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## FARM NOTES.

### Stacking Hay and Grain.

It is a misfortune for any farmer to be obliged to stack either hay or grain in our climate. There is no question but that it pays to have sufficient barn room upon any farm to store the average crop of hay and grain under cover, and more farmers are becoming convinced each year that it pays to provide storage for the straw as well. But there are times when nearly every farmer has to resort to stacking, and unfortunately for themselves, many farmers have not nearly enough barn room to accommodate these crops in a season of normal production. The hay crop will be unusually light over most of lower Michigan this season, on account of the unusually dry summer last year and the untimely drought in May of the present season, yet the first hay that the writer saw being gathered this season was being drawn into a stack, and it was a fine quality of alfalfa hay at that. However, the farmer who was securing it was apparently well informed regarding the principle of stacking hay properly and had the skill to put it up in a manner which would reduce the inevitable loss from exposure in the stack to the minimum. His stack was about half built when the writer observed it, and yet in appearance it was topped out better than some stacks appear to be when finished, as the center had been kept very full from the start, and the stack had the proper bulge above the ground to insure its settling so as to shed a maximum of rain. While there is bound to be considerable loss in stacked hay, even under the best of conditions, the loss will be very much less in a properly built stack than in one that is poorly or carelessly built. The principle of good stacking is so easily understood, that it would seem that any man who would use a little good sense and care in building a stack would get better results than are often attained in this work. Yet it is a task that requires some experience and knack to get good results. It is easy to tell just how it should be done, but a remembrance of his first efforts in doing it gives the writer an appreciation of the importance of taking a great deal of pains in this work.

While it is not by any means always the best appearing stack that keeps with the least damage, yet it is generally a fact that a man who devotes his energies to following the correct principle in stacking hay or grain will also build a stack of good appearance, but the most important feature of a good stack of either hay or grain is to keep the middle very full and firm from the start, have a proper bulge above the ground and have the solidity of the stack uniform so that it will settle evenly and, if it is of hay and especially of clover or alfalfa, to give it a proper covering of marsh grass or other material which will shed water better than the hay itself and prevent the spoiling of the hay at the top and in the center of the stack.

The same principles should be observed in stacking grain. More grain than hay is stacked each year, and it is an easier proposition to stack it properly than is the case with hay, yet the average results are far from satisfactory in a wet season. Because it is the intention to

thresh the grain at a comparatively early date some may think that it is not necessary to take a great deal of pains in stacking it. But the weather is an uncertain proposition, even in midsummer, and it is not always possible to get the threshers just when one would like, so it will always pay to take extra pains with the stacks in every case where grain has to be stored in this way, since with a little practice and careful work any man can soon learn to put up a stack of creditable appearance and good keeping quality.

The first of the accompanying cuts

and pride to its builder, while the ill-made pile of bundles is an "eye-sore."

### Eradicating Thistles and Milk Weed.

Having lately purchased a farm that has several fields of thistles and milk weed I would like to know the quickest way to get rid of them, the milk weed especially. Have been wanting to pull it up but some tell me not to, for it will break off and branch out thicker. As I am a close reader of the Michigan Farmer I would like to read through your columns in regard to these two weeds.

Sanilac Co.

E. G.

As noted in a previous issue, the best method of getting rid of Canada thistles is to plow them down at about the time

is desired to clear of the pest should be clipped over before the milk weeds seed. After this treatment they will sprout up with new growth, and if pastured by sheep in midsummer they will do the rest quite effectually.

Where both weed pests are present in troublesome quantities in the same field, the remedy recommended for Canada thistles will prove fairly effectual in ridding a field of milk weed as well as the thistles. It will, however, be useless to try to pull them, as they spread from strong root stocks which run under the surface of the ground to a considerable depth, and when they are pulled they are simply broken from this root stock and new shoots appear from the parent root.

### Handling Beans. Chess in Clover.

The writer would like to know through your valuable paper the best method of handling beans, with slings or grappling fork, taking into consideration the handling of the slings in the field. Will chess in big clover seed do any harm? In threshing will it grind up and mix with the seed?

Montcalm Co.

M. D. S.

Beans, like other products, and especially heavy grains, can be unloaded in the barn much easier and more satisfactorily with hay slings than in any other manner. The labor of adjusting the slings in the field would, in the writer's opinion, be much less than the extra time and labor required to unload them either by hand or with any other available device.

The presence of chess in clover seed will not interfere with its proper threshing. Even if some of the kernels were broken and ground up as suggested in this inquiry, which is not probable, most of the fine particles will be blown out. The modern clover hullers would not be as likely to break and grind the grains of chess as the old type in use a few years ago.

### Treating an Acid Soil.

Please answer through your paper what causes the soil to become acid or sour; also, how to treat the soil to overcome an acid condition.

