color to the per which furnish both food and shelter

Again, we have laws to protect songbirds and quail, and yet, with our woods almost all used for pasture, where can our birds nest and hide from their natural enemies or our quail, (which we are trying so hard to protect and preserve), find food and shelter during the period of ice and snow-if the shrubbery is removed

At a farmers' club meeting, some years "As to the (Continued on page 387).



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

PICTURES FOR THE HOME he HERE is no part of the home life woods, or a plain white edge that is a

that has a stronger influence upon a child than the pictures that are placed on its walls. Too often these important educational adjuncts are chosen only for their decorative effect, or, as not infrequently happens in a haphazard way, and for no particular reason except that the frames are ornamental, or that a certain space needs filling. Every picture should have a higher mission than to relieve a blank wall, otherwise it is far better omitted altogether.

From this part of his surroundings, the child must largely form his standard of taste. If it be crude and without harmony, there can be no wonder if his whole life shall lack the elements necessary for the appreciation of high artistic ideals.

There are so many sources now-a-days from which the best in art can be reasonably secured, that a cheap, tawdry picture is doubly inexcusable. The word "cheap" is not used here to mean low in price, but to indicate a low order of artistic merit. Copies of many of the world's most famous paintings may be had for a few cents each, yet are not by any means to be classed as "cheap." There are also many other excellent, if less well-known, specimens of art, that are being offered in all stores that deal in such things, or may be had through the medium of various publications. There is also an admirable vogue of high-grade calendar heads, many of which are worth preserving. One of these noted last year was a reproduction of a celebrated paint-ing by English, "The Shades of Night," and was handsome enough to adorn any wall.

In most cases, unless for the room of a small child, colored pictures are to be avoided. Even then they should be subdued in tone, with no startling contrasts. The soft golden glow of sunset pictures, the well-blended, neutral tints of most of the sea views, or the copies of famous paintings that may be had in several shades of the same color, are all safe to use. But a ban should be placed upon the gorgeous abominations that are too often found "decorating" the walls of otherwise tasteful homes. Such pictures are "cheap," no matter how costly they may have been.

Not less offensive are the showy frames

By Katharine Atherton Grimes.



"King Charles I."-Always Numbered Among Van Dyck's Best Paintings. A famous subject, by a famous artist-one of the best combinations.

too often used. It is by no means un- ing, might have been a very good picture, picture, they are hard to keep clean, and common to see a wide gilt moulding sur- Aside from the fact that such a frame are soon spoiled. Much better are the rugged peaks, are bits of outside loveli-rounding what, with more tasteful fram- seldom harmonizes properly with any narrow outlines of natural or enameled ness held fast to cheer dull, shut-in days.

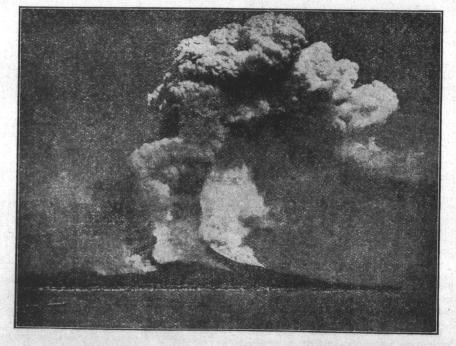
pleasing contrast to any color of picture or mounting that is not too dull.

In framing a picture, the mat used for mounting should always harmonize with the chief tones of the picture itself. Very pleasing is a Madonna, for instance, with golden-brown lights, bordered by a wide mat the shade of its deepest outer tints, and framed in natural polished walnut. Another beautiful effect is obtained by mounting one of the silver-grey engravings so much liked at this time on a background of darker grey, and framing with a narrow border of mottled wood showing the principal shades of the picture. By way of contrast, a view with one of the fine old velvety black backgrounds is handsome in a sage-green mounting, with a narrow frame of black enamel, showing sparing touches of gold.

The best pictures for much-used rooms are the copies of famous paintings before referred to. These have a value aside from their pronounced artistic merit, as they familiarize the younger members of the family with what is highest in the world of art. The well-known Millet pictures, "The Man with the Hoe," which inspired Markham's famous poem, "The Angelus," "The Gleaners," and others of his series of peasant paintings, are among the finest of their kind. Along with these may be mentioned "The Haymakers," of Paul Dupre; "Paying the Harvesters," by L'hermitte; and those wonderfully delicate and perfect works of Jules Breton, "The Close of the Day," and "The End of Labor." All these are peculiarly suited for a farm home, speaking as they do of the beauty and dignity of the commonest forms of labor.

From a historical standpoint, and as studies of a widely different phase of both life and art, the Rembrandt and Van Dyck pictures are excellent. Most of these are rather somber in tone, however, and it is well not to use them to excess on living-room walls. There is one Rembrandt that always has a peculiar fascination for even young children. This is "The Old Mill," a striking view of a weatherbeaten, wide-sailed mill, high on a grassy elevation, and having a background of stormtossed clouds. No collection of Rembrandt copies is complete without this.

Natural views are always good. glimpse of tumbling water, the quiet peace of a sunset sea, the grandeur of



Vesuvius in Eruption-A Picture that Combines Merit with Historical Value.



"The Old Mill"-A Favorite and Peculiarly Fascinating Rembrandt Production.

view of a waterfall where she could al- this, only a vista of vine-laden columns, at a landscape, ways see it from her kitchen table. She said it rested her just to look up at it and imagine she could hear the splash of the water. As nature is always dignified, are never out of harmony with the highest ideals of artistic beauty.

Every household should have one or gan to fall. more of the beautiful Madonna pictures. The one by Bodenhausen is always a him is never in danger of developing a favorite, and is readily obtainable. There taste for the low and vulgar. It is just lovely, sad faces of the Mother and large- flaunting "posters" and gaudy chromos They seem, with a myste- that have no value from any standpoint. eyed Babe. rious premonition to see the gloom of A truly refined parent would just as soon that dark shadow stretching across the give her child a trashy book to read as anyway?" path their feet must tread, and yet to be to place before it a picture of the latter content so long as the Divine Glory is stamp. In fact, much less harm would be about their brows. Even more tender, done, as the book is soon read and laid far more naturally beautiful than aside, while the picture exerts a present and this, is the "Persian Madonna" of Dag- influence spreading over many years.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

About the second thing "Goat's" eyes and snow and bleakest desolation. robed, sweet-faced young mother hushing focussed on was a big, fat, black bear glance backward showed him green trees, a child "wrapped in swaddling-clothes," lying curled up in a blackberry patch. He grass, fruit, quiet and contentment. lying curled up in a blackberry patch. He grass, fruit, quiet and contentment. said "boo" at it, snapped his fingers and so these pictured glimpses of her face neck. Of all the Madonnas, this one has told it to go away. It looked at him a butted into a new problem," said he of moment and then grinned foolishly. Then butting propensities. it got up lazily, knocked a fly from its ear with its right forepaw and walked the line into forbidden territory. The child with such ideals set before over and sniffed at a spot of oil on promptly whisked out of his hands by "Goat's" knee.

"Goat" then told the bear that if it did is a tragic touch in the three shadowy as easy, and just as cheap, to fill our not want to go away it could stay for all Crosses, shown in the lower right-hand walls with such representations of the he cared. At that the bear stuck the end corner that lends a deeper meaning to the best in art, as it is to give space to the of its cold nose into the palm of "Goat's" hand, then yawned and sat down on its haunches, as much as to say: "Well, haunches, as much as to say: what sort of a new creature are you,

> discard from a menagerie, and had taken fall driven over a housetop. He could not a step or two toward his wounded Blue Bird when he espied a big land tortoise sitting on a boulder fanning itself with a piece of old straw hat. He went over, He could then see plainly that the winds followed languidly by the bear. 'Taking up the tortoise he was surprised to find the words, "Wellman, 1909," carved on pool. the hard shell, with other dim words which seemed to be, "Looking for the Pole, but could not find it." He was not sure of the latter, however, and did not write it down in his diary.

At that instant it occurred to him to look about a bit before repairing his machine and flying away, as he thought he could do very easily. He was in no particular hurry and did not expect them to keep dinner waiting at home.

As he straightened up from placing the tortoise back where he had found it, he observed a tall pole standing on what flesh, except on rare occasions. appeared to be the highest point of ground in sight.

"Some one must be running for president about here," he soliloquized. "I see the party of the first part has its flagpole seemed to be to clamber about up in a nice high place. Will look up the aforesaid candidate later and see what there is in it-for me."

> At that he started off on a little exploring expedition, the bear tagging at his heels. "Go back," said he to the bear, "your lolling red tongue reminds me of something unpleasant." The bear just grinned.

"Well, if you don't want to go back, stay where you are or come along-may-

be I'll get hungry before you do." He had not gone two rods further when wild goose waddled out of the tall grass a

and hissed at him. "Goosie, goosie, gander, what riles your dander?" laughed the adventurer. "Perhaps you wish to add yourself to the procession with Mr. Bear and mysclf?"

The goose fell in in a soldierly but rather waddly way. The next moment they were joined by a sleek pack dog wearing a collar bearing the lone word "Peary." The dog bristled at first, but on getting a whiff of the man at the head, wagged his tail and trotted

They traveled down a gentle grade all the time and were in no hurry. The leader stopped frequently to pick wild grapes as large as crab apples and was tempted to fill his pockets with huckleberries as large and juicy as wild goose As he strolled along he added to plums. the parade a wild duck, a silver fox and a new sort of swine with an extra eve in the top of its head. This animal at the tail of the procession interested "Goat" to such an extent that he scratched its back with a chestnut burr until it dropped over on its side and grunted with deep satisfaction.

"Wonder why in the dickens piggie has that extra eye?" he asked in a general After scratching his head a moway. ment in perplexity, he slapped his knee and laughed. "That's as easy as a sum sisting him into toddledom. He did not aurora borealis. At any rate when in mental arithmetic—so that it can keep through the air and dropped at his feet. care for anything in particular and was "Goat" had rubbed the light of intelli- an eye up for acorns without getting a At first it seemed to be dead, but soon always butting into rather embarrassing gence back into his head he was in a crick in its neck. Come on, piggle, you're revived and sat blinking at the sun. all right."

kiddle, and when he graduated into short was rather favorably impressed with the "Goat" met the surprise of his life. He tated upon it the more distinctly he saw pants he was given the more expressive scenery. The air was as pleasant and couldn't go any further. Every time he that he was in a pretty pickle. The adapproached a certain point the wind, which was as cold and sharp as a knife, blew him back and sat him down with a thump. Then he tried backing into the teeth of the gale with the result that he was pitched on his face in the luxuriant green grass.

> A man placed in an entirely new situ- looked on with varying degrees of amusetried that selfsame thing themselves and did not care to waste their energies in

tration, perhaps, would be to compare it by and devoted himself to a half hour's

One busy housekeeper always put a large nan-Bouveret. There is no tragedy in to joggling the focus on a camera pointed study of the situation. When he looked straight ahead there was nothing but ice A

"The appearances indicate that I have

He then got a pole and thrust it over It was the howling wind and thrown back over his head, landing at the feet of the bear. Again he took a seat on the soft turr and gave the situation a closer scrutiny. "By George," said he, "that stumps me." In a little while he eased back on his hands which he clasped behind his head, and looked at the sky. The winds seemed to be carrying all sorts of debris over his "Goat" thought he had stumbled on the head, like the eddying leaves in the late make out why they did not land until he took a second look at the uplifting draft in the tops of the trees about him. were blowing upward from all sides. very much resembled an inverted whirl-

"Oh, ho," said he, "if I can not get out this way I will try another direction,' whereupon he went back to the flagpole on the knoll, his strange escort trailing along at his heels. Seated with his back against the pole he cracked a few hickory nuts between two glacial boulders near at hand and soon succeeded in satisfying his hunger. He did not care for meat just then, so he looked at the duck, the goose and the bear indifferently, and besides he did not wish to waste a match in starting a fire. He never ate raw

He next started off in the direction opposite to the one first taken. That was also down hill. At about the same distance he collided with a gale similar to the one first encountered. It blew inward and upward with a velocity he could not face. At each approach he was tumbled back with violence. Becoming slightly alarmed he started running along the rim of the wind-guarded circle. At each attempt to break out he met a resistance as firm as a stone wall. Becoming still more alarmed he quickened his pace and soon left all his strange company behind, except the bear and the dog, which "loped" at his heels. In an hour he had completed the circuit, finding no place where he could so much as thrust his arm out beyond a certain point without suffering it almost torn from its socket by the wind no human being could withstand. Everywhere he looked outward and above there was flying snow, whirling and twisting, shooting up in spirals and darting away at tangents.

Again he made his way back dejectedly to the foot of the pole. He could not just understand what had happened or where he had landed. Where he then stood all was peace and quiet. The grass was soft to the foot and the trees were bending with wild fruit, while animals and birds walked about in apparent contentmentnothing large, he observed, but life which must have reached there by feet and wings. Yet a mile away in any direction a polar storm howled-a storm, apparently, in which no live thing could long exist.

"I am certainly a second edition of Crusoe," he mused, "without a Friday, the twenty-third, or any other number to bear me witness. I do not believe there is a human being within this charmed circle except myself, and as for myself, I do not know how I reached here or how am to get away, if I ever do so.'

For the next few days he did not attempt to escape, but put in the time considering what he was to do. The second day as he sat in the warm, bright sun and whittled, a large white bird tumbled

The situation was becoming more of They went on about a mile when every hour, and the more "Goat" medithat he was in a pretty pickle. The advent of the white bird added clarifying qualities. He saw that once in a great while a live thing might get into the circumscribed space, but there was no evidence that it could get out again.

"It looks very much like I have discovered the South Pole sure enough," he The pack at his heels stood back and said, half to himself and half to the dog, which sat on its haunches a few yards eyes, "but for the life of me I do not see how I am going to get out and tell about it. A discovery of this class is not worth Finally "Goat" sat down a few yards two pins if it can not be made known to

By that time he had figured out the

THE BLUE BIRD'S CRUISE-By Charles A. Hartley.

"Goat" Martin sat up, rubbed his head Just a little jolt. That was all, S0.

as a consequence the boys were early in- press. troduced to the bottle.

in the event that resort had to be had to great universe. the herd to sustain the life of the little one until it could masticate solid food. ailemma. There were but two fresh cows and a nanny goat with a kid of her own on the premises.

There was nothing left for one of the nered fresh cow and thereby saved their boys but to share with the kiddie.

James Franklin Martin was tagged with a pink ribbon around his left arm with a corresponding pink string around the neck of his bottle, filled with sustaining fluid from the big Devonshire cow. Henry Fal- "Why, you'll tear your pants into staff Martin was likewise decorated with shreds," warned his mother. a blue ribbon and was dependent for life on the sleek meek-eyed Jersey which cropped the rich grasses from among the daisies down in the back pasture. The goat was all that was left for Andrew Larrimer Martin, but he did not seem to along as lively as his more highly-favored brothers.

There is a great deal of talk in the heels into the shingles. orld about the influence of heredity or Thus "Goat" was ripe for adventures world about the influence of heredity or environment on the formation of character, the creation of likes and dislikes, and so on, and some go so far as to say that it is what one eats which makes the man. In regard to the little Martins, it appeared later in life that even drink has something to do with It.

ous, plodding sort of fellow who couldn't out longer than usual and had become get over a three-rail fence without more very drowsy. Finally he fell into a deep or less trouble, and his mind responded as slowly as his feet. Henry Falstaff was however, as the Blue Bird chugged along not quite so poky, but would sometimes miles from any human habitation. The kick when things did not go just to suit Blue Bird must have felt it in its mechanhim. Andrew Larrimer showed the most ism that it was time for its fall migration marked characteristics of the animal as- and set off southward by the light of the situations and then butting out again. In strange land. due time his playmates got to calling him with the persistency of a good adhesive no plaster. Not that he cared two straws, initiated into a strenuous service by cutting his initials on the barn door-and they read, "G. M."

James Franklin Martin took to the law in a heavy sort of way and later drifted into politics, and Henry Falstaff Martin ation is bound to see some particular ment. It was very evident that they had away and looked at him with half-closed fell into the gentle occupation of the pulpit of a fashionable church. That is the take in the whole situation at a glance end of those two brothers, so far as this as it is for two men to see the same de- bucking the dead-line. story goes, except that Senator Martin is tails of a dog fight. It must dawn, as once dragged out to identify "Goat" under rather peculiar circumstances.

From this point "Goat" is to be the and looked about to see what had hap- active, red-blood character in the limepened. As his senses cleared and he saw light. He did not take to any calling in his light run-about flyer lying a few particular, still he was usually around yards from him it all came back in a whether or not he was wanted. He was jiffy. He had been off on a little flight to on the move most of the time and was the southward that day and something not content without frequently touching had happened to throw him to the earth. the high places of the earth. One year That was all. He would tinker up the he could be found on the high peaks in Blue Bird and be off again in an hour or Europe throwing finger pebbles at the peasants in the valleys below; the next "Goat" Martin was one of a trio of year as likely as not he would land on boys arriving at the Martin homestead some mountain top in South America and the same day. It so happened that the disrupt valley revolutions by tossing fire rather surprised mother was unable to extinguishers among the leaders. Next furnish sustenance to the squad of new he would be on the high ridges of the arrivals in the way nature provides, and Rockies heliographing nonsense to the The over-towering ambition of 'Goat'' Mrs. Martin had always heard and read on the ridge-pole of the world and to that a baby should have a cow for itself knock the chimneys from the roof of the

aglow with late sunshine, and a simply-

whose round baby face is hidden in her

in it the most of the tender glory of that

Holy Motherhood, before the Agony be-

His parents realized, when it was forever too late, that it is a great mistake Hence the simultaneous arrival of the to feed a baby goat's milk. In the sethree little Martins was productive of a curity of their own homes they often sat with folded hands and absorbed expressions and thought of the awful mistake they had made. It would have been far The result was a foregone conclusion. better to have bought another mild-manson from his awful craving for the altitudes.

> While yet in his young boyhood he had to be often hailed down from the top of a tree to hear a series of expostulations.

"Ba! what does a boy care for pants when there is a tree to climb?" was the reply she received. "If I can not climb why do I want to do se"" he asked.

The father tried the effect of a wood-"Goat" took the dose shed conference. mind it. He grew and cooed and kicked administered to him without a bleat and into position by the right flank. perhaps the next hour would be found astride of the roof of the barn kicking his

> when flying machines came on the scene. He was among the first to get into the blue ether and stay there most of the time. His folks seldom knew where he was, as he always soared alone, and never told anyone where he was going.

On the occasion just before the adven-James Franklin grew up into a ponder- ture about to be recorded he had been slumber. He kept his hand on the tiller,

When he stood up and looked about he nickname of "Goat" Martin, which stuck lazy as spring. One strange thing he * however, was that the air currents seemed to suck straight upward, for the first new knife he received was instead of blowing off sideways or criss-The leaves on the trees pointed cross. directly upward and wiggled at the sky. like a finger that is about to tickle a baby in the ribs.

thing first. It is as impossible for one to some writers put it. A more apt illus- back from where the cold blasts whizzed the world."

the bottom of the earth is a spot of warm and salubrious climate two miles in diameter at the base and about as high as the pole in the center which he had at first mistaken for a flagpole. The spot of in Chinaa several years ago was somecomfortable atmosphere could be likened thing like this: "We do as our forefath-in shape to a large, shallow inverted ers have done. What was good enough bowl. All the air outside of the bowl was for them we consider good enough for us. freezing, biting cold, while that inside So when we are in doubt what course to was warm and pleasant, supporting veg- follow, we take down the old records and etation and such animal life as might be do as our sacred fathers have done." blown in from time to time by the er-



"The Persian Madonna"—One of the most tender Inter-pretations of this Beautiful Subject. (See "Pictures for the Home").

ratic currents. He accounted for the earth, and America changes her customs presence of the "Wellman" tortoise on as conditions change. the theory that it had been creeping I feel sorry for the young man who northward and was blown over the magic does as his father did, simply because line into the Symmes Hole. The "Peary" his father did it. Young man, think for dog, he thought might have been snatched yourself. It is all right to respect older western twister gone wrong and dropped If you think you should do so and so, do through the skylight of the dome of the it. Don't refuse advice and counsel, howworld by a freakish caper of the wind. ever, at any time. But you have a brain The birds and other animals got there in and it was made to use. If you don't use reached there himself he had no more good. reasonable theory than that he had gone to sleep at the tiller and, by a drowsy twist of the wrist, had plunged the Blue Bird through the resisting currents before the wind god had time to see what was about to happen and fling him out into space, and thereby prevent him from nalling the stars and stripes to the hitching post of the big round world at the south.

The climatic conditions were explained on the hypothesis of a partial vacuum. It is warmer on the opposite side of a building from where a winter storm is raging than it is on the side next to the storm. "Therefore," reasoned the man of the moment, "if the wind rushes up from all sides with equal velocity and meets overhead, and tangles up and goes whirling off up into space it is bound to leave a nice warm vacuum under that inverted vortex. That is all clear enough. of course, but as the days, weeks, months and years roll on what is to happen to yours truly, G. M.? That is the problem for the blackboard class."

"Goat" had no expectation that he rehabilitate the ould not Blue Bird and fly out. He had no doubt that he could get up to the dome of the glass-like bowl, which he occupied like a trapped fly along with an assortment of stray creatures of circumstances, but he was a little afraid of what would happen in the general mix-up above that point.

Once he thought he might crawl over the deadline on his stomach if he could get a good grip on a root just outside, and then foot it to renown and congenial companionship. He gave that up, however, on going down and taking a thoughtful look at the big snow-banks. He concluded that his clothing was not heavy enough to justify the risk.

He went back to the pole and looked (Continued on page 382).

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

whole thing to his satisfaction. Right at LITTLE ESSAYS OF FACT AND FANCY, and a jay are taking similar precautions BY CARL S. LOWDEN.

In the Footsteps of the Fathers.

What was good enough remarkable phenomenon.

China in the dark for had all the elements of a great nation, but she But there came a time when China woke up.

This great nation became restless. Many of the young Chinese had come to America to be educated and had returned to their nativity with new ideas and new This germ of ways. newness penetrated the royal family. A change took place. The shack-les were thrown away, and today China is a power of the first rank.

