

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

The Only Weekly Agricultural, Horticultural, and Live Stock Journal in the State.

VOL. CXXXVI. No. 23.
Whole Number 3551.

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1911.

\$1.00 A YEAR.
\$2.75 FIVE YEARS.

FARM NOTES.

Salient Facts About Soil Moisture.

In the last issue the writer called attention to the importance of conserving soil moisture by frequent cultivation, especially after each rain. The benefit to be derived from such a course has been reduced to figures by Prof. Graham, superintendent of agricultural extension work at the Ohio State University, in a recently circulated press bulletin. These figures bring out some salient facts regarding soil moisture, which should impress every reader with the importance of its conservation for the benefit of the cultivated crops, for which reason we quote them as follows:

"If every farmer were compelled to haul and pour over each acre of his farm over 200 barrels of water per day, he would gain some conception of the amount of moisture evaporated from an exposed, uncultivated soil, at this season of the year. This evaporation varies according to the kind and condition of the soil, weather, location, etc., but under average conditions the sun and wind are rapidly drawing from the soil moisture that will be needed later in the season for crop growth. It is just like drawing dollars from the farmers' pockets.

"Now is the time to prevent this loss. Soil moisture is valuable. Past records show that an inch of rainfall in July means \$5,000,000 worth of corn to the state of Ohio. While farmers cannot make an inch of rainfall in July, they can carry an inch of soil moisture over from May until July, and that means the same thing.

"An inch of rainfall means 113 tons of water per acre. If this is allowed to escape at the rate of 200 barrels per day, it will require only four days to lose the entire inch. Every farmer who fails to prevent this evaporation is losing his share of that \$5,000,000.

"How can this evaporation be prevented? By cultivating the soil. Keep the surface of the soil in a fine, loose condition. Follow the plow with the harrow. Harrow the cornfield before the corn is up; after it is up, cultivate often enough to keep a good soil mulch. Don't be stingy with the use of the cultivator."

This advice is as pertinent for the Michigan farmer as for the Ohio farmer, and his loss suffered through neglect to conserve the soil moisture in the cultivated crops, will be as great. In many sections of Michigan the available supply of soil moisture is below normal for this season of the year, and it is more than ordinarily important to begin early and remain diligent in the work of conservation, if we would secure maximum yields. Yet this is ever important, since the soil moisture, though abundant, is rapidly dissipated through evaporation as shown, by the above figures and the distribution of the rainfall throughout the season in such an even manner as to produce a maximum crop is always an uncertain proposition. Hence, this is a problem which should be carefully considered by every farmer at this time.

The Potato Crop.

In some sections of the state, if reports received are to be credited, the potato crop has been planted earlier than usual this year. From present indications it would appear that in those sections of the state which have not been favored with an abundant rainfall to date, the farmers who plowed their ground early and have already planted the crop are fortunate. In many of the drier sections of the state, the late plowed ground will be too dry for planting with prospects for the best results, unless showers are more

frequent and abundant than they have been during the past month. This is a condition which is sufficiently common so that every potato grower should aim to get his ground plowed and fitted for the crop as early in the season as practicable. But the farmer is more or less hampered by circumstances which he cannot foresee or over which he has but limited control, so that even if he has planned to do his work in the best possible way, he may find it practically impossible to carry out those plans as he had intended. This makes it necessary to alter the plans and do the best he can under the circumstances.

Where the potato ground has been

prevailed to that above described, the writer saw an illustration of the benefit which may be derived from such a course which was very convincing. In one of two fields planted at the same date and in almost identical condition, so far as moisture conditions were concerned, the grower had thrown an extra covering of dirt over the tubers by the use of a broad shoveled cultivator, while in the other field the potatoes were left just as they had been planted with hand planters. The result was an excellent stand of potatoes in the field where the extra covering had been given, while in the other field hardly half a stand was secured. The extra protection from the

probable that this would be profitable even under normal conditions, as the labor would not be so much more costly than a good harrowing, which is desirable in any event after planting, and the next cultivation could be better done with a weeder or spike-tooth harrow than would be the case if the ground had not been left loose by the cultivator after planting.

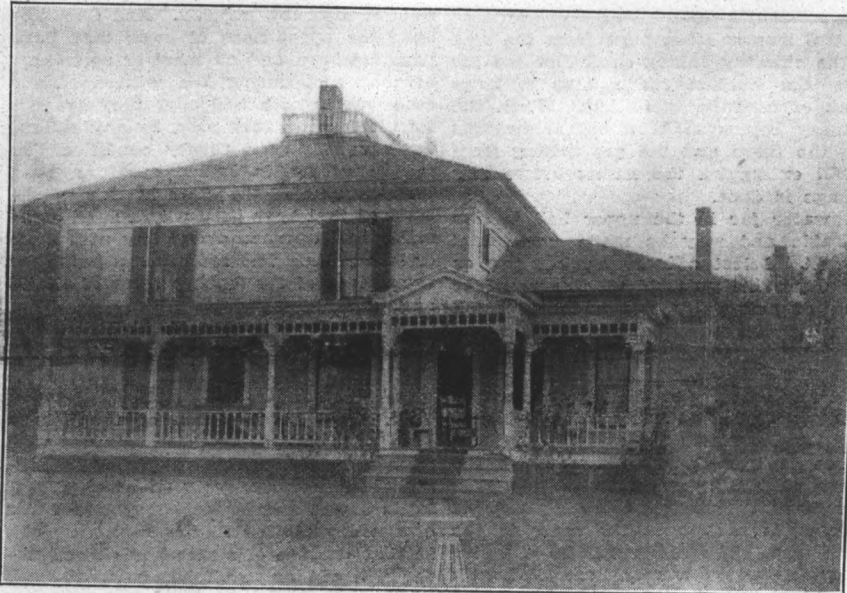
There is thus no cause for discouragement regarding the potato crop, even though it has been impossible to make early preparation for it. The later planted potatoes, if gotten in before or soon after the middle of June, will generally yield better than the earlier plantings, since there is likely to be a better supply of moisture when the tubers are forming than where the crop is planted earlier. But a good stand is essential to the best results, and every precaution should be taken to insure it, where ideal conditions do not prevail at planting time.

CROP NOTES AND PROSPECTS.

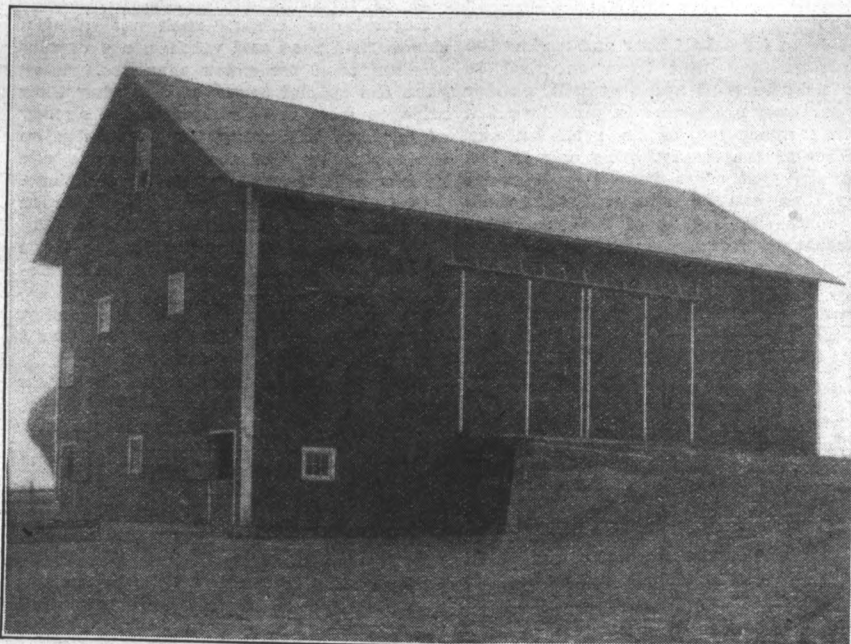
Corn has been occupying the attention of farmers of late, and the progress of the crop seems to be more variable than usual. Many are cultivating for the first time, while others are still plowing for corn. The dry weather a few weeks back put off the plowing for those who had a stiff sod, while others have their corn out which came in the regular rotation, but now find that their meadows have practically failed and are plowing them up to get rid of the abundant sorrel by summer fallowing or by growing some hoed crop, as corn or potatoes. Considerable of this ground is being planted to corn so as to have the fodder to take the place of the needed hay. The failure of a large percentage of the meadows this season, due chiefly to the drought last summer, and partially to dry weather this spring, has caused many to think seriously of alfalfa, and in this locality a dozen are trying it this year where one grew it before. There are two or three instances of success with it here, and as many of failure. In one case not a single plant was found to grow from a carefully sown field of last year. This must certainly have been poor seed. We have a small piece to sow which we have been working after each rain since April 15, and I think it will go in this week if the weather is favorable. We hope to get some soil from a neighbor who has had a little patch for six years, and may also use some sweet clover soil, and perhaps try the bacterial cultures furnished by the Agricultural College, also. It will be remembered that we had a clover sod available, which we wish to sow, and in order to get any June grass killed which may appear, we are working it late before sowing. We also worked it while quite dry so the sods on top are killed out. The representative from the College advised us to plant potatoes this year and sow next year, but we do not wish to wait a year, and have nothing else available, so I think we shall chance it.

Wheat is very short for the time of year and its stage of advancement being mostly headed out. Some fields were injured by the fly so badly last fall that they are very thin this spring. As a whole, the crop seems quite even on the ground, but promises short straw, and probably a rather light crop. Some wheat is being marketed at from 80 to 85 cents.

New seeding is small but so far as observed it has pulled through the dry weather this spring with some life left and with rains from now on may make up for its tardiness. We certainly do not



Farm Home and Barn of William Smith, St. Joseph County, Michigan.



wish to lose two years' seedlings in succession. Hay can hardly be bought at any price here now.

Again we see June grass starting thickly in many cornfields that have not been harrowed or cultivated since planting. It has not been too wet this year, as was the case two years ago. The owners evidently prefer to wait until the corn is large enough to cultivate conveniently. Perhaps they do not take into consideration the fact that the grass and weeds are growing too, and that some of it may get started in the corn hills as well as the corn, and be beyond covering up when the cultivator is started. It seems to me that it is certainly economy to harrow corn after planting, with the spike-tooth harrow. This can be done before the corn is up and will set the weeds and grass back several days. Some also harrow after the corn is through the ground, which can be done without much damage if the soil is firm. We have done this several times and followed with the garden rake to uncover hills which had clods or lumps left on them. However, if the ground is harrowed before the corn is up, so it is level and the marks filled up the cultivator can be started quite early and crossed with a weeder, which will then take the weeds that are just starting about the hill or in the rows and loosen the crust. This is the method we are pursuing with one field. The other was quite mellow and we used the weeder without the cultivator for the first time.

Calhoun Co. S. B. H.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF FARM BUILDINGS.

There are few really competent rural architects. If there were some men who could plan buildings for the farm as well as they are being planned for the manufacturer, and were they located with such a view toward the economy of work, thousands of dollars could be saved to the farmers of the country. But as it is, there are but few farms where the arrangement of the buildings could not be greatly improved upon in such a way as to greatly expedite the work about them. Each farmer has his own methods, and a plan that would help one would be of no advantage at all to the other. But as it is, we must figure the matter out for ourselves and on account of other matters which are pressing at the time we seldom put up a building that satisfies us fully as to its interior arrangement and its location.

Most of us begin by building a barn that serves as a nucleus for the group of buildings that are afterwards erected. Some special need arises. We figure on how cheaply we can put up a building that will fill the requirements at that time and it is located near the first, and so it goes on. When we are through, we often find a hog barn a few hundred feet from the corn crib and the corn crib as far from the horse stable, with perhaps a tool or wagon shed between. Looking ahead a little would often improve conditions. However, as they are on many farms, we are compelled to do a great deal of useless tramping around. All this takes time and lengthens the time allowed for the chores. I have known of cases where one man was enabled to care for the same amount of stock in one-half the time it took the other, simply because the buildings were so arranged that no time was lost.

On most farms we find a woodlot at the far end of the farm. The usual reason for this is that the fields near the barns were cleared first. But if a man is able to step a few feet from the barn and to open the pasture field gate it means a great deal to him. As a general thing, it is cheaper to add to a building or to make a mighty big one, than it is to build several smaller ones in order to obtain the same amount of floor space. The cost of two sides is always saved. What is more, everything is together. It is better to have the tool shed 500 feet from the barn than it is to have the corn and grain bins 300 feet from it. Place the scales in such a position that they do not have to be handled much to take the stock from the yard to the scale platform. Count up the number of times per week that you will have to visit a building, and if you go to it more than to some other, place the other farther away. It is simple reasoning, so simple that we are inclined to overlook it. Consider the needs at threshing time and at other times when you want to get through a job with the fewest possible number of men. On our farm we are able to get around with little waste of time; but now we see where a slight

change made, oftentimes at less cost at the time of building, would have saved thousands of steps in the course of a year. These steps waste your own energy; you pay the men for their time.

Ohio.

CLYDE A. WAUGH.

FIRES AVOIDABLE BY SIMPLE PROTECTION.

Not all fires are avoidable but some of them are and many a farm building has gone up in smoke because the one who discovered the flames at the time they started was without any equipment for fighting them. A little fire soon grows into a big one and this is especially true in farming communities where no fire department can be called as a last resort.

Barn fires come from several causes. The head flying from a match, a spark from a pipe or cigar, an exploding lantern, possibly spontaneous combustion. Nine fires out of ten could be extinguished if there was water at hand when they were first discovered. In one corner of the barn floor keep a barrel of water and this means keep a barrel filled with water, not a barrel supposed to be full until it is needed and then discovered empty. Fill it up once a week on a certain day of the week at a certain hour. Repeat until the act becomes second nature, only a pail of water will be required as evaporation is not rapid, especially if the barrel is covered closely, and it always should be. Have it understood that cattle may die of thirst, that one may walk a mile for a quart of water needed to mix bran or meal, but that under no condition must the fire supply be tampered with. Then, when the little flame springs up it can be extinguished in a moment's time.

Farm houses often burn from the soot in the chimney taking fire. Not too far from the kitchen range keep a large crock of common table salt. When the chimney begins to burn out throw this into the stove and the gas arising from it will extinguish the flames before any damage is done.

A water jar in the upper hall is also desirable and may be made ornamental as well. Select a large earthen jug or crock, provide yourself with a pound or more of soft putty and a lot of small fancy colored stones or shells. The latter are the prettier and can be secured from the bed or along the borders of almost any creek. Set the jug or crock on a heavy paper and using a broad-bladed knife cover it with the soft putty. Then before it has time to harden set the stones close together in the putty which, as it hardens will hold them in place. If a crock is used treat the cover in the same way. The result will be a pretty receptacle which can be kept filled with water and sometime, when a half burned match, or an exploding lamp sets fire to floor or walls, these few gallons of water may save the entire house from destruction.

Sit down for a half hour and review the disastrous fires that have occurred in your neighborhood and you will wonder at your own negligence in providing fire fighting apparatus to be used by any member of the family. The cost is but little and yet some time it will mean more than can be estimated in dollars and cents—the saving of the invaluable treasures that every house contains and that no insurance policy can adequately cover.

New York.

L. M. THORNTON.

THE FEEDING VALUE OF ALFALFA HAY.

During the past winter I have had a good opportunity to test the feeding value of alfalfa hay. Last year I had 8,200 lbs. of alfalfa hay when I hauled it into the barn. I have a set of hay scales built in as part of my barn floor and I weigh all of my hay and grain when I draw it in. This hay I put in at one end of the bay and later put one and a half tons of clover hay, and a half ton of peavine hay and two tons of the second and third cutting of alfalfa on top of it for my cows. After making allowance for shrinkage I had 7,200 lbs. of the first cutting of alfalfa and 7,000 lbs. of the other three varieties of hay, as nearly as I could estimate.

I began feeding this to four cows on November 15, and fed them about all they would eat up clean, and on Jan. 10 it was all gone. Then I began to do some figuring and found I had fed just 125 lbs. per day, and if I fed my alfalfa at the same rate it would all be gone before the 10th of March and I would have to buy two and one-half or three tons of hay which,

at \$18 per ton, would take every dollar I could get for all the butter we could sell during the entire winter. I could not see any profit or fun in that way of doing, so I made up my mind I would cut their rations down to 80 lbs. per day and if they did not get too thin I would feed them that amount each day and thus make my alfalfa hay last them 90 days. But I turned them out about 15 days when the weather was fine and made them pick up their dinners from the dry grass in the pasture, and in this way I made the 7,200 lbs. of alfalfa hay last them 95 days. I have not fed them a bushel of grain and only three or four bushels of small potatoes during the past winter.

I do not make a practice of buying bran or grain for my cows when I have good hay of any kind, but a year or two ago I bought some feed at \$1.50 per hundred that was highly recommended as a milk producer, and mixed bran with it for my cows. It increased their flow of milk about two quarts per day per cow, but at a cost of six to eight cents per quart, and as it takes about nine quarts of milk to make a pound of butter and as butter was selling at 20 cents per pound at that time I could not see any profit in it.

Now, as to results. Two of my cows were due to calve before the 20th of April and, of course, they went dry while feeding the alfalfa, but one of them I milked until the 15th of March; the other two are now (April 15), giving 26 lbs. of milk per day after more than three months of this light feeding on alfalfa hay, while more than three months earlier in the winter, when they were having about all of the extra good common clover hay they could eat, they only gave from 36 to 38 lbs. per day. And they now have the appearance of cows that have been fed bran and oil meal or something of that sort during the winter. Their coats are smooth and oily; they are not fat, neither are they poor; by any means, but are in a good thrifty condition. In fact, they are in better condition than three-fourths of the cows in this neighborhood that have been wintered on corn-stalks and common clover hay with more or less grain. The readers can judge for themselves of the feeding value of alfalfa hay.

Oceana Co.

H. K. BRANCH.

THE VALUE OF GREEN MANURES.

Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, of the Illinois Station, in comparing green manures with farm manures, makes the following significant statement: "As an average, animals digest and thus destroy two-thirds of the dry matter in the food they eat, so that one ton of clover hay plowed under will add as much humus to the soil as the manure made from three tons of clover hauled off and fed, even if all the manure is returned to the land without loss by fermentation."

Leguminous crops, such as alfalfa, clover, field peas and vetches, are usually recommended for green manures. They have the special power of obtaining their nitrogen from the air through the agency of bacteria inhabiting the tubercles on the roots. Any of the above crops can be grown in the soils of the arid regions.

The characteristic advantages of green manures to the soil are as follows:

1. Increases its fertility by the large amount of organic matter which it acquires.
2. Increases its water-holding capacity.
3. Utilizes soluble plant food that would otherwise escape from the soil.
4. Brings plant food from the lower soil to the surface soil.

Col. Ag. Col.

J. D. MARSHALL.

DROWNING RATS AND MICE.

While living in another state the writer had a neighbor who ridded his barn of rats by drowning them. An iron kettle partly full of bran and a little buckwheat was placed convenient for the rats until they were accustomed to feed there. Then the contents were removed and the kettle was filled to about the same depth with water with a little bran sprinkled over for a blind. Fifteen rats were found in the kettle the next morning. If any escaped they left the barn soon. Having cause to try this experiment with mice the writer obtained the same results.

Mason Co.

J. B. SHIRKY.

The foreign demand for hog products shows a great improvement as compared with a year ago, the week's shipments from the ports of the United States having risen recently to 22,635,000 lbs., whereas a year ago the exports were running below 8,600,000 lbs. a week.

Breakfast A Pleasure

when you have

Post Toasties

with cream.

A food with snap and zest that wakes up the appetite.

Sprinkle crisp Post Toasties over a saucer of fresh strawberries, add some cream and a little sugar—

Appetizing

Nourishing

Convenient

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.



LABOR SAVED— BETTER QUALITY HAY THE SIDE DELIVERY BUNCHER

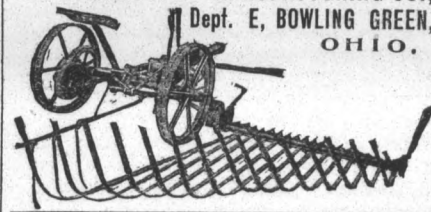
pays for itself every day it is used, in labor saved and in the better quality of hay that it produces. It attaches to any mowing machine and is so simple that it cannot get out of order. Over 65,000 now in use by farmers all over the country.

Cut, rake and bunch or windrow your hay all in one operation. It saves your clover and alfalfa seed, does away with raking and tedding, where often 50% of the seed is lost before you get the hay to the barn. Your hay is better cured, cleaner and harvested in less time and with less labor.

The SIDE DELIVERY BUNCHER takes the place of side delivery rake, dump rake and tedder. It lays the hay in loose, hollow windrows or bunches it just as you wish, curing quicker and better than if left in the swath and then tedded and raked.

Our catalogue free for the asking. It tells of farmers all over the country who are using our Bunchers. Send your dealer's name.

THE THORNBURGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
Dept. E, BOWLING GREEN,
OHIO.



Columbian TILE DITCHER



Digs ditch economically in summer. You move less water when soil is dry. COLUMBIAN digs in soil too hard to shovel. Easily operated. All steel. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular 10. It is free.

COLUMBIAN IMPLEMENT CO. 659 FOURTH AVE. DETROIT MICH.

CORN HARVESTER with Binder Attachment cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price \$20 with Binder Attachment. S. C. MONTGOMERY, of Texarkana, Tex., writes: "The harvester has proven all you claim for it. With the assistance of one man cut and bound over 100 acres of Corn, Kaffir Corn and Maize last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.

SINCE 1795 FAVORITE FOR INFLAMED AND WEAK EYES

DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S
EYE WATER

Gives almost instant relief and is easily applied. For bathing the eyes it is indispensable. Booklet free. 25c SOLD EVERYWHERE.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO.,
161-5 River Street Troy, N. Y.

BINDER TWINE, 62c POUND
Guaranteed the best made. Farmer agents wanted. Sample and catalog free. THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio.

LIVE STOCK

KEEP THE COLT GROWING.

During the colt's first year is determined, quite largely, the kind of a horse it will make when it is mature. Its habits of growth are largely determined during that time. If it grows rapidly, forming strong, clean bone and good solid flesh it will, unless something prevents, keep on growing and make a big horse. On the other hand, if it becomes stunted it not only loses growth for several months but never regains its former habits of growth. Only the colts that are kept growing from the start make the biggest and highest priced horses.

Feed is probably the biggest element in securing growth. The youngster needs abundant feed that is rich in nourishment and which is palatable. "But," someone may say that there is no better feed than grass and since that is the case he will ask, "What's the use of talking about feed?" Certainly there is no better feed than grass, aside from the mother's milk. Even if that is granted, it still stands that the colt needs the best kind of grass. When the regular pasture dries up during the summer, as most pastures do, the colt needs a change to grass that is green and luxuriant. If the change is not made the youngster's growth will be checked, if not stunted. Then there is always danger of overcrowding of pastures. This makes short feed and that, of course, cuts down the amount of nourishment for the colt and at the same time cuts down the growing process.

The matter of feeding grain during the first year is a proposition to be considered since horses have become so high in price. Those who have made a study of the matter find that on draft horses that weigh 1,600 lbs. or more, every 100 lbs. above that weight is worth at least 25 cents per pound. Prices at the central markets bear them out in this. Now, as regards feeding grain the first summer, the proposition is simply, can 100 lbs. of extra growth be put on for less than 25 cents per pound? Most assuredly it can if the colt is of the kind that has it in him to become a big horse, if properly fed.

As a common practice men who are raising the biggest and best colts always feed grain during the first summer. With pure-bred colts, no one can deny the advantages of feeding grain to the youngsters, even when they are on the best of grass. In the case of the pure-bred colt, he is being developed for the purpose of being sold for breeding purposes. Considering the matter from the standpoint of the pure-bred market, we see that first of all, size is demanded. An increase in size means a far higher increase in money value than in the case of grade horses to be sold for draft purposes. It is, then, clear that the pure-bred colt should have grain.

That milk is first of all feeds in producing growth was mentioned above. The milk from the dam comes first and is practically the only source of milk. That she may produce an abundance of milk, she, too, needs to be fed liberally of nutritious and palatable feed. She should be given the lighter stunts when put to work. In a sense, she is doing a double service. She is nursing her foal and she is doing the work of a farm horse. Now, it is the most reasonable thing in the world that if she is worked more lightly she will have more energy left to produce milk for her colt.

The writer learned one time from an old and successful breeder of pure-bred horses that skim-milk is a very valuable adjunct for feeding colts. His claim was that skim-milk was worth at least four times as much when fed to colts as when fed to calves or hogs. His colts would drink a whole pail of it and it certainly helped their growth immensely. The writer has fed it to colts the past two years and they grew and thrived and sold for high prices.

Due attention to all details will do much to keep the colt thriving and growing. Of course, no thoughtful man will ever let the youngster follow in the field when the mare is at work. It worries the mare, annoys the driver, and wears the colt, causing it to tire itself and waste its energy.

Protection from flies and summer heat helps very much. When colts stand all day in a bare fence corner fighting flies they are not only spending their food and the energy produced from it, but they are

not eating, which is a very essential element. If they were in a cool shed they would be more content. Furthermore, if they have feed in that shed, they will eat of it and will grow. Wire fence cuts and accidents check growth and must be guarded against. To be profitable the colt must be kept growing.

Iowa.

H. E. MCCARTNEY.

SALTING THE STOCK.

While every owner of live stock knows that salt is a necessity for the well being of their animals, yet it often occurs, especially during the busy season, that it is supplied in a haphazard or intermittent manner. This makes the animals especially hungry for salt when it is supplied to them, with the result that they eat more of it when the opportunity presents itself than is good for them, with a resulting interference with their digestion and, where there is not an abundance of water in the pasture, is the cause of more serious results. Salt, like water, should be made constantly available for the live stock if the best results are desired. The manner of supplying it is the subject of a difference of opinion among stockmen, but the essential thing is that the supply be constantly available and frequently replenished, or is supplied a little at a time, that salting should be practiced so frequently that the animals will not become famished for this condiment.

Oakland Co.

A. R. FARMER.

FORAGE FOR THE GROWING PIGS.