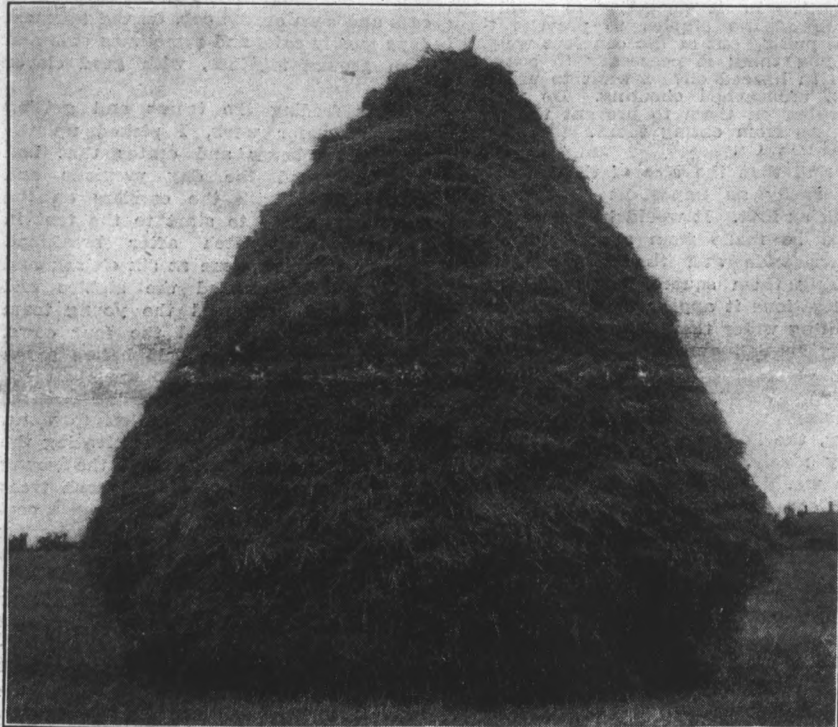
Wexford Co.

W. G. W.

The question as to what causes the soil to become sour is a difficult one to answer. But the cause, except in-so-far as a knowledge of it might enable us to avoid the danger of such a condition, is of less importance to us than the effect, which is to increase the difficulty of growing clover and other legumes upon it. Nor is the cause likely to be the same in every case. It may occur from the rapid decomposition of vegetable matter, the fermentation of which leaves a residue in the soil. It may be from imperfect natural or artificial drainage, or perhaps as some maintain at the present time, due to a toxic effect of the growth of certain plants.

But an acid condition of the soil is generally found in localities where the soil is deficient in lime, through the available content of lime having been washed out of the surface soil by the action of the rains and the percolation of water through to lower levels. Acid soils are not found in the arid or semi-arid regions. On the contrary, their soils are alkaline, often to excess, which necessitates special treatment by weathering before they will grow profitable crops where they can be reclaimed at all.

The remedy, where soils are found to be in an acid condition is the



A Grain Stack of Fairly Good Type that will Keep Well Until Threshed.

shows a fairly good stack of grain. Had the bulge been carried up higher a much larger amount of grain could have been put into it and the stack would have settled so as to have withstood the rain better. Yet this is a stack of much better than average quality in workmanship, and if the novice does as well he should be satisfied with his progress in the art of stack building. The second illustration shows careless work, which any one ought to better, even without previous experience. Such stacking will inevitably result in loss unless the weather is exceptionally favorable. Besides, a well-made stack is a source of satisfaction

they begin to bloom and give the field thorough culture until time to sow a fall grain crop. This plan will give the best results with the least expense of any which can be used in ridding a field of this pest, as many farmers who have tried the plan will attest.

The eradication of milk weed is a more difficult task. In the writer's opinion the best method of accomplishing it is with a flock of sheep. The sheep will eat the milkweed quite freely, especially in the season of dry pastures, providing the growth is fresh and tender. Where a flock of sheep is available to use for this purpose, the infested field which it



Stacks in Name Only, in which the Grain is Certain to be Damaged by Wet Weather.



application of lime, which will give them an alkaline reaction which will prove beneficial to the bacteria peculiar to the legumes, and be of direct benefit to some crops which are liberal users of lime as a plant food. By the use of say a ton of caustic lime per acre this acid condition can be corrected, or by more liberal applications of carbonate of lime more permanent, but less prompt results will be obtained. It has been demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that liming is especially beneficial to alfalfa, and wherever it has been found difficult to get a stand of alfalfa it will pay to apply lime for that purpose. It will also prove helpful in getting a stand of clover and is beneficial to some other crops.

#### Spraying to Check the Mustard Pest.

Will you please tell me what will kill mustard in oats without injuring the oats? Will you publish the answer at once, as I have quite a batch I want to kill before it goes to seed?

Barry Co.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The development of mustard in the oat crop can be effectually checked by spraying with iron sulphate or copper sulphate solution if the attempt is made in season. To be most effectual, however, the spraying should be done when the mustard is in the third leaf. The iron sulphate spray is the cheapest, and the solution should be prepared by dissolving 100 lbs. of the iron sulphate in 52 gals. of water. This amount of the solution will be about sufficient for one acre of ground when the spray is applied at the right time. It should be applied in the heat of the day during dry weather to be most effective. The copper sulphate solution is perhaps a little more effective when applied at the rate of one pound of the copper sulphate to four gallons of water. This spray is said not to be effective in very dry weather, however, and the spraying should be done when the weeds are small. It might be practicable to kill the mustard at its present stage of growth, or to discourage it sufficiently to preventing its liberal seeding, although the application would have to be heavier than would have been the case had it been made earlier, before the weeds and the grain made a rank growth.