Doing as our forefathers have done is a good, conservative policy, and is all right just so long as the conditions of living remain the same. At one time in our history old women were sentenced to death on the charge of witchery. If America did as the forefathers did, old women would not yet be safe from this persecution.

The time was when persons were hung for professing certain religions, and newspapers were destroyed for speaking too freely. But all that is past now. America is the most progressive nation on

of a pack train by a tornado or a persons, but don't be a slave to anybody. same way, he thought. As to how he it, it will atrophy and so do no one any

THE THRIFT OF THE SQUIRREL.

BY W. R. GILBERT.

One of the poetic and pleasing incidents of the fall in the woods is the eager incarrying to their habitations quantities of

against a coming season of scarcity. The poets and naturalists of long ago

took this to heart more or less incor-took this to heart more or less incor-rectly; but so far as I can recall the phil-osopher has not considered it, nor offered Of the fragrance sweet in the noonday The doctrine or method of government rectly; but so far as I can recall the philosopher has not considered it, nor offered any explanation of what is in reality a

seeing" the winter and even of having prophetic knowledge of what its character is to be. Proverbial weather lore is With their weight of rosy snow; prophetic knowledge of what its character is to be. Proverbial weather lore is Now that was the policy that kept founded on this popular faith, as witness such sayings as that the muskrats build so many years. China their houses 20 inches higher and much thicker before early and long winters than in view of short and mild ones; and that was not great. She chipmunks store a larger supply of nuts was, in fact, decadent. than ordinary in anticipation of a hard winter. Perhaps nothing in folk lore is more fixed and wide spread than this class of beliefs, despite the discouragement of many adverse statistics.

> interest us at the moment have any conscious anticipatory thought of winter ahead, or a conception of winter at all? The associative memory of older and O the sky is as blue as Summer, And the air is sweet and clear. Superior animals may bring back from time to time a recollection of the past ones. In the Fall-time of the year! but we can hardly suppose that these mice and squirrels-many too young to jority of mice, squirrels, gophers, and the have seen snow and ice-have any reali- like are still face to face annually with zation of the fact of the succession of famine, and must starve to death or month ago will surely be repeated, that are irresponsible folk and could hardly again, by and by, the green leaves will be trusted to look out for themselves in change to brown, the flowers and fruit so momentous a matter. How, then, has will wither and fall and the soft odorous nature impressed upon their giddy minds earth and rippling water will turn to the necessity for the "foresight" we adstone and the world become a place of mire, and kept them faithful in execution starvation for squirrels unless they bestir of the idea? It appears to me that the themselves.

ity. arrives, so that the bird of the present (13) 779

THE SMELL OF THE LEAVES.

BY MILDRED M. NORTH.

of the lilies tall and fair;

Or the smell of the new-cut meadows.

Or the odor of grapes fresh-garnered, Or apples red as blood, Or the scent at morn of the growing God made them "very good."

O I love them all-but, better

I love the smell of the leaves, When the trees' bright crown comes flut-tering down And a gorgeous carpet weaves.

O the glowing colors the Autumn dyes Yet what evidence have we that any Every vine and bush and tree! one of the small mammals or birds that And the spicy breath of the leaves be-interest us at the moment have any con-Is the wine of the year to me.

seasons, or reason out with conscious in- create a hoard of food against that contelligence that the scenes of a twelve- tingency. Chipmunks and pocket mice beneficial habit of doing what they must Anyone who stops to consider the little do, if they are to survive in our cold

It is the natural custom of most small

This practice may be followed from

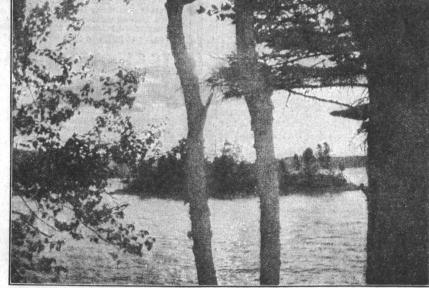
Now one of the strongest feelings anirecognition of which is the secret of the good hunter's success.

* * Use and habit are powers

Far stronger than passion in this world of ours

even among the wild rangers of the woods and fields. Hence the habit of seeking the same place for an often recurring necessity or function is quickly confirmed. This tendency is well marked in animals more or less nomadic, and whose residence in a locality is temporary, and is much stronger and more noticeable in the case of an animal having permanent abiding place, as a resident bird like the fish hawk, or the eagle, whose nests are occupied year after year as well as more or less continuously between breeding seasons.

But still more conspicuous examples of the powers of habit in regulating the routine of daily life ound those smaller animals, mainly rodents, which have acquired the habit of making and living in permanent burrows, or in such houses as that of the beaver. These, almost without exception, are feebly endowed with powers either of defence or of escape outside their habitations, and when gathering their food they are in constant terror of enemies. They must be as quick about the task as possible, and cannot stop to eat much out there, but must merely gather what they can carry and hasten to the safety of their dodge back into harbor at the first alarm. This is the reason why surviving species of such animals have mostly acquired In northern countries, however, the ma- capacious "cheek pouches" in which they



View of Natural Beauty that is Restful and Pleasing—A Good Kind of Picture for Any Home.

girt stream, the weasel within the stone tion to each new generation. wall, and now and then a woodpecker

nuts, acorns, grains, and other dainties. day will never need nor care to make use We say they are "storing food" for the of a single one of its treasures. Here an doorways at least, so as to be able to winter, and we know that the mice be- instinct has overshot its mark and a herneath the grass, the beaver in his forest- itage once essential has become an afflic-

We speak lightly of an animal "fore-

Yet what evidence have we that any

beasts, and measures how much knowl- winter climate, has been inculcated in edge, experience, and brain work are im- some such way as this: plied in their alleged "foreseeing," must It is the natural custo conclude that it is very unlikely that animals not mere grazers or flycatchers squirrels have any perception of the facts to take as much of their food as they well at all, much less a superhuman capability can to some favorite eating place. of knowing what is to be the next sea- trait is noticeable in a wide range of son's particular character, and of provid- creatures-ants, bees, crocodiles, crabs, ing against it. If this is so, it follows crows, monkeys, fox, and a large numthat the apparently careful and certainly ber of rodents. One finds all along effective provision of shelter and food, streams frequented by muskrats, heaps of which so many of them make previous to mussel shells, and other refuse, indicatthe descent of winter, is an automatic ing where, day after day, the musquash performance-the result of an instinctive has brought his catch and dined. Little impulse wholly independent of foreknowl- hillocks and stumps are favorite refecedge or any anxiety of impending scarc- tories, perhaps because they afford an The fact that in some of its higher easy outlook. manifestations a good deal of intelligence seems to be exercised-the curing and various motives, such as the wish to be garnering of its "hay"-is not at all in- alone, so as not to suffer robbery between compatible with this view of the case, bites, or to be in a suitable place to lie That this view is right seems plain, and down and sleep at the end of the meal. an alteration of circumstances would no In the case of flesh eaters, there is added doubt prove it, for should sudden change to this, at any rate in the season when of climate by obliterating winter remove their offspring are young, the impulse to all need of their exertion, the rodents carry some of the plunder to the family. would doubtless continue, for hundreds of years to come, to heap up stores in the mating animal conduct is the desire to season of abundance, just as that old- do things by rule, to go accustomed fogey woodpecker of Southern California rounds and repeat acts and operations in still hammers hundreds of acorns into the precisely the same way, the intelligent holes in the bark of sugar pines preparadustry of the squirrels in gathering and tory to a time of scarcity which no longer

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vear.

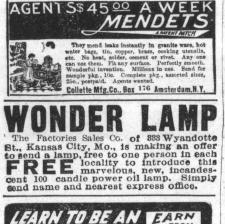
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THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

can transport a fair supply of food, to be eaten at leisure. During the larger part of the year the pickings are scanty, and these mice, gophers and the like are driven by hunger to seek and try to save every bit of nutriment they can find; and some seem to be imbued with so much anxiety, or such superabundant restlessness and energy, that they bring to their homes quantities of things not edible, as well as far more food than they are able to

The well-known habit of the South American vischaca, as described by Darwin, Hudson and others, of dragging to its burrow bright pebbles, flowers, lost trink-ets and all sorts of odds and ends, strikingly exhibits this kind of a disposition. And the crow tribe the world over is noted for miserly propensities-witness the sacrilegious Jackdaw of Rheims.

Now, in some cases this secretiveness may rebound quite unintentionally or unexpectedly, on his part, to the benefit of the busybody, and in that case would be likely to increase in secretiveness. Thus, as has been intimated, the Euro-pean rooks heap up in their old nests piles of acorns, bones and potatoes, which they find on the ground in the fall and do not care to devour at the moment. Should the winter weather set in with unusual severity and these birds find themselves unable to obtain their natural insect food from the frozen ground, their hunger leads them to peck at the stuff they have left lying in the old nest, which continues to be a sort of headquarters for each family group. If the hard weather long continues the savings will be mostly consumed.

In the case of the store-saving mice, squirrels and beavers, necessity and advantage have led to a more advanced development of the habit until finally it has become an instinct necessary to the preservation of the species. One may reasonably infer the process of acquirement of this instructive habit to have been something like this: Remembering that the restless search for and eager utilization of food constitute the foremost characteristic of these little animals we may believe that this activity would be increasingly stimulated as the ripening season of the seeds, nuts, etc., on which they depend advanced, and the acquisitive impulse urging them to incessant industry, so necessary during the poorer parts of the year, would then be overexerted and overworked, and each animal in its haste to be up and doing would constantly bring to its home more food than would be daily consumed, so a lot of it would be accumulated in the accustomed diningroom, which, in the case of the burrowers, is mostly a chamber underground. In the ensuing winter the gradual failure of outdoor food resources, and the growing drowsy disposition to go abroad which more or less incapacitates most small animals in the winter, would lead to the utilization of those supplies 'casually saved in or near the home. The animal which has been most busy, indefatigable and clever in gathering food would then be the one having in possession the largest amount. Having the most food he would naturally be, among those in the neighborhood, most likely to survive and to perpetuate in his descendants the industrious qualities which have been his salvation. He would also probably be one of the strongest and fattest of his kind, and hence in general more fit to stand the strain of existence. The action of na-tural selection would, after due time, increase in the line of descent of such an ancestor the transmitted greed for gathering food in the fall, until, quite unknown to itself in each passing individual and, therefore, implying no creditable virtue of character, the mere busybody of old times would develop into a model of thrift.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

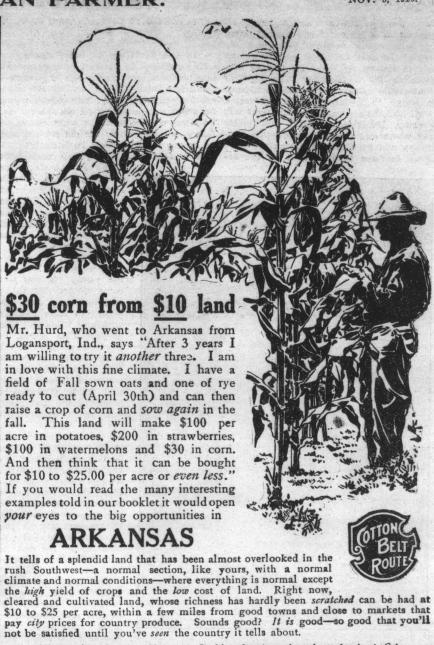
BY MILDRED M. NORTH. Little lady setting table With her dishes on a stool 'Neath the apple tree, low bending, Where the grass is fresh and cool,

Calling 'Auntie, come to dinner! It's all ready, come and eat." Auntie goes but in five minutes

Hears again the summons sweet. "O, but, dearie, I've just eaten, Haven't any appetite,"

Auntie answers and the baby Wonders how to make it right. For a while she thinks it over:

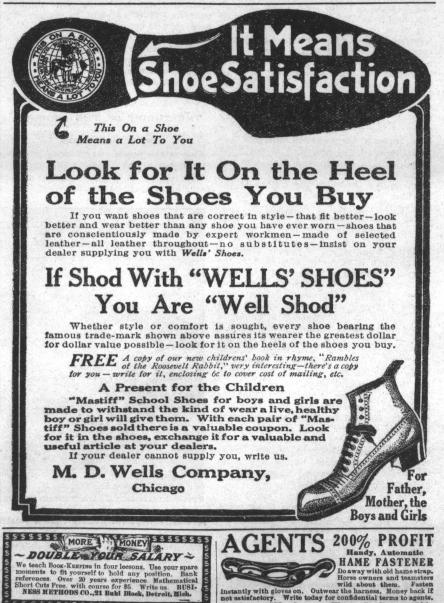
Then she's sure she's solved it quite; "Come now, Auntie, I have fixed it, I have made some appetite!"



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THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

OUR BOSSY COW.

By Dora H. Stockman.



We have the nicest bossy cow, We feed her corn and clover; She chews, and chews, and swallows it, And then she chews it over.

She has the softest silky coat— Some spots are black as night, The rest of her is clean and nice And looks all milky white.

go down to the pasture-lot And help to drive her up;

HENS THAT I HAVE KNOWN.

BY SARA L. ROSS.

The hen is variously looked upon. By some as something to tickle the palate; by others for the price her products-eggs and broilers-will bring at the market; by others, again, for the perfection of color, shape and weight she can be brought to for show purposes. Still another view is taken by a Florida orange grower. He made the statement that 100 hens in his grove paid for themselves in fertilizer and by scratching, if they never laid an egg. (And, by the way, during the six years we lived in Florida, eggs never brought less than 25c per doz. and sometimes 40c). Michigan people and others who do not have to use fertilizer can scarcely appreciate such a statement. This man bought all of his grain, too, paying at that time about \$1.80 per cwt. for corn and \$2.50 per cwt. for wheat.

To me the hen is an object of interest as a study in individuality. And her com-panion, the rooster, is likewise interesting.

There are types of hens, as there are types of women, and their actions are quite similar. Perhaps because of that we hear the expression "that old hen" applied to some women. It may be very disrespectful, but-

'They say women can not keep a secret. It may be true of some, and is not the hen inclined that way? Have you never seen a hen go yards and yards out of her sneaking around corners way, and through long grass in her effort to mislead you as to the location of her nest and then, when the egg was laid, cackle so long and lustily that it was an easy matter for you to find it? Yet if you accused her of telling where her nest was, she kind-hearted fowl, though, and often not impressed that it is a very difficult would stoutly deny it.

Sometimes we see such determined hens. I have in mind one that was determined to sit. All the usual methods for breaking up hens were employed, but to no avail, so the owner sold her to a party who was looking for just that sort of a hen, and her journey to her new home, nor the change of climate (it was a mile away), had not the power to weaken her determination

Some hens, like some women, do not wish to decide hastily. One little hen, with whom I am acquainted, decided it was time to begin to lay again, after her vacation, so she looked about her for a suitable place. She was not satisfied with the henhouse-not exclusive enough. So she inspected the woodshed and discovered a box upon a shelf that she decided to investigate. After a careful examination of the contents-nails, saws and other small hardware-she was not wholly satisfied, so sought elsewhere for better accommodations. She failed to find them, evidently, for after returning time and time again to the box, as many times renewing her search elsewhere, she returned at last to remain, satisfied it

Then my pa takes hold her handles And squirts milk in my cup.

She has the nicest milk-bag If you squeeze out every mite he fills it up by morning, And it's full again at night. She She gives just pails and pails of milk-Enough to fill a can-And I drink lots and lots of it To grow a great Big Man.

that particular one, and if she could not make it so unpleasant that the occupant the brick or the box or whatever was not if she had to get under the other hen to until the egg was laid. She would then do it. who always wanted what some other wo- go back to the hen yard, and I would go man had?

sonally acquainted with her) sits on the drops an egg into the hog run several feet below. I suppose it is a scrambled the door of the henhouse. eggs when the hogs get it!

well acquainted a few years ago, was very conceited. He was very good look-'tis true, and he had a good voice, ing, but instead of being modest about it he strutted around as though he were the owner of the place and everything on it. The occupants of the house, in the process of moving, set the large mirror belonging to the dresser on the porch making his rounds, made a tour of the porch and when he came to the mirror he was startled to see another rooster as good looking as himself. "What intruder is this, I should like to know?" he demanded; but not waiting for a reply he sailed into that other bird. Just what fellow he could not understand, but he did not give up until the ov-ner, fearing for the safety of the mirror, removed it. He continued to hang around and crow, ready for a renewal of the conflict.

great cackler. Whenever he heard a hen cackle he took up the song and kept it up until he had convinced everyone that he had laid that egg. He was a very

I have seen him crawl into a box or un- ing even a dial of a watch, like the mathder a bush, scratch around and say in ematical accuracy of the mechanical feats such a coaxing tone, "Ah come on Margaret, here's a dandy place." Like most women, she wanted to be coaxed harder but because of the skill which goes into and would turn away, so, manlike, he thought she was not satisfied with the place and would try to find another and another.

How often we see women, who have no children of their own, so full of the ing the dial to the watch; then the ena-mother spirit that they must mother mel is put on and it is in this process something. Last winter a brood of young chickens were deserted by their mother and, because of exposure, the brood dwindled to three. A tiny Leghorn hen saw her opportunity for doing good and adopted them. She clucked to them and hovered them, as though they were her own. After a time another hen, part Leghorn, a few sizes larger, adopted both the chickens and the little hen. They all went around together through the day, both hens clucking to the chickens, but at night the larger hen hovered the chickens and the little hen also.

One intimate acquaintance of mine was so dissatisfied with the henhouse as a place for laying that on her laying days she would call to me, in no uncertain language, "Caw-caw-caw-caw," which, translated, means, "I want to get out." So I would open the henhouse door and out she would come and make straight for a certain box in the yard, which was propped up at one end with a brick. After a thorough inspection, if it was not just as she wanted it she would say so, "Caw-caw-caw." Then I had to readjust would vacate, she would crawl in, even right and then she would settle down Have you never seen a woman cackle as a signal that she was ready to out and open the door for her. Her supe-Some hens show very little sense. One rior intelligence was shown by the fact hen of whom I have heard (I am not per- that when in the hen yard she had to go back six or eight feet and enter the henedge of the hay mow and very obligingly house through a small opening, about 10x12 inches in order to be let out through

I have found the individuality of the fine large Plymouth Rock rooster, hen a most interesting study and I hope Mr. Wandy by name, with whom I was you do not belong to the class that will say, "All hens look alike to me."

WATCHES AND WATCH-MAKERS.

Few people not connected with the business of watch making appreciate what is required of the many delicate parts of a watch. Take the balance wheel of a watch, for instance, and the work which against the house. Mr. Wandy, while it is required to do, both as to distance covered and endurance. In order for the Jo wheels of a locomotive to cover the distance traversed by the balance wheel of Black a watch during one year the locomotive would have to travel at a speed of sixty In miles an hour continuously for one year Ca and three months without any stop day Ar always came between him and that other or night and with only one oiling of the bearings, and would take it twenty-eight times around the world at the equator. Yet the pinion upon which the balance wheel of a watch turns is but a piece of Ho hardened steel, the thickness of a hair, Ho Ho Jer Kin Another rooster I once knew was a running in jeweled bearings, and lubricated with such a small quantity of oil that one quart of oil would lubricate 38,-000,000 of these pinions.

When one looks at his watch dial he is

A Few Lines From Your Uncle Samuel, Jr. was the best she could do. Another hen I know always wanted the nest that was occupied. It did not mat-ter if six others were empty, she wanted

tried to help the hens find good nests. thing to make, but the processes of makperformed by the various parts of a good watch, is interesting not only in itself the making of the finished parts. In the making of a watch dial a round disk is cut from a copper plate, a hole is bored through and three little pegs are sealed on its under side to serve later in fastenthat most delicate work is required. The copper plate is covered with finely ground enamel powder, a simple machine playing the powder over the surface smoothly and uniformly. The plate is then picked up with tongs and placed in a white hot furnace, and the handling of the plate with the tongs is done so gently that not a particle of the powder is dislodged from its place, but still more delicate handling is required in removing the plate from

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the furnace after the powder has melted and run over it, forming a surface of thought. He went at tinkering up the Blue mirror-like smoothness. This feat is Bird and left the impatient folks about quickly accomplished, notwithstanding the the capitol to cool their heels and await fact that the tongs must hold the dial so his pleasure. In climbing the pole to lightly as to almost, but not quite, per- plant the flag and to elevate his telephone mit it to drop from them. Then the num- apparatus he ascertained that at a certain bers must be printed on the dial. The point near the top the up-current was so second-hand dial must be sunk below the strong that he had to turn head downsurface and marked, the dial must be ward to maintain his hold. This bit of baked after printing so that the figures inverted knowledge kept drumming at his will be permanent, and so on until 115 temples for practical application. At last different and distinct operations have the inspiration which he had been codbeen performed on this watch dial alone. When the complicated mechanism of a watch is considered and when one thinks how many different operations must be performed in the making of a watch, it becomes almost confusing to one not acquainted with the business, but like other jump in and sail away. Nothing easierlines of work, watch-makers become proficient in these different operations and mittens." to them they are no more difficult to perform than it is for us to perform the daily tasks to which we are accustomed.

THE BLUE BIRD'S CRUISE.

(Continued from page 379).

climb that elusive stick," said he. "It is a little wabbly toward the top, but ${\bf I}$ think ${\bf I}$ could hang onto it."

At that instant a thought struck him which caused him to dance about and whoop, winding up by putting his thumb to his nose and wiggling his fingers at the

howling storm in sight. "Ah, ha," said he, "here is where I put the kibosh on all the southland trekers. I'll just go down to the Blue Bird, dig up that wireless telephone outfit, climb to object. the top of the pole with a string in my "Goa teeth, fortunately having a good strong one in my pocket, haul up the space annihilator, shin back down, sit flat down with the box between my feet and call up Washington and tell 'em the pole is theirs for the asking. And while I'm about it I'll just stick an American flag in my belt and when I get up there I'll tie it fast to the very tippy-top, whoop and in-vite the eagle to scream."

was all done before "Goat" took time to snare a hare and cook and eat his frugal dinner. Having satisfied his appetite he pushed a rich growth of daisies aside and placed his instrument be- Blue Bird had smashed in the frosty tween his feet. He then called up the dome roof as they left. capitol with an exultant jangle. "What do you want?" came back a

gruff voice.