Much has been said and written regarding the economy of providing succulent forage for the growing pigs in the summer season, yet a great many farmers continue to keep their pigs confined in a small pen or yard, with little, if any, green feed available. In case a good pasture lot can be provided for the growing pigs, this is, of course, the cheapest method of providing the needed green forage for them, but where this cannot be conveniently done, it will pay to cut green forage for them each day. Clover, while it is available, is the best available source of this needed green feed upon most farms, but a variety of green feed can be cheaply provided in this way, especially where only a few pigs are kept. The clippings from the lawn when it is cut, the weeds pulled from the garden when it is hoed, in fact, green, succulent plants of almost any kind will be relished by the pigs, and if something of the kind is given them each day, the amount of grain required to secure a given amount of gain will be materially reduced, and the pigs will be more thrifty and will reach a better weight at any given age than would be possible without this extra feed and care.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

There has been an insatiable demand in the Chicago market for lambs, and it has greatly exceeded the supply, resulting in an upward movement in prices for spring lambs, as well as higher values for fed lambs and sheep of the better class. That the Chicago packers were ready to make strenuous efforts to secure lambs during the scarcity was shown a few days ago by the arrival at the stock yards of that city of a special train of seven cars from Louisville, Ky. This consignment, billed to the Hammond Company, left the southern city Monday afternoon and reached Chicago early the following morning, having made the distance, 304 miles, in little more than 12 hours, which is believed to be record time for a live stock special. There were 1,900 lambs in the shipment.

The recent large rainfalls over most parts of the country have done wonders for the crops, and meadows and pastures were greatly refreshed by the generous downpour of water. Nearly everywhere grass is unusually luxuriant, and farmers are now counting confidently upon a liberal flow of milk and a great abundance of butter. Buyers of butter for placing in cold storage are waiting for a lower scale of prices before making their annual large purchases. Creamery butter in the Chicago market is wholesaling for firm prices at the present time, while dairy butter and packing stock has been advanced, dairy lots moving up one to two cents per pound.

A serious shortage of fat range cattle for marketing from the northwestern range country during the shipping season that extends from July to the close of September is expected, and this is a favorable indication for such farmers as are in the habit of feeding cattle corn on grass, with the intention of marketing them as finished beefs along in August and September.

At last the wool trade shows some animation, buyers having begun to make purchases in various sections with considerable liberality. A short time ago it was reported from the Yakima Valley of Oregon that about 20,000 lbs. of wool had been shorn and that about one-tenth of the entire output of the valley had been

sold at from 9 to 12½¢ per lb. to a Boston purchaser. Several important transactions have been reported in Wyoming at 14½¢@15½¢, and sales of the spring clip in Tennessee have been made at 18½¢, the wool being from Southdown flocks. Recent estimates place the aggregate sales in Wyoming as high as 1,500,000 lbs., and good sales have been made in Nevada, the best consignments fetching 14½¢. Sales in Utah are stated to have reached several million pounds at 13@14¢.

A. A. Callister, secretary of the State Board of Sheep Commissioners of Utah, estimates that the 1911 wool clip of that state will approximate 14,000,000 lbs., being about 2,000,000 lbs. less than the clip of last year. This marked decrease is due partly to the fact that the wool is hardly as long as last year, but it is attributable more to the fact that many flockmasters cut down their flocks last autumn in anticipation of a severe winter and of being forced to feed hay.

Prime veal calves have been selling actively at higher prices in the Chicago market recently, while the less desirable ones have failed to sell any better. Buyers discriminate strongly against heavy calves, and heavy calves that have been fattened on buttermilk rations are poor sellers, being neither veal nor beef. There is at all times an extremely wide spread in prices between the least desirable and the choicest grades, and recently the better class of light-weight live calves have been selling for \$7@8.25 per 100 pounds, while the heavy weights went for \$3.50@5.50. Veal calves that weigh around 80 to 120 lbs. and are from three to six weeks old are the best sellers in the market. Calves that weigh under 50 lbs. should not be marketed, as they are liable to be condemned by the health officers, and selling slunk calves is a violation of the law. Many slaughtered calves are marketed in such bad order that they are sold for barely enough to pay the charges, and frequently the country shipper loses money by the shipment. Live calves are usually preferred by buyers, Tuesday being the biggest day in the trade and widely known to the Chicago trade as "calf day," although a good many calves are sold on other days, Saturday excepted.

Late reports from the cattle and sheep ranches of Montana are encouraging, the calf "crop" being up to most expectations, while lambing is progressing satisfactorily. Shearing will be general in a short time. Grass and alfalfa look well, and several days ago oats were reported as several inches high.

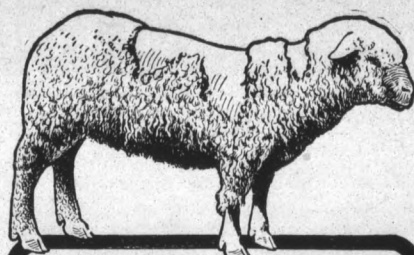
The former extensive cattle grazing lands of Wyoming have been further cut down by the recent opening of 14,000 acres of irrigated land and 16,000 acres of deeded land in the Rock Creek district for settlers. These lands are offered under the supervision of the state board of land commissioners. Every year sees further large curtailment of the former vast tracts controlled by cattle and sheep men.

The official statement made by the United States bureau of agriculture shows that during the month of April exports of lard were 30,000,000 lbs. larger than for the corresponding time last year, while there were gains of 5,500,000 lbs. in exports of hams and of 9,800,000 lbs. in exports of bacon as compared with a year ago. For the ten months ending April 30 there was an increase of more than 60,000,000 lbs. in lard exports, but decreases of over 9,000,000 lbs. in exports of hams and 16,000,000 lbs. of bacon were seen as compared with the same period a year earlier. As everyone knows, a year ago prices for hogs were the highest ever known, and hog products advanced proportionately in value, so that prices were practically prohibitory to most foreign buyers.

As is always the case when the first hot weather appears, large numbers of dead hogs were taken from cars arriving at the Chicago stock yards, and the losses were not altogether caused by the weather alone, for numerous country shippers made the fatal mistake of loading their hogs in cars that had not been cleaned of the accumulated manure. Even when manure is wet with water, it dries quickly and becomes hot again, and this is very apt to result in dead hogs in the car. The country shipper cannot be too careful in making shipments of hogs in hot weather, and it is well known that a good bedding is made by using coal slack or sand. It is hardly necessary to say that loading too many hogs in a car is a serious mistake, and furnishing swine with plenty of water while in transit is of the greatest importance, while sprinkling them with water as often as possible pays well. The losses of hogs on the first appearance of hot weather are always greater than later in the summer, and it is natural that the heaviest hogs should die the fastest. In marketing extremely heavy hogs it is best to manage as far as possible to have them come when the weather is moderate, for five or ten big dead hogs in a car mean severe money losses to their owners.

Lafayette Funk, the veteran farmer and stockman of Illinois, reports fair hog supplies and moderate numbers of cattle on feed in that district.

Cattle feeders are in many parts of the corn belt states learning to use silage more freely. It has been found that cheaper gains are made when corn silage is used as roughness in connection with hay, and gains are faster, particularly when the cattle are fed for a period not exceeding three months. The latest plan is to let the ear of the corn reach as advanced a stage of maturity as possible without firing the fodder. In the upper edge of the corn belt, where dent corn is apt to fail to mature because of early frosts, this plan of silage feeding has been highly successful, and it is also highly successful for use in wintering stock, farmers who have tried it saying it is equal to pasturing cattle.



Kreso Dip No. 1 CURES SCAB

A DIP THAT DOES THE WORK WITHOUT INJURY

TO THE ANIMAL OR FLEECE
NO BURNING OF THE FIBRES;
NO STAINING; NO POISONING;
NO SICKENING.

WHY USE DIPS THAT HAVE THESE DESTRUCTIVE
AND DANGEROUS QUALITIES? WHY EXPERIMENT
WITH UNKNOWN PREPARATIONS?

KRESO DIP No. 1 STANDARDIZED

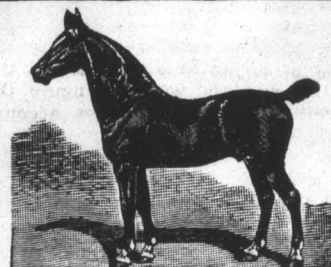
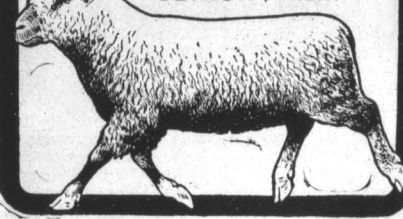
INEXPENSIVE, EASY TO USE

PERMITTED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE FOR THE OFFICIAL DIPPING
OF SHEEP FOR SCAB

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

WE HAVE BOOKLETS GIVING FULL DIRECTIONS
FOR USE ALSO MANY VALUABLE HINTS ON
HANDLING SHEEP. WRITE FOR FREE COPIES.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
DETROIT, MICH.



WILL NOT SCAR OR BLEMISH.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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

HORSES and CATTLE

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

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

KILLS ALL TICKS ONE DIPPING

64 years experience prove truth of this statement. Every tick and nit absolutely destroyed if you use

Cooper Dip

The only dip that kills ALL ticks in ONE dipping—Cooper's is sure scab destroyer. Increases growth and improves quality of wool. Perfect skin tonic. Results considered is cheapest dip on market. Used on 300 million sheep annually. Handsome Calendar and booklet free if you mention this paper.
Prices: 25 gal. pkt. 50¢ 100 gal. pkt. \$1.75
Ask your druggist or write
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS
64 W. Illinois Street Chicago, Ill.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free. ABSORBINE, JR., Liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F. 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

VETERINARY

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

Advice through this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. Many queries are answered that apply to the same ailments. If this column is watched carefully you will probably find the desired information in a reply that has been made to some one else. When reply by mail is requested, it becomes private practice, and a fee of \$1.00 must accompany the letter.

Collar Gall.—I have a mare that galled her shoulder, producing a swelling as large as my fist. I applied healing lotions which appeared to act fairly well, but there remains a hard bunch which I am anxious to have removed. L. R., Metamora, Mich.—Dissolve 1/4 lb. acetate of lead, 3 ozs. sulphate of zinc and 1 oz. of tannic acid in one gallon of clean water and apply to shoulders four or five times a day. After a hard fibrous bunch forms in shoulder, it can never be removed without cutting it out. If you need the horse to work remove some padding from collar to relieve pressure on bunch.

Roaring.—I am offered a horse that is a roarer or whistler and I would like to know if this ailment is curable or not. He has shown wind trouble since having distemper some two years ago. J. H. M., Sebawaing, Mich.—Roaring is considered an incurable ailment; however, the right kind of surgical work on throat will relieve some cases. However, this is rather a difficult and expensive operation, therefore, if the horse is a bad roarer I would advise you not to purchase him. For heavy pulling or fast work they are not the kind you should own.

Bone Spavin.—I have a 17-year-old mare that has a small bone spavin which has made her some lame for several years, but she is much worse this spring than ever before. Have blistered her many times, but without satisfactory results. P. M., Grant, Mich.—Many old horses that suffer from chronic bone spavin are incurable. She might recover if you would have her fired and give her absolute rest for two or three months.

Bleeding Tumors.—Have a grey mare that has a foal two months old and she is troubled with tumors that bleed considerably. Our local Vet. has treated her, but fails to do her much good. J. K., Kent City, Mich.—You failed to state where the tumors are located, therefore I am unable to intelligently prescribe for her; however, you had better be guided by your local Vet.

Abscess.—I have a three-year-old heifer that has a bunch situated below vulva which gradually increases in size. This bunch is tender, but she eats good and gives a large mess of milk. J. H., West Branch, Mich.—I am inclined to believe that the center of bunch contains pus and was caused by an injury. Boil a large needle and puncture it and if pus comes open it up freely. There are no large blood vessels that you are likely to cut when operating. Wash out abscess with one part carbolic acid and 30 parts water. If the bunch is a tumor of a fibrous nature it should be cut out.

Congestion.—I would like to know the cause of death in my young two weeks old ducklings. They seemingly did well up to two weeks of age and were growing nicely, but were exposed to a heavy rain storm; they showed sickness but a very short time, seemed to flop over on their back, struggle and soon die. I opened two of the eight that died and could find no cause of death. Have been feeding cracked corn with some scraps of wheat bread softened in water and they ate heartily, seemed to chase flies and bugs and act as if they felt well. H. T., Laurenceburg, Tenn.—Your ducklings died as the result of being chilled while exposed to cold rain storm. All kinds of poultry should be protected from such storms until they feather out, then, of course, their body is pretty well protected.

Warts in Mouth.—I have a horse that has sores on both upper and lower lip and they have the appearance of soft warts. They first made their appearance about the middle of the winter and have increased rapidly ever since; now I notice them spreading over face. F. B., Cedar, Mich.—Clip off those that have necks and wash out mouth with the following lotion, which is made by dissolving 1/4 lb. powdered alum in a gallon of water. Don't let horse swallow this lotion, but keep mouth open with gag in order that the medicine not absorbed will run out of mouth. Apply acetic acid to those on face once a day for a few days, then apply castor oil and if the flat ones in mouth do not disappear wash mouth with one part vinegar and four parts water once a day.

Chronic Cough.—I have a horse nine years old that has been troubled for the past two years with a cough and I would like to know what to give him. F. G. L., Laingsburg, Mich.—He should be fed no clover, nor musty, dusty, badly cured fodder. Wet his feed and give 1 dr. powdered opium, 2 drs. muriate ammonia and two tablespoonfuls powdered licorice at a dose in feed two or three times a day.

Strangles (Distemper).—Lice.—I have an eight-year-old mare that commenced to swell under the jaw some time ago. This swelling extended to lower lip and there was some swelling in throat which increased until our local Vet. lanced it allowing a quantity of pus to escape. He pronounced it a case of distemper; the throat is yet swollen and she breathes with difficulty. She also has a sore on

shoulder and is troubled some with lice. O. P., Standish, Mich.—Apply iodine ointment to swollen part and give her a desertspoonful of Fowler's solution at a dose in feed three times a day until a recovery takes place. Apply a two percent solution of coal tar disinfectant and you may safely use any of those that are regularly advertised in this paper.

Ringbone.—My 16-year-old mare has a ringbone on each hind pastern; have applied blisters every 10 days since last fall; besides, I had them fired. She shows a great deal of lameness in one and I would like to know what I had better do. C. G. R., Alto, Mich.—If the ringbone is situated low down, she may never recover. Firing is considered the most heroic treatment for this ailment; however, I have frequently had to fire more than once before the lameness was relieved and I believe you had better have it done. A 16-year-old mare very lame from ringbone and incurable, has no particular value.

Weak Heart—Short Winded.—Our 14-year-old mare which we have owned only four months is very fleshy and short winded. When exerted much she perspires freely and when stopped seems shaky on fore legs. E. S., Grant, Mich.—Your mare suffers from a weak heart and on account of being very fleshy is short winded. If she had heaves she would cough some and if affected much in throat would roar or whistle; this, you say, she does not do. Therefore, I believe her heart action is weak. Give 1 dr. ground nux vomica and 1 dr. powdered lobelia at a dose in feed two or three times a day. She should be fed no clover, or dusty, musty fodder, and very little bulky food.

Navicular Disease.—I have a mare that had an attack of azoturia one year ago and seemingly made a good recovery. For several months she has shown lameness in one fore leg and I am inclined to believe the trouble is in her foot. J. K., Owosso, Mich.—If she is lame in fore foot, she will point foot in advance of body; if in shoulder, drag foot, placing it with a rotary sort of swing, and when standing still will usually flex leg. Blister coronet with cerate of cantharides every week or ten days until she recovers.

Indigestion—Horse Perspires Freely.—I have frequently availed myself of prescriptions clipped from the veterinary column and found the remedy worked well, but I have not seen just what I need for a horse that is out of condition and for another horse which perspires far too much. W. J. P., West Branch, Mich.—His teeth may need floating; also give a tablespoonful of the following at a dose in feed three times daily: Gentian, ginger, fenugreek, powdered sulphate of iron and rosin, equal parts by weight and mixed thoroughly. It is not good practice to give remedies that check perspiration, but if you will give a desertspoonful of powdered nitrate of potash at a dose in feed two or three times a day for a few days and as often as you believe necessary to stimulate kidneys into action the fluids of the body will be carried off through the kidneys and not through the skin. It is possible that your horse is heavy coated and should be clipped.

Barrenness—Breeding Question.—My mare comes in heat regularly and has been bred several times, but fails to get with foal. This mare weighs 1,000 lbs. and I am mating her with a horse 800 lbs. heavier than herself; but I would like to know if you believe it the wrong way to breed. S. S. F., Woodland, Mich.—If your mare is a full made animal, it will perhaps work out all right and she may have no trouble foaling. The opening leading into uterus may require dilating before she will get with foal. The owner of stallion usually knows how to do this work.

Enlarged Gland.—I have a horse that had distemper some time ago; there is now a bunch on side of neck, which I should like to have removed. M. W. P., Middleville, Mich.—Apply one part iodine and eight parts lard to bunch once a day.

Vaginal Hemorrhage.—I bred a small five-year-old mare to a 1,700-pound horse and since then she has passed considerable blood. Now, I would like to know if you believe I should mate her, if she comes in heat again. B. W., Marion, Mich.—If she comes in heat again use an impregnator, for by doing so she will perhaps get in foal and not have much trouble at foaling time. It is not always a good plan to breed a mare to too large a horse, especially if it causes much distress at the time, or after service. The impregnator should be used.

Acidity of Stomach.—We have a heifer calf seven weeks old that has been inclined to gnaw boards for several weeks past; she has a slight swelling in throat, but I do not know as it hurts her, for the bunch is quite soft. A. B. J., Lake, Mich.—Give calf a half teaspoonful of cooking soda at a dose in feed three times a day and change its feed.

Scours.—I have a calf five weeks old that is troubled with scours; some of the bowel movements are mixed with blood. J. D., Muskegon, Mich.—Give five or ten grain doses of salol three or four times a day and if blood is passed in bowel movements, give small quantities of alum.

Wart on Teat.—I have a heifer two years old past that has a wart on side of teat the size of a hen's egg and I would like to know how to remove it. D. Z. J., Athens, Mich.—Cut it off and apply boric acid twice a day.

Rheumatism.—My 6-months-old shoats are running in good clover pasture, but occasionally stiffen and travel quite sore, and I would like to know what ails them. J. E. M., Farmington, Mich.—Running in the wet grass at night and exposure to the hot sun next day may produce a rheumatic condition, which causes them to travel sore. Give each pig 10 grains of nitrate of potash at a dose in feed or swill twice a day.

NEWTON'S HEAVE

COUGH, DISTEMPER CURE

The Standard Veterinary Remedy. 21 years sale. Send for booklet.



MAKES THE HORSE SOUND, STAY SOUND

DEATH TO HEAVES

The first or second \$1.00 can cures Heaves. The third can is guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

\$1.00 per can at dealers, or express prepaid.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The one remedy you can always depend on to cure Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any lameness. Thousands have proved it invaluable. Get a bottle from your druggist. Price per bottle \$1.60 for \$5. Treatise on the Horse. Free at druggist or from Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Kansas Falls, N. D., U. S. A.

DIP

For Hogs, Sheep & Cattle. Milk Oil is the best and cheapest. It kills absolutely scab, ticks, lice, mites, etc. 1 Gallon makes 100 Gallons most effective disinfectant. Get our 28 page Catalog—free for the asking. Agents Wanted. F. S. BURCH & CO., 64 W. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

HARRIS

STEEL CHAIN HANGING WOODLINED STANCHIONS

AND SANITARY STEEL STALLS. Send for our catalog which shows photographs of some of the most up-to-date barns in the country. You will be convinced that we make the very best there is at the lowest price. THE HARRIS MFG. COMPANY, 316 Cleveland Ave., Salem, Ohio.

PIGS FOR SALE.

I keep about 2400 cholera proof brood sows and am selling fine grade

Yorkshire, Poland-China, Duroc and Tamworth Weaned Pigs at \$3 each.

ALVAH BROWN'S PIC FARM, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. C. ALCOCK, Temperance, Live Stock Auctioneer, Michigan. Write for terms and dates.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Herd, consisting of Trojan, Ericas, Blackbirds and Prides, only, is headed by Egerton W. a Trojan Erica, by Black Woodlawn, sire of the Grand Champion steer and bull at the International in Chicago, Dec., 1910. He is assisted by Undulata Blackbird It. WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

Guernsey Bull Calves For Sale.—Write for prices which are low. W. W. BURDICK, Wayland, Mich.

TOP NOTCH HOLSTEINS

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

30 As Choice Holstein Cows

as you will find anywhere in Ohio or Michigan. I hope to sell 15 before Alfalfa haying time. You can have your choice of one or 15. A few good bulls and bull calves. L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio.

Holstein Friesian Cattle—BULL CALVES. Grandsons of Canary Mercedes. W. B. JONES, Oak Grove, Michigan.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN Cattle and Duroc Jersey swine. Bull calves for sale from A. B. O. Cows. E. R. CORNELL, Howell, Michigan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES For Sale—From Sire has 75% of the blood of the sire of Grace Payne 2nd's Homestead. E. COLLIER, Fowlerville, Mich.

FOR SALE—Choicely bred registered Holstein sires ready for service. From Advanced Registry dams. WILLIAM B. HATCH, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Holstein Bulls—Cows with all 12 dam and 25-lb. g. dams and Hengerveld De Kol as g. sire. A prize for less than \$200. Also 3 more at bargain prices. LONG BEACH FARM, Augusta, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

FOR SALE—Reg. St. Lambert Jerseys, Cows and Bulls from high producing stock. C. A. BRISTOL, Fenton, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Holstein Bull 2 years old \$125. Bull Calves 6 months to 1 year \$50 to \$100. Bred heifers \$150 to \$200. Oldest herd in Ind. Send for Photos and Pedigrees. W. C. JACKSON, 715 Rex St. South Bend, Ind.

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

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

JERSEY BULLS—Reg. Ages from six months to maturity. Dams high producers. Prices right. W. E. SHELTON, Litchfield, Mich.

LILLIE FARMSTEAD JERSEYS.

HERD BULLS (Vidas Signal St. L. No. 58197. Jubilee's Foxhall, No. 82299. Bull calves sired by these great bulls, and out of splendid dairy cows, many of them in test for register of merit. Also a few heifers and heifer calves for sale. Write for description and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Michigan.

Register of Merit Jerseys. Official yearly record. A fine lot of young bulls from dams with official records of 483 pounds and upwards of butter. T. F. MARSTON, Bay City, Michigan.

REGISTERED JERSEYS For Sale.—Some combining the blood of St. Louis and Chicago World's Fair Champions by HERMAN HARKS, Reese, Mich.

Dairy Bred Shorthorns—Only one bull left, 7 mos. old. Price \$65 cash or good note. J. B. Hummel, Mason, Mich.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS of the Best Milking Families. All milk weighed and records kept. A young bull 5 months old for sale. Dam of Sire has averaged 55 pounds per day for 4 mos. W. W. Knapp, R. D. 4, Watervliet, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered Shorthorn Cattle, both sexes not akin. JOHN SCHMIDT, R. No. 4, Reed City, Mich.

SHEEP.

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

Oxford Down Sheep—Good Yearling Field Rams and ewes of all ages for sale. I. R. WATERBURY, Highland, Michigan.

Reg. Rambouillets—I have 100 ewes, among them all of my youngest and best, also 85 ewe and ram lambs. Live 2 1/2 miles east of Morrice on G. T. Road. Address J. Q. A. COOK.

HOGS.

Durocs & Victorias—Growthy Spring Boars & Gilts of choicest breeding from Prize Winners. M. T. STORY, R. 248, Lowell, Michigan.

BERKSHIRE PIGS combining the blood of the Longfellow families—the world's best breeding. Price \$15. C. D. WOODBURY, Lansing, Michigan.

BERKSHIRES—Young boars ready for service at farmers' prices. H. W. WIGMAN, Lansing, Michigan.

Berkshires—Ten gilts bred to the wonderful Duke Pontiac Chief, to farrow in April or May. No better breeding. C. S. Bartlett, Pontiac, Mich.

BERKSHIRES—Registered boar pigs, excellent individuals, breeding unsurpassed. Price \$15. C. C. COREY, New Haven, Mich.

BERKSHIRE Yearling sow bred for July farrow, also two fall gilts and choice lot of March farrowed. (Pigs eth. sex.) A. A. Pattullo, Deckerville, Mich.

DAMS BROS. Litchfield, Mich., breeders of Imp. Chester White and Tamworth swine, service boars, sows bred or open, of either breed. Shorthorn Cattle, Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandotte, W. Orpington, Chks. all breeding stock leading winners.

O. I. C. Swine—Bred gilts, males weighing from 150 to 250 lbs. Price and type right. Geo. P. Andrews, Dansville, Ingham Co., Mich.

O. I. C.—March pigs with quality and best pedigree. Order now and get first choice. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Michigan.

O. I. C's For Sale—Best quality, large growthy type, either sex, pairs not akin, some fine bred gilts, choice lot of fall pigs all ages. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Michigan.

CHESTER WHITES—Sold out but still in the business of raising Chesters and Holstein cattle. Both Phones. W. O. WILSON, Okemos, Mich.

FOR SALE—Three Chester White Boars, right in every way, farrowed Jan. 15th. Dam, a Grand Champion and sired by The Victor, winner of nine first prizes. Address, BONNIE BRAE FARM, Algonac, Michigan.

O. I. C'S. Bred sows all sold. 93 choice Mar. & April farrowed pigs either sex pairs not akin Reg. in buyers name. Fred Nickel, R. No. 1, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. March Pigs and Sows to farrow Aug. & Sept. H. W. CLARK, R. F. D. 4, Brighton, Michigan.

O. I. C's.—All ages, 25 young and 2 yearling sows, safe in pig. Price for a short time \$22 to \$30. H. H. JUMP, Munith, Michigan.

O. I. C.—Choice registered pigs 8 to 16 weeks old, from World's Fair Winners. Glenwood Stock Farm, Zeeland, Mich. (Phone #4).

O. I. C. Choice Spring Pigs, either sex. Pairs not get first choice. All pigs shipped on approval and Reg. free. HARRY T. CRANDELL, CASS CITY, MICH.

O. I. C. SWINE—My herd is chiefly descent of the Royal strain both males and females. Get my price before you buy. Will register free of charge in purchaser's name. A. J. GORDEN, R. No. 2, Dorr, Michigan.

Duroc Jerseys For Sale—A few sows bred for summer farrowing and spring pigs both sex. M. A. BRAY, Okemos, Michigan.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Bred Gilts and spring pigs for sale. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Michigan.

DUROCS—25 Bred Sows, of high quality. 10 Excellent Boars ready for service. 75 Fall Pigs both sex. Write or come and see. J. C. BARNEY, COLDWATER, MICHIGAN.

PEDIGREED Duroc Pigs For Sale—About 5 months old, weight about 100 lbs. Express charges prepaid. Give us an order. HAWKS & HAWKS, Goshen, Ind.

Bargains—P. C. Boars ready for service, fall boar pigs. Prize winning African & Embden Geese. Z. KINNE, Three Oaks, Mich.