#### WILL IT PAY TO GROW COW PEAS AFTER CLOVER FOR WHEAT THIS FALL.

With cow peas at \$3. per bushel and one bushel per acre required for seed, will it pay to plow clover sod immediately after cutting the clover, sow it to cow peas and then turn the peas under the first of September for wheat? Of course, I would use fertilizer also on the wheat.

J. M. W.

There are two problems to contend with here that may make this course or this plan a failure. In the first place, it may be impossible to get the crop of cow peas after clover on account of a lack of moisture sufficient to get germination and growth. If we had plenty of moisture you would have no trouble in getting a crop of cow peas after clover, but with a lack of moisture there is great difficulty, in fact, it is impossible.

Now, provided there is enough moisture and that you plow the clover sod immediately and sow to cow peas and get a good growth of them, they ought to fairly well mature to get their greatest value as a green manure. The nodules don't appear on the roots of cow peas to any great extent until the cow peas near maturity. Now it is possible that this crop put in so late will not be matured in time to give you a sufficient opportunity to form a good seed bed for wheat this fall. Personally, I am quite notional about the seed bed for wheat. Where we put oat stubble into wheat I like to have it plowed just as soon as possible after the oats are harvested, and work it and roll it and have a good seed bed, but if you delay the plowing until early September, it is well nigh impossible to get a good seed bed; it is too loose. So one can hardly advise with any degree of satisfaction in this case. If the weather is dry after the clover is cut and the ground plowed there is very little use in wasting \$3.00 an acre to seed with cow peas. If there is plenty of moisture you can get a crop of cow peas. If they would mature in time it would be a great benefit, but if, by holding the land so late you cannot get the wheat in in proper condition and you lose the prospect of a paying crop of wheat, then that is another problem to think about.

If one had the time just as soon as he cut his clover to do this plowing, that would do no harm. If it was so dry that he couldn't get germination with cow peas he could continue to work the land occasionally and have the best kind of a

seed bed for wheat. If there was plenty of moisture he could sow the cow peas and try it. Personally, I believe I would plow the ground a little deeper and perhaps a little later and fit it well between that time and the middle of September and then try to get a good crop of wheat and get a good seeding of clover.

COLON C. LILLIE.

#### CAN WE AFFORD TO MAKE OAT HAY?

Will oats cut in the milk make good hay and would it be economy, in your judgment, to make hay of oats with the present prospect of a short hay crop?

Lenawee Co.

SUBSCRIBER.

Many people think they get more out of the oat crop by making it into hay than they do from the grain. Some people raise oats regularly for hay. But if one plans to have this crop for hay he ought to seed it in combination with Canada peas because Canada peas are more profitable for hay with oats. Peas and oats combined together make a mighty good substitute for clover hay. My opinion is that if you are short of hay and if you do not make your oats into hay it will necessitate your buying hay, then I believe it will pay you to make hay out of your oat crop. Cut it when it is in the milk the same as you would hay and you have got a valuable food.

COLON C. LILLIE.

#### HAY CAPS AGAIN.

Have noticed Mr. Lillie's description of his hay caps and would like to know from his experience how big to make them and how heavy to make the weights. Is it necessary to bend the points of the staples to prevent them from pulling out of the concrete weights? Do you think it necessary to soak the caps in linseed oil? I want to use common, unbleached sheeting. Do you use anything on them to prevent the grasshoppers from eating them?

Osceola Co.

J. K.

I find that the size of the hay cap is not really as important as one would think at first. It would be better if they could be made from sheeting about 44 inches wide and then tear them off, making them square, but from my investigations it appears that when you get sheeting wider than 40 inches it is something special, and really I haven't been able to find it, and in order to get it this wide you have to go into heavy ducking, which costs very much more. Now, the hay cap 40 inches square does very nicely. It isn't quite as large as one would like but, as I say, this sized hay cap placed over the top of the hay cock protects it from rain more than one would naturally think. If the cock gets wet on the outside it dries out quickly. It is the water that goes into the center of the cock from the top that does the damage, and the hay cap 40 inches square entirely protects the center.

My opinion is that it is not necessary to soak hay caps in linseed oil. I cannot explain exactly why it is, but common sheeting hay caps over the top of hay cocks prevents the cock from getting wet even in quite a heavy shower and seemingly the sheeting won't shed water, but certain it is that there does not enough water rain through it to seriously damage the hay, and it keeps quite dry, which is all that we are working for. I think if J. K. uses common, unbleached sheeting he will be entirely satisfied. We have never had the grasshoppers eat the caps but they did eat some of the strings that the hay caps were tied on with and so I resorted to wire, and a little small, galvanized iron wire or copper wire, if it doesn't cost too much, is the thing to use. Fine stove pipe wire works very nicely but it rusts readily.

I do not think there is any danger of having the wire fence staple pull out of the cement weights if they are not bent. There are ragged edges enough on the staple so that they will hold in the cement, but if you think there is any danger you can spread the points of the staple a little bit or press the points a little together, in either case, they could not pull straight out of the blocks and they would be absolutely safe.

COLON C. LILLIE.