"Oh, nothing in particular, except that I am leaning against the South Pole send- chalk mark on the floor indicating the ing this and I thought you might go down and tell the papers about it. The story might be worth an extra, you know.

"Oh, you get off the earth; I'm busy." "Well, I'm just hanging on by the toenails now."

"Who are you?" boomed out from Washington with irritation.

"G. M."

"Never heard of you, get off the line." "Well, then, 'Goat' Martin."

"Wait a moment. How can you prove it?" after a pause long enough for the vigorous back pedaling and a slight operator to consult someone at his elbow. "Call my brother, James Franklin Martin, out from the senate. He'd know my long-haired, gracefully stepped out with voice in Timbuctoo."

"All right, hold the line." few moments later: "That you

Jim?" I'm busy tinkering with the him. plicit.

tariff." Pole bound hand and foot for the U.S.

right."

"Well, ring up the newspaper boys and put them on. I have the story of the age. M., South Pole. Good day."

About that time he had another dling and nursing sprang up full-grown before him.

"Why, how kind!" he exclaimed. "Why, yes, certainly I'll doctor up the Blue Bird, haul it up the mainmast until it begins to lift itself by its own bootstraps, then but I must not forget my ear-tabs and

Within two days he had the Blue Bird hanging up beside the pole like a big bat poised in mid-air. He cut his initials on the pole at the base with the year-"G. M., 4-20-'08," and then took the collar from the "Peary" dog and thrust it into a bag with the cheery remark: "Just a up at the top of it. "I believe I could little keepsake, old scout." He also climb that elusive stick." said he. "It is plucked the "Wellman" tortoise from its restful position and chucked it into the bag with the dog collar. As a matter of precaution he also filled a pouch with hazelnuts. He could crack them between his teeth on the way and save time in case hunger asserted itself.

Before disconnecting his telephone he called: "Hello, Jim, I'm coming up to dinner. Meet me on steps at twelve, and rang off before his brother could

"Goat" was one of the few beings left on earth who ate dinner at high noon. When about to swing off he leaned over the edge of the basket and called down to the dog, which was sitting on its heels and howling mournfully, much like "If anya dog with a coon up a tree: one comes around before I get back, old pard, lead them up to the pole and show them my brand. So long," and he plunged upward into a raging snowstorm. The dog, which had become devotedly attached to "Goat" in the few days they had been together, looked long and thoughtfully at the hole "Goat" and the

The entire population, speaking with the license usually accorded to poets and politicians, was on the alert at the national capital as the sun approached the middle of the day. At last a small black speck appeared to the southward, gradually increasing in size as it approached under a full spread of wings. A convoy of press representatives fluttered out to meet and escort in the bird of swift passage, but the Blue Bird ducked at the right instant, came up on a slanting wing and left the escort at the turning post.

Just as the dinner bell rang in the leading hote!, the Blue Bird circled the monument three times and gracefully dropped to the capitol front porch with swishing of its tail feathers.

The man in the basket, tanned and what appeared to be a stick of cord wood under his arm. "Give my compliments to the president," said he, bowing low, "and tell him that I wrenched off the top "Yes, what's wanted? Be brief and ex- of the pole as I left and brought it for

"Call Mr. Wellman," he went on, the "This is 'Goat' and I have the South most cool and collected one in all that vast audience, when a man stepped out of the crowd. "Allow me," said "Goat" Do you recognize my voice?" of the crowd. "Allow me," said "Goat" "Yes, you are 'Goat' all right, all impressively, "to return your hare-chaser, which seems to have wandered off the reservation. And, now," looking about, "where is Lieutenant Peary? Ah, glad to Place your O. K. on the identification. meet you, Lieutenant. Just ran across That's all I want. Tell 'em to call G. old Blue Tail, your one-time pack leader," handing over the collar; and he sent you Your home jeweler can now sell you for a moderate price a watch made for men who care about owning a timekeeper of extreme accuracy.

Such precise timing has never before been obtainable except in the very high-priced watches.

A Superior Watch 7 and 15 Jewel Models \$5 to \$15

No watch more beautiful to look at has ever been made. Better materials cannot be had for watch making. The Ingersoll-Trenton will last a genera-tion. But most conspicuous is the strict accuracy The Ingersoll-Trenton will last a generawhich makes it different from the average watch.

The Ingersoll-Trenton is sold only by responsible jewelers because fine watches should not be bought by mail nor from those who do not understand them and their adjustments. recommend it. Your home jeweler will

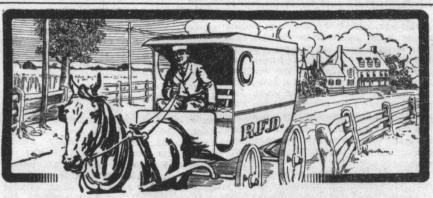
He will sell you an I-T at exactly the same price as the biggest store in the largest city. Our price ticket is attached to each and you won't be overcharged,

The \$5 watch has 7 jewels and is in a solid nickel I-T case. The \$15 watch has 15 jewels and is in a 25 year guaranteed gold-filled I-T case of the highest quality.

Equally accurate models in a variety of I-T cases at \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$12.

Before you buy a watch read our booklet "How to Judge a Watch," the best explanation of a watch ever written. Free on

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Promotes Social Life

NO one watches current events more closely than the farmer.

His Bell Service keeps him in touch with the outside world.

The R. F. D. has helped him wonderfully.

The Bell System helps him still more.

It enables him to do business direct.

Every Bell Telephone is the center of the whole Bell System.

If not enrolled, join the great army of farmers who feel that they cannot do business without the Bell Service.

For rates and data consult our local manager.

After sending some startling stories to up a little remembrance. Do not menthe papers, "Goat" finally began to in- tion it-no trouble at all, I assure you." quire whether or not the government was At that instant Senator Martin fell into going to send a relief expedition for him. the arms of the discoverer and whispered

"If half you say is true we could not loud enough for the reporters to hear: get within hailing distance of you," was "'Goat,' you are the famous member of the Martin family. I am sorry the goat flashed back.

This put "Goat's" temper on edge did not fall to me at the time of the comand he would not answer the telephone missary distribution."

in time for the afternoon papers the next Just then a messenger ran forward day. "They can go to the dickens," said with a yellow envelope fluttering in his he in his anger. "Here I can stay mannervous fingers. It was from the minisrooned, while my country stands around terial brother and read: "'Goat,' I am with its hands in its pockets, or the sorry the Jersey fell to my lot." hands of the public, which amounts to The dinner bell clanged impatiently a the same, and does not make a single second time and the re-united brothers effort to modify my menu. I am getting walked arm in arm. "He'll come out in a moment." said a dreadfully tired of toasted rabbits and a

nut diet." bearded man, leaning over the bed. -"It



was just a little thump on the head. You! could not kill Andy by dropping him a hundred feet or so."

NOV. 5, 1910.

A moment later the patient sat up and, gripping both sides of the bed, looked wildly about. "That you, doc?" he asked. "Yes, and I want to give you a little

advice, young man. The next time you want to fly give more attention to your wings and don't alight on your head."

"Gee, doc, wot I seen was wurt it." "Been on a trip with a touring party, eh ?"

"Say, doc, if you'd roll Cook and Peary in a bundle they couldn't hold a candle to what I seen. Say, honest, I'd do it again if I could turn on that movin' picture show in my cocoa. It was somethin' great doc," rubbing his head. "I wish I could write a book about it."

Mrs. Martin followed the doctor to the

and asked: "Doctor, do you think Andrew is seriously injured?" "No, ma'am," replied the doctor, who had been a boy once himself. "He'll be down to supper. The next time he tries a flying machine flight in a contraption of his own invention," he went on with little wrinkles of fun about his eyes, "I'd advise you to have him fall on something softer than a brick pavement. Such hard thumps might tangle up the hairspring of his imagination and make it run too fast."

KINKS.

Kink I.-Rebus.



Kink II.-A Floral Journey.

Oh, J - J - J, it is $f - \sigma'$. The W - J - J is ready to start. And J - P is calling for you To haste to the busy mart.

Kind B— B— would put up your lunch, I'm very sure, if you _____. And don't forget a _____ cane, It will help you travel faster.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} A & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ While you jingle a & & \\ Take R & & \\ And a & & \\ \hline & & \\ p & & \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} for his cheerful song, \\ m & \\ \hline & & \\ s p & \\ \end{array}$

Some ______ h____, if you taste it, Though ______ is the surest of cures they say, So be careful never to waste it.

----- you'll need to buy, Some -

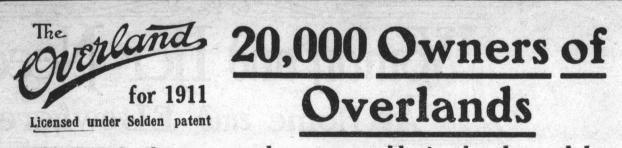
And some ______, I ween, For keeping your clothes in decent repair, Thus keeping yourself serene.

I wish you a prosperous journey, my friend. L and R send their love. I have told you of all you are apt to need Excepting a good

An-than swers must not reach us later than Nov. 26, as correct solutions will be pub-lished in issue of Dec. 3. Address an-swers to the puzzle Department, Michigan Farmer

lished in issue of Dec. 3. Address answers to the puzzle Department, Michigan Farmer.
Answers to Oct. 1 Kinks.
Kink I. Letter Conundrums.-1, I C;
2, E Z; 3, D K; 4, S A; 5, N V; 6, R A;
7, C D; 8, L E G.
Kink II. Our Advertisements.-1.
Wells' Shoes, M. D, Wells Co., Chicago.
2. Fratt's Animal Regulator, Pratt Food
Co., Philadelphia. 3. Collegian Clothes, David Adler & Sons Clothing Co., Milwaukee.
4. Garland Stoves and Ranges, Michigan Stove Co., Detroit. 5. Sal-vet, S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland. 6. Light-making Machine, Union Carbide Sales Co., Chicago. 7. Empire Fence, Bond Steel Post Co., Adrian, Mich. 8. Kalamazoo, Stoves and Ranges, Kalamazoo, Stoves and Ranges, Kalamazoo, Stove Sand Ranges, Hoosier Stove Factory, Marion, Ind. 10. Sanitary Stalls and Stanchions, Louden Machinery Co., Fairfield, Ia.

Oct. 1 Prize Winners. Oct. 1 Prize Winners. Prizes ar. awarded to the following: E. W. Gallery, Miss Mary E. Smith, Mrs. C. L. White, Izetta Beltz, Mrs. Edward W. Fehling, Haskett Blair and Mrs. Juda Bazzett.



The Overland-not yet three years old-is already used by 20,000 families, half of whom live on farms. fore-door tonneaus, and all else that is new and artis-

car you want.

low as \$850.

lamps and magneto.

No other car ever jumped so quickly into such vast popularity. And no other car is in such demand today. Dealers have already paid deposits on more than 18,000 of the new season models just out.

The reason lies in what owners have said to others. In every locality where Overlands go the demand for them spreads. And that demand, for much of the time, has exceeded the supply.

For the Overlands are absolutely perfect cars-the best that the ablest engineers can make. And, because of our facilities, they are sold at prices which other makers cannot meet.

Cost Reduced 28%

After the Overland was perfected our engineers devoted their whole attention to reducing the cost of the cars. Over \$3,000,000 has now been invested in the highest type of modern machinery.

Many acres of floor space are now filled with machines for making each part in the most exact, most economical way

This wonderful machinery, with our enormous pro-duction, has cut the cost of Overlands 28 per cent in the past two years. That means an average saving of \$300 per car.

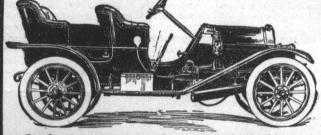
That is the reason for Overland prices. The materials in our chassis are the best that money can buy. Every feature is made in the best possible way, regardless of cost. The cars are tested better than any other cars in the world, for all our prestige, our demand, our investment is at stake on their utter perfection. But our modern methods have brought the cost of such cars down to the minimum.

22 Models for 1911

To meet all ideas on size, style and power we are now making 22 models. The wheel bases run from 96 to 118 inches—the power from 20 to 35-horsepower— the prices from \$775 to \$1,675.

All have four separate cylinders, the 5-bearing crank shaft, the unit power plant, the dust-proof case, the double ignition. Some operate by pedal controlsome have sliding gear transmission.

The models include the latest torpedo bodies, the



Our \$1,000 touring car-25 h. p.-102-inch wheel base. Five styles of body. The tonneau shown above is detachable, allowing room for milk cans or farm truck.

 Big Money Here for Your State

 Big Discover damage
 Make 100%

 Provide the state
 Provide the state

 State 100%
 Provide the state

 S New VIRGINI (N&W) You can buy fertile farms with timber, fruit and water for \$10.00 per acre and up-five years ago the price was only \$5.00. Splendid country for fruit growing, dairying, stock raising and general farming. Fine climate, Eastern markets, good neigh maps, Homeseker's Excursion rates and other information on request. Write for them now. They tell WHY Virginia land is so low in price. F. H. LaBaume, Agr. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 2040, Roanoke, Va.

PER ACRE NOW RAPIDLY ADVANCING \$10

FREE BOOK AND TRAPPERS Send 5c for CANP AND THAIL, a great 24 page weekly; or 10c for HUNTER-mains: both devoted to fishing, hunting, trapping, etc. With either one we'll give your absolutely free, a 64 page book, "Hints for Hunters and Trappers." Contains all the fur and game haws, many hunting and trapping screeds. Worth hundreds of dollars. A. R. HABDING PUB. CO., Box 279, Columbus, Ohie

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(123)

MICHIGAN FARMER AGENTS! ENTIO **November 8, is Election** Day, be at the Polls and take subscriptions for the Michigan Farmer. Secure the November renewals. They have just expired.



tic. In one of these 22 models you will find the exact

The finest cars, both in Europe and America, are

In the Overland line you are offered your option-

\$775 to \$1,675 This year we are making a 20-horsepower roadster, with 96-inch wheel base, for \$775. Its possible speed

is 45 miles an hour. We make a torpedo roadster as

The 25-horsepower touring car, with 102-inch wheel base, sells this year for \$1,000. That's nine per cent

less than last year. Your choice of five styles of body. The 30-horsepower Overlands, with 110-inch wheel bases, sell for \$1,250. Fore doors or open front. The 35-horsepower Overlands, with 118-inch wheel bases, sell for \$1,600 and \$1,675. All prices include gas

You can easily prove by comparison, detail by detail,

Our 1911 Book Free

ing all of the styles and giving all specifications. It will tell you all that is new about automobiles. Over-

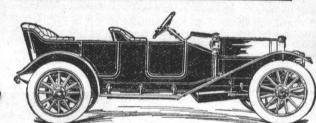
land dealers everywhere are now showing the new

Please mail us this coupon for the new book, show-

that no other maker offers equal value.

fore doors or open front. Both sell at one price.

now being made with fore doors. This style, beyond doubt, is the coming vogue. But most makers charge an extra price for this new design.



One of the new fore-door models. Note the straight lines. A fore-door touring car, with 30 h. p. and 110-inch wheel base, costs \$1,250.

All prices include gas lamps and magneto



The Telephone No Longer A Luxury. By Ella E. Rockwood.

our ship comes in are not willingly recast anchor in the harbor or not.

Stage coach days gave way for the steam coach, and the slow train speedily necessity instead. becomes tiresome after the limited. The ox-team, the horse-propelled vehicle, from signal called into use when assistance lumber wagon through the various changes up to the softly upholstered rubber-tired carriage, rapidly we have left neighbors rallied to the rescue. How the one for the other. It is quite within much more efficient is the telephone the memory of even the past 35 years reaching individuals directly and inform-when to see a buggy with a top to it was ing them immediately of the nature of something rather unusual in the rural districts, while now every family has one farm women when a tramp or other susor more. its ever-increasing capacity for speed de- may speedily call for help or warn others manded by the public and soon it is predicted we shall have the airship in such perfection that they will rival other by telephoning that it was coming and means of locomotion and everybody will preparations made for action. Now when be wanting one.

Take the telephone for another example of how speedily we are acquiring part of the farm may be communicated the spirit of progress. Think what advancement in its utility the past decade has witnessed. From being a rich man's convenience which at first enabled him to be in touch with nearby points only, it has spread until no hamlet is so remotely located that it has not this means alized to all from the use of this popular of communication with the outside world. Moreover, rural lines have so multiplied that few farmers are without connection with the outside world as completely as the banker or the merchant prince.

Is not the telephone a necessity in the farm home today? It assuredly is. The cost of its maintenance is repaid many times over, not alone in its convenience by saving long drives to get into communication with somebody upon some business matter, but in actual cash.

One instance of this nature came under) when my observation a few years telephones were first placed in country homes. A certain farmer had quite a large quantity of hay to sell. A buyer drove into his yard one morning and of-fered him a price on it. Hesitating, he went into the house and conferred with his wife. He was not quite satisfied with the offer although it was the ruling figure with the local market at that time. Suddenly he bethought him of an acquaintauce in Detroit who bought considerable hay and the idea suggested itself to call him up and see what arrangements could be made about shipping it to him. The result was highly satisfactory. A sale was consummated whereby he realized about fifty dollars more than the local price would have amounted to on that one lot of hay. Then the real pleasure of being able to

converse with friends far and near without having to dress and drive several miles to do so! Plans are made for social gatherings, and visits, inquiries after the sick, messages of various kinds through this easily available medium. If the day is inclement when a gathering has been planned, arrangements for ι postponement are quickly carried out between the different parties interested.

The shut-in probably appreciates the convenient hello machine as much as anybody. To such it is a blessing indeed. Unable to get out, a chat with some neighbor or more distant friend is a real pleasure and helps wonderfully to bring brightness and cheer into the heart.

Then what a comfort is the telephone when an accident or sickness suddenly hear the laconic "line's busy," from the Third row .- Slip 1, knit 12, narrow, over comes to the home! The long, hurried operator is not conducive to tranquility twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, nar-drive after the doctor is dispensed with. of spirit, especially when, after a more row, narrow, over twice, knit 3. The anxious eyes watching the clock, so or less prolonged wait the receiver is many minutes, or an hour to reach him, again taken down and the same answer 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 14. then as many more for the return trip, received. It is said that women are the how hundreds of women have waited chief offenders in this direction. Surely twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, nar-

HE luxurles of this life become ne- ger, behind the fastest horse, sped after cessities about as soon as they are assistance in a case like this. Mayhap a possesed. Things only dreamed life hovered in the balance and was gone about as possibilities for the day when before the physician could possibly be Now a call over the 'phone summoned. linquished, once we gain possession of cuts the time in half and aid is speedily them, no matter whether the ship has on the way. A veritable life-saving sta-cast anchor in the harbor or not. tion is the telephone in every country home. A luxury, does someone say? A

> The farm bell has heretofore been the was needed in case of fire. Quickly when the signal was understood the the assistance required. So, too, the Then came the automobile with picious character makes an appearance as the case may be. Even a runaway team has more than once been stopped we get wireless messages in common use so that the men at work in the back with from the house we can dispense with the dinner bell. Yet, who would not miss that cheerful sound, possibly the most cheering to man and beast of all that are heard upon the farm.

So that the greatest good may be reutility it is encumbent upon all to be mindful of the rights of others. The person who listens to conversation not intended for her ears clearly belongs in the same class as those who would read another person's letters.

Another point of consideration concerning the rights of others lies in not monopolizing the line for protracted conversation or visiting when it may be sorely needed by somebody else on matters of twice, narrow, greater importance. To call up central twice, knit 3. when the doctor is wanted in a hurry or Second row.

claim a monopoly of the line, nor prolong a conversation beyond reasonable limits.

Then the patrons of the line owe kindliness of spirit and consideration to the operator, who has trials enough at best; for the telephone girl's lot is not the easiest. Some call up and, if the re-sponse is not immediate, get wrathy at Wrong numbers are not invariably once. the fault of the operator. Sometimes we make mistakes ourselves and then it is no more than right to acknowledge it.

Some people are so extremely courteous that they say please after giving the number every time they use the 'phone. This is apt to be confusing to the operator as it sounds so much like the word three. If you say in response to her "what number?" "one-ought-nine, please," you may get one-ought-nine-three and then blame central for making a mistake. It is better to leave off the please and give the number plainly. Then, if she repeats after you, as she should do, to twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, knit 3. indicate that she understands the re- Fourteenth row.—Over, knit 4, seam 1, sponse, you may say, "Yes, please," knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 9, indicate that she understands the re-sponse, you may say, "Yes, please," which ought to satisfy the most exacting. Of course, mistakes will occur and cen-

tral is not always so attentive as we think she might be. Were we to attempt to do her work for awhile we could better appreciate the fact that it is no snap to be a telephone girl and we would very likely marvel that she makes so few mistakes as she does. In fact, a visit to the local office might be a good thing to get a better understanding of just prevailing conditions at that end of the line

Blessed be the man who invented this convenient and inexpensive means of communication. For it is inexpensive in proportion to its usefulness, and the greatest boon to the farmer's family that has up to date been presented.

KNITTED DIAMOND LACE.

Cast on 24 stitches.

First row.-Slip 1, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, three times, narrow, over

Second row .- Over, knit 4, seam 1, knit some business engagement to be met and 3, three times, seam 1, knit 8.

while from the farm home the messen- all of us should be considerate and not row, narrow, over twice, knit 3.

Fifth row.-Slip 1, knit 14, narrow, over

Sixth row .- Over, knit 4, seam 1, knit seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 16. Seventh row .- Slip 1, knit 16, narrow,

over twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, knit 3. Eighth row.—Over, knit 4, seam 1, knit

seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 18, Ninth row .- Slip 1, knit 8, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 6, narrow, over twice. row, over twice, knit 3.

Tenth row .- Over, knit 4, seam 1, knit seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 9, seam 1, knit 10.

Eleventh row .- Slip 1, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, knit 3.

Twelfth row .- Over, knit 4, seam 1, knit seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 9, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 8.

Thirteenth row .- Slip 1, knit 4, narrow, over twice, narrow, three times, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, narrow, over seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, knit 6. Fifteenth row .- Slip 1, knit 2, narrow, over twice, narrow, four times, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, knit 3. Sixteenth row .- Over, knit 4, seam 1,

knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 9, seam 1, knit 3, seam I, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 4 Seventeenth row .- Slip 1, knit 4, nar-

row, over twice, narrow, three times, knit 6, narrow, twice, narrow, three times, narrow, knit 3.