POLAND-CHINAS—Booking orders for spring pigs. WOOD & SONS, Saline, Michigan.

Spring Pigs either sex. Fall sows, L. W. Barnes & Son, Byron, Shiawassee Co., Mich.

I PAY THE EXPRESS ON DUROC JERSEY Bred Sows, Boars and Pigs. JOHN H. BANGHART, Lansing, Michigan.

Three Extra Good Fall P. C. Boars

By Next In Line. 32 spring male pigs ready to ship. I ship O. O. D. and furnish pedigree promptly. If you want good as the best, write me for prices.

WM. WAFFLE, Coldwater, Michigan.

Butler's Famous Wonders—The big Poland-China, without a peer, combining, size, bone, quality. We're headquarters for everything in Poland-Chinas. Herd boars, brood sows, weanling pigs, always for sale. Registered Jersey Bulls of all ages for sale, our prices are low. J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich. Bell Phone.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS, also fall and early spring pigs. B. P. Rock eggs \$1.00 per 15. ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Michigan.

LARGE TYPE P. C. Largest in Mich. Sept. & Oct. pigs weigh 250 to 300 lbs. Sired by two largest boars and from largest sows in State. Come and see and be convinced. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

FOR SALE PURE YORKSHIRE PIGS. Both sexes. Price reasonable. MURRAY-WATERMAN CO., ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Lillie Farmstead Yorkshires—Holywell Oak Lodge blood predominates. Large Herd. Three service boars. Pairs and trios, not akin. Boars ready for service. A fine lot of spring pigs. Gilts bred for August farrow. The best hog on earth. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

POULTRY AND BEES

KEEPING UP THE EGG FLOW IN HOT WEATHER.

"In times of peace prepare for war" is a very pertinent "saw" applied to the vermin plague in the poultry business. The annual slump in the farm egg yield usually occurs about July 1, sometimes earlier, and it is usually explained as being due entirely to natural causes, such as broodiness, end of laying season, etc. As a matter of fact it is simply the result of insect pests getting in their deadly work.

As proof of the conditions existing in most farm poultry houses at that season I would like to ask each farm poultry owner whether he would care to leave his hat in his chicken house over night during the month of July. This may sound like a silly question but I will wager that not one poultry owner in four would care to wear the hat the next day.

The proverbial ounce of prevention is necessary to the warding off, or at least the lessening of the mid-summer slump in egg production. If this has not already been applied the quarters occupied by the hens should be thoroughly renovated at the earliest possible date. Lice and mites multiply rapidly in hot weather and already we have had more days of extreme heat than usual at this season, and it is a good guess that poultry houses which have received no attention up to this time are even now swarming with vermin. Take out all the nests, burn the old nesting material and disinfect the boxes. This may seem quite a bit of trouble but if your nests are so valuable or complicated that they are worth more than the flock you had better sell the flock. Clean out every particle of manure, even to sweeping out the corners and the floor. Now spray every part of the interior of house with a strong kerosene emulsion until it is dripping wet. Make the emulsion by dissolving a bar of soap in five gallons of hot water and a gallon of kerosene. After spraying, apply dry wood ashes to the walls and ceiling of the house.

Now treat every individual member of the flock with some good lice killer. There are plenty of them on the market. Repeat the treatment every week or ten days until you are certain the hens are entirely free from insect pests, and repeat the spraying of the house every two weeks throughout the season of hot weather. You will be surprised to see how much the "natural laying season" will be extended through such improvement in the conditions surrounding your hens.

Remember that if your hens have lice, or if lice exist on the premises, you will have to "clean up on them" sooner or later. They will never go away of their own accord but they will "hold over." So clean up once for all and do it thoroughly. The returns will prove to be the best wages you have ever received for labor bestowed upon your flock.

Isabella Co. Wm. J. COOPER.

MARKETING EGGS THROUGH THE CREAMERY.

Poor methods of marketing have been declared responsible for the failure of the producer of eggs to receive his rightful proportion of the price paid by the ultimate consumer. Even when egg prices are high, poor methods and lack of care in handling greatly reduce the returns to both producer and dealer. The commission man must deduct for the bad eggs thrown out through the candling process, and this reduces the returns to the country storekeeper who sent them in, and he, in turn, must reduce his prices to the farmer, so there is a general reduction because the eggs were not properly selected in the first place.

In a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture are given the details of a system of marketing that has been put in operation by a Minnesota creamery. Briefly, the plan is as follows: The eggs are brought to the creamery when the farmer brings in his milk. Before the creamery will handle his eggs the patron must sign an agreement to gather his eggs twice a day and bring them to the creamery before they are eight days old; eggs to be uniform in size; to be clean and kept in a cool cellar; brown and white eggs packed in separate cartons; each egg to be stamped on one side and carton stamped on top; to sell eggs with the creamery company's

stamp to no one else, and to return all stamps and other supplies when deciding to sell eggs elsewhere.

Compliance with these agreements is bringing about greater uniformity of breeds as a premium is paid for white eggs at this creamery. The eggs are never candled as the farmer is relied on to bring in none but fresh stock. One grocery handles all the eggs from this creamery and their high quality has created a demand for them. Their brand always identifies them. The method of selling for cash to the creamery instead of trading in at the grocery has benefited the grocery trade as now there are more cash purchases. The producer gets more for his eggs, the consumer gets a higher quality.

SINKING MONEY IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

One deliberates and prepares before going into mercantile life; serves a thorough apprenticeship for a trade and undergoes years of preparation for a profession; but for the poultry business many persons impelled there to consider that the necessary capital, enthusiasm, and the superficial knowledge gained from desultory reading, are sufficient equipment. With optimism worthy of a gambler they expect to work out every cent of invested capital with large profits in a few short months.

There is no business in which the laws of cause and effect operate more surely—more remorselessly. Every novice admits that poultry must be well housed, well penned, well fed and, furthermore, well bred. Provided these conditions exist, he reasonably expects eggs in sufficient numbers, or broilers enough to yield returns, to cover all. But when he has swung boldly into his venture, with houses and pens up to date, approved diet, blooded stock, etc., the evil sprites of mischance appear. Disease creeps in. Part of the flock literally drops away into the arms of death. Chicks do not hatch. The egg production is below par. Hens do queer things—eat eggs, pull feathers, want to sit when expected to lay, and lay persistently when the incubators fail and a few hen mothers are wanted. Chickens that are hatched prove wobbly and imperfect; many succumb. Hawks take a number. The skunk has a few. Rats join in the sport. The neighbor's cat, or one's own, likes a good thing when she sees it. The result? Of, perhaps, three thousand chickens, the poultryman finds he has three hundred by actual count. Some of these have the gapes. Others get lousy and others have bowel complaints. The ultimate result is, perhaps, sixty chickens, money gone, discouragement. His assets are buildings, pens, acreage, and perhaps a chance to get into something else as quickly as possible to get a living. With a strange, wilted, wise, stolid feeling, the prospective poultryman faces life anew.

What is the matter? Is the poultry business a bonanza? No! The trouble is that the average person who goes into it lacks one thing—the grip on emergencies and that definite understanding of difficulties which is "grip," and which comes only with intimate association with the conditions of poultry raising. These can be learned with a few hens, a six by ten house and small yards.

Furthermore, the art of chicken raising, like all other rural arts, is but half of the problem. Business ability, the knack of getting the products to the right customer at the right price is the other half.

There is money to be made in raising poultry, most assuredly, when a vast army of people in our cities and suburban towns long for fresh eggs, sigh for delicate tender broilers and dote upon delicious roasts at the holiday seasons—products that come direct from their source without months of detention in cold storage.

New Jersey. M. R. CONOVER.

WHEN TO PUT SUPERS ON THE HIVES.

There is no subject of more importance to the bee-keeper, nor is there one that gives him more pleasure, than the study of the honey-producing flora of his locality. No matter whether they bloom in the garden, the field or forest, or perchance along the roadside, if bees gather nectar from them they at once become objects of interest and investigation. The question of bee forage is one that everyone engaged in bee-keeping should investigate, for upon the amount and duration of the honey-producing plants and

trees in the vicinity of the apiary depends the success or failure of the enterprise. The results depend quite a good deal upon the skill and management of the bee-keeper.

The time to put on supers, whether for extracting or for comb honey, is just before the beginning of the real harvest or at its very inception. When the harvest is about to begin, or is beginning, the least delay is injurious, as the possible lack of room may cause preparations for swarming on the part of the strongest colonies, and it must be borne in mind that these colonies are the ones upon which we must depend for the best of the crop. The first signs of a beginning of the crop are the whitening of the combs by the bees. The harvesting of a little honey prompts them to repair the combs that have been cut down by the unsealing of the cells that contained the previous crop, and they hasten to repair these and add fresh wax to them, just as soon as they feel that there is enough surplus produced to justify them in using a part of it in that way. Even the blackest and oldest combs are usually refreshed, and at the first signs of this evident encouragement one should lose no time in putting supers on all hives that show it.

Putting on sections early seems to keep the swarming fever down more than anything else I ever tried. One year, when I had not kept bees very long, I put on the supers but gave only a few sections in each super, intending to add the remainder as soon as needed, but the bees became crowded suddenly, and the swarming was fearful; they swarmed over and over again—no time to get the supers filled, so many swarms to care for. So I have learned to have all supers filled at the start, for a super can as easily be put on as a one-pound section.

Bait combs are of such importance in a weak flow, and with the weaker colonies, that I would use them even if the honey had to be extracted, the combs being dark or otherwise off grade. I have found it desirable to use drawn comb and full sheets of foundation in the same super, as the bees will fill and complete the sections containing comb honey before commencing work on the foundation. The first supers I select have one section of drawn comb in each corner, the rest of the sections being filled with full sheets of foundation. These combs at the corners start the bees to work the corners first and that means that they will work the sections all together, thus causing all to be sealed at nearly the same time. The usual way of putting bait comb in the center causes this part of the super to be finished, sealed, and, perhaps, travel-stained, before the outside sections are sealed and ready to come off. In the super having drawn combs in the corners and full sheets of foundation in the balance of the sections, they are all finished at the same time, before there is a particle of travel stain, thus doing away with the only objection there is to leaving the super on until all sections are finished.

When nectar is abundant in the fields and your bees hesitate about starting work in the sections but crowd the brood-nest with it, try the following plan: When the combs are sealed at the top in the brood chambers, mash these cells at the top with a table fork, shut up the hive, put the sections on, and then rap on the hive. Do this just before dusk and you will find the bees nicely at work on the empty sections the next morning. Of course, it must be during the honey flow. It is not difficult to persuade any colony of bees, of proper strength, to work in the sections, but do it by rapping on the hive and driving them up. They fill themselves with honey and go up there to work. You have perhaps sacrificed enough cells so that they will have none except those in the super to put the honey into. It is a forcing process, you might say, but it secures the result.

New Jersey. F. G. HERMAN.

Outlook in Mecosta Co.—Bees did not winter very well here but as they are building up very rapidly there is good prospect for a fair crop of honey. The spring has been very favorable, with lots of rain and warm weather. There was a fine fruit bloom and dandelion blossoms were abundant. Clover is doing finely.—Leon C. Wheeler.

Amatite ROOFING



It has a rough surface of real mineral matter on the weather side. It is evident to anyone that it is no more necessary to paint such a surface than it is necessary to paint a stone wall. Stone needs no paint, neither does Amatite. It is strong enough in itself to bear the brunt of rain and wind and sun without a coat of paint.

To paint Amatite would be a waste of time and trouble.

Amatite will last for many years without any care whatever. It is made to be **trouble proof** as well as **weather proof**.

No paint is good enough to make a durable roof; a thick layer of pitch, faced with a real mineral surface, is far better—and that means Amatite. Free Sample on request to nearest office.

Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray

Sprayed on cows it keeps away flies, and makes them comfortable; therefore they give more milk.

To keep the poultry house in good condition, spray regularly with Creonoid. It eradicates lice, mites and disease germs.

Everjet Elastic Paint

Jet Black. Water-proof, elastic and durable. Ideal for rubber roofings and out-door metal and wood work. Very economical.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Kansas City, Seattle.

"EGGMAKERS"—S. C. Brown Leghorns, 4 settings (52 eggs) \$2, per 100, \$3.75. WM. J. COOPER, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

EGGS from the famous Blue Belle Strain of Barred Rocks, prize winners at Chicago & Boston. \$1.50 a setting, \$5 from special pen of 8 hens. \$2 from special pen of 10 pullets. Lake Ridge Farm, Levering, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Prize winning White and Columbian, White Holland Turkeys, and White Guineas. Z. KINNE, Three Oaks, Mich.

Bargain in R. I. Reds—Standard bred and show stock. Single comb eggs \$1 per 15; Rose comb eggs \$1.25 per 25 in good basket. Quality and safe arrival guaranteed. Raise Reds and compete with Canada. Buy of the poultry specialist. W. T. FRENCH, Ludington, Michigan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS—Lay large white eggs and lots of them. \$1 for 13; \$3 for 50; \$5 for 100. E. A. BLACK, R. No. 6, Lakeview, Michigan.

White Leghorns—Rose or single comb cock-erels. Rose Comb eggs \$1 to \$2 per 15. Ray J. Graham, R. F. D. No. 1, Flint, Mich.

LILLIE FARMSTEAD POULTRY B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorn eggs sale. 15 for \$1.25 for \$1.50; 50 for \$2.50. COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

EGGS: EGGS: EGGS—White & Buff Orpington, White & Barred Rocks, Black & White Minorcas, White & Buff Leghorns, Rose & Single Comb Reds, Houdans & White Crested Elk Polish. H. H. King, Willis, Mich.

THOROUGHbred S. C. BROWN LEGHORN Eggs at \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. Stock all sold. LEWIS T. OPPENLANDER, R. No. 4, Lansing, Mich.

Eggs—Light Brahma, White Wyandotte and Barred Rocks. \$1 a setting, \$1.50 for two settings. E. D. BISHOP, Route 38, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

R. C. B. Leghorn Cockerels—Kulps strain, the best in season. C. W. WAITE, Gobleville, Michigan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—A few more pullets to spare. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. R. W. MILLS, Saline, Michigan.

SILVER, GOLDEN and WHITE WYANDOTTES. \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. A few White Roosters left, circular free. C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich.

FOR SALE—S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Red Eggs. 15 for \$1.00; 50 for \$2.75; 100 for \$5. BUELL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Useful and beautiful. The kind that weighs, lays and pays. A. FRANKLIN SMITH, Ann Arbor, Mich.

White Wyandotte and S. C. White Leghorns. Wycoff, Moore strains. \$1.50 per 15 or \$5 per 100. WATERBURY, Clarkston, Mich.

DOGS.

TRAINED foxhounds and bound pups for hunting for foxes and coons. Also collies. Inclose 2-cent stamp. W. E. LECKY, Holmesville, Ohio.

YOU WRITE W. J. ROSS, Rochester, Michigan, for those beautiful sable and white Collie Puppies, of the finest breeding, and from stock workers.

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



Bee Supplies and Berry Baskets.

Hives, Sections, Comb Foundation, Smokers, etc. Berry Baskets & Crates. We can save you freight expense, and make prompt shipments. Send for catalog. Will quote low prices on large quantities.

M. H. HUNT & SON 110 Condit St., Lansing, Mich.



THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

THE GRADING OF CREAM.

The following excellent contribution to the last yearbook of the Department of Agriculture by B. D. White, who is in charge of dairy manufacturing investigations of the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry, tells so forcibly one great fault of our dairy business and prescribes such a practical remedy that we are impelled to give same wider publicity by running it in these columns.

There seems to be great need for a change in the methods of paying for cream at many creameries, because competition has driven the creamery men into accepting cream regardless of quality, age or condition. The methods used in the past and the changes which have taken place in the last two decades are responsible for the deplorable condition under which a large percentage of the cream is being delivered to the creameries in some states at the present time.

Previous to the introduction of the centrifugal separator most creameries were operated on either the gathered-cream or the whole-milk Cooley system.

Under the gathered-cream plan, which was the one generally adopted, the milk was "set" in receptacles, usually tin pans or earthen crocks, and the cream allowed to rise. This was skimmed off and held for the arrival of the cream hauler, who was usually an employe of the creamery. In most cases routes were arranged so that the collector started from the creamery in the morning, collecting cream from farmers along one road, and returned another way, arriving at the creamery in the evening with the collection of the day. Collections were made once or twice a week, and enough routes were established to employ all the time of the collector.

This plan was not satisfactory from the standpoint of quality, as the cream in summer always arrived sour, while in the winter months it was usually frozen, especially in the north; and in all seasons it contained the various odors and flavors absorbed from the kitchen, pantry or cellar. Creameries of those times were not operated on a sound business basis. The system was unsatisfactory to the farmer because of the low price he received for his cream, and the creamery man and the consumer suffered because of the poor quality of butter, which was usually sour or stale and soon became rancid. In those days many people refused to buy creamery butter because the name "creamery" conveyed to them the idea of poor quality and an undesirable product. Dairy butter was sought and generally preferred to that made in a creamery.

In 1879 the power cream separator was introduced and was soon extensively used. This put the creamery business on a new basis. The farmers delivered daily to the creamery the fresh, sweet whole milk, from which the cream was at once separated by power and the cream, after being properly cooled, was churned into butter that was usually of fine quality. The latter system returned much more money to the farmers than the former, consequently no objection was made by them to hauling the milk to the creamery every day. To this new system is perhaps due the large increase in the number of creameries built from 1885 to 1905, during which time approximately 5,000 creameries were established in this country. The attitude of the consumers toward creamery butter was soon changed from prejudice to praise, and this product gradually grew in favor until it became the standard of the United States.

It is a fact to be regretted that there has again been a deterioration in the quality of some creamery butter, which deterioration can be traced, perhaps, to the introduction of the hand separator. When the hand-separator system has been adopted the cream is separated from the milk at the farm, only the cream being taken to the creamery. Other things being equal, this cream is of as good quality as the cream from a power separator at the creamery; but, unfortunately, many hand separators do not receive proper care, and the cream, instead of being cooled and churned at once is often kept from three to 10 days on the farm without any cooling and is allowed to stand, where foreign odors and flavors are absorbed. Much of the cream handled

in this way is sour and tainted, and only poor grades of butter can be churned from it. The cause of poor creamery butter can usually be traced to the poor cream received.

From information obtained at the principal butter markets it appears that only 7 to 10 per cent of the butter received grades "extras," and the other 90 to 93 per cent must be classed as firsts, seconds and thirds. Of these grades, the last two are not considered of high enough quality to satisfy the taste of the average consumer.

In many creameries there has been no incentive for the farmer to deliver good cream, as the price he received was the same for sour, stale and putrid cream as for perfectly sweet cream delivered daily. In some localities, however, creameries have recognized the demoralizing effect that such a practice has on their business, and many of them have instituted a plan for paying on the basis of quality, with the result that much improvement has taken place in the quality of the raw material received. This has caused a much better grade of butter to be made, and has resulted in a material increase in the price paid to the farmers for their cream.

Comparison of Cream Prices.

A compilation has been made of the prices paid to creamery patrons in 1909 for butter-fat and the price received for the butter in the two classes of creameries—those receiving sweet cream and those receiving sour cream. From this compilation it is apparent that the difference in price paid to patrons by the creameries is 2.07 per lb. of butter-fat in favor of the creameries receiving sweet cream or whole milk. This amount is more than sufficient to pay for the expense of hauling the cream from the farmer's door to the creamery.

In 1909 the three states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa produced approximately 300,000,000 lbs. of creamery butter. Of 308 creameries investigated 75.7 per cent received sour cream and the butter sold for 0.98 per cent less than the butter from those creameries receiving sweet cream. If the ratio between sweet and sour cream be applied to the total production of these states it indicates a loss of \$2,225,580, but since 1909 there has been a wider range of prices in the various grades of butter. If butter is sold on grade, the difference, instead of being 0.98 cents per lb., would be about 6 cents, and the loss would be near \$10,000,000, as the difference in price of creamery butter between the highest and lowest grades has increased in the last year, and there is now a variation of 6 cents per lb. between the grades of specials and seconds.

Of 71,591 packages (4,438,642 lbs.) of creamery butter examined on the markets of New York and Chicago in eight months of 1910 by representatives of the Department of Agriculture, 44.2 per cent graded seconds and below, practically all due to the use of poor cream.

The power to raise the quality of creamery butter lies in the hands of the farmers, especially those who are patrons and share-holders of co-operative creameries, but it will require the combined effort of all the patrons to accomplish the desired results.

(Concluded next week.)

BALANCING UP ENSILAGE FOR DAIRY FEEDING.

The amount of ensilage fed dairy animals has probably more than doubled during the past five years. It is the most economical feed our dairymen can grow and seems to prove the most satisfactory. But some of our dairymen fail to get what they might out of this feed. They are not acquainted with its composition and consequently do not realize from it as they should. Scientific feeders call the feed, when given alone, a wide feed, there being one part of digestible protein to about 13 parts of carbohydrates while the ordinary cow does best on a feed containing one part digestible protein to six parts carbohydrates. The wide difference in the amount of these two ingredients makes corn an undesirable product to feed alone to dairy cows. To get the proper amount of protein from it the cow must over-tax her digestive system. Neither is it an economical feed when fed alone for one must feed about twice the quantity of carbohydrates to provide the cow with the necessary digestible protein.

It is therefore expedient to provide protein in other forms to supplement the ensilage, and this is what intelligent farmers are doing. It is fortunate that we

have crops that can be grown on our northern farms that contain liberal amounts of protein, and it is in these crops that we are enabled to get a well-balanced ration with our ensilage at a very reasonable cost. The leguminous crops, such as clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, soy beans, vetches, etc., furnish protein. Some of these crops are grown upon every dairy farm. The farmer should not fail to use these with the ensilage, for the combination makes his feed cheaper and better for the cows. Many farmers save the last cutting of clover or alfalfa to put in a separate silo to mix with the corn silage when feeding. The plan of growing some leguminous crop in the corn field with the corn and then cut them and put in the silo together, has not worked out as well as was expected and the scheme has generally been abandoned. Some grow the crops in separate fields and then mix them when the silo is being filled. This gives better results since the corn and other crop are mixed in the desired proportions.

A more common manner of getting protein to supplement the corn silage is to buy concentrates. Bran, cottonseed meal, oil meal and other commercial feeds belong to this class of supplements. It is just to say that a man with a good farm can grow protein cheaper than he can buy it, and the wise person will use every advantage to get from his own soil that which is necessary to give the cows what they want and what they should have in the way of proper feed. But it usually happens that not enough protein is grown and so the farmer takes from these other sources what he wants to supply the need. Generally, where he has too much corn or wheat he can sell these feeds and buy cottonseed meal, or oil meal, or bran, according to the quotation at the time and save money in the transaction. To do this exchanging advantageously he must know the price of the different feeds, the content of them and how much he will need to serve his purposes. However, at this season the farmer should be casting about for some of the protein crops to supply him with enough of that element for the coming winter's feeding.

Whatever the method employed to balance up the ensilage and make a feed that will be satisfying to the dairy cow and enable her to produce a maximum of milk, the best results and the fullest satisfaction will be realized from the silo when its contents are properly mixed with other feeds having an abundance of protein, making for the cows a complete feed that will meet every demand of their bodies.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB.

The largest attended meeting of The American Guernsey Cattle Club was recently held in New York City, and showed great progress for the breed.

The report of the secretary showed that there are now in the Herd Register 19,010 bulls and 35,277 cows, the number having nearly doubled during the last five years. An interesting census was given showing that there were 17,846 Guernseys distributed among 1,293 breeders. The state of Wisconsin had 2,991, New York 2,308, and Pennsylvania 2,006.

During the last year 818 Guernseys have been imported to this country. Thirty-five persons have joined the club during the last year.

During the five years the Advanced Register has been established 107 bulls and 1,270 cows have been admitted. The club is now following the records of 554 animals in their year's work.

The great feature of the year in the annals of the Guernsey has been the winning of the great Iowa State Dairy Cow Contest. In this not only did the Guernseys have the leading cow in Dairyland of Pinehurst but the two cows who ranked next to her in amount of butter-fat produced were Guernseys.

The report of the treasurer showed an income of \$39,254.45 for the year. This is a gain of 97½ per cent in the last two years. The club has an inventory of \$11,435, invested funds, \$6,959.97, cash surplus of \$3,546.43, making a total present worth of \$21,941.40.

The club voted to accept the charter as passed by the Connecticut Assembly this winter and to become a corporation instead of a voluntary association as it has been heretofore.

It was decided to admit such foundation stock imported from the island as may have descendants in this country who have qualified for the Advanced Register.

100 YEARS' WORK

Only One Dollar and Fifteen Cents for Oil and Repairs. That is the Record made by the Matchless

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

This hand-driven Tubular did work equal to 100 years' service in a live to eight cow dairy. Ask us to mail you the illustrated account of this great record. See the pictures showing how the parts of this Tubular resisted wear.

Tubulars wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by America's oldest and world's biggest separator concern. Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others and therefore skim twice as clean. Repeatedly pay for themselves by saving cream others lose. Contain no disks.

You will not be satisfied until you own a high quality, wear-a-lifetime Tubular. The only modern separator. The World's Best. Learn about it now. Do you want to try the best of all separators?

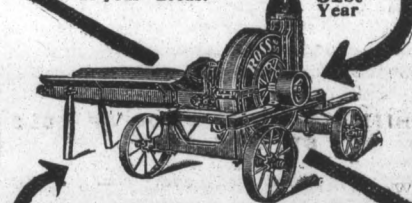
You can arrange with our agent for such trial without making any investment in advance. Why consider any "cheap" separator? It isn't worth while.

Other separators taken in exchange for Tubulars. Ask for catalog No. 152 and free trial.

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

Fill Your Silo First Pay Afterwards

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



ROSS SILO FILLING MACHINERY

has 61 years' experience behind it—more experience than any other machinery of its kind made. It has thousands of enthusiastic owners in every dairy and intensive farming district in the U. S. It is not only

FULLY GUARANTEED

to be free from defects at all times but also to be the strongest, most durable and modern of any manufactured. Our offer will help you to determine this before you buy. Ask an expert's advice if you care to.

Our large free catalog shows our complete line. Write for it.
E. W. ROSS CO. Box 14 Springfield, Ohio
We also manufacture the Ross Silo

Shoo-Fly THE ANIMALS' FRIEND

Keeps flies and all insects and pests off animals—in barn or pasture—longer than any imitation. Used and endorsed since 1885 by leading dairymen and farmers.

\$1 worth saves \$20.00 in milk and flesh on each cow in a single season. Cures sores, stops itching and prevents infection. Nothing better for galls. Kills lice and mites in poultry houses.