#### THE SILO THE MOST ECONOMICAL STORAGE FOR ROUGHAGE.

With the silo, an acre of roughage will feed a greater number of animals. Silage is convenient for feeding. Three or four days of filling the silo is an incident, only, in the farm work, compared with weeks of haying, cutting corn, stacking sorghum and Kafir corn. The silo helps

dispose of the hired man problem.

The silo is the cheapest farm building we can erect. A silo will house 100 tons of ensilage at a lower cost per ton than will the barn mow protect from the weather 100 tons of any other roughage. We all aspire to have a roomy barn and mow. Why not get the silo first? It will build the barn and mow.

T. A. BORMAN.

#### A DAY'S WORK ON A FRUIT AND GENERAL FARM.

It is always interesting to me to know what others who follow the same occupation are doing and how they arrange and carry out their work in detail day by day, hence it is fair to presume that others may be interested in the detailed work of a day on our farm. At the risk of being tedious I will try to give today's (June 12) routine of our farm work as a sample of our daily program.

We arose at 4:30 and while I built the kitchen fire and fed the two teams and cleaned and harnessed one of them, wife looked after the dressing of the four children—the oldest six years, the youngest three weeks—and a little later the girl came and assisted with the breakfast. By this time father was up (he is now 80 years old) and drove the cows from the pasture and gave them a feed of potatoes and ground corn and oats to supplement the pasture, and fed the 22 porkers which are getting along toward the 200-lb. mark and will soon be ready for market. Their main ration is corn, with potatoes and buttermilk and some skim-milk as a variation and supplement. The horses get a mixed feed of oats and corn on the cob, on the warmest days mostly oats, and sometimes oats and corn ground together, with good clover hay.

After feeding the teams and getting one ready for work, I picked up the strawberry boxes and crates that had been returned the day previous and loaded these with the carriers on the hand cart ready to start to the tent in the strawberry patch after breakfast. Two of the men came at six o'clock and one of them cleaned the stables and cleaned and harnessed the young team while the other milked the four cows, and both were in the field before seven o'clock. There was a rain the night before, not heavy, but just enough to leave the soil in excellent condition to work, and one team was set at cultivating the corn, while the other disked the young orchard of mixed apple and peach trees with the cutaway harrow. It was a cool day, much in contrast to the sweltering heat of Saturday, and the teams did a good day's work easily.

It was a busy day in the strawberry patch. The intense heat, alternating sun and thunder storms, had ripened the berries fast. The Dunlaps were about at their best, while there was a light picking on such late varieties as Aroma, Sample, Gandy, Brandywine, and Pride of Michigan. Our high school closed the week before and the principal assisted in looking after the pickers in the field. We also had a tent girl to punch tickets and pack berries, and I assisted with this all I could, though it took much of my time to attend to sales and look after the general management. My wife was also busy at the house answering 'phone calls and filling orders, keeping books and cashing pickers' cards.

There were about 40 pickers, little and big, besides ten or a dozen who picked berries for themselves during the day in the old patch, which we had kept over without care, and which is yielding quite a good many berries, though smaller and not as many as those which had been given good care. We were through picking about noon and by the middle of the afternoon most of the berries had been disposed of, the bulk of them being handled by the grocers of our village who come to the patch with their delivery wagons and get the berries and deliver to their customers, returning the crates when emptied. They handle the crop on a commission basis.

The balance of the afternoon was put in thinning peaches and filling in vacancies in the spring set strawberry patch, some of which succumbed to the dry weather. It is rather late for this work, but the ground is moist and if a part of them grow it will repay for the work as the extra plants will not make additional care, and will be ahead of new August set plants if they grow well.

One circumstance made the handling of the berries today rather difficult. We could not get baskets or boxes to handle

the crop in. We had picked up all we could hereabouts, and got our crates back with them as soon as possible, but we had to handle some of the crate orders in crates lined with paper and without baskets, and quart orders in pasteboard ice cream pails. We received a shipment of 100 crates and boxes the middle of the forenoon, which relieved the strain for the day, and we have the promise of more Wednesday.

After chores and supper about 7:00 o'clock, I picked up the scattered crates, boxes and carriers, and got them in readiness for tomorrow. Also made a trip to town for some we had located. I then read stories to our two-year-old boy until he was sleepy and put him and his four-year-old brother to bed, while their mother got the two girls tucked away for the night—perhaps I should say portions of the night, for they are all having a siege of the whooping cough and we have to get our sleep on the installment plan.

Wife and I then took a few minutes to visit and compare and record accounts. We find that we have picked 1,600 quarts of strawberries today and have five crates on hand, but these are promised to go on the morning delivery. The picking was all sold in our home town of 700 inhabitants, as our entire crop has been thus far, and I think the town will take them all so long as the price is reasonable.

By the way, I forgot to mention that with the other work the women managed to get the washing and ironing done also. I intended to write some letters tonight, but it is now ten o'clock, and I think I shall retire and call it a day's work. If some of the city people who are kicking on eight and nine hour days and think the farm is a paradise to enjoy a life of leisure and scooping up money upon, as advertised by southern and western land boomers, would follow some of us for about one day (16 to 18 hours), some of their erroneous notions would be corrected.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. HARTMAN.