Eighteenth, row .- Knit three together, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 9, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 6.

Nineteenth row .- Slip 1, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narow, three times, narow, knit 2.

Twentieth row .- Narrow, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 9, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 8.

Twenty-first row .- Slip 1, knit 8, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, three times, narrow, knit 2. Twenty-second row .- Narrow, knit 3,

seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 9, seam 1, knit 10. Twenty-third row.-Slip 1, knit 16, nar-

row, over twice, narrow, three times, narrow, knit 2. Twenty-fourth row .- Narrow, knit 3,

seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 18.

Twenty-fifth row .- Slip 1, knit 14, narrow, over twice, narrow, three times, narrow, knit 2.

Twenty-sixth row.-Narrow, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 16.

Twenty-seventh row.-Slip 1, knit 12, narrow, over twice, narrow, three times, narrow, knit 2.

Twenty-eighth row.-Narrow, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3 ,seam 1, knit 14.

Twenty-ninth row .- Slip 1, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, four times, narrow, knit 2.

Thirtieth row .- Narrow, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3. knit 8.

Thirty-first row .- Slip 1, knit 4, narrow, over twice, narrow, four times, narrow, knit 2.

Thirty-second row .- Over, narrow, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 6.

Repeat from the first.

Beaver hats will be worn again this winter, though hatter's plush or velver seems to be more favored for the large hats. Beaver turbans are very good.

Persian designs and Paisleys are used Fourth row.-Over, knit 4, seam 1, knit largely for trimmings. Made quills of Persian silk trim a very smart hat. Gold lace and cloth of gold, uncut velvet and other old-fashioned fabrics are also very good.

especially in the country and small towns tious as beef. It should not be allowed but what are planning on making some to hang so long after killing as beef, but things to give away for Christmas pres- should be speedily used. It is divided into ents. If your son is a college student try fore and hind quarters, the hind quarter making him a set of coat hangers. Take giving us the loin, and the leg from which just the ordinary wire frame, pad it cutlets are taken; the fore quarter furnicely and cover with leather, which may nishing, head, breast, ribs, shoulder, and be laced on through corresponding holes neck. The "knuckle" of veal is the leg punched in the leather. The lacing is just above the kneebone. The breast, leg done at the sides. Any places that cannot be laced readily may be fastened with are also cut from the loin. Veal chops muscilage or glue, using the kind for and cutlets should always be dipped in leather. The leather must be shaped be- eggs and crumbs before cooking. fore applying.

Either a son or daughter at college ed on the flap of the envelope. It is alone yourself, using the college colors.

A pretty conceit that a small sister may make for the college student is a set removed. of blotters and calendar. Get blotting twelve oblongs, or footballs, or whatever and mutton are much better. athletic sport the one is interested in. On top of each of these fasten the other color with a small bow of ribbon and fasten the month on with paper fasteners. Each month there is a new, clean blotter for use. One set I saw had a different design for each month.

any of the above as much as a college student.

blotters, needle books. These are made the serving. out of flannel for the leaves and ribbon inches long and contain leaves for every leaves, the back fastened on, rolled up and tied with a small ribbon. Match holders are made by covering a small drinking glass with ribbon, or crocheting board and then burning or pasting a and there is no danger of scorching. prety picture around it.

Anyone would appreciate a pretty emmade from the tubing, and either trim- a conversation. med in crocheted or knitted lace, em- A nice decora broidery edging or hand embroidered. Huck toweling may be bought very rea-sonably and a yard will make a nice towel. The edge may be hemstitched or leaves and whatever fruit is in season. scalloped and the initial or monogram only in time.

which to keep her ribons for corset covribbon. Cover a round of pasteboard, sew the silk to this then fasten the other end to the covered ring, put in the rib-bon, leaving one end sticking out, let a SHALL OUR CHILDREN GO TO COLsmall bodkin threaded with the ribbon accompany this gift.

VEAL IS DIFFICULT TO DIGEST. No. 28.

BY MRS. ALTA L. LITTELL.

as sweet," did he have in mind the boy and girl nearing maturity is of restaurant chicken salad? Mayhap he almost inestimable value for they are did, for certain it is, we munch our res- gained in a clean, honest competition with taurant salad with as much gusto as their fellows under an uplifting environthough it were made entirely of chicken ment. instead of being largely composed of A writer recently said: "Never mind veal. And the cunning cook thanks the the college education. Give the country wit of the person who first took advan- boys and girls plenty of good reading and tage of the lack of flavor of veal to in- they will not need it." A congenial and corporate it into salads and pass it on the progressive home life is a very great deal and it is true that it may be made pretty world under an assumed name. The two distinguishing characteristics nearly everything if need be; but there of veal are its indigestibility and lack of is a broadening influence about college flavor. The first defect we remedy by life and a satisfaction derived from selong, slow cooking; the last, by combining curing a thorough, practical education, the veal with pork to give it a flavor, that can be acquired in no other way. When trying, recently, to open the way A veal roast should always be larded, or at least have two or three slices of fat to something better than a poor district pork laid across while cooking, the fat to school for a bright, sixteen-year-old girl be used in basting the roast. Larding of decided artistic taste, I received only being a nice process, few busy home variations of her mother's discouraging, "Lou don't need any better schoolin', we cooks care to try it. A larding needle must be used and tiny strips of fat salt don't expect her to teach." As though pork cut, threaded into the needle and no one but a teacher needed the joys of drawn t'rough the meat in stitches about learning!

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

WHAT TO MAKE FOR CHRISTMAS. pressed into the incisions. This is called daubing with pork.

BY GENEVA M. SEWELL. Veal is taken from an animal from six I suppose there are not many families, to eight weeks' old, and is not so nutriand loin are used as roasts. Veal chops Serve with tomato sauce.

Besides the parts already mentioned, the would appreciate a quire of nice sta- brains, liver, heart, sweetbreads, kidneys tionery with the college or "Frat" mono- and tongue are used. Calves' liver is gram painted in the colors and framed considered a great treat, when properly in a ring of gilt. This may also be paint- prepared, and the sweetbreads, which some throw away, sell in city markets for ways easy to get these monograms from as high as \$1.50. In preparing the sweetcollege stationers or you might invent breads, they should be soaked for an hour in cold water, then simmered 20 minutes and the outside skin and all the tubes

Veal, being hard to assimilate, is not a paper in the college colors, and cut suitable meat for young children. Beef

ADVICE TO MRS. M. B. P.

Editor Woman's Department:-In looking over the paper I saw your request for your readers to tell Mrs. M. B. P. how to arrange her table to save steps. This is A high school student would appreciate my way: I arrange my table with the necessary silver, napkins, small breadand-butter plates and a glass of water. Children will enjoy making beside the Of course, I am thinking that Mr. P. does

As a side table is almost a necessity in for the back. They are in a strip six the average dining-room. I arrange my dessert on that and also have a large tray sort of pin. They are made with pinked handy. Then, when dinner proper is over I can place the used dishes on the tray, take them to the kitchen and serve the dessert.

When soup or oysters are the first a cover for it and using ribbon to hang course, it is best to have everything else up by. Match scratchers are made by on the stove until wanted. A nice way pasting sandpaper onto a board or paste- to keep things hot is in pans of hot water

Place cards I never use, as they seem too formal for our friends. But cards broidered towel or a pair of pillow cases with quotations sometimes help to start

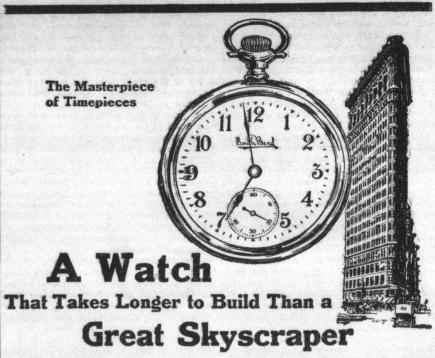
> A nice decoration for the table is to use a large glass plate in the center of which place a glass vase. Put some flowers in the vase and on the plate, some green

For a Thanksgiving table, bitter-sweet, put on in solid embroidery. This costs maple leaves, some pine cones, and twigs with fruit will form a nice decoration. Anyone will like a nice little case in Use a shallow basket covered with maple leaves and pine twigs and around the top ers, etc. Make it by crocheting around twine the bitter-sweet, in the basket place a three-quarter or inch brass ring in a the fruit, and lay the cones around the color of mercerized cochet cotton to cor-bottom of the basket. A round, shallow respond to the silk. Make it four inches basket is best, or use a small wooden long, out of a straight piece of silk or chopping bowl. I have some choice recipes which I will send if wanted.

J. D. H., Tipton.

LEGE?

By all means, if it is possible, or at all convenient to send them; not simply because of the "book learning" but perhaps even more for some other more incidental advantages that are bound to HEN the poet wrote, "A rose by result. The independence and self-reany other name would smell just liance that a few years in college give to



It sometimes takes a year to make a "South Bend" Watch—six months to cut both finish and assemble the 150 parts and another six months to give the watch the final adjustments and regulation.

That's longer than was required to build the towering Flatiron Building in New York. There are more than 1,500 different operations on every "South Bend" Watch. Each watch is given 250 inspections to

make sure that those operations were doubly-carefully done.

That's why a "South Bend" Watch is a doubly-good watch.

But every good watch needs "personal adjustment" to the owner by a retail jew-eler, for good watches, being sensitive,

run differently for different people. Cheap watches are stiff in their action, therefore

watches are still in their action, therefore don't keep time for anybody. Those who ride much over rough roads should have their watches regulated to allow for that, just as those who walk a great deal ought to have their watches adjusted to that peculiarity of their living. Mail Order Watches can't be so regu-lated. There's why they seldom keep time.

Mail Order Watches can tobe so fegu-lated. That's why they seldom keep time. You don't want an inaccurate watch, no matter how little you can get it for. A "South Bend" Watch costs only a little more than common watches and keeps perfect time.

It is an everlasting source of satisfac-tion and you certainly *want* satisfaction in a watch.



Beacon Falls Means Quality Look for the Cross on every pair. It means ellability, wear longer and look better, because they're made of the best materials from top to toe. Doubly strengthened where others are weak. See the Samson Extension Heel, the **armor-plated toe cap. They mean wear** Be sure the Cross is on every rubber boot or shee you buy. Sold only through reliable dealers. An illustrated booklet describing Beacon Falls rubber footwear, free if you send your dealers name. Beacon Falls Bubber Sho Beaucon Falls name.

NEW YORK

Not in a Trust



SEWING MACHINE

(19) 385

And another family, with a boy enthuthree-eighths of an inch long. The pork is cart, leaving the stitch of fat in the lean siastic over progressive agriculture-brain meat. In place of larding cuts may be farming, book farming, as well as phymade in the meat and tiny strips of pork sical-strength farming-thought, "There's CHRISTMAS THE

What would be better, or more appropriate as a gift to Mother, Daughter, Sister, or Friend, than a NEW HOME, the sewing machine of quality. It would be a source of pleasure for a lifetime, and make home life more cheerful.

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME. The test is in the real service. Get the testimony of the users of the NEW HOME, it will be convincing proof of superior qualities. The NEW HOME has no complica-ted parts to get out of order; is Simple, Strong, Silent, Sure, and can be relied upon at all times for perfect sewing. Not sold under any other name.

Write Dept. 4 for our Catalog and 1911 Calendar. THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE MASSACHUSETTS.

"But an agricultural college-," I sugswer: lars to study about it. His father and his grandfather made good livings at it and I guess John can too."

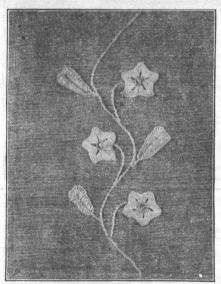
Quite possibly he will, too, for the right sort of grit and determination are capable of doing much but there is a comparatively easy, enjoyable way and a hard, unsatisfactory way of doing most things and it is the one who can act intelligently and with certainty who is going to travel the pleasanter route. It isn't so much that men and women have succeeded without this basic "knowing how," as that they might have gotten so much more from life with it. Frequently the most subtly helpful benefits are not to be mind that reaches out and pulls back the curtain from hidden treasures, even if it gets but a glimpse, is richer than that

one which sees but the drawn curtain. You remember when 'Prexy" (we say bade us good-bye he said: "You are not This is only the through, you know. 'Commencement' of your education. We've just given you the outline, go on and fill it out." Isn't that attitude rather better from the viewpoint of the future than this one too often carried away from the little district school or the vil- and for those who have not much time lage graded school: "We've graduated, we are ready for something else. now

It isn't necessary to put the future farmer through Harvard or the future farmer's wife through Wellesley, although even that may not be such a bad thing to do if there is time and inclination for it, for those impulses and views are not always wasted that do not lead to direct financial results; but there is no future farmer that is not going to be benefited mentally, physically, financially, and probably morally, by a course of study in a good agricultural college; and there is no future farmer's wife that will not be happier and more efficient for a course in domestic science (which does not mean simply learning to boil potatoes) as well as some of the arts.

THE NEW RICK-RACK EMBROIDERY.

BY MAE Y. MAHAFFY. Wielders of the needle will no doubt be interested in rick-rack embroidery with which many tub costumes and children's garments are ornamented. A decade or form of trimming. It was used alone or in conjunction with crochet stitches, and now these old forms have come to the fore again. An idea in connection with for sheets. Do not draw the stitche the rick-rack braid is to combine it with tight. This is called a French hem. solid or Wallachian embroidery, utilizing the braid for the flowers of the design, and filling in stems and leaves with stitchwork. In the sampler, Wallachian work makes up the leaves, and outline



stitch the stems, but this mode may be varied by substituting the genuine stem stitch and French laid work, if preferred, The Wallachian embroidery is very simple and easy for even amateurs to take up, as it consists only in the usual em- I. A. S. broidery buttonholing, the stitches being of the form, and being laid to conform to its shape.

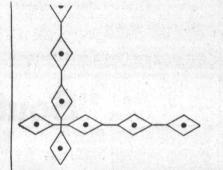
For the flowerets a medium-sized rickrack braid is used, the points of one side

no use wasting money in sending John to flat. The ends are joined neatly, and the college. We wanted him to be a doctor flower is then caught into place on the or a lawyer, but he wants to farm." design with invisible stitches, and the center filled in with French knots. In gested, growing enthusiastic over its ben- lieu of the invisible stitches for holding efits and delights, but received the an- the flowers in place some workers use a "John has good machinery and he straight, rather short stitch from the knows how to raise corn and kill weeds point of the braid right out into the linen without spending a thousand or two dol- background material. Others use three stitches, trefoil fashion, from each point. This part of the work is dependent upon the taste of the worker and the character of the design being worked out.

The running pattern illustrated is good for use on girls' dresses, on aprons, or in band style on waists and skirts. Any embroidery pattern having flowers which may be simulated with the braid is suitable for use in this way, whether for outer garments, underwear or household linens. Heavier, broader designs are suitable for curtains of lawn or net, but a wider braid should be used. If net is the background the embroidery should be in the form of darning in and out of the measured in dollars and cents, and the meshes. Some conventional patterns may be carried out entirely in the braid itself with splendid results. Indeed, there are numerous possibilities in this work for anyone who becomes interested, and its uniqueness and durability are sure to it affectionately and with no disrespect), make it a host of friends. For summer homes and porch furnishings nothing could be more practical.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION.

BY MARY E. H. COVILLE. Handkerchiefs are always acceptable



to spend making fancy work, a half dozen made in this manner and tied with baby ribbon with a spray of holly will prove a boon to the busy housewife.

Take one yard of white Persian lawn or handkerchief lawn, which will cost you all the way from 15 to 25 cents. The former-priced lawn looks and wears well but the higher the price the finer the goods.

Cut out six pieces 12 inches square, two ago rick-rack braid was a favorite fold a hem one-quarter of an inch wide and baste all around, then fold back and with fine thread overstitch the same way you do when using two widths of factory for sheets. Do not draw the stitches too

Now draw with lead pencil the diamonds as per illustration, all around the handkerchief, having the four corners alike, then on the wrong side work with shadow embroidery, finishing on the right side of each diamond with a French knot in the middle. Let the thread run loosely from each diamond on the wrong side, using white san silk. These make very dainty handkerchiefs.

SHORT CUTS TO HOUSEKEEPING.

This department is opened as a means of exchange of new and successful ideas in homemaking. If you have learned something in cooking, sewing, child raising, fancy work, economy, anything which is helpful, and new, send it in. Twenty-five cents will be paid for every article used, but none will be returned. Keep suggestions short. Recipes not paid for.

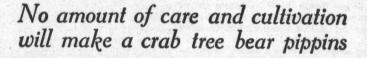
When darning stockings place a piece of net over the hole-then darn in the usual way and it makes a very neat darn where there is a large hole .- Mrs. R. R. B.

A sure cure for croup. Give a child under one year of age 10 drops to half a teaspoonful of syrup of ipecac and repeat in a few minutes if child does not vomit. Will not poison or do any harm only make the child sick. We have tried this and know it is safe and sure .- Mrs.

When fixing the hot water bottle for an made with the purled end for the outside invalid don't put but a little water in the bottle. Have it hot. Then, with the hand press out the steam before screwing in the stopper.-E.K.

In colored petticoats use a long shoebeing gathered together just sufficiently string. It wears better and may be run to make the circle lay out smooth and in without use of a bodkin .- F. E. B.







It's the same with paint. All the formulas, fine machinery and painstaking care in the world will not make good paint unless the ingredients are pure and of the best quality.

My people do not have to take anybody's word on raw material-they produce it. They have their own linseed oil plants, lead mines and zinc mines. They are paint makers from start to finish-not mere assemblers-and when they say their paint for your house, barns, machinery, fences, wagons and every other farm purpose is the best for you, it isn't a guess. They know.

Have you a copy of our Farm Book? It gives just the paint or varnish for everything about a farm that needs paint and tells how to apply it. You had better send for a copy of this book and then locate a Sherwin-Williams dealer. The book has the information, the dealer has the right paint and you have the time and the ability to do the work. The result will be a farm in the pippin class.



If your work carries out doors-little you or much-and you want to be free from colds, coughs and dan-gers of damp and wintry weather, and you want to be free from weighty overcoats and muffler, try

WRIGHT'S Health Underwear

Outside it is perfect in finish and workmanship-inside it is the fleece of comfort that makes it different from all other 'health'' garments-a weaving of loops on loops that keeps the body warm, takes up the perspiration, allows perfect ventilation, without chill.

And Wright's costs no more than any other underwear worth having. Ask your dealer. If he don't carry it, write us. Book, "Dressing for Health," free Always look for the woven label

Mights Malle WRIGHTS HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO., 75 Franklin Street, New York.





THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

(Continued from page 376). wisdom to contrive, strength to support and beauty to adorn all great and important undertakings." Not being one of those-literary fellers that the late Senator Cameron so touchingly alluded to, this epistle may appear a little raw, but I hope I have expressed myself in such a manner that the blind man, though a diabolical idiot, can understand. Jackson Co. DR. E. N. PALMER.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

National.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK. National. The highest flying record made at the Belmont Park aviation meet was reached by Ralph Johnstone on Monday when he ascended to an elevation of 9.714 feet, which is a new world's record, being 528 feet higher than the record of Henri Wynmalen. On the previous day John Moisant succeeded in getting to the sta-tue of liberty and back, a distance of 34 miles, in 34 minutes 38.4 seconds, the best time for the field, and thereby won the prize of \$10.000 offered for making the feat in the shortest time. The meet closed one of the most successful of the kind ever held, attracting world-wide at-tention to every feature of flying with heavier than air machines. Express drivers are on a strike in New York city. Unless demands are allowed by employers, officials of the teamsters union who have in charge the strike, state that the strike will be extended to delivery teamsters. The great balloon race starting from St. Louis, October 15, which was reported in this column last week, and whose win-ner was then unknown because of the failure to receive news from one of the plots, resulted in the Benneti cup re-maining on this side, since the balloon America II not only captured the prize but also established a new world's record by flying 1.350 miles, landing about 58 miles north of Chicoutimi, Quebec. The former record was 1,193 miles and was made by Count de La Vaulx who started form Paris and flew into Russia. Three of the balloons starting in the St. Louis ace made greater distances than did the Frenchman. Detroit people were called upon to con-tribute to the cause of Ireland last week when John A. Redmond, leader of the

race made greater distances than did the Frenchman. Detroit people were called upon to con-tribute to the cause of Ireland last week when John A. Redmond, leader of the Irish party in the British parliament, spoke before a crowded house in this city. The call was responded to by a liberal collection from sympathizing Americans. Engineers are enroute to Panama to begin work on the 46 gates required for the canal. The gates are being made in Pittsburg and will, when completed, weigh 60,000 tons. It will take three years to complete the doors to the great watercourse. The Gold Crest colt, Everett, made a new world's record Monday by running two miles in three minutes 25 3-5 seconds. The mark lowers the former record 1-5 of a second.

of a second.

Foreign.

The mark lowers the former record 1-5 of a secon. Foreign. The people of Uruguay are anxious over the outcome of the campaign now on. Opposition has developed over the candi-date that the government is forcing upon the country. All along the frontier armed men are ready to start a revolution in bostility to the movement of the govern-ment. The federal troops have been dis-patched to quarters where most needed and scores of arrests have been made. A rebellion seems imminent. Maurice Tabuteau made a new world's flying record for time and duration with an aeroplane by flying 289 miles in six hours in continuous flight. The former record was 244 miles, made in five hours and two minutes. He used a biplane. Portugal's ex-premier Franco will be brought before a court for trial where charges of abusing his official powers while occupying his high position, will be laid against him. From a number of different sources, reports come indicating unrest in southern China. The present dynasty is not fav-organize into a revolutionary party. The attempt of the unified socialists of France to impeach Premier Briand for his official conduct failed by a large majority when the matter came to a vote before the chamber of deputies on the 30th inst. His conduct in handling the strike situa-tion was brought before the house for re-view by the motion. Preparations are being completed for another German expedition to the Antar-tic ocean next spring. The leader of the expedition will be Chief Lieut. William Flichner. Arrangementis are being made for a three years' voyage. Private capi-tal is financing the enterprise. The strained relations existing between Spain and the valican at Rome are tem-porarily ammended by an agreement en-abling the chamber of deputies to resume megotiations with regard to new measures affecting religious bodies. German scientists are being made for a three years' voyage. Private capi-tal is financing the enterprise. The strained relations existing between Spain and the valican at Rome are tem-porari

UMENT'S

Let us suppose that all the Double Barrel Shotguns of different makes are pretty much alike. That they all shoot close with good ponetration-that they can be taken down equally fast-that their finish is all that can be desired and that all these different guns are sold for the same price. Well then.