SEND \$1 if your dealer can't supply you, for enough Shoo-Fly to protect 200 cows, and our 3-tube gravity sprayer without extra charge. Money back if not satisfactory. Write for Booklet, free. Special terms to agents.

Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., Dept. H 1301 N. 10th St., Philada.
Editor knows from experience that Shoo-Fly is O. K.

CREAM

SWEET OR SOUR.
We can use all you have. For churning purposes. Ship to us. We pay highest market price. Cash on every shipment. Reference—First National Bank of Detroit.

MEDINA COUNTY CREAMERY CO.,
74 West Congress St., Detroit, Mich.

I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
E. R. MARDEN President
1162 Marden Building
Washington, D. C.

WHEN writing to advertisers just say "Saw your ad. in the Michigan Farmer."

THE MILK HOUSE.

It matters not whether the dairyman sells his milk to a creamery, a cheese factory, city consumers or makes it into butter himself he needs, and should have, a milk or dairy house. The idea of keeping the milk in the kitchen, an outbuilding used for a dozen and one other purposes or down cellar where the air is never pure, certainly is not pleasing to those who demand pure food. Milk ought to be kept in a pure, clean place and it will not be many years until we will have laws concerning this matter. Milk that is kept in a cellar or room used for other purposes is certain to absorb foul odors and become laden with germs that render it unfit for use.

Owing to the high cost of materials the building of a very elaborate dairy house will be expensive but the cost of a plain 12x16 building, which is probably about the right size to be most convenient, need not be prohibitive. Where possible to do so the building will be better fitted for the purpose if constructed entirely of concrete. In any case it should have a concrete floor built to slope toward one corner so that it can be easily washed out. The building itself should be so located that an abundance of water can be easily secured for use in it. A cement tank built in one corner will be very handy for cooling the cans of milk. As to whether or not the separator should be located in the dairy building will depend upon the individual case. If gasoline engine power is used for operating the separator it will probably be necessary to locate it elsewhere and if the dairy house is far from the barn it may be better to have the separator nearer the milking place.

The prices of dairy products warrant the dairyman doing all he can to make his work easier and more convenient and to raise the standard of quality of his products as much as possible. Dairying is a good business, the demand for good dairy products is increasing and the dairyman who takes steps toward handling his product in a more clean and expedient way is placing himself in line for bigger profits.

SUBSCRIBER.

WHITEWASH FOR INSIDE OF COLD STORAGE ROOM.

Would you kindly give me a formula how to prepare a whitewash for the walls and ceiling of my cooler?

Saginaw Co.

C. F. H.

Ordinary whitewash in which a fair amount of dissolved glue is stirred makes a very good preparation to put on the inside of a creamery cold storage room. We have used this in our home creamery in former years with fair success. Our new refrigerator or cooling room, however, is made out of cork blocks and plastered on the inside with cement. Now, on this inside surface lately we have been using water glass put on with a paint brush the same as you would paint, and it gives a very smooth and glazed surface that is ahead of anything that we have ever used. Whether this would be as good for a board surface I do not know.

Undoubtedly, the very best whitewash can be made in what is known as government whitewash, or white house whitewash. This really makes a durable paint that won't come off, and that can be used for either outside or inside work. The formula is as follows: Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with warm water and cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; half-pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire. Then add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand for a few days, covered up from the dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard, properly applied. Small brushes are best. There is nothing of this character that can compare with it for outside or inside work, and it retains its brilliancy for years. Coloring matter may be put in of any shade. Spanish brown, yellow ochre, or red.

Cows, in normal seasons, require the greatest amount of feed during the month of July. The New York station found that the quantity needed by the animals for that month, exceeded by three times what was necessary for the month of May.

"Scrub" Cream Separators as Unprofitable as "Scrub" Cows

Advice of a great creamery concern to its patrons

All Creameries Recognize Superiority of DE LAVAL Cream Separators

All the big creamery and cream gathering concerns, with their years of practical separator and cream experience, know the great advantages of the DE LAVAL Separator in farm as well as factory separation, and all of them will privately advise the purchase of a DE LAVAL separator, though the competition between them in their own business is so keen that some are reluctant to openly antagonize the agents and dealers handling various makes of other separators.

Great Omaha Creamery Always Recommends Purchase of DE LAVAL

The very successful and constantly growing David Cole Creamery Co., of Omaha, Nebr., the general manager of which, Mr. E. S. Snively, one of the most able and best-known creamerymen in the country and for many years previously a Beatrice Creamery Co. manager, never hesitates, however, to come out "square and flat-footed" in favor of the DE LAVAL when asked for separator advice by patrons and those who would become patrons.

Mistake Not to Purchase the Best Separator, the DE LAVAL

We have just received a letter of the David Cole Creamery Co., in reply to a Missouri dairy farmer

wanting separator advice, from which we quote the following instructive paragraph:

"We believe the DE LAVAL is the best separator made. We feel that anyone wishing to purchase a separator makes a great mistake unless he purchases the best machine on the market. No one can make a success of dairying by continuing to use scrub cows. Neither can he make a success of dairying by using scrub separators."

Sound Advice to Separator Buyers

That's the soundest kind of sound advice, by the giving of which the David Cole Creamery Co. is saving many thousands of dollars to its patrons as well as insuring to themselves a better quality of cream capable of producing a higher quality of butter, and the results show that month by month they are able to get more and better cream by telling the whole truth about separators to anyone who seeks it.

Safe Rule for Cow Owners to Follow

"No scrub cows and no scrub separators" is a rule every dairy farmer may wisely apply to his dairying, and be certain to derive profit and satisfaction from doing so.

We can't furnish the cows but WE CAN FURNISH THE SEPARATOR, and shall be glad to supply any desired information regarding the "World's Standard" DE LAVAL.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

165-167 Broadway
NEW YORK

175-177 William Street
MONTREAL

29 E. Madison Street
CHICAGO

14 & 16 Princess Street
WINNIPEG

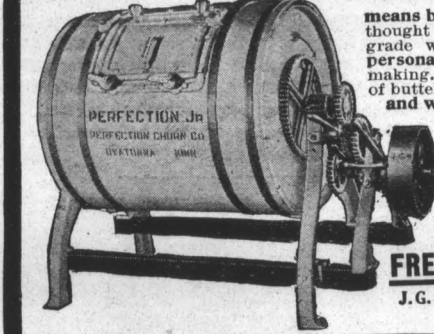
Drum & Sacramento Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO

1016 Western Avenue
SEATTLE

THE CHURN THAT EARNS

GET the churn that always earns a profit—the same kind that makes big money for the creameries—but built smaller, more compact, to suit the needs of farmers with fewer cows. The

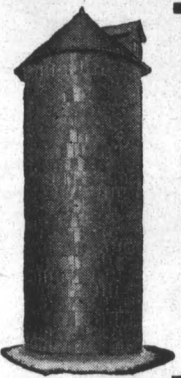
Perfection Jr. Combined Churn Butter Worker



means bigger money in butter making than you ever thought possible. Always gives butter of an even high grade which sells for fancy prices. Requires little personal attention and takes the drudgery out of butter making. Especially constructed to exhaust the last grain of butter fat out of every drop of cream. Both churns and works in one operation. Gives as good results with little cream or filled to capacity. Perfect for salting and control of moisture. Butter stays all in one piece, easily removed. The perfect churn for the dairy farmer and a money maker for everyone who uses it.

Quickly cleaned, absolutely sanitary, economical to use. Made of best materials in four sizes: 30 gallon \$60; 40 gallon \$67.50; 50 gallon \$75; 150 gallon \$90.

FREE Ask for our free butter makers' book containing interesting information and lowest prices on dairy supplies.
J.G. CHERRY CO., 30 Tenth St., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Peoria, Ill. St. Paul, Minn.



IN THE CHOICE OF A SILO

is important that you secure the longest possible service and value for your money. The more you have to spend, the more important that it represent a definite, permanent investment so as to avoid spending it over again for expensive, exasperating repairs. Vitrified Clay Blocks used in

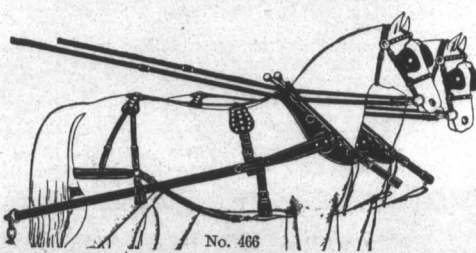
The Imperishable Silo

will last forever. They resist the swelling, shrinking, rotting, moisture-absorbing influences which destroy other silos and make them fail to preserve the ensilage perfectly.

Hundreds of concrete silos have proven unsatisfactory. If concrete is sufficiently re-inforced with strong steel to prevent cracking, it will cost more than our "Imperishable." Not one "Imperishable" has ever failed. When you build an "Imperishable," you never need to rebuild.

Ask for our free booklet.

IMPERISHABLE SILO CO.,
HUNTINGTON, INDIANA.



HARNESS

HORSE

COLLARS

Ask your dealer for the Label.

Made and Warranted by

ARMSTRONG & GRAHAM

WHOLESALE ONLY. DETROIT. ESTABLISHED 1880.



BEST FOR THE READER

THEREFORE

BEST FOR THE ADVERTISER

Arranged according to location, reading from east to west.

Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio, and (Rate 60c per line.)	Guaranteed One 1,000 Circulation Line Lines		
Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich. (Rate 40c per line.)	200,000	\$.85	\$.72 1/2
Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky.	101,330	.60	.45
Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind.	46,110	.25	.20
Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill.	85,984	.50	.50
Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	50,000	.30	.28
Wisconsin Agriculturalist, Racine, Wis.	62,615	.30	.27 1/2
The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.	140,000	.60	.55
Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Ia.	65,000	.30	.27 1/2
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.	53,661	.25	.25
Oklahoma Farm Journal, Oklahoma, Okla.	41,300	.20	.20
Field and Farm, Denver, Col.	81,090	.15	.13
Town & Country Journal, San Francisco, Cal.	40,329	.35	.23
	923,444	\$4.55	\$4.06 1/2

These publications are conceded to be the authoritative farm papers of their individual fields. For further information address

GEORGE W. HERBERT,
Western Representative, First National Bank Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
WALLACE C. RICHARDSON, Inc.,
Eastern Representative, 41 Park Row, NEW YORK CITY.

DO YOU WANT WORK?

We have absolutely the best proposition to offer those who can give all or a part of their time to us. To those who can give all of their time we pay a liberal salary and expenses. For those who can give only part of their time we have the most attractive commission and rebate proposition ever offered.

Teachers and Students can earn a large salary during their vacations. The work is pleasant and instructive. Write at once for full particulars addressing

BOX F, care MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

The Michigan Farmer

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

39 to 45 Congress Street West, Detroit, Michigan.

TELEPHONE MAIN 4525.

NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row.
CHICAGO OFFICE—600 First Nat'l Bank Building.
CLEVELAND OFFICE—1011-1015 Oregon Ave., N. E.
GRAND RAPIDS OFFICE—5 & 6 New Hawkins Building.

M. J. LAWRENCE.....President.
M. L. LAWRENCE.....Vice-President.
E. H. HOUGHTON.....Sec. Treas.

I. R. WATERBURY.....Associate Editor.
O. E. YOUNG.....Associate Editor.
BURT WERMUTH.....Associate Editor.
ALTA LAWSON LITTELL.....Associate Editor.

E. H. HOUGHTON.....Business Manager

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Five Years 260 Copies Postpaid \$2.75
Three Years 156 Copies Postpaid \$2.00
One Year, 52 copies, postpaid \$1.00
Six Months, 26 copies, postpaid .60 cts.
Canadian subscriptions 50 cents a year extra for postage.

Always send money by draft, postoffice money order, registered letter or by express. We will not be responsible for money sent in letters. Address all communications to, and make all drafts, checks and postoffice orders payable to, the Lawrence Publishing Co.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

40 cents per line agate measurement, or \$5.00 per inch, each insertion, with reasonable discount on orders amounting to \$24 or over. No adv't inserted for less than \$1.20 per insertion.
No lottery, quack doctor or swindling advertisements inserted at any price.
Entered as second class matter at the Detroit, Michigan postoffice.

COPYRIGHT 1911

by the Lawrence Pub. Co. All persons are warned against reprinting any portion of the contents of this issue without our written permission.

WE GUARANTEE to stop THE MICHIGAN FARMER immediately upon expiration of time subscribed for, and we will pay all expenses for defending any suit, brought against any subscriber to The Michigan Farmer by the publisher of any farm paper, which has been sent after the time ordered has expired, providing due notice is sent to us, before suit is started.

Avoid further trouble by refusing to subscribe for any farm paper which does not print, in each issue, a definite guarantee to stop on expiration of subscription.
The Lawrence Pub. Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, JUNE 10, 1911.

CURRENT COMMENT.

With the prospect of Canadian Reciprocity that the hearings and Public Opinion. before the Finance Committee of the United States Senate will be completed this week, and that the measure will be reported to the senate by the committee without recommendation, to be fought out on its merits on the floor of the senate, President Taft has commenced an active campaign for the creation of public sentiment in its favor, thereby hoping to force it through the senate in its present form. The President opened this campaign in person in a speech before the Western Economic Society, at Chicago, on June 3. In the opening paragraphs of his speech President Taft briefly review the steps which led up to the making of the agreement, and with regard to its present status said:

"The cordial approval throughout the country which the proposed agreement received when it was sent to the senate surprised even those who were responsible for its making; and I am confident that further consideration of the treaty since its submission to congress in January last had only confirmed the popular judgment in favor of its adoption into law."

"The treaty is pending in Washington, and the decision must be made in the senate of the United States. The question naturally arises, why I should come out from Washington to Chicago—a matter of a thousand miles—to speak on an issue like this when the persons to be reached are so much nearer my usual place of residence. The bill will pass, if it passes at all, because of the force of public opinion in its favor."

Apparently President Taft does not take into consideration the views of the farmers of the country in his estimate of the trend of public opinion on this question, although in the succeeding paragraph of his speech, as above quoted, he confesses that "The bill will pass, if it passes at all, because of the force of public opinion in its favor," and his active and personally conducted campaign in its favor is at once a confession of the fact that such public sentiment must yet be created and that there is some doubt about the ultimate passage of the bill.

In an attempt to show that reciprocity justifies itself in its operation under previous applications, President Taft said:

"Under reciprocity with Cuba, which reduced the duties on each side twenty per cent, our trade with that country has doubled. Under complete reciprocity, or free trade, with Porto Rico, our trade with that island has increased nearly fif-

teen times; under reciprocal relations with the Philippine Islands our mutual trade has nearly doubled in less than a year; and yet, in the case of each of these changes, there was vehement discussion, bitter opposition and wild prophecies of disastrous results."

"For ten years I engaged in the struggle for Philippine free trade and for ten years I was regarded as the enemy of the agricultural interests of this country engaged in raising of beet and cane sugar, and yet, since the adoption of the Payne tariff bill, which extended free trade to the Philippines, I had not heard a single complaint as to the effect of that feature of the Payne tariff bill."

"A careful analysis of the arguments pro and con over the Canadian reciprocity agreement will convince any fair-minded economist who is well informed as to conditions in both countries, that six months after the adoption of the agreement, there will be no complaint from any quarter."

"From what source does the opposition proceed? In the first place, it comes from classes of the business interests of the country, those who own and control the lumber supply of the United States and those who are engaged in the manufacture of print paper, and of whom the largest manufacturers own much of the spruce wood supply of the United States from which print paper is made. And the second class opposed to the treaty are those who claim to represent the farmers and agricultural interests of the country."

We submit that the cases cited by President Taft are in no sense parallel to the proposed Canadian pact, and that some of the statements which he makes are rather misleading. As to the first point mentioned it will be observed that President Taft states that under Cuban reciprocity the duties on both sides were reduced 20 per cent, which is quite a different proposition from that contemplated by the Canadian agreement. Nor can any adequate conclusions be drawn from the result of free trade with Porto Rico, since there is no comparison between Porto Rico and Canada, nor does the Canadian pact contemplate free trade with that country, except in agricultural products. But the reference to "Free trade with the Philippines" above quoted is still more inapplicable as well as misleading in its nature, since under what the President is pleased to call free trade with the Philippines, a definite limit is established for free importations of agricultural products or manufactures of the same which compete with the products of the farmers of this country. Section 5 of the Payne tariff law definitely fixes those limitations as follows:

Sec. 5. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries: Provided, That, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, all articles, the growth or product of or manufactured in the Philippine Islands from materials the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, or of both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than twenty per centum of their total value, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands shall hereafter be admitted free of duty, except rice, and except, in any fiscal year, sugar in excess of three hundred thousand gross tons, wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than fifteen per centum of wrapper tobacco in excess of three hundred thousand pounds, filler tobacco in excess of one million pounds, and cigars in excess of one hundred and fifty million cigars.

Certainly this does not afford a proper parallel or criterion by which to judge of the probable effect of an agreement which proposes to admit absolutely free of duty all of the agricultural products of a country practically equal to our own in territory, practically all of which products would come in competition with those of our own farmers. But, fortunately, there is just such a parallel case which President Taft did not mention in his Chicago speech in the operation of the Canadian reciprocity treaty which was in force from 1855 to 1866, inclusive. This treaty provided for the free admission into both countries of breadstuffs, provisions, live animals, fruits, fish, poultry, hides and skins, furs, stone, ores and metals, timber and lumber, unmanufactured cotton, flax and hemp and unmanufactured tobacco, the list being identical for both countries and more favorable to our producers than the pending agreement, in that it included lumber, metals and provisions. Yet the official statistics do not show that our trade with Canada increased under its operations. In fact, our exports to Canada fell off from \$29,025,349 in 1856 to \$24,828,880 in 1866, in which year the balance of trade between the two countries was \$23,699,748 in favor of Canada, while in 1854, the year before the treaty went into effect, the balance had been \$15,288,996 in favor of the United States. Since the abrogation of that

treaty our trade has almost constantly improved with Canada, until in 1907 the balance in our favor reached \$109,871,452. Of course, industrial conditions were somewhat different at that time than at present, owing to the civil war and lesser military conflicts in other parts of the world, which may have been an influencing factor in general trade relations, but these conditions were doubtless a greater factor in preventing damage to our agriculture from the operation of this treaty, the danger from which is now a hundred fold greater on account of the marvelously rapid development of the Canadian northwest.

The balance of President Taft's speech was largely a reiteration of his former arguments in favor of the agreement which we have previously summarized. With some additions, they were the arguments which he used in his first talk on the subject before the farmers gathered at the National Corn Exposition, at Columbus, soon after the terms of the agreement were made public. Notwithstanding the fact that the farmers assembled upon that occasion passed resolutions opposing the agreement after President Taft had addressed them, he seems to have gained a fixed impression that their opposition has been created and fostered by the lumber and paper interests, notwithstanding the fact that the lumber interests would be amply protected by the duty which would be retained on manufactured lumber under the terms of this agreement. Every Michigan Farmer reader knows the origin of his own opinions regarding this pact, and knows that this idea is as erroneous as it is unfortunate. But what President Taft has said regarding the passage of this bill depending upon the force of public opinion expressed in its favor is equally true with regard to its possible defeat. This can be accomplished only through the persistent efforts of those who are opposed to its terms. The President is using all the power of his administration in addition to his personal efforts to create an expression of public sentiment which will insure the passage of this bill. Those who believe the passage of the bill to be detrimental to their interests should do likewise, while the measure hangs in the balance before the senate. Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, has announced his intention to oppose its passage in its present form because he considers it essentially unfair to the great agricultural interests of the state. Senator Charles E. Townsend has not yet made public his intentions in the matter. Those of his constituents who have not expressed to him their views on this important matter still have the opportunity to make a last, and perhaps effective plea, by writing him at Washington, D. C., before this important bill reaches a final vote in the senate.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

National.

The semi-centennial encampment of the Michigan Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Ypsilanti June 21 to 23 inclusive. Much preparation is being made.

The congressional committee appointed to investigate the United States steel corporation is now prosecuting its task. Judge Gary, who is at the head and is the directing spirit of the great corporation, was examined last week; other officials are answering questions this week.

The democratic members of congress voted in caucus to adopt the proposed law reducing the ad valorem tariffs on manufactured wool from the general average of 90.10 per cent to 42.55 per cent and on raw wool from 44.31 to 20 per cent.

The United States senate has agreed to re-open the alleged scandal of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, and make a new inquiry into the methods employed in his election to that body. The committee selected to do the investigating is equally divided for and against Mr. Lorimer.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Senator William Alden Smith will be guests of the Detroit Board of Commerce on their cruise up the lakes this week. The reciprocity treaty will be the general subject of discussion, Secretary Wilson speaking for the pact and Senator Smith opposing it.

A federal grand jury sitting in Chicago is gathering evidence to determine if the government will undertake to prosecute the so-called "Lumber Trust," it having been generally understood that a combination has been formed to regulate prices of this commodity in this country.

Captain Day who was in command of the first steamer to make the voyage from England to India, is dead in California.

The storm of last Sunday appears to have been general over the state and large amounts of property and several lives were lost. Montrose Howell, of Chesaning, a farmer, Walter Lenox, another farmer, of Farmington, Jacob Brodie, a junk dealer of Ypsilanti, Mrs. Ralph Reamer, an aged lady of Lapeer, Bryan Smith, of Wyandotte, and Arthur Bushay, of Detroit, were among the many

victims of the storm. The property loss consists chiefly of telephone and telegraph lines, electric railways and trees and orchards, although many buildings were wrecked by the fierce wind.

The decision of the United States supreme court on the dissolution of the tobacco trust was rendered last week and followed the lines laid down in the Standard Oil opinion. Again Justice Harlan decarled in a dissenting opinion that the court was too lenient with the law-breakers. The court provides for the dissolution of the monopoly which was declared to exist in restraint of trade. Six months are given for the combine to comply and if it is not accomplished in that time, unless a further stay is shown to be necessary and is granted by the courts, the company's products will not be allowed to enter into interstate or foreign commerce, or a receiver will be appointed to take over the business and make the proper adjustments. It is asserted that the tobacco trade of the world was in the control of this gigantic monopoly. Twenty-eight millionaires connected with the company now stand liable to criminal prosecution.

The Harvard and Yale track teams will leave this country on June 20th for London where they will meet the Oxford and Cambridge teams.

The new cotton crop is reported larger than any the country has ever harvested.

Foreign.

The success of the revolutionists in Mexico has given courage to dissatisfied subjects of Nicaragua, and last week fortress La Noma was wrecked by an explosion and 120 men killed. The explosion is charged to the revolutionists.

At the imperial conference of premiers of the provinces of Great Britain now in session in London, Sir Wilfred Laurier, of Canada, proposed that the different dominions be given liberty to withdraw from the operation of any treaty of the government as to trade relations with other nations. A resolution was adopted providing for uniform navigation laws throughout the empire, and that British seamen be employed on British ships.

The launching by the Hamburg-American line of its new 950 foot monster steamer marks a new record for steamer building and brings to public attention the competition between the great lines running between this country and Europe. The new ship will carry 5,000 passengers, have every modern convenience and be propelled by engines of 80,000 horse power.

Crops of grain and fruit were killed in southern Germany by heavy rains, amounting to eight inches, last week.

Andre Beaumont, a French army officer, won the Paris-Rome-Turin aviation race and was given the prize of \$20,000 offered by a French newspaper.

The Republic of Venezuela is becoming concerned over the reported returning of former President Castro and a movement to re-establish his government.

Baron and Baroness Ludwig von Schrenk, of Germany, will visit Detroit to inspect the tunnel under the Detroit river, he being chief engineer of railroads in his country.

An earthquake caused a panic among the inhabitants in certain communes near Charleroi, Belgium.

Pope Pius X celebrated his 76th birthday on Friday.

The first international congress of aviation law met in Paris recently and closed the session by the adoption of 17 clauses of an agreement that will form the nucleus of a code of the air.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Emmet Co., May 29.—Quite dry during the first half of May, but heavy rains caused a decided change during the middle and last half, interfering with the preparation of the soil and planting of grain. Corn is going in late. There is some compensation, however, in the fact that meadows are coming on fine, promising a bumper hay crop. There was fine weather for the pollination of fruit bloom of which there is promise of a good yield.

Livingston Co., May 27.—The weather during the present month has been the warmest and driest in years and crops are suffering badly for want of rain. Everything drying up badly and unless rain comes soon hay will be a very light crop. New seeding also suffering badly. Corn nearly all planted but cutworms seem to be very troublesome. Prospects good for a good fruit crop.

Northern Isabella and Southern Clare Co.'s., May 30.—Fine growing weather, but so much rain farmers could not work their ground. Winter wheat is getting too rank a growth. Oats look fine, also peas. Prospects good for a good hay crop. But little corn planted owing to the wet weather. The prospects are poor for an apple crop. Large acreage of beans and sugar beets will be planted. Cannot find a farmer in this neck of the woods that is in favor of reciprocity.

Lapeer Co., May 27.—The past week has been one of great heat and insufficient rainfall. Ground getting very dry, noticeably in plowing sod for potatoes and beans. Wheat, new seeding, also pastures, meadows and oats need more rain to insure a crop this season. The usual acreage of potatoes is assured and a larger acreage of beans than last year. The demand for old hay still continues. Spring pigs not much in demand and prices low. Hog market on rapid decline but big prices at meat markets still hold. There seems to be indications of fruit this year. Farm wages as high as for the past two years. Horse values have lowered; cattle hold fair.

Ohio.

Wayne Co., June 5.—The weather has been very changeable for the last few weeks, with two heavy rains within the past week. Good growing weather. Corn (Continued on page 623).

GRANGE

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

THE JUNE PROGRAMS.

Suggestions for Second Meeting.

"A merry heart, a merry laugh,
A face with lots of sun in it,
A merry tongue with merry chaff,
And quip with lots of fun in it."

Smile provokers.

Notes of progress—1. In inventions. 2. In farm crops and animals. 3. In laws and public matters.

Recitation, "Jes' Plain Torpedoes," by a boy.

Labor-savers for making women's work easier. Discussion, led by Woman's Work Committee.

Report of "The One Improvement Club."

Music to intersperse in this program, in charge of Pomona.

MAKING OVER THE LOCAL FAIRS.

(Concluded from last week.)

Concerning the educational and recreative features which he would substitute for the commercialism and the rather questionable amusements of the present-day local fair, Dr. Bailey says:

In other words, I should like to see a complete transfer from the commercial and "amusement" phase to the educational and recreation phase. I should like to see the county fair made the real meeting place for the country folk. I should make a special effort to get the children. The best part of the fair would be the folks, and not the machines or the cattle, although these also would be very important. I should make the fair one great picnic and gathering place and field day, and bring together the very best elements that are concerned in the development of country life.

I should work through every organized enterprise in the county, as commercial clubs, creameries, co-operative societies, religious bodies, fraternal organizations, schools, and whatever other organized units already may exist.