#### MILLET A SUBSTITUTE FOR HAY.

I would like your opinion about sowing millet. I am going to be short of hay, and have about 10 acres of clover that I shall cut as soon as the weather settles. How would it do to sow it the last of June or first of July? Would it get ripe enough for feed? It is on low and rather heavy land but all tilled. Would you advise millet or Hungarian grass?

Berrien Co.

W. W. K.

With a favorable season so far as moisture is concerned a crop of millet, personally I would prefer Hungarian grass as it makes better hay, would be a splendid substitute for hay and a very paying investment. If however, the season is unfavorable, in other words, if it is so dry that you cannot get proper germination after you plow your clover sod, your plan fails. I have tried the thing myself and the success of the project depends entirely upon the moisture. If you have a good rain after you plow the clover sod so that you will get quick germination of the Hungarian seed, why you can get a splendid crop and it is splendid hay. You should sow about one-half bushel of Hungarian seed per acre. It wants to be thick so that it will not grow coarse, and it should not be allowed to get too ripe before making into hay. Do not allow it to mature, cut it while it is in the milk the same as you would oats, then you get the entire food value of the plant in the crop of hay. Cut at this stage of maturity and properly cured, Hungarian grass is a hay that can be fed to all kinds of stock with perfect safety and it is a very palatable and nutritious.

COLON C. LILLIE.

#### LILLIE FARMSTEAD NOTES.

We finished planting our ensilage corn on Monday, June 12. Had we had ordinary weather for doing spring work it might have been finished long before, by the last of May. Not one single crop have I attempted to put in this spring but we have been delayed by an excessive rain storm. It was so with the oats, with the sugar beets, and with every field of corn. We have three fields of corn and in every instance I got the field all ready to plant, started planting, just got nicely started with it and then there came a rain which necessitated the fitting of the balance of the field over again before the corn could be planted.

As I stated before, we got our oats in exactly the wrong time. Had we put them in a week earlier or a week later the results might have been vastly dif-



ferent, but as the case is, I had to plow up the ground and plant it to other crops. This makes me a larger area of corn, but we have got the corn in in good shape and there are prospects for a good stand and moisture enough so that it can grow, and the loss will not be serious, because there is plenty of time yet to mature a crop of ensilage corn.

Our field corn, that is, the corn intended for husking, has been planted for some time and in spite of the heavy rains it is growing fairly well. We have just finished cultivating it, and that which we planted first is large enough so that we did not need the shields on the cultivator. There is not a good stand, however. In many places the corn did not come. It was under water for several days at a time even with tile drains. Consequently we will not have an extra large crop, but with favorable weather we will undoubtedly have a fair one.

Sugar beets stood the excessive rains better than any other crop. Only just a few places in the field were materially injured by the rain and I have got a good stand and they are growing wonderfully. We began thinning them June 12. I think this is the earliest of any season since I have grown sugar beets, and the thinning is fairly well advanced at this time, June 17. Of course, the rains delayed our getting into them with a cultivator as soon as we ought to and many portions of the field are very weedy, but by giving them a good thorough cultivation and having them well blocked, or a good job done in blocking rather, everything will come out all right. It has not been a serious job to thin them and they are looking fine. There is moisture enough and proper growing weather so that the beets come up well after thinning, and the cultivating that we are doing now, following the thinning, has put us in command of the situation and from now on I don't think there will be any trouble in taking care of the beet crop. It bids fair, I think, to be one of the best beet crops that I ever raised.

#### Alfalfa Haying.

We began cutting alfalfa on June 16. This is in the field that was seeded a year ago last August, a portion of the field to alfalfa alone and the balance with a mixture of grass in it. This is also the field where I followed the directions of a successful alfalfa grower and disked part of the field, two strips through the field to note the results. On that portion of the field which is the larger part of it containing a mixture of grasses, I have a splendid crop. I don't think there is any question but what it will yield two tons of good hay to the acre. In many places it is exceedingly heavy. Here, of course, the alfalfa is thin because we only sowed five pounds of seed to the acre, but there is a good sprinkling of it all through the grass and it looks just as healthy and just as thrifty as where the alfalfa is seeded alone. What it will amount to later on, of course I do not know. I am positive that there will be one-third or one-half more hay to the acre on that portion of the field containing the mixture of grass than on that portion seeded to alfalfa alone. This, of course, is for the first crop. Now, if we do not get a second crop upon this portion of the field and do get another crop on that where the alfalfa is seeded alone that will make a material difference. But at the present writing the mixture of grass seems to be the most profitable, certainly the first crop is the most profitable. This mixture of grasses, it will be remembered, is composed of orchard grass, timothy, common red clover, alfalfa, alsike, and meadow fescue, and there is a nice sprinkling of all of these. I anticipate it will make choice hay if we have good luck in curing it.

Disking alfalfa with me was a total failure. It nearly ruined both the alfalfa and the other grasses. There isn't one-half the stand nor half the yield on those two strips that I disked that there is on the rest of the field, and from my experience I cannot understand why other people would have such splendid results by disking alfalfa. I should say from this experience to keep the disk harrow off the alfalfa and to keep everything else off from it that would dig it up when it is young or before it is well established. Perhaps on an old alfalfa field that has large and tough roots, it might be a good thing to go on with a spring tooth harrow and dig it up and perhaps with a disk harrow, but certain it is that on these two strips across my field it did more harm than good, and vastly more, too.