Suppose that they were all alike, but one of these guns was absolutely safe and free from all danger and all the other guns were safe perhaps.

WOULDN'T YOU CHOOSE THE SAFE GUN?

Of course you would, and that is what we offer you in the Stevens No. 335 Dou-

ble Barrel, Hammerless Shotgun. Every shotgun manufactured in the United States except the Stevens is weak-

ened by having a piece cut out of the breech to fit the lug. In the Stevens the lug and barrels are forged together in one piece. But besides this the Stevens reputation stands behind the No. 335, just as it has stood behind all our guns and rifles which hold so many of the national and international championship records.

This No. 335 lists at only \$20.00 and is a model of clean and beautiful workmanship.

If your Dealer has not Stevens in stock we will ship direct on receipt of list price, express prepaid.

Do not forget that we make Single Barrel Shotguns—like our No. 107 Auto-matic Ejector—that list as low as \$7.50. And we also make Double Guns at mod-erate prices and in the more expensive grades listing up to \$60.00 and more.

We make the most complete line of fire-arms in the world, including Shot-guns, Rifles, Pistols and Rifle Telescopes. Write for our 160-page illustrated catalogue, which we will be glad to send free upon request.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., Dept. 345, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS. THE FACTORY OF PRECISION.

Notice to the Electors of Wayne County Proposed Issue of \$2,000,000 in Bonds For the Maintenance of County Roads in Wayne County,

Pursuant to the following Resolution Adopted by the Board of Supervisors October 15th, 1910:

Be It Resolved, that the County of Wayne contract an indebtedness of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) and issue bonds for the same, to be paid within fifteen (15) years from the date of the issues of the same, for the purpose of raising money for the construction and maintenance of county roads in the County of Wayne, and that the said bonds therefor, be issued in the following manner:

\$200,000 for the first year. \$500,000 for the second year. \$500,000 for the third year. \$500,000 for the fourth year. \$300,000 for the fifth year.

Said bonds to be redeemed serially at the rate of one hundred thousand (\$100,000.-00) dollars each year from the date of the first issue, except that \$200,000.00 be redeemed fifteen years from the date of the last issue: that said sums be ex-pended under the direction of the board of county road commissioners of said county, in approximately the amounts, each year, for which said bonds are issued for that year: that said bonds shall not be negotiated at less than par and the accrued interest. Be it Further Bershred, that the metrics of involvements have to the

accrued interest. Be it Further Resolved, that the question of issuing said bonds for the pur-pose aforesaid be submitted to a vote of the electors of the County of Wayne at the next general election to be held the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year 1910, and that notice of the submission of said election to a vote of the electors be given in the same manner and for the same length of time as now prescribed by law and that the manner of stating said question upon the ballots at said election shall be as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:

Mark a cross (X) in the square to the left of the word Yes or No. In favor of issuing bonds of the County of Wayne, in the sum of two million of dollars for the construction and maintenance of county roads outside of the City of Detroit, in Wayne County.

Yes

In favor of issuing bonds of the County of Wayne, in the sum of two million of dollars for the construction and maintenance of county roads outside of the City of Detroit, in Wayne County.



Requires two men and team to operate. Digs from 40 to 100 rods per day. Limited supply to deliver this fall. PRICE \$30, f. c. b. Detroit. THE COLUMBIAN IMPLEMENT CO., Dept. A, 659 Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich. WHO IS Women as well as men are made miserable by TO kidney and bladder trou-ble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-BLAME. Root, the great kidney remedy, promptly relieves. At

Digs any Depth. Works in hardest soils.

druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet, telling all about it. Address Dr.Kilmer & Co.,Binghamton,N.Y.

February. American Ambassador Straus has asked President Taft to relieve him of further duties at Constantinople, which position he has occupied for the past 18 months. His resignation has not been accepted. The post is, just now, important in that American interests are developing a \$50.-000,000 railroad through Asia Minor. Con-flict with German interests will result from the working of the new road. How-ever, Turkey seems about to grant the concession, and will, probably, if proper diplomacy is used. A gasoline boat plying between Nome. Alaska, and points nearer the mining dis-tricts, is believed to have gone down. The boat is 23 days overdue and violent storms have raged over its course. The American Ambassador Straus has asked

storms have raged over its course. The vessel contained a crew of two men and had aboard 14 miners and \$70,000 in gold dust

CO - LA MENCKELS TWIL

388 (22)

THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

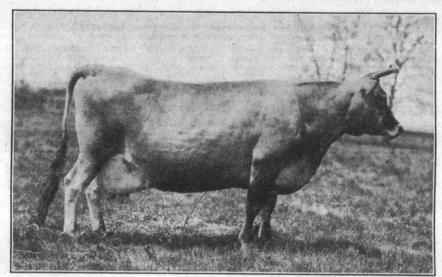
WINTER DAIRY PROBLEMS

The modern dairy cow cannot give her best returns unless she has all the clean and wholesome feed she can profitably consume at all times during the year. Many farmers make a serious mistake by failing to give their cows enough feed during the winter months. The cow that is subjected to half-rations during the winter suffers a shock from which her system is slow in recovering and if the semi-starvation is more than temporary her milk-giving capacity for the approaching freshening period is materially decreased. Good feeding does not mean that the cows should be stuffed with expensive grain and commercial by-product He must study the individuality instead feeds, but coaxed to consume enough of following any fixed rule for feeding. rough and cheap farm feeds to keep them One safe and conservative rule for ecoin a healthy and vigorous condition at all times.

Succulence greatly increases the efficiency of the cow's winter feed, conse- of milk she is producing. Some men feed the snow is too deep for its use. There quently, root crops or corn ensilage as high as one pound of the mixed grain is no question but what the manure

best results will come home-grown feeds such as oats, barley and corn, in connection with wheat bran. strong and healthy calves. This makes a palatable ration that is extory from the standpoint of milk yields proved by the purchase of some of the ers' dried grains and gluten, which are worth almost as much for fertilizer as for feeding.

We have experimented for many years with various grain and by-product feeds chilled. and find that our cheapest milk is made from feeding a variety of feeds and not confining our cows to a fixed ration for long at a time. The amount of grain to feed each cow is a matter for the feeder himself to work out according to the ability of the cow to convert her food into milk and the price the milk is selling for. nomical feeding is to feed about one better to have the manure on the land feed to each cow for each four pounds



World Famous Jersey Cow, Jacoba Irene. making up her winter rations. The ben- cows are producing, but unless milk is efit from root crops and corn ensilage very high and the cows are capable of comes mainly through the favorable ef- handling this amount of grain feed withfect of sucuclent feed upon her system. There is nothing superior to water inclosed in plant cells to give the ration the consistency agreeable to the cow and best milk yields is largely a matter of convensuited to promote her health and vigor. ience and cost, but providing some kind It is not the amount the cow digests that of succulent and juicy food for the rawholly determines the returns from the feed she consumes, but the amount that is built into body tissues and made into the roughage and cheap feeds. milk. Succulent feed gives just the right tone bring its efficiency to the limit of profit- the better, but I believe that better reable production. If, therefore, there is sults may be obtained by feeding full one quality in feed which is more im- feeds morning and night and a light feed portant than another, it is that it should of hay at noon. We feed ensilage, grain be palatable and juicy. It enables the cows to eat, digest and assimilate larger quantities of other feed. There is little at noon and repeat the morning feed as danger of cows going off their feed when soon as milking is completed at night. they are eating liberal quantities of roots and ensilage in connection with their grain feeds.

There is no trouble getting cows to eat pasture grass when it is available, but if found it best to feed the cows before we get them to fill up cheaply with dry milking time, and more especially when feeds during the winter we must try and approximate summer conditions. dairy cow with her great capacity for The amount of salt to feed depends handling large quantities of coarse, bulky largely upon conditions. We feed more feeds and a correspondingly insatiable salt than many dairymen, for the reason three-fourths cents less per pound than appetite for green and succulent feeds to that when feeding corn ensilage we have supply the demands of her digestive sys- difficulty in getting the cows to drink tem derives the greatest benefit alike sufficient water unless they have plenty benefited by oleomargarine legislation

Record 68 9-10 Lbs. Milk in One Day.

out injury it will not return a profit. The kind of grain feeds and commercial byproduct feeds to use to stimulate larger tion is essential if we induce the cows to make the best use of large quantities of

Many feeders seem to think that the to the cow's digestive system to oftener they can induce the cows to eat, and hay in the morning as soon as the milking is completed, a light feed of hay Our chief reason for feeding hay at noon is to induce the cows to walk quietly to their places after being out for exercise

in the yards each day. We have not feeding ensilage, because it is likely to The impart a disagreeable odor to the milk.

of salt. It may be one of the writer's only in so far as the integrity of the from the pasture and silo. Another way of increasing the palata. notions but there seems to be something dairy industry is sustained-a slightly acid condition of of rough feeds is to run them which is shared by every other citizen. through a cutting machine and wet them that satisfies the cow's thirst and for It is a most important branch of agriculbefore feeding and sprinkle on a little that reason we mix salt with the grain ture and it is quite as essential to premill-feed. A small amount of mill-feed feed. About one ounce a day is fed to vent the destruction of an agricultural will impart an agreeable flavor to the each cow in her grain ration and once a industry by fraud as it is to prevent the week we give them some in their destruction of our banking industry or mixture and induce the cows to fill themmangers. any of the other industries in which every selves up. The question of feeding grain to dry Every cow, to keep healthy, should eat good citizen is interested. a certain quantity of roughage and cheap cows is one that seems almost a hardship Minnesota farm feeds. The use of expensive grain with the present high-priced feeds, but LEAVES CHARGED WITH LOSS IN feeds and commercial by-products must after all it is not so much a question as be regulated by the object we have in to whether we can afford to feed as it is MILK FLOW. view. If the cows are not giving milk, whether we can afford not to feed. With plenty of good hay and ensilage it will I noticed R. P. asked the cause of his or are well along in their period of lactation, a large amount of rich, concentrated require very little grain feed to keep the cows shrinking in milk flow, and stated the cows are running in swamp. If there grain feed is not needed, but if we are cows in good condition when they are not feeding for heavy milk yields the amount giving milk, but if they show any signs is timber on the land the leaves are the of grain and by-product feeds must be of falling away in flesh condition and cause. I find the cows shrink every fall measured by the amount of milk the cows vitality, grain feeds should be promptly when the leaves commence to fall and I are calculated to produce. The safest and supplied. Two pounds of grain feed a have shut mine out of swamp and com-

from feeding day will do much to keep the cows in! good, vigorous condition and insure

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

We have water basins by the side of ceedingly well adapted to the needs of our cows but they should not be used as the cows, however, if it is not satisfac- an excuse for depriving the cows of their daily exercise. We turn our cows out the ration may be cheapened and im- every day when cleaning the stables but our yard is well sheltered and we seldom concentrated feeds or commerce, like leave them out more than three-quarters linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, brew- of an hour. They are turned out in groups of twelve or fifteen and made to stay out until we are ready for them to come inside again. On very cold days they are not kept out long enough to get

The handling of the manure during the winter is a great saving of time in a northern latitude where every day counts after the spring work is begun. We spread the manure every day when it is practicable, and find that it is the only satisfactory way of saving both liquids and solids and getting them on the land at a minimum cost. Some argue against this practice because it precludes the use of a manure spreader, but I believe it is pound of well-proportioned mixed grain rather than in the barn-yard, even though the spreader be out of commission when should form a predominating factor in feed to each three pounds of milk their spreader is the proper thing to have but manure spread by hand is better than when piled in heaps in the barnyard. The saving of time when good help is as scarce as at the present time amounts to many dollars during the year and then the saving of team work is another important item, for few of us care to keep many idle horses on our farms.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

THE TEN CENT OLEOMARGARINE TAX.

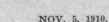
Why did the Congress of the United States enact the present oleomargarine law which provides for an internal revenue tax of ten cents per pound on artificially colored oleomargarine? Was it to permit the butter producers of the country to exact a high price for butter as has been claimed? To make such a claim is a pretty serious indictment of our federal law-making body. Of course, butter is higher in price than it was ten years ago but so are other necessities of life. The percentage of oleomargarine now being put upon the market bears a higher ratio to the amount of butter consumed than it did ten years ago. This, coupled with the fact that less than three per cent of the oleomargarine sold is taxed at ten cents per pound proves that the oleomargarine law has absolutely nothing to do with the price of butter.

Congress enacted this law to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine. The law was never intended to prevent the honest sale of oleomargarine or to enhance the interests of the butter producers of the country, but rather to protect the one against fraud in the purchase of butter or oleomargarine and the other against fraudulent competition.

Congress intended to compel the sale of oleomargarine in its natural color (which is white, or nearly so), instead of in the natural color of butter (which is yellow). Congress at the same time reduced the former tax of two cents per pound on oleomargarine to one-fourth of a cent per pound when the product is not artificially colored to look like butter.

Congress used its taxing power to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine because it had no other effective means of accomplishing that result. When oleomargarine is put upon the market in its natural color, thus making it impossible to commit fraud, the tax is one and under any previous oleomargarine law.

The butter producers of the country are benefit





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THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

menced to fodder with cornstalks rather than let them shrink their milk too much. I cannot do so this year as we have not the fodder. I am feeding sweet corn once a day and oats, middlings and oil meal once a day. Shall use pumpkins instead of corn as it is nearly fed out. Would recommend keeping cows out of swamp if other feed is available.

G. W. BUCKALEU. Hillsdale Co. THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

The fifth National Dairy Show held at Chicago, Oct. 20 to 29, inclusive, marked another step in the development of what must some day be the greatest national live stock event of the year. It has been the history of every great agricultural country that, as the population increases and the agricultural areas become more thickly settled, the cattle industry must gradually change from extensive grazing of beef cattle, through the various stages of curtailment of pasture areas, and arrive finally at a condition of highly-de-The veloped, intensive dairy production. older agricultural countries have witnessed this transition and they are now solving the problem of soil maintenance and increased food production through the maintenance of high-bred cattle and a high class of dairy management. The beef cattle have long held sway in this country, and are still somewhat in the lead in popular favor; but no one can doubt that they must eventually yield to the greater and more economical food producers, and the greater soil builders-the dairy breeds

The show just closed was in many respects the greatest show of its kind ever held in this country. It showed some of the finest dairy animals in the country, some of which had won the highest honors in foreign countries before being brought here. It showed the finest dairy products in the greatest numbers ever gathered into one exhibition, and it also showed a collection of dairy machinery that has never before been equalled at a dairy show. It showed all that would be expected of a national show except a large and enthusiastic attendance. It also lacked the breadth of representation that a national show should have. In all classes of entries it was evident that the west is far outstripping the east in its efforts to make this show a success and to acquire the benefits to be derived from such a show. The attendance was a disappointment in a measure, although the total gate receipts were about equal to those of previous years when the show has been held in Chicago. There is a lamentable lack of support on the part of the daily press, and also by the dairy breeders who should look to this show as the best of the year to advertise their stock. The managers deserve great credit for the way they have overcome the difficulties and discouragements of light receipts and curtailed funds, but the show can never be the great exposition that it should be until it is accorded the support that it deserves from the cattle men. At present the show derives its greatest revenue from the machinery exhibitors, and the cattle show is maintained at an annual loss of about \$10,000.

The machinery exhibit was an education in itself. Over fifty manufacturing concerns were represented and their exhibits crowded every corner of the great building, and included everything in the way of equipment and machinery used in the dairy industry. There were barn fixtures, stable equipment, creamery and cheese factory machinery and the numberless machines used in the manufacture and handling of the various products. The machinery exhibit is a very large feature of the show. It represents an enormous amount of money, and exemplifies the enterprise of the manufacturers who are constantly evolving new machines to meet new needs and supply new demands. The efforts of these men to get before the public, and their expenditures to put their best exhibits at this show might well be followed by the dairy cattle men. The conditions which make this show so favorable for the manufacturers are equally favorable for the cattle men, and they would warrant a greater expenditure of time and money than is now being made by the breeder to get their stock to these shows.

(Continued next week).

Ensilage does not make the cow's mouth sore; there is nothing in this and they do not lose their teeth from feeding ensilage. I have fed ensilage for nearly 20 years and have never had any bad results. Cattle do well on this feed and the corn goes much farther.

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thousands of reds. You can't get belter prepared roofing no matter what price you pay. OUR PRICES ON ATLAS ROOFING, FREIGHT PAID, ARE: To all points south to Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas and west as far as Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, \$1.27 per roll for the standard Atlas, \$1.55 per roll for heavy Atlas, \$1.45 per roll for standard Atlas, \$1.55 for heavy Atlas, \$2.20 for extra heavy Atlas, \$1.45 per roll for standard Atlas, \$1.55 for heavy Atlas, \$2.20 for extra heavy Atlas, \$2.45 for extra heavy Atlas, Each roll contains 108 square feet and we send enough large hended galvanized nails and cement for laps to lay it. At these freight pre-pald prices you must order at least three rolls. If you want samples we will send them free. Send your order or request for samples to our nearest address-19th and Campbell Sts., Kansas City, or Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago.



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even been greatly surpassed in some sections. The South will produce as much corn and as good corn as any section of this country, and the value of last year's corn crop in the South was eight hundred million dollars. Why raise corn on land in the North and West valued at \$200 an acre when equally as good corn-producing land in the South can be purchased at from \$15 to \$30 an acre, and where the temperature in summer is no hotter than in the Middle West? And with the additional advantages of another crop or two from the same land and no long, cold winters.

Let me send you our illustrated booklets and learn what can be done in a country where fertile land can be purchased cheaply and where there are 312 working days a year. Low round-trip fares ist and 3d Tuesdays each month. (19) G. A. PARK, Gen'l Ind. and Imm. Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R. Room 213, Louisville, Ky.

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27

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STAND ON END



MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS. November 2, 1910. Grains and Seeds. Wheat.—This has been a week of suc-respondent of the period, and suc-cedd in getting prices down several cents. Accumulation of supplies is so large that or source of the period, and suc-sed of the bears for the period, and suc-sed of the bears of the period, and suc-sed of the the supplies is so large that here to come, all of which influences the prokers there to forget America. Aus-tralia and Argentine are hoping for a of a harvest. In a number of quarters of this side the Hessian fly is doing dam-bear of the supplies of prices, as when it is doing the insect. This condition does indicates that the damage is a factor in the future making of prices, as when it is doing in many. One year ago the price or No. 2 red wheat was \$1.20 per bu-vision bushes. Quotations for the vision bushes. Quotations for the supplies supply shows an increase of othe vision bushes. Quotations for the supplies of the s past week are:

No. 2 No. 1 No. 2 Red. Thursday 96 Friday 95½ Saturday 94% Monday 93½ No. 1 White. .93¹/₂ .92³/₄ .92¹/₄ Dec. May. .97 1.02¼ .96¼ 1.01½ .95¾ 1.00¾ .94½ 1.00 .91 .90 1/4 .90 1/4 Tuesday ··· .9234 .93 ¾ .93 ¾ .983/ Wednesday .983/4

	No. 2 Mixed.	No. 2 Yellow.
Thursday	 511/2	53
Friday	 52	531/2
Saturday	 511/2	53 53
Monday Tuesday	 511/2	53
Wednesday .	 $ 51\frac{1}{2}$	53

Oats .- Oats have remained steady with **Oats.**—Oats have remained steady with corn. The local market is easy and the movement of the grain is slow. Farmers are not coming to primary elevators with much of this grain. The visible supply increased only about one-seventeenth of what it did for the same period a year ago. Last year at this date the price for standard oats was 41½c per bu. Quota-tions for the week are as follows: Standard. No. 3

										W	ŋ
Thursday								4			1
Friday .										35	
Saturday										35	
Monday											
Tuesday				ç					÷	341/2	-
Wedneed	ó.									9412	

Beans.—There has been a slight im-provement in quotations for beans this week and farmers who have the legumes to sell are more hopeful that the market will not have a slump. Trading here is practically dead, no dealing being re-ported. Following are the nominal quo-tations for the past week:

						Casn.	NOV.
Thursday							\$1.96
Friday .						2.02	2.00
Saturday						2.02	2.00
Monday						2.02	2.00
Tuesday						2.02	2.00
Wednesd	ay					2.02	2.00
Clover	See	d	-The	re	is :	still a	a wide
movemen	t in	n el	lover	seed	1 an	d the	market
is gettin	g	hold	1 of	mu	ich	of th	e crop.
Prices fo	r th	he	weel	c hay	ve g	one de	own for

common seed and remain	ned ste	eady
alsike. Quotations for the	week :	are:
Prime Spot.		
Thursday\$8.60	\$8.65	\$8
Friday 8.60	8.65	8
Saturday 8.60	8.65	8
Monday 8.40	8.45	8
Tuesday 8.40	8.45	8
TTT 7		

Tuesday		8.40	8.45	8.75
Wednesda	y	8.40	8.45	8.75
RyeT	he slow	v mover	nent is	due to
small offe				
per bu., v	which is	the pric	e of a w	eek ago.
	liethle S	unnly of	Contine	

Visible	Supply	of	Gra	ins.

			week.	Last	week
Wheat		40	120,000	39,9	78.000
Corn .		3	510,000	2,9	96,000
Oats		17	,023,000	16,9	89,000
Rye			433,000		21,000
Barley		2	958,000	2,8	48,000
F	our, Fe	ed, Pro	ovisions		
Flour	-The	flour t	rade is	easy	with

quotations revised for all grades. Quotations are:

Quo-

Hay and Straw.—Market steady. Quo-tations on baled hay in car lots f. o. b. Detroit are: No. 1 timothy, \$16@16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14@15; clover, mixed, \$14 \$15; rye straw, \$7@7.50; wheat and oat straw, \$6.50@7 per ton. Feed.—The decline in grain values is influencing feeds which are off \$2@4 per ton. Carlot prices on track are: Bran, \$21 per ton; coarse middlings, \$23; fine middlings, \$26; cracked corn, \$23; coarse corn meal, \$23; corn and oat chop, \$21 per ton.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Fruits and Vegetables. Apples.—The deal has not suffered for lack of supply and the tone is easy. Choice consignments selling at \$3@3.50; common kinds and grades, \$2@3 per bbl. Cabbage.—Steady. Selling at \$1.50 per bbl. for new. Tomatoes.—Market unchanged. Gen-erally quoted at 90c@\$1 per bu. Grapes.—Concords, 4-lb. baskets, 16c; Niagaras, 17c; Catawbas, 17c. Pears.—Steady. Selling at 75c@\$1.50 per bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

a slump in wheat, with a week ago, the light offerings mund complaining to the standard of the recent snows belt will tend to the standard of the recent snows belt will tend to the product. Pri- getting much of the product. Pri- getting much of the norease in the would advise holding on for higher prices, if the grower is in position to do so. els. One year ago was 63% c per bu, week are: main the same. Stock was never of bet- ter quality and the movement is heavy. Farmers who have to sell are selling. The prices, and the source of the product of the grower is in position to do so. the sear ago that they on \$1.70 basis; red kidneys, \$2.25. Grain prices are as follows: Wheat, 91c; new corn, 50c; oats, 35c; rye, 65c; buckwheat, 65c. Prices of produce offered on the city market Tuesday were as follows: Potations 51½ 53 bage, 50c; Keiffer pears, 65@75c; head lettuce, 75c; leaf lettuce, 60c; carrots, 35c; parsnips, 50c; beets, 40c. Dressed and the base are say that the turkey crop for the seasy and the seasy and the seasy and the period a year date the price for me seventeenth of standard. No. 3 white. 34% 34% New York.

hite. 341/4 341/2 341/2 New York. Butter.—Best grades of creamery goods are advanced. Other kinds steady with a week ago. Creamery specials quoted at 32@32½c; extras, 31c; thirds to firsts, 341% 34 24@29c.