I would have every person bring and exhibit what he considers to be his best contribution to the development of a good country life. One man would exhibit his bushel of potatoes, another his Holstein bull; another his pumpkin or his plate of apples; another a picture and plans of his modern barn; another his driving team; another his flock of sheep, or his herd of swine; another his pen of poultry; another his plan for a new house or a sanitary kitchen, or for the installation of water supplies, or for the building of a farm bridge, or the improved hanging of a barn door, or for a new kink in a farm harness, or the exhibition of tools best fitted for clay land or sandy land, and so on and on. The woman would also show what she is contributing to better conditions—her best handiwork in fabrics, her best skill in cooking, her best plans in housekeeping, her best ideas for church work or for club work. The children would show their pets; what they had grown in the garden, what they had made in the house or the barn, what they had done in the school, what they had found in the woods. I should assume that every person living on the land in the county had some one thing which he was sure was a contribution to better farming, or to better welfare; and he should be encouraged to exhibit it and to explain it, whether it is a new way to hang a hoe, or a herd of pure-bred cattle, or a plan for farmers' institutes. I should put it up to every man to show in what respect he has any right to claim recognition over his fellows, or to be a part of his community.

I should give much attention to the organization of good games and sports, and I should have these co-operative between schools, or other organizations, such organizations having prepared for them consecutively during the preceding year. I should introduce good contests of all kinds. I should fill the fair with good fun and frolic. I should want to see some good pageants and dramatic efforts founded on the industries, history, or traditions of the region or at least of the United States. It should not be so very difficult to find literature for such exercises even now, for a good deal has been written. By song, music, speaking, acting, and various other ways, it would not be difficult to get all the children in the schools of the county at work.

In the old days of the school "exhibition," something of this spirit prevailed. It was manifest in the old "spelling bees"

and also in the "lyceum." We have lost our rural cohesion because we have been attracted by the town and the city, and we have allowed the town and the city to do our work. I think it would not be difficult to organize a pageant, or something of the kind, at a county fair, that would make the ordinary vaudeville, or side-show, or gim-crack, look cheap and ridiculous and not worth one's while.

If we organize our fair on a recreation and educational basis, then we can take out all commercial phases, as the paying of money premiums. An award of merit, if it is nothing more than a certificate or a memento, would then be worth more than a hundred dollars in money. It is probable that the fair would have to assume the expense of certain of the exhibits. So far as possible, I should substitute co-operation and emulation for competition, particularly for competition for money.

It is often said that our fairs have developed from the market places of previous times, and are historically commercial. We know, of course, that fairs have been market places, and that some of them are so to this day in other countries. I doubt very much, however, whether the history is correct that develops the American agricultural fair from the market place fairs of other countries. From the time when Eikanah Watson exhibited his merino sheep in the public square of Pittsfield, Mass., in 1807, in order that he might induce other persons to grow sheep as good as his, and when the state of New York started its educational program in 1819, the essence of the American idea has been that a fair is an educational and not a trading enterprise.

An enterprise of the kind that I have been describing need not necessarily be held on a fair ground of the present type, although that might be the best place for it. If there is a good institution in the county that has grounds, and especially that has an agricultural equipment worthy of observation, I should think that the best results would be secured by holding the fair at that place. This kind of a fair would not need to be inclosed within a Chinese wall. Of course, there would have to be buildings and booths and stables in which exhibitions could be made. In every fair there should nowadays be an assembly hall in which lectures, exhibitions, simple dramas, worth-while applicable moving pictures, and other entertainment features could be given.

My plea, therefore, is that someone, somewhere, make an experiment with a county fair designed to bring all the people together on a wholly new basis. The present basis is wrong for this twentieth century in which we live. The old needs are passing; new needs are coming in. I would have the fair represent the real substantial progress of rural civilization, and I would also have it help to make that progress. It should be a power in its community, not a phenomenon that passes as a matter of course, like the phases of the moon.

Gratiot Pomona met with Liberty Grange in May with a fairly good attendance considering the busy season. Most of the subordinate Granges were represented but a few failed to report. The committee charged with the issuance of the year book turned \$40 into the Pomona treasury after paying all expenses of getting out the book. "Problems in Home Making" and "Preparing the Soil for Seeding" were the principal topics presented by home Patrons. The state speaker was Bro. B. S. Alley, of Clare Co., who gave an excellent talk on "Grangers and the Good of the Order." In the evening Liberty Grange entertained with a program of music and recitations. The next meeting will be held with Arcadia Grange in August.

COMING EVENTS.

Pomona Meetings.

Calhoun Pomona and Lecturers' Conference, at Battle Creek, Thursday, June 8.

Charlevoix Co. Grange Institute and Lecturers' Conference, with Marion Center Grange, Friday and Saturday, June 9 and 10. State Deputy McClure, speaker.

Osceola Pomona and Lecturers' Conference, at Reed City, Friday, June 16.

Newaygo Co., with Lincoln Grange, Wednesday and Thursday, June 14 and 15. Wayne Co., with Flat Rock Grange, Friday, June 16. Mrs. E. J. Creyts, state speaker.

Allegan Pomona and Lecturers' Conference, at Otsego, Thursday, June 15.

Western (Ottawa Co.) Pomona, with Ottawa Grange, at Herrington, Friday and Saturday, June 16 and 17. Chas. W. Garfield, state speaker.

Gratiot Co., with Arcadia Grange, Saturday, Aug. 5. Miss Jennie Buell, state speaker.

FARMERS' CLUBS

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

President—B. A. Holden, Wixom.
Vice-Pres., J. D. Leland, Corunna.
Secretary—Mrs. C. P. Johnson, Metamora.

Treasurer—Mrs. Lewis Sackett, Eckford.
Directors—A. R. Palmer, Jackson; Wm. H. Marks, Fair Haven; C. L. Wright, Caro; E. W. Woodruff, Blanchard; C. P. Johnson, Metamora; Patrick Hankerd, Munith.

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

Associational Motto.—

The skillful hand, with cultured mind,
is the farmer's most valuable asset.

Associational Sentiment.—

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

YEARLY PROGRAMS.

The Webster Farmers' Club.

The latest of the yearly programs of the local Farmers' Clubs to come to the editor's desk is that of the Webster Club, of Washtenaw county, which, by the way, is one of the very oldest clubs in the state, having been organized in 1884. The colored cover page of this program bears simply the name of the club, and the date for which it serves, which covers a portion of the years 1911 and 1912, the fiscal year of this club beginning in May. The first page, following the title page of the booklet, contains a list of the officers of the club, while the page following is devoted to the regular order of business which is followed at the monthly meetings. At the top of each of these pages, as well as at the head of the printed program for each month in the program proper, appears a couplet expressing a sentiment suitable to the occasion or fitting to the subject which is to be discussed at the meeting. Each of the succeeding pages in the booklet is devoted to a program for the month and for each meeting a special title serves to designate in a general way the subject matter of the practical discussions for the meeting.

As an example, the May meeting is designated as "Garden Day." At this meeting roll call is responded to by giving the name of a favorite flower with its meaning, and the subjects for discussion relate to the vegetable and flower garden and the making of the country home attractive both on the inside and the outside. The June meeting is designated as "Zoology Day." At this meeting roll call is responded to by giving the names of birds and describing their haunts, while the subjects for discussion relate to birds and insects and the paper for the day is on the subject, "Zoological Magnets." No meeting is held in July, but the special programs are continued in the later meetings, August being designated as "Progressive Day," roll call being responded to by the naming of inventions, while the program proper deals with the wonderful progress which has been made during the later history and development of our country. In September the meeting is designated as "Physiology Day," and the special topics for discussion include all of the lady members of the home, from the grandmother to the mother-in-law, while "The Other Fellow's Sister," comes in for her share of the discussion, presumably by a young man. "Pessimist's and Optimist's Day," comes in November, at which meeting roll call is responded to by the naming of the member's pet aversion or hobby, while the discussions and papers are suitable to the general idea expressed by the above title. December is designated as "Literary Day," and at this meeting modern literature, including newspapers, magazines and books come in for discussion. January is "Sociology Day," the discussions being devoted to the individuality, relationship and well being of mankind. The February meeting is designated as "Farm Day," with suitable discussions, and "America's Day" occurs in March with an appropriate program. In April comes "Education Day," and up-to-date educational problems are discussed, while the May meeting, for 1912, which comes earlier in the month than the corresponding meeting for 1911 and is included in the yearly program, is designated as "Utility Day," the trend of the program being well illustrated by the quotation appearing at the bottom of the

program: "The one who gets results need not worry about glory."

In addition to the discussions which are provided for practically every meeting, from one to three papers are provided for at most of the meetings, and the question box is made a feature of many of the programs. The musical numbers are not provided for in the printed programs, the same being presumably provided by the program committee in a manner to meet the special requirements of each meeting. The program is at once neat and comprehensive, and displays a degree of originality which cannot but make for general interest in and success of the club meetings.

AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN.

Synopsis of a talk given by Charles Okado, a Japanese student at M. A. C., before the Conway and Handy Union Farmers' Club:

"There is a great difference in agriculture in Japan and that of America; farms are small, four and one-half acres to five or more, and that not all in one place; one acre in one place, another acre or so in another place, a mile of even three miles or more apart. Farms are very hilly and hills steep. Machinery could not be run over these farms as here. America makes power do the work, while in Japan it is done by hand; farmers till every foot of land and pull out every weed from all crops. It has been said the population of Japan was so thick there was no room for weeds to grow, but there is room if the farmers would only allow it. In America every farmer wastes enough land by the use of so many fences, to make a Japanese farm. The farmers differ greatly, as the American farmers are a well-to-do class of people, the Japanese are poor. Most all industries are up with America excepting agriculture and that is improving by the aid of some agricultural colleges and experimental stations that have been lately located there. Years ago it was considered no necessity to educate the farmers; now the young people can receive an agricultural education at home though not so far advanced. The crops are rice, wheat, barley, soy beans, peas, etc. Live stock breeding is only in its primary; some Holsteins have been shipped there. The Japanese farmers are in advance of America in one thing, that of keeping down weeds and foul stuff. It is considered that the United States holds the championship in agriculture.

"As to the talk about war between these two countries, I think the United States does not understand; Japan is a peaceable nation and is never involved in war only when unavoidable. The agitation two years ago in America concerning war between these two nations was laughed at by the Japanese, and they had no fears. Japanese houses are built very strong, rooms are not divided by brick or wooden partitions as here, but with screen doors; rooms can all be made in one large room. People do not walk on floors with shoes on. Children start in a primary school at the age of seven years; compulsory school law the same as here."

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

Farming in Japan.—The Conway and Handy Farmers' Club met at the home of President Wm. Horton and wife, May 26. The day was extremely warm, but a company of 80 people met, and in spite of the intense heat spent a very pleasant afternoon. An excellent program was carried out and was listened to with much interest. After opening exercises the subject, "Agriculture in Japan," was discussed by Chas. Okado, a Japanese student of M. A. C., who kindly consented to come and talk on this subject, after an invitation had been given him. It was very interesting to hear about the modes of farming in Japan and also to hear it from the lips of a real foreign countryman. "Why we decorate," by Wm. Horton, a recitation, "The Blue and the Gray," by Mrs. O. E. Carr, and "How shall decoration day be perpetuated?" by H. Grant, were numbers fitting for a memorial meeting. The question box was well filled, most all the questions being assigned to Mr. Okado concerning schools, women's work, difference in American and Japanese houses, talk about war between the two nations, etc. Adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. N. Franks in June. A fine supper was then served to all out on the lawn. The use of lapboards is very satisfactory in this Club.—Mrs. S. Holmes, Cor. Sec.

Discuss Highway Improvement.—Mr. and Mrs. John Bowers entertained the Odessa Farmers' Club, Saturday afternoon, May 13. Mr. Augst read a paper, "Who shall build our highways?" This was short but interesting and contained many good points. This was well discussed and the general opinion seems to be that the present system of road making could be much improved. Mrs. Jennie Carter read a splendid paper entitled, "How far has higher education unfitted woman for household duties?" This was one of the best of this year's programs and those who were absent missed it. Mrs. John Klahn and Mrs. W. Brown were appointed as a committee to secure flowers for the sick and for funerals among members of the Club. The question box was unusually interesting and helpful. After the completion of a good program Club adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anway in June. Supper was served and was a fine ending of the afternoon's entertainment.—Reporter.

MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

June 7, 1911.

Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—Until Tuesday of this week prices were becoming more favorable to sellers and the bears were getting scared lest they be compelled to buy on a much higher basis. The reason given for the upward turn in values was the extremely warm weather which was doing and did much damage to the crop in the southwest. Then, too, the Hessian fly is working havoc in Indiana and other sections. However, with the cooler weather of this week the bulls were compelled to retreat and now prices have dropped below the figures of last Thursday. In the northwest the weather has been good and the grain is as yet unharmed. The same appears to be true in Canada. Plenty of cash wheat is at hand and the demand for flour is small. Estimates have it that the hard winter wheat will perhaps be short from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels for this country but that this shortage will be more than made up by the excess of soft wheat. One year ago the price for No. 2 red wheat was \$1.05 1/4 per bu. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 2	No. 1	Red.	White.	July.	Sept.
Thursday	92	91	91	91	89 1/2	89 1/2
Friday	92 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	89 3/4
Saturday	93	92	92	93	91	91
Monday	93 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	93 1/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
Tuesday	91 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	91 3/4	90	90
Wednesday	92	91	90 1/4	92 1/4		

Corn.—This market has been bullish. Prices are advanced and while the weakness of wheat on Tuesday resulted in a fractional decline in corn the position of this grain was generally stronger and the drop was not as large as the one for wheat. While the dry weather did not give the new crop a quick start, abundant rains since have supplied the plants with plenty of moisture. The receipts for the past week have been about double what they were for the corresponding period of 1910, and the shipments averaged in about the same proportion. The price for No. 3 corn one year ago was 60 1/2¢ per bu. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 3	No. 2	Yellow.
Thursday	55	57	57
Friday	55	57	57
Saturday	55 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Monday	56 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Tuesday	56	58	58
Wednesday	56	57	57

Oats.—A substantial advance was made in quotations for oats during the week. The crop conditions have deteriorated and the position of the grain is bullish. The dry weather of May was a drawback and the straw will be short over most of the oat territory. Both receipts and shipments run about double what they did for corresponding days in 1910. The price for standard oats on this market one year ago was 41¢ per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	Standard	No. 3	White.
Thursday	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Friday	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Saturday	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
Monday	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Tuesday	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
Wednesday	38 1/2	38	38

Beans.—There has been considerable bidding for beans during the week and several cars have been sold to parties for shipment to different sections of the country. The figures rule lower than the nominal prices given last week but since the buying began there has been a tendency for values to advance. Quotations are:

	Cash.	Oct.
Thursday	1.85	1.90
Friday	1.85	1.90
Saturday	1.85	1.90
Monday	1.86	1.90
Tuesday	1.87	1.90
Wednesday	1.89	1.90

Clover Seed.—There is absolutely no activity in this deal and the quotations given below are nominal. The new seedling has been damaged by dry weather and a large per cent will not be saved. The prices are:

	Prime.	Oct.	Alsike.
Thursday	9.25	8.20	8.75
Friday	9.25	8.20	8.75
Saturday	9.25	8.20	9.00
Monday	9.25	8.20	9.00
Tuesday	9.25	8.20	9.00
Wednesday	9.25	8.20	9.00

Timothy Seed.—The market is inactive and steady, with the recently established quotation of \$5.60 per bu. still offered.

Flour, Feed, Provisions, Etc.
Flour.—Market is slow with prices steady. Quotations are:
 Clear \$4.75
 Straight 4.65
 Patent Michigan 4.90
 Ordinary Patent 4.90

Hay and Straw.—Market steady at last week's range of values. Quotations on baled hay in car lots f. o. b. Detroit are: No. 1 timothy, \$22@23; No. 2 timothy, \$19@20; clover, mixed, \$19@20; rye straw, \$7; wheat and oat straw, \$6.50 per ton.

Feed.—Prices are steady with a week ago. Carlot prices on track are: Bran, \$27 per ton; coarse middlings, \$26; fine middlings, \$28; cracked corn, \$22; coarse corn meal, \$22; corn and oat chop, \$20 per ton.

Potatoes.—The old potato market rules about steady with a week ago with demand fair. New potatoes are increasing in demand. In car lots Michigan potatoes are selling at 30@35¢ per bushel.

Provisions.—Family pork, \$17@18; mess pork, \$16.75; medium clear, \$16@17; smoked hams, 14 1/2@15¢; briskets, 10 1/2@

11¢; shoulders, 10¢; picnic hams, 9¢; bacon, 15@16¢; pure lard in tierces, 9¢; kettle rendered lard, 10¢.

Dairy and Poultry Products.
Butter.—The expected advance of the local butter prices came last week, putting the trade here on a level with the other large markets. The prices, however, sagged a cent during the week, leaving values about two cents above those of last week for creamery and one cent for dairy. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 23¢; do. firsts, 21¢; dairy, 16¢; packing stock, 15¢ per lb.

Eggs.—The small activities of storage men is making the egg market very unsatisfactory to the producers, compelling them to depend almost entirely upon the present consumption for the demand. Prices are off. Fresh receipts, case count cases included, are quoted at 13¢ per dozen.

Poultry.—Poultry was dull and easy the past week. Chickens are lower. Market easy. Live—Spring chickens, 13 1/2¢; hens 13 1/2¢; old roosters, 10¢; turkeys, 14@15¢; geese, 8@9¢; ducks, young, 12@13¢; broilers, 25@26¢ per lb.

Cheese.—Michigan, old, 17¢; Michigan, late, 13@14¢. York state, old, 17¢; do. late made, 12@13 1/2¢; limburger, early, 14@15¢; Swiss domestic block, 16@18¢; cream brick, 14@15¢.

Veal.—Market higher. Fancy, 9 1/2@10¢; choice, 8@9¢ per lb.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Cabbage.—Steady. Selling at \$2.75@3 per crate.

Strawberries.—Michigan grown, 60@75¢ per 16-qt. crate.

Pineapples.—\$3@3.50 per case.

Apples.—Becoming scarce; only a few varieties on the market and very firm. Steel reds, \$6.50@7; ordinary grades, \$4.50@5 per bbl; Western apples, \$2.75@3 per box.

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

The hot, wet weather has put a decided crimp in fruit and produce generally. Strawberries have ripened with a rush and have sold at ridiculously low prices, the fruit being soft, sandy and of little use for shipping purposes. Poultry has dropped, fowls bringing only 10¢ as compared with 13@14¢ last week. Seven cents is the top price for dressed hogs. The egg market is also decidedly lower, 12 1/2¢ being the ruling price as compared with 14¢ last week. Dairy butter is steady at 16 1/2@17¢, while creamery is off 1 1/2¢. No. 2 red wheat is worth 88¢.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, 92 1/2@93 1/2¢; July, 91 1/2¢; Sept., 89 1/2¢ per bu.

Corn.—No. 2, 53 1/4@54 1/4¢; July, 53 1/2¢; Sept., 54 1/4¢ per bu.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 37 1/2@38¢; July, 36 1/2¢; Sept., 37¢.

Barley.—Malting grades, 75@92¢ per bu; feeding, 60@70¢.

Butter.—Last week's advance could not be maintained in the face of continued heavy receipts and prices have receded to the level of two weeks ago. Market slow with buyers showing comparatively little interest. Quotations: Creameries, 16@21¢; dairies, extra, 19¢ per lb.

Eggs.—This market is quiet under a decline of a full cent from last week's figures. High-grade stock none too plentiful and firm; other kinds abundant and hard to move. Quotations are: Prime firsts, 14¢; firsts, 13¢ per dozen; at mark, cases included, 11@11 1/2¢.

Potatoes.—Renewed activity in old stock at this week's opening carried prices up rapidly. Unexpectedly light receipts of new stock and a corresponding advance in price also had an influence. Quotations on old potatoes are: Choice to fancy, 50@55¢ per bu; good to choice new quoted at \$1.30@1.40 per bu.

Beans.—Steady at last week's lower range of values. Choice hand-picked pea beans quoted at \$1.95@2 per bu; prime, \$1.85@1.95; red kidneys, \$3.25@3.65 per bushel.

Hay and Straw.—Hay firm at an advance of 50¢@1.50 per ton according to quality, the better grades showing the most gain. Straw steady and unchanged. Quotations: Choice timothy, \$23.50@24.50; No. 1 timothy, \$21.50@22.50; No. 2 do. and No. 1 mixed, \$19.50@20.50; No. 3 do. and No. 2 mixed, \$16@18; rye straw, \$8.50@9; oat straw, \$7@7.50; wheat straw, \$6@6.50 per ton.

New York.

Butter.—Creameries are off 2@2 1/2¢. A little uneasy. Creamery specials are quoted at 22 1/2@23¢; extras, 21 1/2@22¢ per pound.

Eggs.—Market steady and unchanged. Fresh gathered extras, 20@21¢; firsts, 16@16 1/2¢; seconds, 15@15 1/2¢; western gathered whites, 17@19¢.

Poultry.—Live. Western spring chickens, 20¢; fowls, 13 1/2@14¢; turkeys, 12¢. Dressed—Fresh killed turkeys, 13@16¢; fowls, 12@14¢; western broilers, 18@28¢.

Boston.

Wool.—While the wool brokers are not making any unnecessary fuss about the amount of wool sold to manufacturers this past week it is a matter for consideration by growers that the almost unprecedented amount for this time of the year, of 8,000,000 lbs. were sent out of Boston since a week ago. It is believed that the high prices agents are being compelled to pay in the west is encouraging manufacturers to buy in what they can get hold of at the present range of values. There is a little uncertainty regarding the market, but a strong sentiment is developing. Following are the leading domestic quotations for fleeces: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine washed, 30¢; XX, 27@28¢; 1/2-blood combing, 25¢; 3/4-blood combing, 24 1/2@25¢; 1/4-blood combing, 23@24¢; 1/2, 3/4 and 1/4-blood combing, 21¢; delaine unwashed, 24¢. Michigan, Wisconsin and New York

fleeces—Fine unwashed, 17@17 1/2¢; delaine unwashed, 23¢; 1/2-blood unwashed, 24¢; 3/4-blood unwashed, 24¢; 1/4-blood, 22 1/2@23 1/2¢; 1/2, 3/4 and 1/4 clothing, 14@20¢. Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri—1/4-blood 23¢; 1/2-blood, 22 1/2@23¢; Georgia, 20@21¢. Scoured basis: Texas, Fine, 12 months, 46@48¢; fine 6 to 8 months, 43@44¢; fine fall, 41@42¢.

Elgin.

Butter.—Market weaker at 21 1/2¢ per lb., which is a decline of 1 1/2¢ from the quotations of last week.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

June 5, 1911.

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

Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 185 cars; hogs, 16,000; sheep and lambs, 5,000; calves, 2,400.

With 185 loads of cattle on our market here today, everything sold strong at last week's prices, except the best extreme heavy cattle, which, as a general rule, sold about a dime per cwt. lower, quality considered, as there was some of the best cattle on sale here today that has been shown in the last 60 days.

We quote: Best 1,350 to 1,500-lb. steers \$6.25@6.50; good prime 1,200 to 1,300-lb. steers, \$6.10@6.30; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. shipping steers, \$5.65@6.10; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$5.40@5.65; light butcher steers, \$5@5.25; best fat cows, \$4.60@5.25; fair to good do., \$3.75@4.50; common to medium do., \$3.40@4; trimmers, \$2.75@3.25; best fat heifers, \$5.50@6; good do., \$5.15@5.50; fair to good do., \$4.25@4.75; stock heifers, \$4.25@4.50; stockers, all grades, \$4.25@4.50; best feeding steers, dehorned, \$5@5.25; common feeding steers, \$4.25@4.50; best bulls, \$5@5.25; bologna bulls, \$4@4.75; stock bulls, common to good, \$3.50@4; best milkers and springers, \$5@6; common to good do., \$2.50@4.

Cow trade was from \$3@5 lower today, and trade very slow.

Today's hog market ruled fairly active, with the bulk of the mixed grades and yorkers selling from 5@10¢ higher than last Saturday. The bulk of the choice quality of mixed grades and yorkers sold at \$6.35, with quite a number going at \$6.30, while the heavier grades sold from \$6.10@6.25. Pigs sold mostly at \$6.20@6.25; roughs, \$5.15@5.20; stags generally from \$4.25@4.75; hogs are well cleaned up; market closing about the same as the opening.

Lamb market opened active today; most of the choice dry-fed lambs selling at \$6.75@7. Look for about steady prices on handy dry-fed lambs the balance of the week. Grassy lambs selling from \$6 the week. According to flesh. Sheep market was active today; most of the choice handy ewes selling from \$4@4.25; heavy, \$3.50@3.75; wethers, \$4.65@4.85; two loads of choice at 5¢. Look for about steady prices on sheep the balance of the week.

We quote: Best handy lambs, \$6.75@7; wethers, \$4.65@4.85; cull sheep, \$1.50@3; bucks, \$2.50@3; yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; handy ewes, \$4@4.25; heavy ewes, \$3.50@3.75; veals, choice to extra, \$8.25@8.50; fair to good do., \$6@8; heavy calves, \$3.50@4.50.

Chicago.

June 5, 1911.

Received today 20,500 38,000 20,000
 Same day last year, 18,804 29,526 13,079
 Received last week, 49,772 132,462 88,889
 Same week last year, 37,791 108,849 62,655

The effects of the extremely hot weather Sunday were seen today, when considerably over 1,000 dead hogs were taken from arriving stock trains, some cars containing from ten to over thirty dead ones. It was the worst showing ever known, the hogs being mainly extremely heavy ones that smothered alive from the terrific heat. The market was strong to a nickel higher early, hogs selling at \$5.60@6.15, largely at \$5.90@6.05, with bacon hogs the highest and a good call for 200 to 220-lb. butcher hogs at these figures. Cattle of the better class sold very well, fat yearlings having the preference, and the others were apt to be slow and weak as the day wore on. Sheep and lambs were on the up-grade, the better class selling 15@20¢ higher. Spring lambs were salable at \$5@7.25, while clipped lambs brought \$4.25@7.40. Clipped ewes were salable at \$2.50@4.15; clipped wethers at \$4@4.60, and clipped yearlings at \$4.50@5.75. Packers had liberal consignments of spring lambs direct from Louisville. Sheep and yearlings were scarce.

Hogs received last week averaged in weight 238 lbs., compared with 243 lbs. a week earlier, 241 lbs. a year ago and 217 lbs. two years ago. The average quality of the hogs is falling off. The great bulk of the offerings sell within a narrow range of prices.