The other alfalfa field which I seeded

with oats a year ago last spring is also ready to cut and we shall go into it at once. I am following Joseph Wing's and Governor Hoard's advice and cutting the alfalfa as soon as the new growth starts at the crown. But, as a matter of fact, I am going by that but I am not following their advice because I did not begin to cut soon enough. As a matter of fact, it would have been suicide so far as hay is concerned, to attempt to cut it until the present time because it could not be cured, and then we didn't get our ensilage corn in until the 12th and we could not do anything until after that. I would not cut alfalfa or anything else until I got the 30-acre corn field stirred up that hadn't been stirred since planting time. We all know that it is well enough to say what ought to be done in farming but it is nearly all a question of doing the best you can, not just what you ought to do. But I did not look at the blossoms or anything else and did not go by anything except the new growth at the bottom. Some of this I am afraid is tall enough so that it will get clipped off but I am setting the mowing machine high so as not to cut very much of this growth. In other words, I am doing the best I can to follow this advice.

#### Potatoes.

We haven't planted our late potatoes yet. I should be planting them now if it were not for the urgent need of the alfalfa to be cut, and I am holding off just a few days from planting the potatoes in order to harvest this alfalfa as near on time as I possibly can. We ought not to stop haying now until it is all done because the red clover will be ready to cut as soon as we get through with the alfalfa, but we will have to delay that long enough to plant the potatoes. The ground is all ready but furrowing out and when we get at it it will not take long. However, I am not seriously worried over the potatoes because the last two crops were the best crops of potatoes I ever raised in the past twenty years, and two years ago we did not finish planting the potatoes until the sixth day of July and last year we did not finish planting until the very last of June, and so if I get them in any time next week I will figure that I will have a chance for a good potato crop again this year.

COLON C. LILLIE.

#### SOCIAL NEEDS AND RECREATION FOR THE SUMMER.

The farmer's life is somewhat isolated. He hasn't the social opportunities that his city cousin has and for this reason he must try and overcome this condition somewhat. Unless he realizes the effect which this isolated condition is sure to produce, and guards against it somewhat, the effect is sure to grow upon him, and he will lose his desire for society, he will lose his desire for mingling with his fellow men, and he will lose his importance and his influence to a greater or less degree as a citizen and a man of influence in his community. A city man, too, must consider this proposition. He, too, can become a recluse unless he guards against it, and it demands good judgment upon the part of any man to know just how much of an effort he should put forth in this respect, because pleasure and social functions should not cause one to neglect business. The old saying is, "Business before pleasure," and yet this should not be literally interpreted, because, if one always puts business before pleasure there would be no pleasure. There is enough business on hand for everyone if they attempt to do it, so that it would exclude the pleasure entirely, and yet the average person is so inclined to partake of pleasure and of recreation that the old saying has become a truism, and people even who believe in this old saying of business before pleasure, realize that the desire for pleasure is so strong with most people that it is necessary to keep this truism ever in mind else one neglects his business for the pleasure and the recreations of life.

Unfortunately, the outing season, that is, the natural outing season, comes at the time of the year when the farmer is the busiest. We must make hay while the sun shines. We must plant corn when it is the time of the year to do that work, and we must harvest the crops when they are ripe. This all comes at the time of the year when one longs to be at the lake or take some pleasure trip. And it comes at the time of the year when the city business man can best afford the time for this leisure. In the winter time the city business man feels

(Continued on page 20).



## Look Inside the Watch Case for the Name "Crescent" or "Jas. Boss"



The cheapening process that has crept into the watch-case business has hurt the legitimate jewelry store.

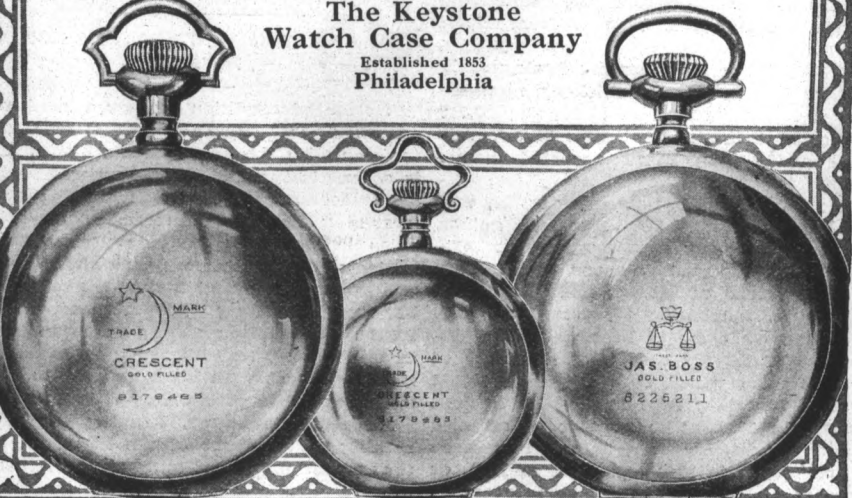
Too often the jeweler himself has been blinded by the "guarantee" stamped inside a low-grade case.

You are partly to blame because you inquire about the movement of a watch and pay little attention to the case.