24@29c. Eggs.—Values are advanced. Nearby eggs quoted at 36@50c; fresh gathered extras, 30@32c; firsts, 27@28c dozen. Poultry.—Dressed, market is irregular. Quoted as follows: Western spring chickens, 10@16c; fowls, 11@17½c; spring turkeys, 14@22c.

Chicago.

Chicago. Wheat.—No, 2 red, 9134@93c; Decem-ber, 894@893c; Max, 9514c per bu. Corn.—No, 2 mixed, 4934@50c; Decem-ber, 4634c; May, 4944c. Oats.—No, 2 white, 334@34c; Decem-ber, 314@3155; May, 3434c. Butter.—Better grades of creamery are quoted higher but the market is not*very active. Creameries, 24@30c; dairies, 23 @27c.

ber, 31, Butter. for

a 27c. .
Bggs.—The better grades of eggs continue in light receipt while the demand has been sufficiently brisk to push prices up 1½c. Miscellaneous receipts continue steady at former values. Quotations are:
Prime firsts, 28c: firsts, 24c; at mark, cases included, 18½ @21½c dozen. Hay and Straw.—Market is easier. Although dealers show a disposition to shade prices, quotations remain as reported last week. Quotations are: Choice timothy, \$19@19.50; No. 1 timothy, \$17@18; No. 2 do. and No. 1 mixed, \$12@14; rev straw, \$5.50
@ f per ton.
Brotetors. Unconnected the heave seconds

ton. (06 per ton. Potatoes.—Unexpectedly heavy receipts have put prices below the low point of two weeks ago. Choice to fancy are quoted at 48@50c per bu; fair to good, 37@45c.

Elgin. Butter.-Trade firm at 31½c per lb.

Boston.

Hay and Straw.—Market steady. Quo-tations on baled hay in car lots f, o. b. Detroit are: No. 1 timothy, \$16@16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14@15; clover, mixed, \$14 \$15; rye straw, \$7@7.50; wheat and oat straw, \$6.50@7 per ton. Feed.—The decline in grain values is influencing feeds which are off \$2@4 per ton. Carlot prices on track are: Bran, \$21 per ton; coarse middlings, \$23; fine middlings, \$26; cracked corn, \$23; coarse corn meal, \$22; corn and oat chop, \$21 per ton. Potatoes.—The potato situation is not pleasing to growers, for the demand at present is slow and supply plentiful. Quo-tations: In car lots Michigan potatoes are selling at 38@42e per bu. Provisions.—Mess pork, \$21.50; family

Determine the set of the set o

We out it works and the set of th

ing over unsold. We quote: Mixed. medium and heavy, \$8.75@8.80; yorkers, \$8.70@8.80; light yorkers and pigs, \$8.90; strictly pigs, \$9.05 @9.15; roughs, \$7.50@7.60; stags, \$6.25@

6.50. The lamb market opened up slow to-day; few choice handy lambs sold early today at \$6.80@6.85. Heavy lambs at a standstill; most of the northern Michigan lambs sold from \$6.50@6.65 early; about ten loads of northern Michigan lambs could not be sold at the close at 6½c. Prospects look bad for the balance of the week: market in a demoralized condition

Prospects look bad for the balance of the week; market in a demoralized condition in the east. Sheep were about steady today; look for about steady prices the balance of the week. We quote: Best lambs, \$5.75@6.80; wethers, \$4.50@4.75; cull sheep, \$2.50@3. bucks, \$2.50@3.25; yearlings, \$2.60@3. bucks, \$2.50@3.25; yearlings, \$2.65.00; heavy ewes, \$4@4.10; handy ewes, \$4@ 4.25; northern Michigan lambs, \$6.50@ 6.60; yeals, choice to extra, \$10.50@10.75; fair to good do., \$7.50@10; heavy calves, \$6@7. \$6@7

The top fair to solve the setter to see the solve the better class, some good of setter to solve the so

is different, and they could winter their cattle without any difficulty as a general rule. However, many farmers prefer to graze their cattle and let the other fel-low do the winter feeding. A great many cattle will be fed this winter in the east and west, an abundance of corn and for-age tending to bring this about and there is danger that the business will be over-done. Many farmers have paid extrava-grant prices for feeders, some 1,211 to 1,275-1b. feeders going last week at \$5.75@ f. with quite a number of feeders selling at \$5.25@5.65. Sales were made of feeders all the way down to \$4.65, while large numbers of stockers sold at \$3.25@5. The chances seem to be best for the farmers who have taken the middle course of huy-ting good stockers and feeders, avoiding either extremes of buying inferior cattle to rfancy stock, and in most instances the best results are attained by getting some commission firm of high standing to do the buying. Beef steers from farm sec-tions have been declining steadily, with very good cattle going at \$6.50@7 and choice heavier beeves bringing up to \$7.25

and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 19@21c; delaine unwashed, 25@26c; ½-blood unwashed, 28@29c; ¾-blood un washed, 28@29c, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri—¾-eighths blood 29@30c; ¼-blood, 27@28c. THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS. October 31, 1910. Buffalo. (Special report by Dunning & Stevens, New York Central Stock Yards, \$2 70

with canners and cutters at \$2.25.03.25 and bulls at \$3.04.90. Calves sold at \$2.75.03.10, and mileh cows brought \$30.07 70 each. Hogs have been marketed for a week past here and at other western points with a good deal of freedom, and at times there was a much better showing of the lighter weights, which served to weaken these, as well as heavier hogs. There were some advances in the market and later declines, with the lack of a large demand from eastern shippers a bearish feature, as it meant a lack of vigorous competition among buyers. The ex-tremely heavy old packing sows were still the worst sellers of all, these being first to sell off and the very last to advance. Bacon hogs continued the favorites with most buyers, although 40c bacon in the west is calculated to make its consump-tion much below normal. Of course, the extraordinary dearness of cured hog meats prevents their liberal consumption, and no matter how much lower hogs so, retail provision dealers refuse to lower their quotations. Looking backward, it is seen that choice hogs are still unusually high, but the advance in the commoner heavy droves is much less. Advices from all over the corn belt are unanimous that farmers are fattening their hogs rapidly, and quite a number of spring pigs have-been received here already. Sheep and lambs have been marketed for another week in liberal volume com-pared with former years, although re-ceipts have fallen well below the unparal-led supplies sent in a few weeks ago, when range shipments were at their height. The range shipping season is gradually nearing its close, but ship-ments will be kept up until shut off en-tirely by winter weather. The good de-market, while the phenomenally large feeder trade has been mantained, with cspecially liberal shipments to Michigan feeding sections. Michigan, in common with Ohio, is going heavily into the sheep feeding industry, and they are also buy-ing a great many breeding ewes. Cold weather will bring large numbers of poor-ly fed flocks back to market, as i

such stock may be counted upon to make poor returns. Such activity as is witnessed now and then in horses is largely restricted to horses of the better class, some good trading having been done in prime 1,700 to 2,000-lb. drafters at \$250@300 per head, while a medium to good grade sold at \$170@225. Wagon horses have a fair sale at \$150@215, and drivers are moderately active on a basis of \$150@300. Common horses are in poor demand. The horse trade as a whole this fall has been below expectations, and prices average much lower than last spring. F.

AGENTS ATTENTION!

Election Day Your Opportunity.

The general election, which occurs next Tuesday, will afford an unequaled opportunity for agents to get subscriptions. Practically every farmer in Michigan will Practically every farmer in Michigan will be at the polling place in his township on that day, and the agent who is on hand can see practically all of them. Call ev-ery farmer's attention to the fact that he needs the Michigan Farmer in his busi-ness and that he can save money by sub-scribing now, as the subscription price will advance on January 1, 1911. Supplies will probably reach you by Tuesday, but if not don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity anyway. It is the best of the year. THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Michigan.

Wagner sold Sullivan P. Co. 6 av 140
Wagner sold Sullivan P. Co. 6 av 140
at \$9, 14 av 130 at \$8.50.
Long sold same 2 av 140 at \$9.
Johnson sold same 2 av 125 at \$6, 6 av
120 at \$8.
Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 10 av
by a rattlesnake. When sick she rolled in back and was inclined to remain in this position most of the time she was to make bite.
av 136 at \$8.50.
Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co.
Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co.
Av 150 at \$9.25, 7 av 165 at \$9.25, 3

250 acres rich, high, dry land, suitable for pontry, fruit, vegetables and general crops, part cleared ready for plow, balance oak and pine: excellent water, very healthy, no malaria: right on new country road; two to three miles of two good towns on two trunk line sallroads, quick transportation to best markeds; 1 mile from navigable river, fine fishing and hunting. Will sell entire tract or will sub divide into 10, 15, 20 or 40-acre tracts at \$20.00 per acre, on very easy terms. Many other very desirable farm properties. Write for particulars. C. S. RICHABDSON, Homeland, Ga,



	NOV. 5, 1910.	THE MICHIGA		(25) 391
	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	av 150 at \$9.50. 6 Kendall seld Burnstine 9 av 150 at \$9, 1 weighing 180 at \$9.25. Belheimer sold same 7 av 145 at \$9. 1 Haddrill sold same 11 av 150 at \$9.25. Fenten sold Mich. B. Co. 2 av 120 at \$9.	ground gentian at a dose in feed three times a day. Hole in Side of Teat.—I have a cow that has a hole in side of teat which I have	INVESTED IN REALTY.
	edition is mailed Thursday the last edi- tion Friday morning. The first edition is mailed to those who care more to get the paper early than they do for Thursday's Detr.it Live Stock market report. You may have any edition desired. Subscrib- ers may change from one edition to an-	Receipts, 5,926. Market 15@25c lower than on Wednesday; about steady with last Thursday. Best lambs, \$6.50@6.60; fair to good lambs, \$6@6.25; light to com- men lambs, \$5@5.75; fair to good sheep.	or catgut, then apply peroxide hydrogen, followed ten minutes later with applica- tions of borie acid, powdered alum and oxide of zinc, equal parts. It may be	Be sure they are in improved sections Buy close to a big city. Purchase early. don t let others make profits out of you. The greatest fortunes were made by realty investments. We will offer 1000 choice building lots on Dec 1st at prices that will
	other by dropping us a card to that effect. DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Thursday's Market. October 27, 1910.	Spicer & R. sold Stocker 4 lambs av 68 at $$6.85$, 12 do av 78 at $$6.50$, 5 sheep av 100 at $$2.50$; to Nagle P. Co. 21 lambs av 83 at $$6.25$, 16 sheep av 85 at $$6.35$, 44 sheep av 95 at $$2.75$; to Sullivan P. Co. 20 lambs av 72 at $$6.25$; to Mich B. Co.	Anemia.—During the past two years I have lost 16 head of cattle, most of them showing symptoms of a cold, growing thin and remaining so until they die. I	ments No interest or taxes during this period. If you die before completing your payments, a deed is given your heirs. without further cost. Size of lots. 25x120 ft. and upward. Price of lots. \$75.00 and upward according to location. By in- vesting in land you own something for your
	at last week's prices on all grades. We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$5.75@6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1.200, \$5@5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$45000; grass steers and heifers that are	av 65 at \$6.25. , Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co.	food which our dealers thought would help them, but it failed. I consulted a Vet. and he said they were anemic, the result of some sort of food infection, per- hape grazing on low, wet pasture. W. J. B., Otia, Mich.—Your cattle should be fed	are under the control of others. We guarantee you a profit of at least 25% for the first year. Sub-
	fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.75@ 4.25; choice fat cows, \$4@#.50; good fat	1 at \$2.50, 44 lambs av 96 at \$6.40; to New- ton B. Co. 41 do av 85 at \$6.60; to Mich. B. Ce. 25 yearlings av 110 at \$4.50. Taggart seid Hammond, S. & Co. 40 lambs av 75 at \$6.60. Shamp sold same 19 do av 74 at \$6	some grain and when winter sets in feed some vegetables; also give each one a teasponful of powdered subbate of iron	We want agents in your locality. Write us the names and addresses of some of your neighbors. Do it now. BUFFALO LAND SECURITY CO., Ellicott Sq. Buffalo, N. Y.
	steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.59; fair feed- ing steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.75@4.25; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$4@4.25; fair stock- ers, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.75; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$40@65; common milkers, \$25@35.	 benerment sold same 10 do av 110 at \$5, 22 lambs av 70 at \$6. Haley & M. sold Nagle P. Co. 65 lambs av 85 at \$6.60, \$5 do av 80 at \$6.40, 6 sheep av 110 at \$8, 30 do av 73 at \$4.75; to Gordon & B. 2 do av 125 at \$3, 4 do av 	a poor quality of rather non-nutritious fodder or their water supply may have been bad. CROP AND MARKET NOTES.	FARMS AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
	butchers av 660 at \$3.85 8 do av 762 at \$4.25, 1 bull weighing 1,140 at \$3.50; 1 steer weighing 970 at \$5; to From 1 do weighing 370 at \$4.10; to Thompson Bros. 2 cover av 1,000 at \$5,50, 1 do weighing 700	 130 at \$2.50, 23 do av 120 at \$3.50, 27 lambs av 70 at \$6.25; to Parker, W. & Co. 45 do av 75 at \$6.35; to Hammond, S. & Co. 21 do av 70 at \$6.25; to Gardon & B. 27 do av 80 at \$6.25. 24 sheep av 90 at \$2.75; to Eschrich 28 lambs av 70 at \$6.10. Bishep, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 28 lambs av 57 at \$6, 31 do av 60 at \$6.25, 61 	Lapeer Co., Oct. 24.—Potato digging is practically finished and as near as we can learn about 70 per cent of the crop has been marketed; dealers today are paying 25@306 per bu. for those offered for sale.	FARMS FOR SALE-535 to \$100 per acre. Stock, dairy and truck farms. State kind and size wanted. D. R. Rees, 724 Dollar Bank Bidg., Youngstown, Ohio. OUR CO-OPERATIVE LIST quot s owner's price for select farms all over Southern Michigan. The Ypellauti Agency Co. Inc., Ypellauti, Mich.
	1 steer weighing 1,040 at \$5; to Sunnvan P. Co. 8 butchers av 653 at \$4.30, 3 cows av 990 at \$3.75, 5 cows av 930 at \$3.69, 1 do weighing 790 at \$2.50; to Breitenbeck Bros, 15 steers av 798 at \$4.80; to LaBoe 5 buichers av 808 at \$4.50. 15 do av 770	 do av 75 at \$6.50, 63 do av 60 at \$6.10, 19 do av 65 at \$6.50, 15 sheep av 110 at \$4, 27 do av 115 at \$2.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 5 lambs av 58 at \$6.25, 61 do av 70 at \$6.50, 20 do av 51 at \$5.75, 21 do av 60 at \$5.75, 21 do av 51 at \$5.75, 21 do av 51 at \$5.75, 21 do av 50 at \$5.75, 21 do av 51 at \$5.75, 21 do av 50 at \$5.75, 21 do av 50 at \$5.75, 21 do av 51 at \$5	few beans are as yet threshed. Farmers are husking corn, drawing in clover, and putting in the winter's supply of coal and other fuel and fixing up things for winter. Corn crop fair for this season.	COTT DADASS in George best County in United
	at \$4.70; to Officer 23 Stockers av 747 at \$4.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 cow weiging 910 at \$2.50, \$ do av 1,000 at \$3.85; to Cooke 3 stoers av 976 at \$5.50; to David 2 stockers av 615 at \$4.25, \$ do av 547 at \$4.25. Spicer & R sold Sullivan P. Co. 1 cow	⁴ D at \$6; to Gordon & B. 25 sheep av 90 at \$3.25 10 do av 98 at \$4; to Sullivan P. Co. 15 tambs av 65 at \$6.25; to Nagle P. Co. 252 do av 80 at \$6.60, 57 do av 75 at \$6.60, 458 do av 82 at \$6.50, 63 do av 80 at \$6.40; to Hammond, S. & Co. 40 do av \$2 at \$6.42; to Hammond, S. & Co. 40 do av	curing the potato crop, husking corn and attending to all farm work. Fall pigs are scarce and high, also fat cattle, while anyone having a good new mileh cow to sell is sure of a good price for the same.	 day. UNITED REALTY CO., Saginaw, Michigan. \$3100 takes 183-a. fertile farm, 12 cows and all farm ing tools. First-class badgs, water piped to barn 33-a. valuable timber, 1 mile to school, church, cemet'y & R. R. town. ½ cash, ball, ame Write for desc, booklet. VALLEY FARM AGCY, Owego, N. Y.
	weighing 1,220 at \$4.50, 2 do av 965 at \$2.75, 3 bulls av 1,010 at \$8.75, 1 do weigh- ing 520 at \$3.25; to Bresnahan 2 cows av 1,100 at \$4, 3 do av 793 at \$3; to Heinrich 6 britchers av 741 at \$4.15; to Breitenbeck	F. Co. 10 do av 97 at \$5.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 48 do av 70 at \$6, 30 do av 60 at \$6.25, 12 sheep av 85 at \$3.25, 12 do av 90 at \$2.50. Fenton sold Newton B. Co. 7 lambs av 70 at \$5, 80 do av 75 at \$6, 25 6 sheep av	Ingham Co., Oct. 31.—Corn husking is about one-half finished. Yield about half a crop. Price 25c per bu. ears; clover seed hulling nearly finished. Yield very good for the amount of straw, from 1½	Cash For Your Farm or Business. I bring and seller together, no matter where located. If you want to buy or sell, address FRANK P. CLEVE- LAND, 948 Adams Express Building, Chicago. III. We Sell Fine Farms!
ALL AND	1,240 at \$8.85; to Regan 1 heifer weighing 620 at \$4; to Schlischer 4 butchers av 762 at \$4.50, 2 do av 430 at \$3.75, 4 cows av 850 at \$3.50; to Fry 1 do weighing 830 at \$3, 8 butchers av 682 at \$4.25; to Thor- borne 9 stockers av 621 at \$4; to Bretten-	Johnson sold same 6 do av 130 at \$3, 71 lambs av 75 at \$6.15. Bennett & S. sold Fitzpatrick Bros. 48 lambs av 75 at \$6.50.	to 3 bushels per acre, price $\$7@8$ per bu. Bean threshing in full blast, yield from 10 to 16 bu, per acre, price $\$1.75$ for hand- picked; quality of beans rather poor, picking from four to 20 lbs, per bu; farmers selling pretty freely. The usual acreage of wheat not being sown on ac-	Where the sun shines all winter long In Texas and Oklishoma. In Missouri and Arkansas. In Louisiana and Mississippi. And in D other states, East and West. Send for our free list if you want to buy a farm anywhere. No trades. Ask MCBURNEY, STOCKING & Co.
Ť	beck 10 butchers av 778 at \$4.15, 1 cow weighing 1,000 at \$3.75; to Thompson Bros. 1 bull weighing 1,200 at \$4, 1 cow weighing 800 at \$2, 2 do av 935 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 steers av 1,170 at \$4.50; to Lachalt 3 butchers av 773 at \$4.40.	Wednesday; nothing sold at noon. Range of prices: Light to good butch- ers. \$8.65@8.75; pigs. \$8.60; light yorkers, \$8.65@8.75; stags one-third off. Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 501	most farmers practicing sowing wheat after the bean crop. Cattle scarce and high; hogs, \$\$ per cwt, moving rather freely; lambs, \$5@6 per cwt, according to weight and general thrift; milch cows scarce and bringing fabulous prices, con-	277 Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois. Fertile Farms in Tennessee \$5 to \$10 per acce Forbunes are being made on fortile Tennessee Forbunes are being made on fortile Tennessee Furms raising big crops of grain and grasses of allowed by the second
	Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 11 butchers av 609 at \$3.85, 6 do av 740 at \$4.25, 1 heifer weighing 680 at $$3.50$, 1 bull weighing 930 at $\$3.85$, 2 cows av 905 at $\$3$; to Bresnahan 6 cows av 1,116 at $\$4$, 2 do av 820 at $\$3.25$; to King 2 stockers av 650 at $\$4$; to Kamman 11 butchers av 654 at	Haley & M. sold same 630 av 180 at \$8.75. Sundry shippers sold same 310 av 195 at \$8.70. Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 240 av 170 at \$8.70, 490 av 200 at \$8.75 40 av	sidering the price of milk (\$1.21 per cwt. for September milk). Six new silos built this season within a radius of two miles. Oscecla Co., Oct. 31.—A heavy snow storm set in Oct. 27, covering the ground to a depth of about four inches, doing some damage to fruit and shade trees.	Tains faising the cross of grain and grasses of al- most every kind, also Cantaloopes, Cabbage, Toma- toes, String Beans, Green Corn, etc., also Horses, Catlo, Sheep, Swime Foultry and Eggs Write meat once for Free Literature , which advises how to get one of these spiendid farms for \$5 to \$10 per nere Act quickly! H.F. Smith, Traf. Mgr N C & St L Ry Dept P Nashville, Tenn.
	\$4.05, 1 bull weighing 650 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 770 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 cow weighing 900 at \$2.75; 1 do weigh- ing 730 at \$2.25; 5 butchers av 922 at \$4.85; 8 do av 653 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 1,440 at \$4, 3 cows av 907 at \$2.65; 3 heifers av 750 at \$4.50, 2 cows av 850 at	Co. 2,078 av 180 at \$8.75, 732 av 160 at \$8.70.	breaking some branches, and covering up the pasture, making winter feeding neces- sary for two or three days. Snow is all gone at this writing. The bulk of the potato crop is dug and stored. There has been fine weather for all kinds of farm	If you are interested in Securing a Farm that will make you a good living and at the same time will increase in value from
	\$3.75, 2 do av 1,050 at \$4.25, 3 do av 900 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 1,240 at \$3.75; to Bresnahan 3 caners av 943 at \$2.50; to Mich. B. Co. 12 steers av 1,200 at \$6, 3 do av 1,083 at \$5; to Hammond, S. & Co. 4 do av 700 at \$4.35, 1 bull weighing 1,050 at \$2.50, av weighing 1,200 at \$5.00	Cattle. Receipts this week, 963; last week, 956 Market strong at Thursday's prices. We quote: Eest steers and heifers. \$5.75@65; steers and heifers. 1,000 to 1.200 lbs., \$5@5.50; do. 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.50@	work this fall. The potato crop is a good one in this part of the country, running from 75 to 250 bus, per acre, averaging about 125 bushels. The potatoes are large and of fine quality. The price has drop- ped to $25 \ensuremath{\varpi}^2 \ensuremath{\omega}$. A large amount have been sold and a number of cars have	year to year, write Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, Shearer Block, Bay City, Mich. 233 Acres, \$5,700
	cows av 986 at \$4; to Hammond, S. & Co. 8 heifers av 742 at \$4.35, 1 do weighing 890 at \$5, 4 do av 590 at \$4; to Mulheron 6 stockers av 666 at \$4.35, 3 feeders av 757 at \$4.35; to Heinrich 1 cow weighing	\$3@3.25; canners, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$3@3.25; canners, \$2@2.75; choice heavy bulls, \$4; fair to good bologna bulls, \$3.50 @3.75; stack bulls, \$3@3.25; choice fairs	corn remains to be husked. Corn is of good quality. A large amount of cattle have been marketed on account of scar- city of feed; hay selling at \$16 per ton. New milch cows are selling high. Fall grain and pastures are looking good. Very	27 Head of Live Stock Also Poultry, Machinery and Tools Included Everything included to carry on farming on a large scale, 10 room house. 3 barns and many other cut- brildings fine condition, buildings insured for \$4,200, 90 acres for the fields, cuts 84 toos of hay, spring water- ed pasture for 0 cows, will cut 100 t00 feet timber, and 1,560 cords of wood, there are 16 acres, 51 hable land.
	Breitenbeck Bros. 4 cows av 1,030 at \$3.60, 2 do av 945 at \$3.60. Johnson sold Sullivan P. Co. 8 butchers av 580 at \$4.20, 5 do av 336 at \$3.75. Lovewell sold same 1 cow weighing 1,130 at \$4.25.	steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, \$4.25@4.50; fair	Old Honesty	Village. So mile to school, mail delivered, owner un- able do caze for farm and if taken now will include A model of the school of taken now will include to koode 3 the torses. Jearlings, 9 cows, some thoroough- head of Sheep lambada, Jealves, 2 breeding sows, 30 head of Sheep lambada, schoes, up ools for 200 rees, all muchinery and tools in heats, for per included that are on the farm at time of saile, for the low price of S.700, nart cush, easy terms. For delive low price of
	Loveweil sold knegan 10 butchers av 575 at \$4. Johnson sold same 4 do av 645 at \$4. Loveweil sold Hammond, S. & Co. 8 cows av 916 at \$3. Fenton sold Ladelt 2 cows av 800 at \$3.75, 6 butchers av 760 at \$4.20.	Veal Calves. Receipts this week, 656; last week, 767. Market 50c lower than on Thursday. Best \$9; others, \$3.75@8.75. Milch cows and springers steady. Sheep and Lambe		other farm bargains see page 36. Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains. Just out. Copy free Station Jul. E.A. STROUT. Union Bank Building. Pittsburg. Pa. DELAWARE is the State for
1	Thursday's prices. Best \$9@9.50; others, \$4@8.50. Milch cows and springers steady. Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 2 av 135 at \$9, 1 weighing 150 at \$9, 6 av 130 at \$8.75; to Parker, W. & Co. 2 av	Receipts this week, 6,750; last week, 6,529. Market for sheep very dull and 25c lower; feeding lambs $40 @50c$ lower. Pest grades, $15 @25c$ lower and dull; best lambs $\$6.25$; fair lambs, $\$5.50 @6$; fair to good sheep, $\$3 @3.50$; culls and common. $\$1.75 \ @2.75$.	dealer or write us. Booklet free, BEMIS BLANKET COMPANY 20 Bemis Bidg., Omaha, Neb.	HAPPY HOMES comfortable living, enjoyment and genial climate. Famous for fruit and quite as good for general farm- ing. Land values are advancing, but farms are cheap- or than elsewhere with senal advences—iff such a
	140 at \$9, 6 av 130 at \$8.75, 2 av 170 at \$9, 13 av 150 at \$9.25, 9 av 265 at \$4, 2 av 150 at \$9; to McGuire 25 av 135 at \$8.50; to Mich. B. Co. 6 av 155 at \$8, 4 av 150 at \$9, 7 av 145 at \$8.75; to Hammond, S.		WANIED	FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN The Nation's
	av 145 at \$9, 1 weighing 120 at \$9; to Goose 2 av 260 at \$4.50, 2 av 180 at \$6.50, 3 av 125 at \$9, 12 av 130 at \$6.50. Wagner sold Sullivan P. Co. 6 av 140 at \$9, 14 av 130 at \$8.50. Long sold same 2 av 140 at \$9.	VETERINARY. (Continued from page 374). Apply equal parts alcohol and warm wat- er to stocked lers and knows what-	F. D. HEWITT, 120 Liberty St., New York. SOUTHERN GEORGIA	Garden Spot- THAT GREAT FRUIT and TRUCK GROWING SECTION- along the
	120 at \$8.	lieve died as the result of being bitten	Poultry, Pruit and Truck Farms.	Atlantic Coast Line