Cattle were in fairly active general demand during the early part of last week, with exporters liberal buyers once more, while eastern shippers operated as freely as usual. The recent starting up of a good foreign demand is one of the most encouraging features, exporters paying \$5.60@6.20 for medium to choice steers. Strictly prime cattle for shipment east sold at \$6.25@6.50, while inferior to fair steers sold to local killers at \$5.10@5.50. A good class of killers sold at \$5.95@6.20, and good to choice yearlings sold at \$5.85@6.40, the popular demand centering on the lighter weights. The most strength was shown in cattle good enough to sell above \$6, and there were many complaints regarding the large receipts of short-fed cattle that should have been kept on the farm from one to two months longer. Where farmers have the grass and corn it is making a mistake to ship in cattle prematurely. The greater part of the steers sold at \$5.40@6.25, and there

was considerable fluctuating in prices, buyers usually discriminating against poorly fattened stock. Butcher stock was alternately strong and lower, cows and heifers bringing \$3.50@6.15, while canners sold at \$2@2.95, cutters at \$3@3.45 and bulls at \$3.40@5.60, yearling bulls selling the highest. Calves were in good demand at \$3@8 per 100 lbs. for inferior heavy to prime light vealers, the later market being lower. The stocker and feeder trade was of fair proportions, the former going usually at \$4@5.60 and the latter at \$5@5.75, while stocker and feeder cows and heifers were in excellent demand at \$4@4.75. Cows and heifers have sold relatively better this year as a rule than steers, and many farmers are trying their luck in fattening such cattle instead of steers. There are plenty of cattle for supplying beef requirements for weeks to come, with prospects that plenty of grass-fed cattle will be marketed later on. Milk and springers have been in slow eastern demand at \$30@63 per head, prices averaging \$2@3 lower, and prospects are not good for the summer trade. Late in the week beef cattle below \$6 slumped and declined largely 15@25¢, while butcher stuff broke 25@35¢. The general demand became very poor.

Hogs have been marketed rather freely of late, with most of the "runs" smaller than a week earlier, and a half holiday on Tuesday, Memorial Day, was responsible for decreased receipts the early part of the week. Prices underwent several ups and downs, with a good average general demand, and choice light-weight bacon hogs sold highest, as usual, being scarcest of all. Rough, heavy hogs were too numerous and sold slowly at a large discount. The liberal "runs" of hogs at western markets indicate that there are plenty of hogs ready to be shipped, and there is evidently a wide-spread desire to cut loose at recent prices. Receipts at the five principal western markets for the first five months of the year were about 1,950,000 hogs heavier than a year ago. Many stockmen are making their holdings too heavy, and live stock commission firms are advising their country patrons to market their hogs when they weigh around 225 lbs., but it is poor policy to market hogs prematurely. Last fall's pigs weighing around 150 to 200 lbs. are becoming more numerous in this and other western markets and sell well, such weights being popular with buyers. At recent figures hogs paid well for the corn fed to them.

Sheep and lambs have fluctuated in prices a good deal recently, with spring lambs comprising a rapidly increasing proportion of the receipts. These lambs have declined and then advanced in values, with market conditions at Louisville and in the east exercising a powerful influence. Lambs, fed and springs, have formed the big end of the supplies, with considerable number of grass-fed live muttons included in the receipts. As usual, the packers received a big share of the Kentucky and Tennessee spring lambs consigned direct from Louisville.

Country shippers have overloaded the market with horses in recent weeks, making the serious mistake of maintaining receipts at their former level at a time when the attendance of buyers was greatly lowered and the requirements of the trade correspondingly less. Prices have weakened all along the line, and the past fortnight has seen a decline of \$15 to \$25 per head, the better class of horses declining the least and the commoner and medium grades the most. There were too many of the class selling around \$85@150, with an ample showing of wagon horses weighing 1,250 to 1,350 lbs. at \$165@200 and plenty of the good class of drafters salable at \$210@225. Choice heavy drafters went at \$250@275, with not a great many offered, and a horse that brought \$275 would have sold \$25 higher several weeks ago. F.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The Colorado ranges are being rapidly settled up, and, as in other states, many cattle herds are being crowded out and shipped to pastures in adjoining states.

The time has come to market remaining holdings of heavy beef steers, in fact, these cattle should have been sold some time ago, when prices were much higher than they are now. Most stock feeders have sold these cattle and have nothing to regret.

Western markets have been receiving a good many last fall pigs that have matured as fat hogs. More pigs are born in the autumn in various sections than formerly, and this tends to fill up the gap between the summer and winter packing seasons, a period when reduced marketings have been usual. Reports from feeding districts generally are that a good many hogs have matured and are ready to be marketed. Ample supplies appear to be assured for some time ahead, and there is a fine, large "crop" of spring pigs in most parts of the corn belt states.



I'll Save You \$25.00 And Up

on my 1911 Split Hickory Auto-Seat Buggy. Or, 25% saving guaranteed on retail price of any vehicle. Made to order. 30 days' road test—2-year guarantee.

Let Me Pay the Postage on Big Free Book to You

Shows 125 styles. Also harness. Beautiful color-views. Prices astonishingly low. Write me now.

H. C. Phelps, Pres.
 The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
 Sta. 32, Columbus, O.



THIS IS THE LAST EDITION.

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

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Thursday's Market.

June 8, 1911.

Cattle.

Receipts, 827. Good dry-fed steady; bulls and all grades of grass cattle 10@15c lower.

We quote: Dry-fed steers and heifers, \$6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.50@5.95; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$5@5.50; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.75@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$4.25@4.80; choice fat cows, \$4.50; good fat cows \$4@4.25; common cows, \$3.25@3.50; canners, \$2.50@3; choice heavy bulls, \$4.50@4.60; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.75@4.25; stock bulls, \$3@3.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.75@5; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$4.25@4.65; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$4@4.25; stock heifers, \$3.75@4; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$40@50; common milkers, \$20@30.

Roe Com. Co. sold Breitenbeck 16 steers av 1,044 at \$5.50; to Heinrich 25 do av 990 at \$5.85; to Parker, W. & Co. 34 butchers av 720 at \$5, 2 bulls av 880 at \$4, 2 cows av 975 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 690 at \$2.50, 2 heifers av 700 at \$4.50; to Kamman B. Co. 1 heifer weighing 710 at \$5.50, 13 steers av 972 at \$5.50; to B. S. & Co. 4 cows av 1,050 at \$3.50; to Rattkowsky 4 butchers av 667 at \$3.75, 1 bull weighing 850 at \$4, 1 cow weighing 970 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,800 at \$4.50, 1 do weighing 1,410 at \$4.50, 1 cow weighing 800 at \$3; to Kamman B. Co. 30 butchers av 840 at \$5.35; to Mich. B. Co. 9 cows av 888 at \$4.25, 9 do av 1,008 at \$4.25; to Bresnahan 1 cow weighing 1,230 at \$4.25; to Rattkowsky 7 butchers av 503 at \$4.

Haley & M. sold Regan 5 butchers av 664 at \$4.75; to Breitenbeck 1 cow weighing 1,220 at \$4.40; to Sullivan P. Co. 17 steers av 835 at \$5.35, 4 do av 825 at \$5.60, 1 do weighing 840 at \$5, 2 cows av 1,055 at \$4.50, 2 do av 1,295 at \$4.60, 2 do av 875 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 1,930 at \$4.50, 2 do av 900 at \$4; to Rattkowsky 2 do av 980 at \$4.25; to B. S. & Co. 6 stockers av 613 at \$4.75, 2 do av 605 at \$4.75; to Applebaum 5 butchers av 810 at \$4.15; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 820 at \$3.75, 1 do weighing 640 at \$3.75; to Mich. B. Co. 3 cows av 950 at \$4.25, 1 bull weighing 780 at \$4; to Regan 1 heifer weighing 530 at \$4.35, 2 cows av 720 at \$3.35, 2 do av 700 at \$2.75, 6 do av 920 at \$3.50, 3 do av 1,040 at \$3.65, 1 canner weighing 800 at \$2.75, 1 do weighing 750 at \$2.75.

Spicer & R. sold Hall 4 cows av 745 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 970 at \$3.50; to Regan 1 heifer weighing 680 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 2 bull and cow av 950 at \$4.25, 1 cow weighing 930 at \$2.75, 13 butchers av 775 at \$4.65.

Bishop, B. & H. sold B. S. & Co. 9 stockers av 622 at \$4.25, 1 cow weighing 940 at \$3.75; to Regan 4 heifers av 550 at \$4.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 cows av 935 at \$3.75, 1 canner weighing 800 at \$2.75, 1 heifer weighing 910 at \$5.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 2 cows av 1,095 at \$3.50, 2 bulls av 1,345 at \$4.50, 2 do av 1,185 at \$4.50, 5 cows av 1,046 at \$4.25, 4 heifers av 692 at \$4.50, 1 bull weighing 900 at \$4.25; to Kamman 3 cows av 950 at \$4, 3 do av 1,090 at \$3.60, 8 do av 1,006 at \$4.50; to Goose 3 do av 1,047 at \$4.05, 2 do av 1,115 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 21 steers av 1,125 at \$6; to Sullivan P. Co. 16 do av 1,120 at \$5.55, 2 do av 1,175 at \$5.75, 3 cows av 826 at \$4.25; to Thompson Bros. 3 steers av 883 at \$5, 8 butchers av 700 at \$4.10; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 bull weighing 1,200 at \$4.50; to B. S. & Co. 2 cows av 900 at \$3, 1 do weighing 830 at \$3.60; to Mich. B. Co. 3 do av 993 at \$4.50, 3 do av 1,140 at \$4.25, 1 do weighing 940 at \$3, 2 do av 1,200 at \$4.50, 3 bulls av 1,016 at \$4, 1 heifer weighing 740 at \$4.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 4 steers av 1,110 at \$6; to Thompson Bros. 1 bull weighing 1,120 at \$4.60, 1 heifer weighing 900 at \$5, 2 cows av 910 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 bull weighing 1,370 at \$4.50, 2 do av 965 at \$3.75, 3 do av 1,310 at \$4.50, 1 do weighing 1,650 at \$4.50.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 985. Market 25c higher than Wednesday; 50@75c higher than last Thursday. Best, \$7.50@8; others, \$4@7.25; milch cows and springers steady.

Roe Com. Co. sold Newton B. Co. 7 av 145 at \$7; to Thompson Bros. 3 av 120 at \$6.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 24 av 155 at \$7.50, 1 weighing 180 at \$6, 35 av 140 at \$7.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 18 av 130 at \$6; to Hammond, S. & Co. 21 av 140 at \$7.25, 15 av 150 at \$8.

Downing sold Sullivan P. Co. 12 av 140 at \$7, 1 weighing 120 at \$6.

Bohm sold Roberts 3 av 120 at \$5.75, 11 av 170 at \$7.25.

Spicer & R. sold Sullivan P. Co. 9 av 150 at \$7, 14 av 120 at \$5.75; to Walker 3 av 143 at \$7.25, 3 av 170 at \$7.25, 14 av 160 at \$7.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 6 av 135 at \$7, 12 av 145 at \$7.75, 4 av 140 at \$7.35.

Haley & M. sold Parker, W. & Co. 14 av 140 at \$7.50; to Goose 10 av 132 at \$7.50, 3 av 115 at \$6, 14 av 155 at \$7.50; to Rattkowsky 11 av 175 at \$7.75; to Parker, W. & Co. 19 av 150 at \$7.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 19 av 140 at \$7, 1 weighing 220 at \$5, 15 av 137 at \$7, 10 av 179 at \$7; to Hammond, S. & Co. 7 av 160 at \$7.75, 2 av 95

to Newton B. Co. 6 av 185 at \$7.50, 2 av \$6, 4 av 155 at \$7.50, 3 av 150 at \$7.50; 115 at \$6; to Walker 8 av 130 at \$7.50; to Broadloff 3 av 155 at \$6, 8 av 145 at \$7.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 av 220 at \$6, 8 av 140 at \$7, 8 av 145 at \$8; to Thompson Bros. 6 av 108 at \$6, 16 av 145 at \$7.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 6 av 125 at \$6.50, 36 av 155 at \$8.

Bennett & S. sold McGuire 4 av 140 at \$7.25.

Groff sold same 12 av 135 at \$7.

Duelle sold Burnstine 35 av 140 at \$7.25.

Kendall sold same 5 av 160 at \$7.40.

Long sold Newton B. Co. 7 av 140 at \$7.25.

Belheimer sold same 4 av 155 at \$5.50, 13 av 150 at \$7.50.

Weeks sold same 14 av 145 at \$7.25.

Torrey sold same 7 av 145 at \$7.25.

Lovewell sold Mich. B. Co. 27 av 153 at \$7.10.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 1,708. Market 50c lower than Wednesday and last Thursday on all. Best lambs, \$6.50; fair to good lambs, \$5.75@6.25; light to common lambs, \$3.75@4.50; spring lambs, \$6@8; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@4; culs and common, \$2.25@3.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 6 sheep av 120 at \$3.50, 12 do av 110 at \$4, 45 lambs av 68 at \$6.50, 4 spring lambs av 60 at \$8, 30 lambs av 92 at \$6.75, 8 sheep av 105 at \$4, 4 do av 150 at \$3.25, 23 spring lambs av 30 at \$4, 34 lambs av 45 at \$6, 23 lambs av 75 at \$6.60, 92 sheep av 88 at \$4, 10 do av 81 at \$2.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 7 spring lambs av 55 at \$8; to Thompson Bros. 13 sheep av 68 at \$2.75; to Newton B. Co. 32 spring lambs av 65 at \$8; to Breitenbeck 14 lambs av 52 at \$7; to Eschrich 40 sheep av 83 at \$3, 7 do av 100 at \$2.25; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 28 do av 105 at \$3.35, 120 lambs av 74 at \$6, 12 sheep av 90 at \$4, 5 do av 110 at \$3.25; to Mich. B. Co. 22 lambs av 78 at \$6.50, 30 do av 82 at \$5.50.

Haley & M. sold Sullivan P. Co. 4 lambs av 100 at \$6.50, 2 sheep av 145 at \$2.75, 12 do av 115 at \$2.50, 9 do av 87 at \$4, 8 spring lambs av 53 at \$6.50, 12 do av 60 at \$7.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 80 lambs av 68 at \$6.50; to Eschrich 15 do av 70 at \$5, 11 sheep av 160 at \$3.25, 20 do av 115 at \$3.25; to Mich. B. Co. 11 lambs av 55 at \$7.75; to Thompson Bros. 13 do av 83 at \$6.50; to Barlage 30 do av 70 at \$6, 11 sheep av 120 at \$3.50.

Spicer & R. sold Sullivan P. Co. 8 spring lambs av 51 at \$8, 3 sheep av 135 at \$3, 3 do av 125 at \$3.75, 5 do av 110 at \$3.25; to Newton B. Co. 7 spring lambs av 57 at \$8; to Bray 11 sheep av 55 at \$2.60, 13 yearlings av 95 at \$4.75; to Breitenbeck 23 lambs av 75 at \$5.75; to Young 13 do av 73 at \$6, 11 sheep av 105 at \$4, 6 do av 100 at \$4.25.

Bennett & S. sold Fitzpatrick 15 spring lambs av 55 at \$7, 31 sheep and lambs av 85 at \$3.25.

Street sold same 11 sheep av 105 at \$4, 8 lambs av 88 at \$6.25.

Belheimer sold Newton B. Co. 21 lambs av 70 at \$6.50.

Torrey sold same 16 sheep av 100 at \$4, Duelle sold Gray 8 sheep av 88 at \$4.25.

Weeks sold Parker, W. & Co. 27 lambs av 85 at \$5.50, 3 sheep av 150 at \$3.50.

Hogs.

Receipts, 3,947. Nothing sold up to noon. Looks like steady last week's prices.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$6.05@6.10; pigs, \$6; light yorkers, \$6.05@6.10; heavy, \$6.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 1,250 av 180 at \$6.10, 1,210 av 175 at \$6.05, 320 av 160 at \$6.

Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 425 av 190 at \$6.10, 325 av 180 at \$6.05.

Haley & M. sold same 245 av 180 at \$6.10, 250 av 170 at \$6.05, 150 av 150 at \$6.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 143 av 180 at \$6.05, 350 av 190 at \$6.10, 40 av 190 at \$6.

Friday's Market.

June 2, 1911.

Cattle.

Receipts this week, 1,139; last week, 1,085. Market steady at Thursday's prices; run very light. Best dry-fed steers and heifers, \$6@6.20; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.75@6; do. 800 to 1,000, \$5@5.75; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$5@5.25; do. 500 to 700, \$4.50@5.25; choice fat cows, \$4.50@4.75; good fat cows, \$4.25@4.50; common cows, \$3.25@3.50; canners, \$2.50@3; choice heavy bulls, \$4.75; fair to good bologna bulls, \$4.25@4.50; stock bulls, \$3.25@4; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$5@5.25; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@4.85; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$4.50@4.75; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$4.25@4.50; stock heifers, \$3.50@4; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$40@50; common milkers, \$20@30.

Veal Calves.

Receipts this week, 1,656; last week, 1,707. Market 25c lower than on Thursday. Best, \$6.75@7; others, \$4@6.50. Milch cows and springers steady at Thursday's decline.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts this week, 1,794; last week, 2,862; market for lambs strong; grass sheep 50c lower than last week. Best lambs, \$7; fair to good lambs, \$6@6.75; light to common lambs, \$4.50@4.75; spring lambs, \$7.50@8; fair to good sheep, \$3.25@4; culs and common, \$2.50@3.

Hogs.

Receipts this week, 7,369; last week, 7,650. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Light to good butchers, \$6.05; pigs, \$6.05; light yorkers, \$6.05; heavy, \$6.05.

By making shipments of horses to the Chicago market at times when too many others were sending in consignments, some country shippers in recent weeks suffered severe losses, one such shipper losing about \$800 in a single week.

(Continued from page 620).

all planted and coming up nicely, as a general thing a good stand. An average acreage planted this season. Late potatoes are about all-planted and about the same acreage as usual. Meadows are looking good, June clover is coming out in bloom. Wheat looking fair, but will be short in the straw. Pasture has been very good through this section and stock looking well. Good prospect for fruit and berries. Wheat, 83c; oats, 30c; potatoes, 40c; butter, 18c; eggs, 14c.

Illinois.

Western Warren Co., May 30.—May has been an unusually dry month, only two or three showers during the month. What fall wheat is left is heading out, very short, also the oats. Pastures are fairly good, but everything needs rain, although it is ideal corn weather. Corn is a good stand. Farmers are plowing it the second time. The hay crop is not going to amount to much. Fruit of all kinds promises a good crop so far. Lots of hogs going to market, also oats and corn which are a good price.

Western packing is using up hogs at the rate of 580,000 hogs a week, compared with 495,000 to 525,000 in recent weeks, 465,000 a year ago and 505,000 two years ago. Up to the latest accounts the western packing since March 1 amounted to 6,265,000 hogs, an increase of 1,895,000 hogs over the number packed a year ago.

The appearance of hot weather should serve as a reminder to men in the country shipping hogs to market that such shipments are attended with extra risks. And these times, when hogs average so much heavier in weight than usual, extraordinary precautions are absolutely necessary if the percentage of deaths in the cars in transit is to be kept down to small proportions. Hogs weighing upwards of 300 lbs. feel these hot spells more than the lighter ones, and it is a good plan to endeavor to ship them on cool days. It is, of course, extremely important that shippers should carefully avoid overloading the cars, furnishing plenty of room for the hogs. The recent hot spell had the usual result of greatly increasing mortality in shipments, and dead hogs strewn the platforms at the Chicago stock yards as the stock trains were unloaded.

PIT AND PITLESS SCALES
CHICAGO SCALE CO.
ORGANIZED 1863
1021 JACKSON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILL.
ALL SCALES WARRANTED
WRITE FOR PRICES
Family, Portable and Dormant Scales, Saws, Sewing Machines, Engines and Trucks.

The Custom Woolen Mill
at REED CITY, this State is the place where people can have their Wool converted into such goods as required in their family, or can buy what they need. Write WM. LAMBERT for samples of Woolen Goods or deodorized, carded wool for comfortables.

WANTED—Farmer for a 400-acre farm in Alcona County, Michigan. One understanding general farming, sheep, cattle and live stock. Young unmarried man preferred. Might lease on shares to proper party. H. K. GUSTIN, Alpena, Michigan.

WANTED—Girl or woman to assist a German woman cook in the kitchen and dining room. Permanent position, wages \$39.50 per month with room, board and laundry. State Psychopathic Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., J. B. DRAPEK, Sec.

Wholesale Fish Bargains—18-lb. box Home Smoked Bloaters, \$1.75; 20-lb. pack Family White Fish, \$1.25. Send for fish catalog. SCANDIA FISH CO., Dept. S, Duluth, Minn.

Farm or Business Wanted—Will pay cash. Give full description. M. F. Box 948 Cherry Valley, Illinois.

Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

NEW YORK Great farm bargains near Ithaca and Cornell University, large list. Send for free catalog. KEEBER & BARBER, Ithaca, N. Y.

Northern Ohio Poultry, Fruit and Stock Farms—All sizes. List your farm for quick sale. W. H. HURD, Collins, Ohio.

WHY PAY RENT
when you can buy the Best Land in Michigan at from \$5 to \$10 an acre near Saginaw and Bay City. Write for map and particulars. Clear title and easy terms. Staffed Bros., (owners) 15 Merrill Bldg., Saginaw, W. S. Michigan.

FREE Literature will be sent to any one interested in the wonderful Sacramento Valley, the richest valley in the world. Unlimited opportunities. Thousands of acres available at right prices. The place for the man wanting a home in the finest climate on earth. No lands for sale; organized to give reliable information. Sacramento Valley Development Association, SACRAMENTO, California.

Why rent?
Own your own farm.
Nothing down—9 years to pay.
Don't give up the best of your crops to a landlord.

Haven't the money to buy!

You don't need money.

Here is a wonderful opportunity.

The Panhandle of Texas needs settlers.

It is the country along the Santa Fe, in the northwestern part of Texas.

The land is level prairie. It is the original residual soil—deep, rich and fertile. For years it furnished the finest pasture. Now it is too valuable for range purposes. The owners are selling it for general farming.

I want to tell you about the opportunities for settlers on these Panhandle lands. (The Santa Fe has no land to sell.)

I know one owner who will sell you a farm for only \$20 an acre. You don't have to pay a cent for two years. After that you pay one-seventh each year, with interest at 6 per cent from date of purchase.

But you must live on and cultivate the soil.

Have you ever heard of a proposition like that?

Another proposition, at the same price, requires \$2 an acre down, the balance in ten equal payments, with interest at only 6 per cent.

These are but two of the many opportunities open to real homeseekers in the Panhandle.

Owners of these lands will not sell to speculators. The land must go to actual settlers. They want to see the country built up. They want the crops coming into their towns and the trade of prosperous farmers who are owners of the land they farm.

The Santa Fe, too, is anxious to see the country developed. It wants to haul the people and their goods and products.

The country is in splendid condition this spring. Nearly 3 inches of rain in February. Everything ready for you.

Let me send you our folder, "The Panhandle and South Plains." It tells all about this country—its soil, climate, rainfall, water supply and crops. Let me put you in touch with the men who own the land. Let me tell you about the opportunity the Santa Fe affords twice a month to go and see this land at reduced rates.

Don't wait. Make the break.

Write me to-night, if only a postal.

You will be glad.

C. L. SEAGRAVES, Gen. Colonization Agt.,

A. T. & S. F. Ry.,

2213 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Clark's "Cutaways"
Can be Profitably Used by Every Farmer.
Small Investment!—Big Results!

BROWN & SEHLER CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
SUN BEAM GOODS ARE MADE TO WEAR.

Thorough Cultivation
makes large crops. Stirring the soil lets in air, sunshine, and new life and kills foul vegetation. For thoroughness the disk cultivators are better than drag cultivators. The disks lift, twist and aerate the soil while the drag cultivator compresses the soil and shuts off sub-soil connections.

CLARK'S "CUTAWAYS"

are intense Cultivators. They do the work cheaply—three times the work of any other, and with less draft.

Let us send complete Catalog of both single and double "Cutaways." Mention your implement dealer's name.

Woman and Her Needs

At Home and Elsewhere

The Summer Cottage as a Practical Investment.

By Pearle White McCowan.

I met a lady last summer near one of our charming little summer resorts who at once informed me that she was going out to the "Lake" for a few weeks. Being somewhat interested in this particular resort myself, as it was where we usually spend our summer's vacation, I casually inquired which side of the lake she intended to locate upon.

"Well, really, Mrs. M., I hardly know yet," was her reply in a high supercilious key. "Could you tell me which is the most popula' side? We want to go to the most popula' side, you know." I

Plenty of little cupboards made of dry goods boxes, or built into the stone or cement wall, must be provided. If the house is small, though two stories high, an over-hanging hip-roof will add considerable in available sleeping quarters.

Some of the luxuries that come very near to being necessities, are as follows: A large wide porch facing the water. Removable screens for this will be much appreciated, especially when mosquitos are thick. If there is a basement a second porch off from that, and having a cement floor, will be found very conven-

last summer, came out with his family and two tents, and took their vacation in excavating and building a wall. The father and son, with a few days' aid from a mason, did the work during three weeks' vacation and yet found time for many a pleasant boat ride or fishing trip. Even the work was a delightful change from office routine. Next summer they will bring a carpenter with them and at the end of their season's outing will own a cottage. Of course, doing so much of the work themselves will minimize very materially the cost of the cottage. An attractive little cottage very similar to the one shown at the right in picture No. 1, was built last summer at a cost of less than \$400.

Farmers and city people alike are feeling the need of a little summer's outing and are vying with each other in the erection of commodious and inexpensive cottages at numerous lakeside resorts. One dollar a day, and in some places two or three dollars, is the price usually charged as rent for these summer cottages when they are finished and furnished. Of course, as the renting season is short, there being only about three months in the year that lake-side resorts are attractive to the average person, one naturally will not get rich, at renting. But at least, in time, he will get his money back, beside many a pleasant out-for the family and those friends they may care to invite to share their annual pleasure.

TEMPER LOVE WITH JUSTICE.

Shall we love more and scold less and expect better things of our children as a result of our changed methods? The idea is offered us by M. L. C. in "Our Letter Box," and although it may be a novel one to the parents who believe in not sparing the rod I am of the opinion that the method is worth trying.

The observations of one bright woman along the suggested line of child rearing is of interest. Ten years ago, when her two boys were babies she lived in a small town. A month ago she visited her old home and had an opportunity to see what manner of young men and women the boys and girls of a decade ago had become.

"I was perfectly dumfounded when I saw Mrs. Blank's children," says she. "When I lived there they were six and eight and I must say I never saw worse

BUSINESS WOMEN

A Lunch Fit For a King.