Thousands of filled cases are sold every day with the

layers of gold so thin that the engraving or engine-turning can not be done with a diamond-pointed tool. It is merely burnished on. Such a case may be stamped "guaranteed for 20 years" when it will not wear twenty weeks.

You can be sure of legitimate value if you will insist on a "Crescent" or "Jas. Boss" gold-filled case and look for our trademarks. They are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for fifty years.



**The Keystone Watch Case Company**  
Established 1853  
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In some sections wheat growers refuse to use any other phosphate than real bone.

More wheat and a better stand of clover will be secured if the bone is balanced with Potash. The longer bone has been used the more urgent becomes the need of

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Try 200 to 400 pounds per acre of a mixture of equal parts of bone and Kainit, or one ton of bone with 300 pounds of Muriate of Potash.

See that your dealer carries Potash. If he does not, write us for prices, stating amount needed, and ask for our free books, "Fall Fertilizers" and "Home Mixing."

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**REAL BONE & POTASH**

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## POULTRY AND BEES

### POULTRY AND BEES ON MICHIGAN FARMS.

The figures showing the number and value of domestic animals, poultry and bees on the farms of Michigan at the time the census of 1910 was taken have been made public in a preliminary statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor. In respect to poultry and bees the statement does not show the full strength of these industries in the state, for the reason that the figures for the towns and cities have not yet been compiled and therefore are not included in the statement.

Probably the most surprising fact brought out by the figures is that over 8 per cent of our farms reported no poultry, the census showing that there are now 206,960 farms in Michigan, of which number 189,417 produce poultry of some kind. In the aggregate the industry shows a marked advance during the past ten years, the estimated value of all poultry in the state last year being \$5,611,000 as compared with \$2,686,000 in 1900, a gain of \$2,925,000, or more than 108 per cent. The increase in value has, however, been much greater than the gain in number of fowls. At the time the census was taken there were found upon the farms of the state a total of 9,967,039 fowls as compared with 8,405,606 in 1900, a gain of more than 1,500,000, or something like 19 per cent. A close study of the figures, however, shows that all fowls lost ground during the decade with the single exception of chickens. While chickens were making an increase of 1,664,870 (from 8,033,531 to 9,698,401) turkeys decreased from 191,863 to 81,263, ducks from 106,399 to 54,723, and geese from 73,267 to 66,772.

Of 189,417 farms reporting fowls, nearly all, or 189,315, reported chickens, numbering 9,698,401, valued at \$5,307,000; 20,710 reported turkeys, numbering 81,263, valued at \$156,300; 18,179 reported geese, numbering 66,772, valued at \$87,200; 14,214 reported ducks, numbering 54,723, valued at \$37,100; 6,243 reported guinea fowls, numbering 26,274, valued at \$11,200; 2,427 reported pigeons, numbering 39,510, valued at \$12,300; and 27 reported peafowls, numbering 96, valued at \$370.

When we come to bees we find a decrease of 6.8 per cent in the number of farms upon which bees are kept, 18,122 farms reporting bees in 1900 as against 16,892 in 1910. The number of colonies of bees kept, however, show an increase from 100,397 in 1900 to 115,274 in 1910, or a gain of 14.8 per cent. The increase in value during the decade was somewhat greater, the aggregate value of colonies in 1900 being \$352,500 as compared with \$446,500 in 1910. From these figures it is seen that the average value per colony increased only 36 cents during the ten years, the value per colony being \$3.51 in 1900 as compared with \$3.87 in 1910.

#### JULY IN THE POULTRY YARD.

During hot weather a start should be made sufficiently early in the mornings to give the first feed to the young stock about five o'clock. The food for this early meal may be prepared the night before and left in the oven, so that it may be warm. Start at the hour named with food and water, and commence with the youngest chickens, working up to the oldest. Ducklings, turkey poults, and all young stock should receive their first feed as early as possible. If there are any hens hatching they should next receive attention, taking them off the nests and giving them food and water. While they are feeding give the adult stock their breakfast, and then go back and put the hens on the nests. After this the roosting houses may be cleaned out, and the incubator eggs turned and cooled. As last month, the chief occupation of the day will be the feeding of the young stock. Up to a week old they will need food every few hours; from a week to a month, about five times a day; one month to three months, four times, and three to six months, three times a day. Those in coops with the hens will need to be let out for exercise, and the time they are out may be lengthened according to their age.

The hens may be taken from the chicks when the latter are from six to eight weeks old, after which they may have their liberty entirely, keeping them in coops or small houses at night.

Two meals a day should be sufficient

for the adult stock from this on, except with fowls constantly confined, which should receive a mid-day feed of green food. The last feed may be given about five o'clock. After this the young birds in coops may be let out with the hens for a run, and all the coops cleaned and changed to fresh ground before they are put back. In showery weather the time for changing should be when the grass is driest. No hard and fast rule can be adhered to in the management of young stock. One must be guided by his own judgment to act according to weather conditions.