St Lille RAILROAD in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to MILBUR McCOY, A. & I. Agt. for Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Jacksonville, Fla.

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WINTERING BEES UNDER GROUND.

Looks as if it would be a foolhardy proceeding, doesn't it, to bury bees in about two inches of the earth and then the ground like so many potatoes? However, this is the method practiced by one of the most successful bee-keepers in this section of the state, also by a few of the lesser ones, and, moreover, it is a success with nearly all who try it. In fact, those who are using this method declare that they suffer no losses at all if being placed on their summer stands, the bees so wintered are in a good, normal condition when put into the pit.

Of course, as in all other methods, there are certain fixed rules to be followed, and failure to observe these is to cause trouble. These rules, likely however, are so simple that there is no excuse for making any mistake.

The first consideration is hives well filled with good sealed honey. Buck-wheat honey is as good as any if taken in the early part of the season, thus giving it time to ripen. Thin fall honey should never be used for wintering under any conditions.

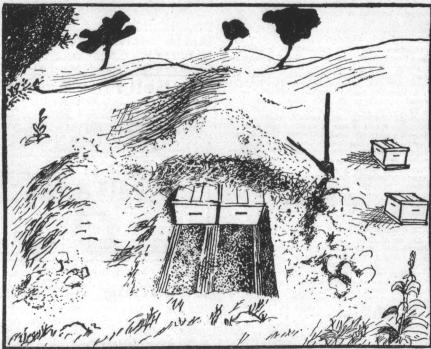
considered the best time to bury them and a place should be chosen for the pits turkey crop is not a big one, although unwhere the soil is of a sandy porous nature. Never attempt to winter them by this method in any other kind of soil. than there was any reason to hope for Dig a trench about 18 inches deep and wide enough to take in two rows of hives without crowding. It may be any length orable to the hatching and rearing of you choose to make it. Then lay some young turkeys.

ventilation is provided except such as comes through the earth, as it has been found that the installation of a ventilating system, while it helps to keep the combs dry, causes the bees to die off much faster because of the undue activity it causes among them. In taking the bees out in the spring, remove all but leave them until night. The fresh air which filters through this thin covering will cause much activity in the hives, but they will not try to get out. Just at night the remainder of the earth and the straw may be removed. The bees can then be set out early the next morning, which should be previously put in order to receive the hive. This should be done about the last of March or the first of April, or as soon as the frost is out of the ground

Mecosta Co. L. C. WHEELER.

FITTING THANKSGIVING TURKEYS.

Less than three weeks remain in which to prepare to meet the first of the holiday turkey markets. A little study of the situation in this and adjacent states, as revealed in the reports of our crop correspondents and in the data gathered by About the fifteenth of November is reputable trade journals, would seem to warrant the statement that the season's doubtedly better than last year's. At any rate the crop appears to be larger six months ago, the conditions up to the middle of June being anything but fav-The season from that scantlings in the bottom of the time on, however, favored growers and



Position of Hives in Trench Before Covering with Straw and Earth. trench for the hives to rest upon, one in the result is a crop that is somewhere the center and one at each side, flat side near the normal one but comprising an

down. The hives are set upon these scant-The cover is also raised one-half left. cellar, and you may expect to find the mand. combs very damp in the spring when damage unless they are allowed to mold, on such stuff will probably not rule high. throw on straw to the depth of 18 inches and cover this with earth deep enough to get the former kind to the Thanksgivto keep the bees below the frost line. ing market should have no trouble in get-The tops of the hives should be about ting good prices according to the present inches below the top of the trench four before the straw is thrown on. That is, the trench should be deep enough so that once. Go over the turkey flock carefully, the hives on top of the scantlings will selecting every fowl whose growth and lack about four inches of coming to the surface of the ground.

You will probably need more earth than sirable, marketable article. on each side to carry off the water which stone" by using the earth from these off a little of their excess energy. smaller trenches to cover the pit. Make shed, or the lean-to of a barn that the covering of the pit as steep as possible so that it will throw off water in good shape.

ting from 20 to 35 colonies in a pit. No whose other sides are enclosed with poul-

unusually large proportion of late, immature fowls. This means that the marketlings without the bottom board, or if the ing, or the preparation for market, of a bottoms are left on the deep entrance is large part of the season's turkey crop will be deferred until Christmas or even inch so as to give free ventilation, for it later, a fact which should be given some must be remembered that the circulation thought by farmers who have turkeys of air is not like that in a well ventilated suited to meeting the Thanksgiving de-No doubt a good many will attempt to supply this demand by fitting taken out. This does not seem to do any undersized, immature fowls, and prices which, of course, hurts the combs. After However, well grown and well fitted the hives of bees are all set in the trench, fowls always show better in contrast with inferior stock, and producers who are able outlook:

Preparations should, however, begin at condition are such that a few weeks of liberal feeding will convert it into a de-Separate was thrown out of the trench, and as these from the remainder of the flock and there should be a shaflow trench or ditch provide for them a good-sized feeding pen, remembering that it is not practical might otherwise settle on either side of to confine turkeys as closely as other the trench and from there soak into the fowls. They are too restless and must pit, you can "kill two birds with one have space enough to allow them to work shed, or the lean-to of a barn that has been used for feeding cattle or sheep may be made to answer the purpose. An ideal place would be a covered pen having The best results are obtained by put- reasonably tight north and west walls but



Despair and Despondency



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try netting. Such a pen allows the fowls almost as much air and sunshine as when on free range, while, if judgment is shown as to the number of fowls the pen should accommodate, they will not suffer for want of exercise. Some low roosts, enough to accommodate all the turkeys without crowding, should be provided, and the feeding troughs should be so arranged

noise and excitement. seem advisable to prepare all such for dation than afterwards.

rurposes. such stock for the market should begin as a cement floor. No more gravel wil at once, as two weeks, or a little more, be required for surfacing it than would of steady, systematic feeding is sufficient be used in making the concrete and the to put the fowls in prime condition, and cost of the cement will be saved. this period is about as long as turkeys may safely be fed in confinement. Do them high enough, also to have the doors not feed too liberally during the first few and windows of ample proportions and days of confinement, but after that they properly located. Keep in mind that you should have all that they will eat up are building a permanent structure and clean. meal, bran, oats, barley, buckwheat and inasmuch as alterations in such a building cooked potatoes. Not all of these need are not easily made. In buildings of this be fed but the combination of two or kind, used for housing any kind of live more of them makes a good mash which stock, there is always more or less conmay be fed dry or wet. If moistened densation, upon the walls, of the moisture with skim-milk the value of the mash is in the atmosphere but this does not necconsiderably increased, as skim-milk is essarily mean that more dampness is excellent for use in fattening poultry of present than in a similarly located frame any kind, a fact which appears to be bet- building. In the one case the moisture ter appreciated by English poultrymen condenses upon the surface of the walls, than by those of this country. Many due to the walls being excellent conduc-English poultrymen supply skim-milk tors of heat and cold, while in the other for drink, almost exclusively, during the it remains in the atmosphere. This confattening period. In the absence of skim- dition is largely controlled by ventilation milk, however, or where it is deemed too and heavy condensation of moisture may expensive, an abundant supply of clean be assumed to point the need of more pure water must be given. Sharp gravel perfect ventilation. or grit must also be within reach of the fowls throughout the period of confine-ment. A plan favored by many is to feed the mash in the morning and whole grain --oats, corn or barley-later in the day, the whole grain being first rendered more digestible by steaming in hot water. Where one is fitting turkeys for private what is said in response to another incustomers or for a discriminating market quiry upon this page. The same kind of it is advisable to add a little pure fat, in foundation and floor should prove satisthe form of cheap tallow or suet, to the factory in your case, unless the concrete

mash, since it has the desirable effect of wall is considered too expensive. softening the flesh and rendering the car- case we suggest setting the building upon cass more juicy.

THE HOUSING OF POULTRY.

comfortable house that fully pro- rior to about the same level. good. tects the fowls from the cold is all that is necessary, movided that a generous the house 14 ft. wide, which will give 700 the animal heat, in addition to furnishing open-front plan, which allows the fowls houses need to be as warm as their own accommodate about 150 fowls. Divide the dwelling houses, but this is a mistake. house into three compartments, by runas the freezing point. Her blood is about Face the building to the south. Make five degrees warmer than that of human rear wall not less than 5 ft. high. This kind of clothes.

of taste, but internally the comfort and ting on siding. Have a good-sized winwell-being of the fowls must be the first dow in the forward part of each end wall consideration. to do with the practicability of a poultry be necessary to have a door in each parhouse, so long as proper attention is paid tition. Put on a one-pitch roof of some warmer, as paper is one of the best non- and provide a heavy canvas curtain to One of the most sucressful flocks I ever wintered was kept in a house lined with part above the netting. several thicknesses of newspapers. The erated. Illinois.

COY C. MCCUAN.

SOME BUILDING QUESTIONS.

A Stone and Cement House.

It is possible to construct such a house so that it will not be damp, but it should that they may be removed for cleaning be understood that the planning of a perwithout the attendant entering the pen. manent house of this character calls for The less confusion attending the work of considerable thought and care. Of first feeding, the better will be the results, importance is the location, because any for it must be remembered that turkeys kind of house will collect moisture if are rather excitable fowls. For this rea- proper drainage of the soil upon which it son it is well to have the pen in a quiet, stands is not provided for. Unless the secluded location if that is possible. At site chosen has sufficient slope to allow least, endeavor to keep other animals surface water to drain away quickly it away from the fattening pen, a.d guard will be necessary to allow for grading the fowls from unusual or unnecessary when putting down the foundation wall. When the foundation is finished grade up Since only those turkeys which were so that the surface will gradually slope. hatched reasonably early and reared un- from a point near the top of the foundader favorable conditions will have at- tion in all directions from the building. tained sufficient size and maturity to Then fill up the space inside the foundamake them satisfactory candidates for tion with light soil or gravel until it is at the Thanksgiving market, and since, as least as high as the graded surface outintimated earlier in this article, these side, tamping it down well. This can fowls comprise an unusually small pro- probably be done to better advantage beportion of the season's crop, it would fore the building is erected on the foun-The cement market at this time, excepting only a few floor can be laid later if desired but we of the very best specimens which every see no good reason for putting in a ceproducer should reserve for breeding ment floor. A filled-in floor of earth and Therefore the finishing of all gravel should prove fully as satisfactory

In erecting the walls be sure to make Good fattening foods are corn that future regrets will be largely wasted

Building Cheaply But Serviceably.

With regard to the site, which is of first importance, we call attention to In that blocks of wood or stone, or upon posts Set it high and use 2x4 stuff for sills. Have the siding extend several inches, or more, below the sills and when the siding The warmth of summer cannot be pro- is on grade up around the building almost vided in the winter poultry house. A to a level with the sills and fill the inte-

As to dimensions we suggest making supply of grain is furnished to maintain sq. ft. of floor space. By building on the material for the composition of eggs. the freedom of the entire floor space, and Some people seem to think that poultry abundant ventilation, this house should A hen is perfectly comfortable so long ning either board or wire partitions from the temperature is anywhere above front to rear, and place 50 fowls in each. beings, and her feathers are the warmest and the end walls should be entirely wind proof. Cover both sides of studding with The exterior of the house is a matter heavy tarred building paper before put-Appearance has nothing and place a door in one end. It will also to light, warmth. dryness and ventilation. light roofing material and side the front Lining the house with newspapers as- wall down to within 4 ft. of the floor. sists materially in making the building From that point put on poultry netting conductors of heat and cold that we have. cover this opening in bad weather. Put a number of good-sized windows in the

Make all the furnishings removable to roosts in this building were placed in one facilitate easy and thorough cleaning. corner, as much as possible, and the Place the roosts near the rear wall and fowls were confined in this corner, with build a droppings platform beneath them. a horse blanket hung in front of them at If additional protection seems necessary night to confine all the animal heat gen- in severe weather, suspend a curtain from the roof in front of the roosts, having it extend down beyond the platform.

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In advocating the methods of the socalled mulch system, the writer is fully aware that it is rowing against the gen-We eral tide of opinion and practice. recall talking at a farmers' institute upon tem and believe that, thoroughly carried the above topic and it was evident from out, it would transform many a barren the discussion that followed that most of and worthless hillside into a fruitful and the speakers at least, had very little sym- profitable orchard or vineyard, and at When we learn this, Americans will have pathy with the practice. Well, some other things were also evident, but chiefly, that sprayed thoroughly with Bordeaux mi- learning fast. the opponents of the system, simply be-cause the method has usually been designated as the "sod muich," waived it aside and condemned the whole theory as the trees thus treated were always sod bound, etc. Now, no such conditions are present when the work is carefully performed. But we started to tell what we are doing, and not to discuss either one or

another system of culture. On a piece of ground of which we have



Mulched Grape Vine Surviving Extreme Drouth in Good Condition.

charge, the owner desired to see what could be done with grapes and peaches. Now it would be hard to imagine more unpromising conditions: a high hillside with southern slope and gravelly soil with heavy percentage of clay. The southern slope is all right; but the stone, well, there are stone, and then some. The writer advised removing these from the surface for convenience in getting over the ground, but the owner thought not; and so they are still in evidence. To make still worse conditions there are fifteen to twenty trees, walnut and maple, on the piece about an acre and a half. dens in America, gardens that are known These, of course, would be removed later as 'the garden' as permanently as barns on, provided the grapes give promise of are "the barn." I wish we might drop. success. The plan was to set both the our fruit and flower flightiness, now that peaches and grapes without previous cul- our nation is grown out of kneepants, and tivating of any kind, either plowing or learn our English forbears some wisdom otherwise, and depend chiefly on mulch- in garden ways. When we started the work a year ing. ago the past spring, there was very little much as is the house. The English would vegetation growing on the ground save as little think of saying, "Where will some wild blackberry bushes and young your flowers grow this year?" as of asksumacs. These were removed, and a mix- ing "Where will you eat?" This sense of ture of clover, timothy and Kentucky blue permanence is the thing most lacking, the grass seed was sown. But this would stumbling block to American gardens. avail nothing the first year and the tug of Once the home garden for fruit and flowall told to mulch the trees and vines even the biggest obstacle to good farm-home in a small way. In fact, there was not gardens disappears. Indecision as to the enough to complete the work and it was where and how much of a garden is the necessary to carry litter from elsewhere very next step to no garden at all. to complete the job.

the former, and very few of the latter. for them.

worse, if anything. The extremely warm the house is the best place for a garden, map if necessary. First, a farm is the weather of March and early April, with for obvious reasons. I do so wonder why easiest place in the world to have a real scarcely a drop of rain, followed by the the great, bare, useless back and side yard garden. You have help, once in a while, wet and cold freezing weather later on, of the average farm home isn't a garden? fertilizer, woods, dirt, room, and a thouproved a little too much and some of the vines died down after starting. This last, landed at the end of a hot tramp, the reach that would cost you a pretty penny however, is an incident of weather rather than cultural conditions. The mulching proposition this year is far different than waste? that of last season. For, instead of next to nothing with which to mulch, as then, I have cut better than a ton to the acre thus far. This gives an abundance of material for use immediately about the ness' sake, they would be out of the gar- famous for one or two things-anything trees and vines and the balance was den, too. Small bits of time could be from trees to pinks, from hedges to holspread on the poorer places to rot down used to work, here, and here the evenings and add to the general fertility. I would in summer could and would be spent in the few things that you want most, and have been glad had it been two tons, but it would have all been left on the Here there is usually a little shade to be- these things are, bend all your efforts

away. Were it my own ground I should hammock and swing hung because they have pursued a different course. surface stone ought to have been removed so that the mowing could be done with all be turned into berry and bloom. Here the machine rather than by hand. Then, too, I should have applied, preferably last for the whole family. spring, a ton or more of high-grade fertilizer, which would have brought quicker farms in America is not that American results as to the mulching material.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

The writer does not advocate the method for all soils and conditions, at least in they can have them. Americans measure this article. But I have faith in the syscomparatively little expense. We have gardens, too; and American women are ture and though the drouth has been very severe until within a few days, the foliage is in good condition and the growth is every big move for betterment, except good.