An active and successful young lady tells her food experience:

"Some years ago I suffered from nervous prostration, induced by continuous brain strain and improper food, added to a great grief.

"I was ordered to give up my work, as there was great danger of my mind failing me altogether. My stomach was in bad condition (nervous dyspepsia, I think now) and when Grape-Nuts food was recommended to me, I had no faith in it. However, I tried it, and soon there was a marked improvement in my condition.

"I had been troubled with faint spells, and had used a stimulant to revive me. I found that by eating Grape-Nuts at such times I was relieved and suffered no bad effects, which was a great gain. As to my other troubles—nervous prostration, dyspepsia, etc.—on the Grape-Nuts diet they soon disappeared.

"I wish especially to call the attention of office girls to the great benefit I derived from the use of Grape-Nuts as a noon luncheon. I was thoroughly tired of cheap restaurants and ordinary lunches, and so made the experiment of taking a package of Grape-Nuts food with me, and then slipping out at noon and getting a nickel's worth of sweet cream to add to it.

"I found that this simple dish, finished off with an apple, peach, orange, or a bunch of grapes made a lunch fit for a king, and one that agreed with me perfectly.

"I threw so on my Grape-Nuts diet that I did not have to give up my work at all, and in the two years have had only four lost days charged up against me.

"Let me add that your suggestions in the little book, 'Road to Wellville,' are, in my opinion, invaluable, especially to women." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

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

It Pays to Buy the Only Genuine

Pacific percales

(Fifty Years the Standard!)

They are conceded everywhere to be the best percale value. There is such a sweeping range of designs, from the simple pencil lines to the more elaborate effects, as well as all the beautiful, rich and subdued tones; a special choice for every taste and for all needs. The high quality is guaranteed by the Pacific Mills trade mark.

Ask your dealer for Pacific Percales and see that the Pacific Mills trade mark is on every piece. Then you'll know it's genuine, up to the moment in stylishness, and the greatest percale value in the world.

If your dealer doesn't carry Pacific Percales, write to us for free samples and list of retailers who will supply you.

PACIFIC MILLS - BOSTON, MASS.

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS 150 De Kalb Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.



Sanitary Dumbwaiter

Saves time, labor, money. Simple in design—Small expense to install—Small cost \$15 and up.

For old or new HOUSE. THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL. FREE! Send card today for circular. Address Box 94B VanFleet & Waffle, Evart, Michigan.



When writing to advertisers please mention the Michigan Farmer.



Where Conventionalities Have No Room.

did know, and needless to say, I sent her there.

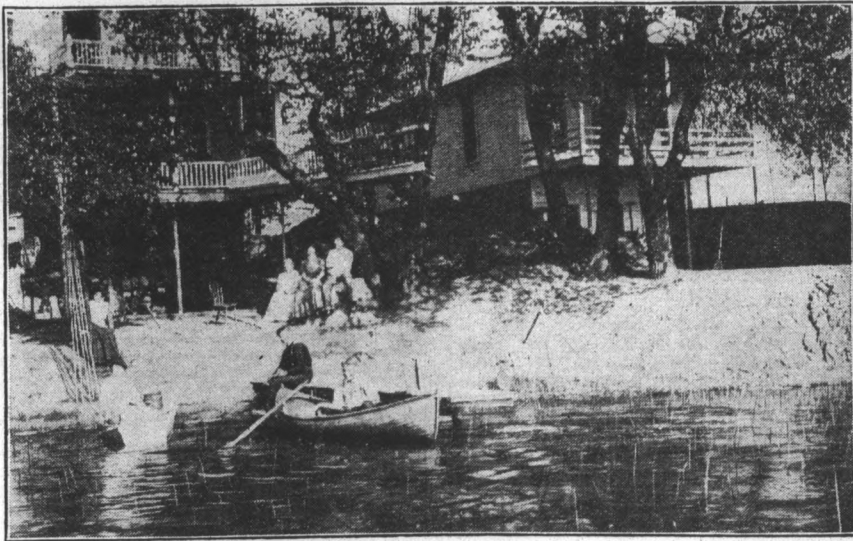
For those who feel as she did, this article will have no interest whatever, and they had better not waste their time reading it. But for the man or woman who has strength of mind and purpose enough to say, "My family and I need an annual vacation where we can go and have a right down good time; where we can put on old clothes and sunbonnets and big straw hats; not dress up at all unless we want to; go fishing and bathing; lie out under the trees and read; for a few brief weeks get away from all the conventions of society and dress, business cares and worry, and just have a restful, or a rousing good time," for such as these the article, I hope, may have a practical interest.

The impression seems to be prevalent that to own a summer home one must necessarily be pretty well fixed financially. To begin with, let me dispel this erroneous idea. The cost of a summer cottage is not necessarily large. In fact, the expense depends very largely upon what the individual planning such a cottage happens to deem as necessities. To explain, summer cottages usually stand empty through all the colder months of the year, therefore warmth needs not be a special factor to be considered. Any one so inclined may enjoy himself just as well for the brief time spent indoors during a vacation period, in a house unlathed and unplastered and utterly devoid of inside paint.

Everyone will, of course, choose his own plans, however, the method of building will be largely determined by location. For instance, a good sized ice box built into the wall in such a manner as to admit of outside filling usually answers all the purposes of a cellar, though if the banks are high and steep about the lake, it is often deemed wise to excavate somewhat and build a stone or cement basement. This is then partitioned off for kitchen and dining-room, thus insuring coolness in those rooms even during the hottest of summer days. Hinged windows that swing in and to one side, the upper and lower sashes being separated, or upward, like transoms, and hook to the ceiling, will be found very convenient and there should be full length screens for every window and door.

ient. A small barn or garage is a necessity. There are always friends driving out more or less frequently who desire shelter for their horses or machine. However, this, like the house, may be very cheaply built, there being no special need for warmth, merely shelter and protection from the elements.

Care will need to be exercised in the selection and purchase of a lot. It should be as near as possible to the home town, that traveling expenses may be reduced to a minimum. A good choice in a small but growing resort is an ideal selection. Of course, a lot at a watering



A Summer Home Need not be Expensive.

place that has already obtained popularity and renown would be equal in cost to many an expensive city lot, and way beyond the purse of the average person.

Notice the two cottages in picture No. 1. Note the porch at the left, built out into the crotch of a tree. Can you imagine anything more delightful? Both of these cottages are almost entirely devoid of inside finishing that is considered indispensable in an ordinary house. The kitchens and dining-rooms are in the basements, the living and sleeping rooms upon the second and third floors. Lots here cost from \$20 to \$60. A man purchased a lot a little to the right of these

behaved children in my life. Their mother never insisted on their doing a thing they didn't want to do, and as a natural consequence they ran wild. She humored them to death, gave them everything they cried for, and moved Heaven and earth to satisfy their whims. My boys were then two and four years old, and I worked on the theory that the boys must be trained from the earliest moment to obey and to acquire habits of politeness, neatness, etc. I wore myself out in my effort to have model children.

"O, let them alone," Mrs. Blank used to say, "Why do you want to be always making them do something they don't

want to do? It is a lot easier to let them have their own way."

"But when thought of the sort of men I was sure her boys would grow into I refused to let mine alone. I had pictures of her boys grown into rude, selfish, careless men, and mine were, of course, to be perfect gentlemen who would drop everything to wait upon their mother."

"Well, when I saw her boys I was too amazed to talk naturally. I never saw better behaved, more unselfish, thoughtful young men in my life. They simply adore their mother and just hang around waiting to see if they can't do something for her. I must confess they are far more polite than my own children, in spite of the fact that I am always teaching lessons in manly behavior. I haven't made up my mind yet whether my theory is all wrong, or whether it is just pure luck that brought hers out right. In the meantime, I have quit talking a little to the boys, and I don't see but that they behave just as well as they did when I was continually scolding."

As M. L. C. intimates, too much love never hurts anyone. But at the same time it might be well to temper love with justice. Give the children as good a time as possible, but do not let them come along without some lessons in helpfulness and sacrifice.

DEBORAH.

FUSSING OVER THE BABY.

BY ELLA E. ROCKWOOD.

I heard a suggestion concerning the care of babies the other day which it may be well to pass along. It was offered by a trained nurse.

The nurse said she found so often that mothers, especially those with their first little one, were given to fussing over it more than was necessary. This is not good for the child, neither is it good for the mother. Aside from the attention required in providing for its wants the baby is much better left to itself. To make it the center of attraction before a circle of admiring friends is unwise in the extreme.

Those little ones who are limited in playthings are far less troublesome to take care of than the ones who are mistakenly made the recipients of numerous costly and expensive toys, which usually mean cluttered rooms and constant effort on the part of somebody to pick them up and keep them out from under foot.

The easiest babies to get along with, this nurse said, were the ones who have but few playthings and such as are simple in character. A string of spools or a few clothespins will amuse a child for hours. Avoid anything painted or stained, likewise whatever might prove a source of danger to eyes. Never give small articles, like loose buttons. Tearing paper may amuse an infant of a few months but when old enough to run about valuable books or papers may fall into the same destructive hands. A young child never permitted to tear papers will be less apt to do mischief later on.

As hot weather approaches avoid over warm clothing and strive to keep the baby quiet. In this way the comfort of both mother and child will be promoted.

THE SUNDAY DINNER.

Cream of Celery Soup

Beef Loaf with Tomato Sauce

Escalloped Potatoes

Butter Beans

Lettuce and Cucumber Salad

Lemon Ice

Cream of Celery Soup.—Simmer one cup of celery, cut in small pieces, in one pint of water until tender enough to put through the strainer. Thicken one pint of rich milk with one tablespoon of flour stirred into one tablespoonful of melted butter, and add to the celery. Salt and pepper to taste. A cup of whipped cream added to all vegetable cream soups greatly improves them. Put the whipped cream in the heated soup tureen before pouring in the soup.

Put two pounds of round steak and a quarter pound of salt pork through the food chopper. Add one cup of bread crumbs, two beaten eggs, salt, pepper, a teaspoon of kitchen bouquet, and milk to make moist enough to mold. Mix all well together, line a baking dish with buttered paper, put in the meat and bake slowly for one hour. The recipe for tomato sauce has frequently been given in these columns.

Butter Beans.—Thoroughly wash the beans, string them, cut in inch pieces and blanch by putting into boiling water and cooking rapidly for 20 minutes, then

turning into a colander and letting cold water run on them. Then return to saucepan and cook for ten minutes in a cup of boiling water to which has been added a tablespoonful of butter and salt and pepper to taste.

Lettuce and Cucumber Salad.—Shred the lettuce and slice the cucumber, after paring and removing the dark green ends. Arrange in your salad bowl and serve with your favorite salad dressing.

Lemon Ice.—Boil two cups of sugar with one quart of water for 20 minutes. Cool and add three-quarters of a cup of lemon juice and freeze until mushy. Then remove the top and add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and dry, and finish freezing. One teaspoonful of gelatine soaked in two tablespoonfuls of cold water may be added to the syrup if desired. This will give more "body."

CRACK FILLER.

We had excellent success with a crack filler made by taking some rather dry putty, moistening or softening with some of the floor varnish—a little at a time, as it hardens rather quickly—and to obtain correct shade we used yellow ochre for light floors or burnt umber for dark. Use only a small amount of color at a time and compare until the exact shade is reached. We tried some of the prepared filler but it was not as satisfactory as the home-made. Press into cracks with putty knife and scrape off all that comes above the surface.—Mrs. C. R.

HOME QUERIES.

Editor Household Department:—I have a pair of light tan kid gloves that are badly soiled. Can someone tell me how to clean them? Also, will someone give a recipe for cream pie that uses but two eggs? I have a splendid recipe for uncooked strawberry jam, which I will send if you would care to publish it. I canned 20 quarts last year and never had a bit spoil.—Mrs. A. M.

Try washing the gloves in gasoline. The surest thing is to send them to a cleaners. That will only cost 10 or 15 cents. The readers will be more than glad for the jam recipe. Will hold the first of your letter for future use.

REQUESTED RECIPES.

Fruit Bars.

Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, level, half teaspoonful salt, one-third teaspoonful cinnamon, one-third cup raisins and two tablespoonfuls citron chopped fine. Mix as for baking powder biscuit, roll to one-fourth inch thick, brush with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon and chopped fruit, and roll like jelly roll. Cut into pieces three-fourths of an inch thick and bake 15 minutes in a quick oven. (If this recipe is not just what you wish, write again.—Ed.)

To Can Green Beans and Peas.

Prepare them as for cooking, fill up cans, then make a brine of one tablespoonful salt to one quart of water, pour on to beans, put on covers and boil three hours. These keep fine.—N. A. G.

Pieplant Dumplings.

Sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder in a pint of flour, rub in butter the size of an egg. Add enough sweet milk to mix the flour without sticking to the hands. Roll out to an inch in thickness, spread with sugared pieplant, fold the layer together and steam until well done. Serve with strawberries and whipped cream.

Cold Canned Strawberries.

Strawberries are never more appetizing than when canned without cooking. Mash the berries to a pulp, so no lumps are left, then to one cup of fruit add two cups of sugar. Stir well and let stand over night. In the morning stir again to make sure the sugar is all dissolved, then can. They will keep perfectly and be fresh as if just picked.—Mrs. J. J. O'C.

Grapefruit and Strawberry Salad.

Cut grapefruit in half and remove the tough fiber and part of the pulp. Chop this pulp and add to it mashed and sweetened strawberries. Refill the grapefruit with the mixture and set on ice for an hour before serving.—Mrs. J. J. O'C.

Canning Strawberries.

Editor Household Department:—Will some one please tell me through the Michigan Farmer how to can strawberries so they will retain their color?—Mrs. L. M. P.

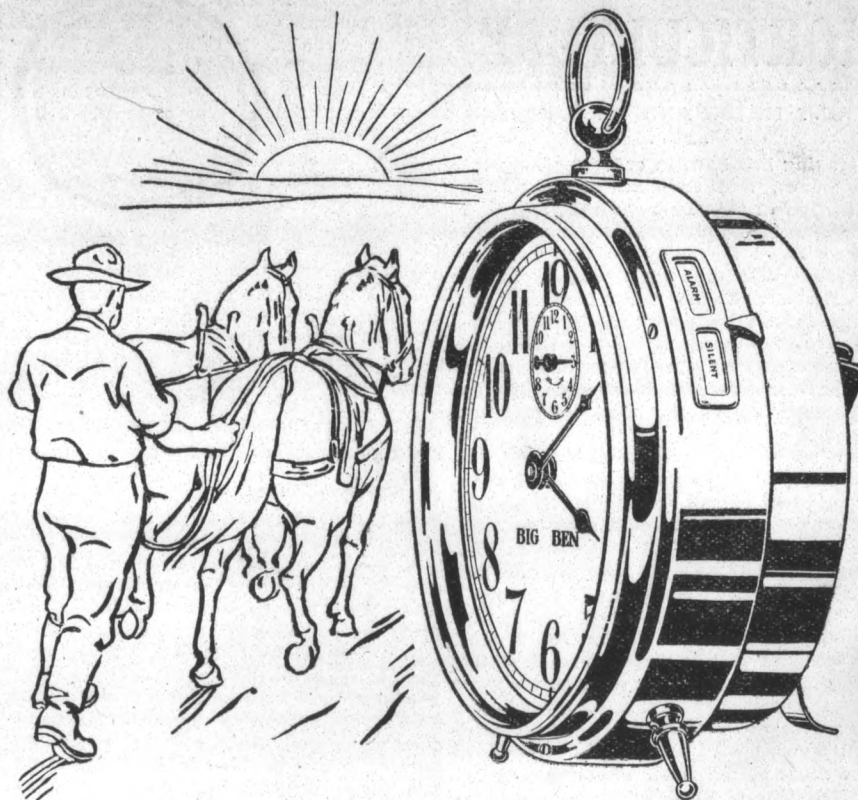
The best way is to pack the fresh fruit in cans and cook in boiler, as described for beans and corn. When the fruit is cooked it will have shrunk so the cans are not entirely filled. Use one can to fill the others to overflowing and seal quickly.

Strawberry Jam.

When making strawberry jam add a little pieplant, about three stalks to a quart of berries. Then finish in the usual way.

Corn Starch Cup Cakes.

Cream a half cup of butter with one cup of sugar. Add three eggs well beaten and one cup of corn starch into which one teaspoonful of baking powder has been well sifted. Bake in gem tins.



Be First in the Field —Get the Biggest Yield

I am the solution of the early rising problem for you men who want to be "first in the field." My name is **BIG BEN**. I get you up on time for I'm a *timekeeper*, not an ordinary alarm clock. I'm known as the "big watch with a breakfast bell." I never fail. You can depend on me. I tell the true time all the time. I wake you "on the dot."

My bell rings steadily until you are wide awake or gives you a short ring at the appointed hour and several reminder rings at intervals for several minutes—just as you choose to set me.

Keep me in the sleeping room and

you'll be "bright and early" in the field each morning. Get me for the farm hands, too, and you'll not have to wait for them. Your work will begin on time and you'll get the most done every day. You'll get the biggest yields and be the envy of the neighborhood.

My price is \$2.50. But you would gladly pay more for my service—my timekeeping qualities—my durability—and my fine appearance.

See me at your jeweler's. Hear my breakfast bell sing out. Then take me home and let me help you on the farm by getting everybody out on time.

BIG BEN

Care of WESTERN CLOCK CO., La Salle, Ill.

(69)

If your dealer doesn't sell me I'll come express prepaid on receipt of \$2.50.

Makes Buildings 30° Cooler

On a hot day the temperature in the upper part of a building will be from 15 to 30 degrees cooler when covered with J-M Asbestos Ready Roofing than when covered with any other roofing—the exact difference depending on what the other roofing is.

You can easily prove this. Place two thermometers on a board, as illustrated, and nail over them the roofings you wish to test. Lay these in the sun for an hour and then note the difference in the thermometers.



J-M Asbestos Roofing

keeps a building cool because its white surface reflects the heat and because of the great insulating quality of the *Asbestos* of which it is principally composed. *Asbestos*, you know, is used as a covering on about all the pipes carrying steam, etc., in the world to prevent heat escaping.

Due to its stone (*Asbestos*) construction, this roofing is also absolutely fire-proof, rust-proof, rot-proof and acid-proof. And, like all stone, it never needs painting.

It is suitable for all kinds of buildings, in any climate. Comes all ready to lay.

Your dealer sells J-M Asbestos Roofing—if not, we will supply you direct.

Write our nearest House for "large" sample to test and handsomely illustrated Book No. P-40. We'll also include sample of the curious *Asbestos* Rock.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

ASBESTOS

BALTIMORE	KANSAS CITY	MILWAUKEE	NEW YORK
BOSTON	LONDON	MINNEAPOLIS	PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO	LOS ANGELES	NEW ORLEANS	PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND			SAN FRANCISCO
DALLAS			SEATTLE
DETROIT			ST. LOUIS

For Canada:—THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.
Toronto, Ont., Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B. C. 1380

Please mention the Michigan Farmer when you are writing to advertisers and you will do us a favor.

HORTICULTURE

FRUIT NOTES AND PROSPECTS.

Spraying has been in order for the past two weeks, and the season certainly hustled us in that line. Within ten days after the bloom dropped some varieties had so grown that they were as large as chestnuts and the calyx was becoming constricted and the fruit beginning to droop. There were several showers during that time, and the wind in the south to west continually, so it was difficult for one having considerable spraying to do and orchards composed of mixed varieties to get it all done at the right time. We began as soon as the bloom was all off, but could have begun a couple of days sooner when it was pretty well fallen had we known the fruit would grow so fast. We began as soon as the bloom was all off, but could have begun a couple of days sooner when it was pretty well fallen had we known the fruit would grow so fast. We began as soon as the bloom was all off, but could have begun a couple of days sooner when it was pretty well fallen had we known the fruit would grow so fast.

This season we have used commercial lime-sulphur, one gallon to 50 with 2½ pounds of arsenate of lead. Where the spraying was heavy, and especially where followed by rain, there was some damage to the foliage in places with this strength, not serious, however. Where the foliage is not sprayed to the drenching point I do not think there is any injury to speak of. Last year we used 1½ gallons of lime-sulphur with hardly as much injury as this year, but I was convinced at that time that one gallon would answer to control the scab, so we have used less.

Thus far the promise of an abundant crop of tree fruits is good. Spies have been the lightest in blossoming, and where they bore a crop last year there are practically none in our orchards. Where the trees bore lightly last year there are some Spies. Baldwins are spotted, but as a whole, are a half crop or more. Most other varieties that did not bear a full crop last year have some fruit this season. Early apples are generally full. I have not seen a Greening tree thus far that is not well loaded.

Peaches are generally very full and will need considerable thinning. Were it not for the yellows the crop would be abundant, but there are few old trees left in this locality, and many newer ones are likely to show the disease a little later. Our six-year-old trees are pretty well gone, but we have some three-year-old trees which are bearing quite a load of fruit, most of which will probably be all right this year. We shall keep a careful watch of these and remove infected ones at once but it is difficult to control the disease in one's orchard when it is rampant in the neighborhood.

Cherries are growing rapidly and taking on some color. Every tree seems to have all it can bear as the rest last year seemed to develop fruit buds on all of them. I think cherry pie will not be as much of a rarity as last season. Pears and plums are generally full, especially the plums.

There is more interest being taken in spraying than ever before, though many who have sprayed for the scale have neglected to spray after blossoming for the fruit, and are likely to fail to realize what they should from their labor in keeping the scale in check. It is hardly worth while to spray to keep our orchards alive unless we follow it up and spray to get good fruit. It is like supporting a drone.

Cane fruits are looking well, the only thing now needed to insure a good crop being plenty of moisture. The moisture proposition seems the hardest to handle on black raspberries and blackberries for, in spite of good care and cultivation they will show the effects of a drouth very quickly. We can keep strawberries up

better by the liberal use of mulch material, pulling off all weeds, and the keeping of the plants thinly spaced in the row. Tree fruits will stand quite a drouth even in sod, and cultivation or mulching will tide them over any ordinary drouth.

Old strawberry plants are looking well thus far and are growing a nice crop of berries, but spring-set plants have had a hard time making any growth. We did not get ours set until the latter part of April this year, which is later than I would like, and the dry weather of early May caught them and pinched them pretty hard, so they are the poorest stand of plants we have ever had. I am debating whether to fill in the vacancies now or wait until August and fill in with new plants. I believe we shall try setting some plants as soon as the ground is well soaked again. We have the new plants cultivated twice and hoed out, and the buds picked twice, but they are still small and spotted.

A good rain last week allowed us to get the weeds out of the strawberry beds. They were not numerous, but more will grow and we like to get the largest ones out. Our patch that was renewed last year is ahead of the one set last year and I believe will outyield it. These plants had a root system to furnish them moisture while they developed new roots and leaves, while the newly set plants did not grow much during the dry midsummer, hence the difference. If a strawberry bed is kept clean the first year I believe it can be renewed for at least one year more cheaply than a new bed can be grown and with nearly as good results.

During the recent rainy weather we have been getting our tents, crates and baskets down and in readiness for the picking season. This is always a busy time and anything we can do before the season is on to aid in the work should be done. We have also taken stock of the crates and baskets on hand so as to be ready to send for more before they are needed.

Calhoun Co. S. B. HARTMAN.

BROKEN RASPBERRY CANES.

I heard several complaints made last season by growers of black raspberries, that many of their new canes, after attaining a length of 19 or 20 inches, broke off near the root. Much inquiry was made as to the cause, and what could be done to prevent it. I venture the following reply, trusting it may prove beneficial to some this season.

The canes of black raspberries are sometimes broken off by winds. Banking up with earth has a tendency to prevent this; tying the canes to a stake or trellis has the same effect. Another and more serious cause of trouble, are the raspberry borers—two of which work on the young canes or shoots. The work of either of them can readily be told by the wilting of the canes some distance from the top, but not quite to the ground, which may have caused the trouble complained of.

One of the girdlers is a slender female beetle, which cuts two circles about one inch apart and between these circles lays an egg in the cane. This prevents the growth of the cane, thus crushing the egg before it hatches. The young borer works down into the cane, through the pith and usually kills it before the next spring. By fall the borer is nearly an inch long—slender, shining, dull yellow, with a dark brown head. The beetle which comes from it the next spring is about half an inch long, slender, dark brown with a reddish yellow thorax on which are two or three dark spots.

The other girdler is a comparatively new pest to the raspberry. It works entirely on the young shoots springing from the roots. It is a little white maggot with black jaws and bores an irregular channel down through the center from near the top. When a few inches from the ground, the maggot girdles the shoot on the inside and so close to the outside bark that it can be seen at work through the bark. After the shoot is girdled, the maggot continues its way, downward toward the root. It is cone-shaped, and not quite a quarter of an inch long when it does the girdling. Were I troubled with bushes breaking down I should give my plantation a careful examination to see if perchance, this pest were not the cause. The remedy recommended for these girdlers is to watch for the wilted shoots and cut them off some distance below where they wilt; then burn or destroy the injured parts.

Another pest that sometimes works

mischief in the raspberry patch is the red-necked agrilus, which causes an irregular swelling of the canes. The bark becomes roughened and cracked, much as it does in anthracnose, and when split through the swelling, little burrows with slender, yellowish white borers will be found. These borers will appear in June or July as small, slender beetles with the characteristic red collar. For this reason the galls should be cut out early in the spring and destroyed before the borer matures and escapes.

Oceana Co. JENNIE M. WILLSON.

NEW YORK CITY ENFORCES LAW REGARDING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There can be no objection to having measures contain what they are supposed to contain. When a man pays for a bushel of goods he should receive a bushel. When a dealer sells a bushel he should be willing that the purchaser get a bushel. The city of New York is, at the present time, seeking to rid itself of infringements upon the requirements of her ordinances that have cost the consuming population of our great metropolis large amounts of money. That there is stubborn opposition to the reform is evidenced by the reported scenes of conflict between officials and those who are hardest "pinched" by the move. We admire the courage demanded to bring about such a reform after a different system of measuring and weighing has become established in the marts where men and women of every class come to sell and buy.

But in face of this justice, which no man will venture to call anything else, there can be no question that a municipal corporation is not performing its part towards her subjects when it allows a custom to grow up before its very eyes and then suddenly use her active and reserve forces to change the order of things overnight. It is not the best way to teach the public to follow her ordinances obediently, it is not the wisest manner of winning to that political community the confidence of her subjects, neither is it just, for it injures the man who is honest by compelling him to compete upon an unfair basis with the party who accepts the "sags" in law enforcement. We therefore have sympathy for the farmers of New York state who will lose hundreds of thousands of dollars because they will be compelled to burn many of the baskets, crates, other measures and containers they have already purchased for marketing this season's crop. It will ultimately result in a more satisfactory market. It will encourage square dealing, but how much better it would have been had the state kept careful supervision over these important matters from the first and not allowed the dishonest man to drive other dealers into the custom that now exists? She is as much at fault as the farmers, but the latter will now pay the cost of the carelessness and faults of both.