J. E. MORSE. Wayne Co.

FRUIT NOTES.

We have the apple crop secured and are made, and by women. packing it now during this spell of rainy weather. We were just in time to get men in our country homes are waking to the fruit all off before the rains came on, just two weeks of excellent weather for luxuries are for them as well as for the apple picking, with very little wind. The women of older lands. They will start only objection was the warm weather which caused them to ripen fast and fav- they have so many before; and the Amored decay. This will enable us to detect bruises and specimens of doubtful keeping blessed capable hands already full, will value better than when picked, but of course it brings some loss on us which supper time, as he always does. would be better on the buyer if the fruit better, however, to have the fruit in and think how you would like it. What, storage where we can leave all our apparatus and pack at leisure than to have a part of the fruit picked and packed and the rest on the trees at this time (Oct. However, such weather as we have 21). had lately makes one feel the need of & good storage building where the temperature can be kept reasonably low.

The strawberries have made a fair growth for the fall months, though they a half inch to the foot. Perhaps the did not catch up with the setback the school children can do this. It will be drouth gave them last summer. The propagating bed has not made as many plants as usual and plants may be scarce plants having a root system already es- have a cluttered mess with neither tablished were able to support themselves during the drouth and make some growth and are looking very well. The early layered plants are well rooted, but later ones are small.

Calhoun Co. S. B. HARTMAN.

FARM HOME GARDENS.

BY GLADYS HYATT SINCLAIR. I wish there might be more farm gar-

In England the garden is established as was to find enough grass and weeds ers is fixed, known to be there to stay,

When garden limits are defined, garden The drouth of last season was exceed- riches accumulate from all sides. The ingly trying to nursery stock of all kinds ground grows richer from year to year, and it did well to pull through under the until its yield is marvelous. Trees will best of conditions. However, in spite of be planted for fruit and shade, shrubs all adverse circumstances, both the trees bought, hedges and arbors set, because and vines came out without any loss of when they are ready the place is waiting

> Why are the small fruits and berries sand kinds of growing things within flowers nowhere, while this big space, accessible for use and beauty, goes to

"Got to drive in?" A drive, curving as such a drive must, is one of the prettiest bits of a garden. When poultry are shut out of the house premises, for cleanliout-door enjoyment of fruit and flowers. will let the rest go. No matter what ground and none would have been carted gin with; here seats would be built and toward them and you will get them; but

The would be wanted and used. Here the waste water from house and well would would be interest and rest and good times

The reason for so many gardenless women with country homes do not want beauty spots, but that they do not know things by money. Japanese and English (the best gardeners in the world), know that much love, a little effort and a great deal of "know how" make a garden.

It does seem that the women of America are the starters for America. Nearly money-making moves, originated with women. Often they have been well content to step quietly back when stronger hands took hold, and so few remembered who started things-but the start was

So will come the country gardens. Wothe fact that garden beauty and garden the ball and keep it rolling a while, as erican country gentleman, with his keep "the girl" in sight and catch up by

Much of the work will be delightful. was packed while picking. I feel much First, the planning. Look at your yard there, do you want covered with vines? Which part of the view shall be kept, which hidden by trees or trellises? Don't be afraid to think big-to plan just what you want. Planning costs nothing and you are not going to try for all at once; besides, big plans bring more accomplishment than little one. Next, pace the place and map it on a big piece of paper, good for them, as every "..." ding and tree should have its proper space allowed. Without pencil and paper, placing shrub next spring. The best growth this year or tree or flower bed where it seems is in the bed which was renewed. These "pretty" for the moment, you would soon



How Mr. Morse Mulched Peach Trees. spaces or plantings of any beauty. Your plan will change with the years, course. But have a plan to start with, if

only to remember what you mean to do. the former, and very few of the latter. for them. The past spring was no better; but even Nearest the water supply and adjoining things—write them on the back of your in the city. Second, determine that you are going to paint with a big brush. grow easy things and have enough of each to count and show well, not fuss and putter with a few insignificant plants of many kinds that require more care than a royal baby. Each garden should be locally lyhocks. Third, decide that you will have





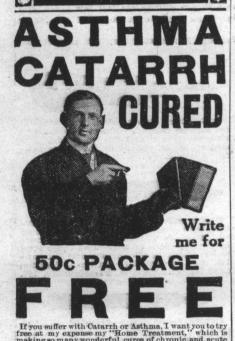
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scatter your fire and your failure to make things count will bring discouragement. Now is the time to think of these things, to determine on a start, even if you can bring to pass but one feature of the garden each year; because this month and next is the time to set all trees and shrubs that cast their leaves and to plant bulbs. Here are a few simple rules to help you plan.

Trees and shrubs should be mostly in masses and along boundaries or used as screens, not scattered in aimless groups. Every path must lead to some place that people want to reach. Make your paths much wider than seems necessary and let your flower beds be along their borders.

Group the flowers that need watering, around the well, leaving ample chance to use the well without spoiling the flowers. When planting groups of trees shrubs have at least three of one kind together to avoid a spotted look.

If a garden were considered as an outside room, women would soon grasp the principle governing its harmonious arrangement; and we should have more gardens, fewer plant-littered yards. In rooms, we instinctively set our heaviest furniture against the wall, putting a table or desk in the center of large leaving small ones clear. The rooms, same idea holds good in a garden. We leave free and wide passages to doors. pianos, tables and all places often reached. Just as we put small articles, stools, big books, etc., near larger ones, so one would plant bulbs or geraniums near some larger growth rather than in a bed by themselves in the center.

As no sensible country dweller will fill her rooms with fine delicate furniture that will not stand her family's use, neither will the same woman plan for the most delicate plants in her farm garden. You want the garden to grow into an every day comfort-not a bugbear of work and expense. Then plan for and plant hard American plants and shrubs and trees that will ask little and give much. The following flowers, with grass and trees, would make such a garden, to bloom from May to November. With these planted in quantities one would have a wonderful show.

Lilacs, tulips, clove pinks, Sweet Wil-liams, hardy poppies, hollyhocks, hardy phlox, golden glow, dahlias, hardy asters, chrysanthemums.

All these, except tulips, and the lilacs which would form a hedge, could be raised from seed sown in spring. All of these increase fast. If you started with only enough to border one path or part of one boundary, in three years you would have oceans. All that these flowers need is planting, manuring every year watering once or twice in case of and prolonged drought.

The next step after plan-making is watching the highways and byways for the handsome trees, bushes and vines want-and getting them. Those that you are to grow on a high, dry hill should come from a hill; the valley dwellers from low ground. Fruit trees and berry bushes should be used freely, making the garden homey by use as well as beauty.

SMALL FRUITS ON CLAYEY LAND.

It is a common observation to see clover and other plants heaved on clayey land, by frosts. Small fruits are among the plants affected by the alternate freezing and thawing during the spring. Nature usually prepares the brambles and other small fruits for this experience by throwing about them leaves of trees and other material, but it often occurs through the interference of man, that this practice of nature is frustrated and the plants are exposed to the elements. Man, however, can atone for his intervention by giving the exposed plants a substitute covering. Any strawy manure, chaff, leaves, etc., forked about the plants will provide a protection such as nature intended them to have. The same covering will better insure the plants against prolonged cold spells. It is a matter that should be attended to this fall. All cull fruit should be sold at home or made into elder. If you have no outlet at home, load the inferior fruit in cars and ship to a canning factory or market that calls for cheap bulk fruit. If cars are loaded with bulk fruit partition off the car so that the various varieties will be kept separate. "his costs but little and adds much to the appearance of the car when it arrives at its destination. In



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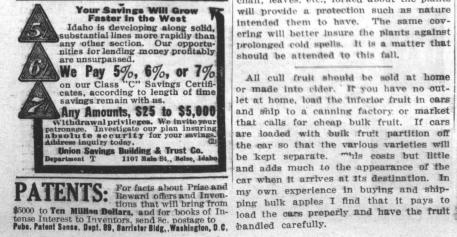


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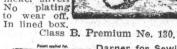
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The World Map is prepared in a new style, the water surface printed in blue with white lettering, making it very easily read. Shows the International Date Line, Greatest Length of Night and Day in different Latitudes, Steamship Routes, Different Routes, Difference in Time, and many other features of useful information

many other features of useful information for daily consultation. The Michigan Map, one of the most complete ever issued, showing in color all counties, railroads with distances be-tween stations, interurban lines, con-gressional districts, etc. The coloring is decisive and attractive. The Index is most complete, embracing every town in the state with population. The chart is made in two sheets, joined at the top, with hangers for the wall. Class A. Premium No. 166.

Fancy Pat-tern Sugar Shell a n d Butter Knife. Roger's solid nickel silver. No platting to wear off







English cast steel, hardened and tempered by experienced workmen and are sent out ready for use with instructions how to keep them in condition. Can send Stag Horn handle knife if preferred. It is without the easy opener feature but other-wise is of same material. These knives retail at all dealers for 75c and up. FREE with three years' subscription at \$1.50, or five years at \$2.00.



Farmer's Calculator, Veterinary Adviser, and Farm Record.

Good quality of material, 8 inches with patent adjustable spring ten-sion bolt, preventing the blades from spreading and giving a clean cut the full length. We have sent out thousands of these with excel-lent reports from users, and they have been one of our most popular premiums. Class A. Premium No 159. premiums. No. 159.

> Perfection Cherry Seeder. Stems and seeds at the same time. Not a toy, but will do the work quicker and better than highpriced machines. Capacity 15 quarts an hour without crushing the fruit. Class A. Premium No. 157.

Magnifying or Seed Glass. Something that every farmer should have and really needs, especially for examining seeds, insects or fungous pests. The experiment stations are constantly urging farmers to make use of these glasses. The children also find g. Class A. Premium

Bill Fold and Coin Purse. Cowhide leath-er, stitched through-out. One pocket for

out. One pocket for coins. and separate fold for bills. Size 234 x3½. Button fasteners. A strong, sub-stantial purse that will

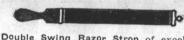
outwear a half dozen of the ordinary kind. Class A. Premium No. 102.



Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, with straight and curved needles. Makes a lock stitch with one thread and one operation. For harness, sacks, canvas or any heavy sew-ing. Class B. Premium No. 123.

AT. HAR. 28, 1805 MYERS

Rough and Ready Knife. A great fav-orite with the boys, for it stands lots of hard usage, is well made and a good knife for anyone—man or boy. Two razor steel blades, ebony handle, strong and substan-tial, and a popular pattern. Mention knife No. 11. Class A. Premium No. 167.

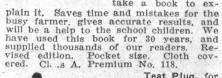


Double Swing Razor Strop of excellent quality. Canvas for sharpening, leather for finishing. We made a very unusual purchase of these, or it could not be in this class. Class A. Premium No. 114. Sta-Fast Shaving Brush. E be no id



curely clamped with nickeled ferrule. The kind that don't pull out. Class A. Prem-ium No. 115.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator, contain-ing hundreds of ta-bles, especially for bles, especially farmers' use: farmers' use; grain tables, wages, inter-est and so much in-formation, it would take a book to ex-





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B. 103.

No. 113.

them interesting.



'If a portion of the tide of labor now going to the factories and stores could be turned back to the farm what effect would it have upon labor and the farmer?" In National Grange, Forty-fourth annual a well written paper Bro. E. R. Illenden session, at Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 15. argued for a better understanding between the farmer and his help and the farming which will make it possible for the farmer to give steady employment to labor. In part, Mr. Illenden said: I assume that the subject refers only to the labor that goes from the farmount of labor which goes from the alter to the

the factory and the stores, as the amount of labor which goes from the city to the country is not worthy of discussion. The city laborer would rather put up with any hardship or inconventence than to work upon the farm, although as we know in many cases his conditions would be better and he could supply his family the factory and the stores, as the amount state speaker. From Co., with Courtland Grange, Wed-nesday and Thursday, Nov. 16 and 17. Prof. R. D. Bailey and Hon. Colon C. Lillie, state speakers. Charlevoix Co., with Barnard Grange, Thursday, Nov. 17. Mecosta Co., with Aetna Grange, at Borland, Thursday, Nov. 17. Lenawee Co., in Adrian, Thursday, Dec. 1. be better and he could supply his family De with more of the comforts of life; yet he Jackson Co. at I. O. O. F. hall, in Jack-and his family will not go into the coun- son, Friday, Dec. 2. try because they dread its isolation and its plodding round of toil as they imagine it to be. There is an endless stream of labor that flows from the farm to the city. How can we keep a portion of it on the farm where it is so badly needed?

I am therefore dealing with a theory and not a condition. The tide of labor flows from the country to the city and I do not believe that any great amount of it can be turned back under our present is social system. When the laborer comes in from the country his ideal is the millionaire, and he has confidence that he will win. He does not see the 999 failwe had, are now eking out a bare sub- A LAW IN LINE WITH MEMORY DAY sistence, hopeless and weary. His eye is on the one who reached the goal. The farm offers an almost certain way to earn a comfortable living and a competence for sickness and old age. No other occupation offers so sure a living, but neither extreme is there, neither great wealth nor hopeless poverty, and this element of chance in human life, this hope of getting something for nothing, is characteristic of the American people.

For the first time in the history of the world man can no longer cry westward We are in one of the epoch making Ho! periods of the world's history. This restless spirit of our race is striving to satisfy itself by crowding to the centers of

face, they will turn back to the land. And

learn as to the treatment of the other. The farmer must so arrange his work that he can furnish constant employment to the laborer throughout the year, and in intensive farming this can be easily done. Farming is a calling peculiar in

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

must make hay while the sun shines.

Our Motto—"The Farmer is of more consequence than the farm, and should be first improved." THE NOVEMBER PROGRAMS. Suggestions for Second Meeting. Song. Three current events, with comments upon the same. Life of Florence Nnghtingale. Feeding Animals, IL—1. Their foods, water, mineral, nitrogen and non-nitro-genous. 2. Digestion and assimilation of foods by animals. Instrumental music. Beautiful objects for home and school-II, vases and flowers. Question box. Question box. THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM. At the October meeting of Lenawee Pomona Grange the present dearth of farm labor was discussed, the question being presented in the following form: 'If a portion of the tide of labor now go-ing to the factories and stores could be

COMING EVENTS.

Michigan State Grange, Thirty-eighth nnual Session, at Traverse City, Dec. Annual 13-16.

FARMERS' CLUBS

Address all communications relative to ne organization of new clubs to Mrs. C. Johnson, Metamora, Mich.

Associational Motto .-The skillful hand, with cultured mind,

the farmer's most valuable asset.

Associational Sentiment .--The farmer, he garners from the soil the primal wealth of nations.

The Judge of Probate of Ingham County has brought to general public attention a law which is so directly in line with the sentiment of the Memory Day movement, with which the Farmers' Club organization of Michigan has allied itself, that it is worthy of special mention in these columns. The court's allusion to and recognition of this law resulted from a case in which he rendered judgment applying it, so far as we have knowledge, for the first time since its enactment. The case was that of a recluse who resided in the county, and who recently died intestate, but siezed of considerable property. At the

ing man, but both have their lessons to will, in the future, desire to take advanlearn as to the treatment of the other. tage of this law, to which attention has

itself and can never be conducted in the cases not even being marked with a simsame manner as other business. The ple headstone while distant relatives enfarmer and his crops are at the mercy of joyed the fruits of the labor of their acthe weather and, as the saying is, he tive lives. By taking advantage of the provisions of this law many a man would ease his mind regarding the proper care of the graves of friends who were dear to him, as well as his own grave, after he has been called to the great beyond, We believe this instance should at least serve to call the attention of every reader to the condition of the graves of his own friends and relatives, if nothing more, and in this way make for the increase of Memory Day sentiment in our state, both in and outside the membership of Farmers' Clubs. And if we are inspired in that direction,

it is not necessary to await the coming of Memory Day, next year to act upon that inspiration. The deed and example will goon right now, and a good work be begun at this time in bestowing a little care on the graves of our departed friends will be the more likely to be continued next year and in future years to come, than if we procrastinate in beginning it. Both the individual and the community will be benefited by the example, and the cause of Memory Day will be fostered and encouraged at the same time.

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

Housekeeping Made Easy .- The Howell Farmers' Club which held its October meeting with Mrs. A. Warner was a very enthusiastic meeting. On account of the busy days with the farmers, only a few gentlemen were present but quite a goodly number of ladies. The president, Mr. Munsell, being absent, W. W. Crittenden was called to the chair and presided over the meeting. After the usual opening exercises and prayer by Mr. Wells, Mrs. E. E. Latson read a good article on "Housekeeping Made Easy." Discussed by Mrs. Smith and others. By the article we learn that men and women are of more importance than houses. Over-Praised Virtues.—Mrs. A. M. Wells then read a paper which reflected much credit on her as a writer, the title being, "Over-Praised Virtues." She said that woman's patience was at the bot-tom of many evils. A mother too indul-gent spoiled her children. That woman sometimes offered herself as a burnt of-fering over her stove fixing up fancy dishes. Let the members of the family learn to help themselves. This paper called out a good discussion by the ladies and was indorsed as a whole. Margery Moodv then recited a memory day poem and a song by Mrs. Howard Reed, with Mrs, Fred Bucknell at the piano, was much appreciated. The poem on memory day by Will Carleton, was read by Mrs. W. Hildebrandt, also Mrs. Roy Latson read a fine memory day poem. The Question Box.—The question box was about as full as ever with many im-portant questions for discussion, the first of which was: "Is the law as to paying rural scholar's tuition, a just law?" Mr. Discussed by Mrs. Smith and others. By

portant questions for discussion, the first of which was: "Is the law as to paying rural scholar's tuition, a just law?" Mr. Wells thought not and W. W. Crittenden said he had asked several the same ques-tion and there was only one who thought it just. "If summer fallow would kill out Canada thistles," was answered by Messrs. Wells and Crittenden. Mr. Crit-tenden said he killed a out a patch of thistles in one year by summer fallowing and keeping them under the ground with the hoe.

and keeping them under the ground with the hoe. Mr. Crittenden then appointed a com-mittee of three, Mr. Wells, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Brown to draft resolutions on the death of treasurer I. W. Ellsworth. The Club was kindly invited to meet with Spencer Tooley and family in November. The Salem Farmers' Club held its Oc-tober meeting at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Webb Lane. About 70 guests and members of the Club were present and enjoyed the day. After the bountiful dinner, President Ross called the meeting to order and a good program was rendered: Music by Mrs. Myrtie Atchinson and Mrs. Edith Munn was apless spirit of our race is striving to satistic of our race is striving to satistic to considerable property. At the population. Witness the marvelous growth of our great cities in the past ten population. Witness the marvelous growth of our great cities in the past ten located twelve relatives, and the estate to the meeting to order and a good program was rendered: Music by Mrs. Myrtie the matching of the cansus now being compiled. New York over 4,000,000, Chicago over 2,000,000, and our own Detroit nearing the hal million mark. Here in these cities is excitement; here is pleasure, here is the strenuous life. Here is a chance to the strenuous life. Here is a chance to the is excitement; here is bleasure, here is peesare of the court was taken unporting to a sum reserved by the court was taken unporting the authority given by Act 107 of the with the terms is opinion. The Farmer's Club is one of the greatest. It helps a man to have realtories of develope seem to want, and this resites spirit, strong with its centuries of develope seem to want, and this resites spirit, strong with its centuries of develope ment, is what makes the tide of labor. This law provides that the county may be deposited with the county may be deposited, and lift together. Mr. Hull said this a special bond, and that the interest actual for enough maney to pay the attom for attention given the awas compension overtakes production and starvation stares our poorest people in the face, they will turn back to the land. And farmers is entitled under the law as compension of said interest to which the county treas the fretility of the soil. Here as the fretility of the soil. If a sepended in keeping in order the grave. face, they will turn back to the land. And that time is not so very far distant in my estimation. If a portion of the tide of labor could be kept upon the farmer and the labor-ing man, but both have their lessons to

mber

THE FIRST TASTE Learned to Drink Coffee When a Baby

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug-caffeine-which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving the babies

coffee to drink. "When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. As my parents used coffee exclusively at meals I never knew there was anything to drink but coffee and water.

"And so I contracted the coffee habit I remember when quite young early. the continual use of coffee so affected my parents that they tried roasting wheat and barley, then ground it in the coffeemill, as a substitute for coffee.

"But it did not taste right and they went back to coffee again. That was long before Postum was ever heard of. I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work, I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum. My wife and I did not like it at first, but later when boiled good and strong it was fine. Now we would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever tasted.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers. Read "The Road to Wellville." in pkgs. "There's a Reason.'

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

Your Coal Bill 50 Per Cent.

You can save 50% on your coal bills this Winter by buying Riverdale Storm Sash and Doors. We save you one third. We are manufacturers selling direct to you. You need that extra profit more than your local lumber dealer does. Bay direct of us and save that much clear money. You also need that extra profit your dealer gets on your coal bill. "The easiest way to keen "Lack Frost" out of your

pront your dealer gets on your coal bill. The easiest way to keep "Jack Frost" out of your house is to SEAL it up with Riverdale Storm Sash & Doors. Do you know that 50% of the cold comes in through the cracks around and under your windows and doors? How can you expect to have warm floors, warm feet, and good health when this is the case.

RIVERDALE STORM SASH and DOORS

are the logical means by which you can cut down your fuel bill. It not only checks all possibility of drafts coming in through the crack of your outside door but insulates it from the chill. The temperature around your doors will then be as warm as any other parts of

your house. We have a large assortment of stock sizes on hand all the time. We receive your order to-day and ship to-day. No waiting. Odd sizes are shipped on an average of 7 days and never more than 10 days from the receipt of order. Look out for the searcity of coal this winter it is sure to come, be provided with Riverdale Storm Sash and Doors, Write for circular and prices to-day.

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ite for our new booklet "Health and Beaut JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Phila.