CANKER WORM DOES DAMAGE IN WEST.

Apple growers as well as other fruit men of the state of Kansas, report that great damage is being done the otherwise promising fruit crop for the season of 1911. Millions of canker worms are feeding upon the foliage of the trees and completely defoliating them. As never before in the history of that state, and as is true this year in every other state of the country, spraying machines are busy from morn till night endeavoring to rid the orchards, as much as possible, of the unusual number of insects. Those who have been able to spray thoroughly are somewhat hopeful that they will get ahead of the pests and save some of the fruit but others are getting discouraged, so devastating is the plague.

Not alone are the producers and consumers of fruits and vegetables laying awake studying theories for narrowing the cost of distributing these products, but middlemen see a storm ahead and are deliberating over plans they hope will satisfy in part the disturbed situation. In New York city this subject was the theme considered by a large body of fruit exchange men who formulated an organization extending to eleven different cities, whereby they hope to decrease the cost of handling fruit and vegetable products. The exchange may do what its promoters have published as its object, or it may be simply a "getting together" that they may withstand the storm with greater effect when it breaks.

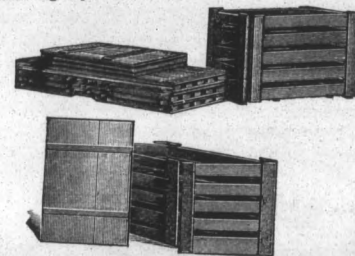
Please mention the Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers.

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

Superior Grain Drills are not an experiment, or something new. Thousands of the most progressive farmers in every part of the grain growing world are using Superior Grain Drills, not only for sowing oats, wheat, rye, barley, rice, etc., but for drilling cow peas, beans, beets and all other large and small grains. Superior Drills will accurately sow any and all grains from tiny grass seeds to large bush Lima beans without cracking the seed. The Superior Drill is manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, in large varieties of styles and sizes, especially to meet the conditions that confront the farmers in every locality in the grain raising world. Write them for a Superior catalogue. No matter what your seeding conditions may be, you can get a Superior Drill that will please and satisfy you. If you desire to sow commercial fertilizer or granular lime, you can get a Superior Drill that is guaranteed to do the work right. Investigate the Superior Drill for yourself as to its choice material, strength, simplicity and the work it has done and will do. Go to your local dealer, and insist on seeing the Superior. Remember that the Superior has an ironclad guarantee to do all that is claimed for it.

To Farmers and Fruit Growers:

The Hinge-Corner Collapsible Box or Crate in the form of a market box or otherwise as desired, with loose bottom and no cover, or with self-fastening top and bottom.



These boxes or crates can be stored like shooks when not in use and can be carted home from the market or to the field for packing produce in the same knocked-down shape and can be set up for packing on the ground in a moment without either nail or hammer.

The strength, safety, and convenience of these boxes or crates is without question. Many are now being used in the South for peach and vegetable crates, and this use is constantly increasing. Small trial orders will be gladly furnished. Write for literature and particulars to:

THE CLEVELAND BOX CO.
723 Stone's Levee. Cleveland, Ohio.

SPRAY FRUITS AND FIELD CROPS

and do whitewashing in most effective, economical, rapid way. Satisfaction guaranteed. BROWN'S

HAND OR AUTO-SPRAYS

No. 1, shown here, is fitted with Auto-Pop Nozzle—does work of 3 ordinary sprayers. Endorsed by Experiment Stations and 300,000 others. 40 styles and sizes of hand and power sprayers—also prices and valuable spraying guide in our Free Book. Write postal now.

THE E. C. BROWN COMPANY
32 Jay St., Rochester, N. Y.

CIDER PRESSES

The Original Mt. Gilead Hydraulic Press

produces more cider from less apples than any other and is a BIG MONEY MAKER. Sizes 10 to 400 barrels daily. Also cider evaporators, apple-butter cookers, vinegar generators, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.
THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.
131 Lincoln Ave., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

Buy This POTATO DIGGER

Extra strong, very durable, light draft, easy on horses, positively best potato digger on market. Fully guaranteed—still priced low. Get free book on Diggers, Pickers and Sorters. Hoover Mfg. Co., Box 45, Avery, Ohio. Transfer points—Buffalo, N.Y., Detroit, Mich., St. Paul, Minn., Marshalltown, Ia., Idaho Falls, Id., Portland, Ore., Spokane, Wash., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., Fond du Lac, Wis.

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns, Dandelions, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO.
DIXON, ILLINOIS.

PATENTS:

For facts about Prize and Reward offers and inventions that will bring from \$5000 to Ten Million Dollars, and for books of Intense Interest to Inventors, send 8c. postage to Pubs. Patent Sense, Dept. 89, Barrister Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Fine Catalpa Trees, postpaid, 60c. 100. Bl. 100. Sw. Potato & Yam plants by mail 40c. 100. by exp. \$2.50 1000. BROSIUS NURSERIES, Tiffin, O.

HOME AND YOUTH

ORIGIN OF MANITEAU ISLANDS AND SLEEPING BEAR POINT.

BY EUNICE L. PRIMEAU.

One day as the sun was sinking
Far into the golden west,
And the breezes in the heavens
Lulled the busy world to rest,
Came a cry of bitter anguish
Near the lake, so calm and fair,
And from out the great, tall thicket,
Crawled a snow-white grizzly bear.

Then, as summoning more courage,
Sniffing strangely near the hedge,
Coaxed her children, two, to follow,
Led them to the water's edge;
And with instinct, almost human,
To escape a hunter bold,
Bade them swim to land unhunted,
Peace and plenty there untold.

Heeding thus their mother's wisdom,
Struggling forward, might and main,
Till they tired grew, and weary
On that broad and trackless plain.
One look at the golden sunset,
On the storm-tossed, rippling waves
Dropping weary and exhausted
In their downy, wat'ry graves.

Then the mother, ever watching—
In her eyes the look of fear—
Moaned and cried in spells of anguish,
Saw the moon rise high and clear;
Wandering hopeless here and there,
Ever sighing in her grief,
Till at last she, too, was conquered—
Sought a bright and shining reef.

And in after years succeeding,
Passing quickly, one by one,
As an everlasting trophy
For the brave work they had done,
Mother Nature, thinking sadly,
Slowly pond'ring all the while,
Where each cub so brave had fallen
Built a green and shady isle.

Not forgotten was the mother,
For in leaves, so green and fine,
Where the rock had been extended
On the hillside grew a vine,
Making just the picture of her
Where yet 'oft, on days so fair,
We may gaze across the water
At the point of "Sleeping Bear."

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD.

BY DAISY W. FIELD.

There had been nothing for the Busy Bees to do since they had organized. The fundamental object of the society was to help the poor, and so far no one had been found who needed their aid. Carston was a prosperous little village, full of pretty homes and neatly dressed people, and it had no destitute. The Busy Bees had tried to content themselves with a social or entertainment now and then to raise funds for missionary work, but it was not as satisfactory as some local charity would have been, for then they might have seen the results of their own good work.

So there was excitement in the ranks when the Queen Bee announced that an object of charity had at last been found. "Who can it be?" buzzed the Bees, in a breath.

"It is old Mrs. Hubbard," answered the Queen.

"Is it really a case of

"Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard

To get her poor dog a bone,
But when she got there the cupboard was bare, etc?"

The Queen frowned severely on the unseemly levity of Bobbie Brown. Then she went on to explain that, while no one had suspected her poverty, poor old Mrs. Hubbard had been found to be in actual want, and so the authorities had decided to send her to the poor-farm.

The Busy Bees expressed their sympathies in various ways. "Poor, dear, proud old lady!" exclaimed Belle Summers, treasurer. "It will break her heart, if they send her there. Isn't there something we can do to prevent it? We are not very large, it is true, but there are such a lot of us!"

The Queen Bee answered this question with another. "How much have we in the treasury?"

"Exactly six dollars and fifty cents," replied the treasurer, after a glance at the contents of the tin can that held the funds of the society.

"Well, I have a plan, and I want to see what the rest of you think of it," and the Queen proceeded to unfold it to her circle of eager listeners. "Can I be sure of the co-operation of every one of you?" she asked, at the close of her recital. The Queen was rather fond of using high-sounding words that the rest did not always quite understand.

"I ain't got any of that," said Bobbie Brown, quickly, "but I'll help in any other way I can." "And I!" "And I!" "And I!" rang out on all sides.

"Well, I must first appoint a committee to call on Mr. Green, who owns the tiny house and garden where she lives, and see if he will allow her to remain there rent free, if we will look after her." Bobbie headed this committee and, at the special afternoon meeting, reported that Mr. Green was perfectly willing to leave her in possession of the little house and garden.

"Now, that settles it. The rest will be easy," nodded the Queen. "Belle, select an assistant, and go and invest this money to the very best advantage in vegetable and flower seeds," and she put six shining quarters in the treasurer's hand. "Rob, you and the others may come with me."

"Where are we going?"

"We are going to call on old Mrs. Hubbard. We haven't conferred with her yet, you know."

An hour later they had unfolded their plan to the old lady, and she had listened with tears of hope and gratitude in her eyes. "It is beautiful and kind of you, my dears," she told them, "but I am afraid a garden alone will not support me, and it will be some time before the profits will begin to come in, you know."

"We had thought of that," the Queen replied, "so we went around and got a dozen orders for pies, doughnuts, and bread, which you are to bake, and which we will deliver to your customers for you," with a glance at the crutch that leaned against her hostess' chair.

"But, dearies," there was embarrassment and dismay in her face, "I haven't a pound of flour—nor sugar—nor lard, nor anything!"

"You will have, though," laughed the Queen Bee, happily, and then they all began to buzz at once as the groceryman drove up and deposited a sack of flour and a basket of provisions on the stoop. Then the Queen drew out her list of names and orders, and showed Mrs. Hubbard the exact profit there would be on each sale. "We will all solicit orders for you, and take turns at delivering your products. My mother and some others have already promised to remain steady customers. The baker has more trade than he can handle already, and no one who has tasted your delicious pies and crullers will ever care to patronize him again. We have all tried them at the socials."

"Mrs. Hubbard has attended to that, a little, as she began to see a way out of her difficulties, and in her excitement she kissed Bobbie instead of the Queen Bee, but Bobbie didn't seem to mind it a bit. He went out to superintend the laying out of the garden, while the girls proudly assisted in the preparation of the first "batch" of pies.

All that day the boys worked manfully with hoe and spade and rake, while the girls helped in the house, and later, delivered pies to various customers. The day following, the whole hive was engaged in the fascinating task of planting the garden.

It was to contain flowers, as well as vegetables, and the girls arranged the beds artistically, while the boys put in long rows of vegetables of every kind. To old Mrs. Hubbard, limping about her tiny kitchen, cooking doughnuts till one after the other of the little, paper-lined baskets were filled, they sounded very much like real bees, buzzing merrily over their work. She was so happy, not only because she felt almost sure their generous plan would succeed and her declining days be saved from that dreaded bugbear of the aged, the poor-house, but because someone had thought of her and taken enough interest in a lonely old woman to lend her a hand in the time of need. She had lived for years in the little village, yet she had made few acquaintances among the young folks, and none had ever visited her. They had only needed a word of encouragement, it is true, but she had not known how to give it. Now, they were all here, in her little yard, lending their willing feet and hands to aid her, their merry voices lightening the load of loneliness that she had borne so long. Years ago, her own house had been full of youngsters, but they were all on the other side, now, with their father—all but one, and her eyes always filled when she thought of Ralph, her youngest, who had run away to sea when he was fifteen and had never been heard of again.

The summer and autumn passed. Half the village ate Mrs. Hubbard's bread, pies, and doughnuts, and the other half bought her vegetables. The Busy Bees had tended the garden carefully, so dividing their labor that scarcely a day passed that just as though that were a sufficient excuse. Would it not be as justifiable to

flowers seemed to have caught the spirit of the occasion, too, and proved a finer, showier sight than those in any other yard in Carston. Many a dainty bouquet sold as a decoration at a party, sociable, fair table, or wedding, and brought another coin in to swell the little hoard in the widow's purse. Once or twice during the summer the Busy Bees had a party at her house, and as they sat 'round the improvised table, under the big apple tree in the front yard, you may be sure there was no lack of flowers, vegetables, doughnuts, pie, or delicious brown bread. The widow was always wondering what she could do to repay them for their kindness to her. But the Busy Bees had already received the reward of their own good actions in that subtle joy that makes it "more blessed to give than to receive," and that shone in their bonny faces every day.

When winter came, all her provisions for cold weather—fuel, food, warm clothing, etc.—had been purchased, and there was a comfortable little sum over for emergencies. So it was with quiet enjoyment that she watched the first snow whiten the hill-tops, late in November, and saw the dead leaves scurrying in all directions before the chill wind that betokened the near approach of the Ice King. That afternoon a man came to her door and asked for food. Sorry that anyone should be out in the cold, and hungry, when she was so warm and cosy and had plenty to eat, she bade him enter and stirred up the fire on the hearth. Then she set out an inviting meal on the red cloth on the round table, where the fragrant tea was already steaming in the fat little brown pot. As he ate she watched him, as she thought, unperceived. There was a curious butterfly, an anchor, and a flag, tattooed on his arm, as she could see when he reached for the sugar. Her interest was aroused at once. He must be a sailor, and her mother's heart went out to anyone who had led the life of the sea. There was always the faint hope that she might yet hear of her boy.

When she came to think of it, he ought to be just about the age of this young stranger, were he alive now. And his hair—why, Ralph's was only a shade lighter when he went away, and used to lay just that way when she had brushed and waved it!

"Mother, don't you know your erring boy?"

The stranger had risen to his feet and stood with outstretched arms.

What will a mother not forgive? Forgotten were the long and lonely years, the disobedience, the pain he had caused her tender heart—he was come back to her again, the only creature left of her flesh and blood! With a glad cry she threw her arms around him. "Ralphie, Ralphie, mother's boy! Thank God!"

When the Busy Bees heard of it, they said, "Why, we ought to celebrate!"

"Mrs. Hubbard has attended to that, already," answered the Queen Bee, with a strange air of suppressed importance. "We are all to take Thanksgiving dinner at her house, to meet her son, who is captain of a big vessel, now. I have met him already, and this morning he presented me with this," and she displayed to their wondering gaze a check for fifty dollars, drawn in favor of the Busy Bee Society, and signed by Captain Ralph Hubbard.

THE WRITING OF LETTERS.

BY HATTIE WASHBURN.

When so many letters are daily carried to and fro and sent even to the ends of the earth, aggregating to numbers beyond our comprehension, it seems strange that anyone should remain unsatisfied and long in vain for the letter that does not come. Yet well we know there are many anxious and worried when a scribbled line would allay their fears; many lonely and sad when a letter, though short and hurriedly written, would brighten their lives; loved ones believing themselves forgotten when a little missive would reassure them of unfailing affection. Lives have been wrecked, fond hopes crushed, true, loving souls neglected and saddened and bright prospects injured beyond repair for want of letters that were never written.

Perhaps in no other way may a virtuous person contrive, without injury to his conscience, to be so unkind as by a thoughtless neglect of letter writing. How often we hear people say that they do not like to write letters, and what a deplorable number of them humor their dislike, just as though that were a sufficient excuse. Would it not be as justifiable to



JAP ROSE

"The Original Transparent Soap"

Skin and clothing are entirely different things. Naturally they require entirely different soaps. Jap Rose is essentially a skin cleanser. Made from the purest vegetable oils, blended by our own process. Perfect for the bath. Lathers freely in hard or soft, cold or hot water.

Sold by dealers everywhere

Refuse Imitations
Look for the Jap Girl
on every package.

A Large Cake 10c

MADE BY
KIRK
ESTABLISHED 1859



"Not the hand of fate but lack of prudence"

The home might have been saved—should have been saved. Lightning never yet has destroyed a building protected by Dodd & Struthers' Lightning rods. It does not strike, because it cannot strike. The protection is certain, absolute, guaranteed. THE PROOF. Tens of thousands of homes protected, lightning striking all around, never one of these homes destroyed or damaged.



WEST DODD
Who perfected lightning
control and the

DODD SYSTEM OF PROTECTION

Have you thought of your home? Is it protected? If not, are you acting the part of the prudent man? Take the matter up and settle it now and settle it right. You have only to act as your conscience tells you ought to act. Write us and let us send you FREE our great Lightning Book, which tells you everything you will want to know. What lightning is, how it is formed, how it strikes, how controlled, its freaks, why and how cattle are killed by lightning when near wire fences, how to prevent, etc. Also gives resolutions passed in conventions by 2000 insurance companies endorsing the Dodd System and that system only. Book has large pages, finely illustrated, many lightning scenes, etc. Send for your copy now.

DODD & STRUTHERS

429 6th Avenue

Des Moines

Iowa



LEARN AUCTIONEERING At the World's Greatest School

and Become Independent. Catalogue and complete information FREE. Write for it today. JONES NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 2566 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Summer term opens July 31.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 232 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan; Heavensick Block, Saginaw, Michigan; Corner 1st & Saginaw Streets, Flint, Michigan; 110 E. Main St., Jackson, Michigan; corner Huron Avenue & Quay Street, Port Huron, Mich.

Let Me Start You in Business!

I will furnish the advertising matter and the plans. I want one sincere, earnest man in every town and township. Farmers, Mechanics, Builders, Small business men, anyone anxious to improve his condition. Address Commercial Democracy, Dept. D 20, Elyria, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN VETERINARY profession. Catalogue free. GRAND RAPIDS VETERINARY COLLEGE, Dep. II Grand Rapids, Mich.

20 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS HIGH GRADE COLORED ASSORTMENT 10c
12 BEAUTIFUL COLORED FLOWER POST CARDS 10c
your name or town greetings in gold on each.
UNITED STATES ART, 190 Nassau St., New York

leave another debt unpaid because of a disinclination to refund the money, as to leave a letter unanswered because of a dislike for penmanship?

There are few people who do not enjoy receiving letters. The unflagging interest in the arrival of the mail—an interest unwarranted by the coming of periodicals alone—proves this beyond a doubt. Many who do not write a letter once a week will hopefully call for their mail each day in spite of countless disappointments and the knowledge that no letter is due. Do they not know that others who like to receive letters as well as they have as great a dislike for writing them, and those who would receive, as regards letters, at least, must also give?

We often hear people say that they do not write a letter because they have no news to tell. How ridiculous to suppose that a letter of love, friendship or duty should contain a list of news items like a county paper. It would be as well to refrain from making a call for the same reason. Let your letter express such thoughts and emotions as you deem will be appreciated by the intended recipient, and, above all, smack of your individuality even in the manner of relating news events, should you be so fortunate as to have any of interest to your correspondent; and he or she who receives your missive will truly value it for the sake of the writer as well as for the enjoyment of receiving and perusing a good letter.

How small and apparently trifling a thing is a letter, yet withal how strange and powerful it may be. Only a trifle of paper covered with scribbled lines, safely folded away from prying eyes. The messages may be as weightless as the fluttering leaves on which they are written, or they may have the power to make or break a fortune, to wreck a happy life or raise the despondent to heights of happiness.

Though the letters we owe or those duty bids us write may not be of vital importance, let us take thought and cause no one through our neglect to long for the letters that never come.

SMILE PROVOKERS.

"You're not going to give up your cozy little flat, surely?"

"Yep; doctor's orders. He insists that every morning when I rise I must stand perfectly erect and expand my chest a dozen times or so."—Philadelphia Press.

"I want to look at some canes," said a magnificent young man to the shop-keeper, "and I'm in a great hurry. "Yes, sir; yes, sir," responded the shop-keeper, very much flurried. "Here, James," to shop assistant, "show this gentleman some hurricanes."—Tit-Bits.

"Now, about airships."

"Well?"

"Will they allude to them as aerial greyhounds?"

"Why, certainly not. They will be 'sky' terriers, if anything."

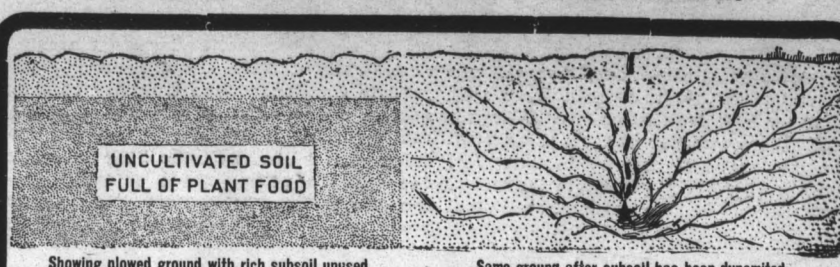
"You've made a mistake in your paper," said an indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum of a daily journal. "I was one of the competitors at that athletic match yesterday, and you have called me 'the well-known lightweight champion.'" "Well, aren't you?" inquired the editor. "No, I'm nothing of the kind, and it's confoundingly awkward, because I'm a coal merchant!"

BOOK NOTICE.

Farmerkins Farm Rhymes, by Dora H. Stockman. A handsome book of simple rhymes and sayable jingles. Real fairy love in nature. The book contains in attractive form, 72 easy, pretty, childish rhymes of the "Mother Goose" swing, but smacking of farm life and nature, most artistically interwoven with beautiful moral lessons. Just the book right now for the little folks in school and home. Stiff cloth, illustrated three color cover, a very attractive volume for the library or reading table. Price 40 cents, through the Michigan Farmer. Published by H. R. Pattengill.

First Year Algebra. By William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL. D., President New York State Normal College, Albany. In this book the pupil learns the fundamental operations in connection with positive numbers only and then extends these operations to negative numbers, thus meeting one difficulty at a time. Cloth, 12mo, 321 pages. Price, 85 cents. American Book Co., Chicago.

History of American Literature. By Reuben Post Halleck, M. A., Principal, Male High School, Louisville, Ky. This volume describes the greatest achievements in American literature from colonial times to the present, placing emphasis not only upon men, but also upon literary movements, the causes of which are thoroughly investigated. Cloth, 12mo, 432 pages, illustrated. Price, \$1.25. American Book Company, Chicago.



DOUBLE THE FERTILITY OF YOUR FARM

By Breaking up the Rich Subsoil
WITH

DU PONT
RED CROSS DYNAMITE

Ordinary plowing turns over the same shallow top-soil year after year, forming a hard and nearly impervious "plow sole" that limits the waterholding capacity of the land and shuts out tons per acre of natural plant food.

Dynamiting the subsoil makes this plant food available, aerates the soil, protects vegetation against both drouth and excess rainfall, and soon repays its cost in saving of fertilizer expense and largely increased yields.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating, and road-making. Write now for Free Booklet—"Farming with Dynamite, No. 100."

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.

PIONEER MAKERS OF AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1802

WILMINGTON, DEL., U. S. A.

Dynamite dealers wanted in every town and village to take and forward orders. Not necessary to carry stock. Large sale possibilities. Write at once for proposition.

DuPONT POWDER CO., Dept. 100, WILMINGTON, DEL.



Spray Your
Potato Vines

with
**Swift's Arsenate
of Lead**



DON'T putter around with a stick and old tin pan, but get all the bugs and get them quick and easy.

Swift's Arsenate of Lead mixes readily with water, does not settle quickly, can be applied with any pump.

It sticks to the foliage through ordinary rains—one spraying lasts as long as three or four with the old-style mixtures.

Use it on your vegetables and fruits, and get the yield your land can produce. It is fatal to leaf-eating worms and insects.

MERRIMAC CHEMICAL CO.
23 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.



WANTED—RIDER AGENTS IN EACH TOWN

and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1911 Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write at once for full particulars and special offer.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, prepaid freight, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle you may ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

LOW FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offer.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderful low prices we can make you. We sell the highest grade bicycles at lower prices than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

TIRES, COASTER BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT—but write today for our Large Catalogue beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. T-77 CHICAGO, ILL.

It Wins in Clover

This picture from an actual photo shows Loudon Balance Grapple Fork lifting a third of a ton of dry clover hay.

How's that for a winner?

There isn't another fork in the world in its class. It's the only one that can handle clover, alfalfa and threshed straw as successfully as timothy. No dribbling or scattering, with long stuff or short, large load or small.

Loudon's BALANCE GRAPPLE Fork

has a patented arch support that gives perfect balance. It takes hold or releases its load at the slightest touch. Simple in design, made of steel with heavy malleable connections. Will lift half a ton without bend or break.

Get the Loudon, the best hay fork in the world. See it at your dealer's. If he hasn't it don't run chances with any other—write us direct.

Get our complete Free Catalog of Loudon Barn Fools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Flexible Bird Proof Door Hangers, Hay Tools, etc. Also booklet "Some Interesting Facts on a Homely Subject. Write now."

Loudon Machinery Co.,

603 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.



ELECTRIC Low Down Handy Wagon



The only wagon for hauling manure, stone, fodder, grain, etc. Saves thousands of high lifts, saves horse flesh, avoids rutting. Makes an end of tire setting and repairs. This wagon will last a generation. Electric Steel Wheel Wagons don't break down. Write for book and see why.

Make Your Old Wagon Over

Use your old running gears, we'll supply Electric Steel Wheels to fit. All heights, all tire widths. Wagon better than ever by simply buying wheels. Let us prove it. Address **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 35, Quincy, Ill.**



Electric Steel Wheels

DIGS ALL THE POTATOES

without cutting them—just enough adjustment to meet your conditions without carrying too much soil. Saves enough more potatoes, even in small acreage to pay for machine in short time. Perfect separation. Is as light draft as any digger can be. No neck weight. Two styles made. Prices \$75.00 to \$105.00. No. 150 is the lighter machine, built on strong but very simple lines—a great favorite with growers. Separate bearings, easily removed and cheaply replaced. Operates entirely from the seat.

IRON AGE POTATO DIGGERS

are not experiments—years of actual use in all sorts of conditions have proved their worth. Write to-day for Anniversary Catalog—complete line of potato machinery, garden wheel hoes and drills, orchard tools, etc.



1 MAN HAY PRESS

With one horse you can bale a ton an hour with our wonderful Daisy. Self-feed, condenser, bar-sided hopper, and self-threading device, reduce hand work, and materially increase the baling capacity. We have hundreds of delighted users. Write to-day for circular K-196 which gives testimonials, prices and details of five days' free trial.



GEO. ETEL CO. QUINCY, ILL.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

In America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalogue No. 14. Send for it now. It's FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago



BROWN FENCE Strongest, most durable fence made. Heaviest, closest wires. Double galvanized. Practically indestructible. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 14 to 35¢ per rod. Sample free. Wepayfrt. The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 49 Cleveland, Ohio.