When the adult birds have gone to roost the runs should be raked over and cleaned up, the food troughs cleaned, the water vessels cleaned and filled, and everything left in readiness for the next day. The nests should be visited and all broody hens sitting on them removed, placing them by themselves either in coops or vacant pens. Incubator eggs may be turned, and then, the last thing, the food should be prepared for the next day. Go around before dark and have a last look at everything. Often something has been omitted during the busy season that catches the eye when a quiet look is taken at the close of the day. A door may have been left open that should be shut; a brood of chickens may have been left out of the coop; some hens may have gotten into the wrong pen—one never knows what may have been omitted. I generally lock all the doors about eight o'clock at this time of the year, and then have a look into every pen and house to see that all is right. With the young stock it is well to place fresh water in their vessels and scatter a little grain about that can be eaten next morning before their first regular feed, as they are usually up about daylight.

Canada.

W. R. GILBERT.

#### SHADE AND VENTILATION FOR HIVES.

A crowded condition renders a bee hive somewhat untenable, and it also interferes with the duties of the queen. It is a well known fact that temperature is an important factor in influencing the swarming impulse. A number of colonies located in a pent-up atmosphere, subjected to the burning rays of the sun, will swarm much sooner than a like number equally strong but protected by shade. Ventilation also governs largely in the matter, and its necessity becomes more apparent with hives exposed to the sun's rays than otherwise.

As everyone knows, hanging out and sulking to the front of the hives shows that something is not quite right. A colony in the height of the honey flow should have no loafing or sulking bees. Early in the season, perhaps the bees are a little cramped for room, and they get into the "habit" of loafing; and this habit, once established, is hard to break up; or perhaps the entrance is too small, or the hive not properly shaded.

Bees will not stand as much heat when freshly hived as they will after being well settled in housekeeping. When hiving a swarm I raise the front end of hive with corner blocks, made of inch stuff 2½ in. wide and 5 in. long, sawed diagonally from one corner to another. These blocks are also used for contracting the entrances when needed. The entrances must be the whole width of the hive, and at least one inch high. If entrance guards are used, then 2 in. high and the whole width of the hive. With the hive so ventilated that the bees are enabled to keep the temperature at normal, there is no danger of the combs breaking down. I next put the shade board on top of the hive and the bees are about as comfortable as I can make them, and are most always sure to stay and make it their new home. If the evening proves a little cool, I remove the corner blocks after sundown, but leave the shade board on for a few days at least.

Openings in the upper part of the hives are not only useless, but are actual nuisances. An opening above will create a circulation of air on account of the difference of temperature between the inside and outside of the hive. If the weather is cold, the circulation will be strong precisely when not needed, or even hurtful. If the weather is very warm, the temperature is about the same outside as inside, and there will be almost no circulation. The top openings will then be nearly useless, besides affording robbers a splendid chance to raise a racket. For this reason I prefer to have ample entrance only; that means also a hive not too high, and wide enough.

F. G. H.



## The Howard Watch

As soon as a man owns a motor car he begins to take a new account of time. And as soon as a man appreciates precision in a timepiece he is in line for a HOWARD Watch.

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The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent or Boss gold-filled case at \$40 to the 23-jewel in a 14K solid gold case at \$150—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

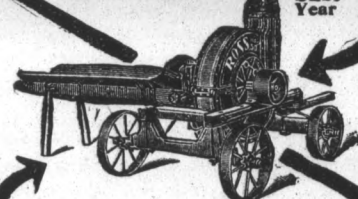
Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town. When a man makes a permanent investment like the purchase of a HOWARD Watch he naturally wants to see what he is buying—he wants to get the dealer's expert advice. The HOWARD Watch is sold only by legitimate jewelers—and not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

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**"EGGMAKERS"**—S. C. Brown Leghorns, 4 settings (32 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, \$3 from special pen of 8 hens. \$2 from special pen of 10 pullets. Lake Ridge Farm, Levering, Mich.

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

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**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 for sale, 15 for \$1; 26 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 Black 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.

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**SILVER, GOLDEN and WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Eggs \$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.

#### DOGS.

**Fine Collie Pups For Sale**—Six months old. Black white and tan. Females only, very cheap to close out. Handsome, farm bred. Fleetfoot Kennels, Detroit, Michigan.

**NOW WHITE W. J. ROSS, Rochester, Mich.,** for those beautiful sable and white and tricolor Collie Puppies. Finest breeding, natural workers.

**Twenty-five Hound Pups.** All bred from the best of trained Coon hunting parents, send stamp. W. E. LEEKY, Holmesville, Ohio



## LIVE STOCK

### FEEDERS' PROBLEMS.

#### A Ration for the Growing Pigs.

I have nine Duroc-Jersey pigs that are four and seven weeks old that I would like to get to dress 100 lbs. each in the quickest and cheapest possible way. Please balance me a ration for them. Corn meal is worth \$1.25 per cwt.; middlings, \$1.50; bran, \$1.40; gluten, \$1.30. I have about 20 quarts of sour milk per day and can give them clover.

Newaygo Co.

T. W. P.

In starting these young pigs toward the desired goal, they should be liberally fed through their dams and in a supplementary way before weaning at say eight or nine weeks of age. If a place is arranged where the pigs can be fed separately and to which the sows do not have access they can be given a desirable degree of supplementary feeding, and will become so accustomed to the diet and the manner of taking it by themselves that they will not receive any setback from weaning, as is too often the case. The supplementary feed should be composed of skim-milk, a little corn meal and middlings to make an attractive slop. After weaning this same feed should be continued. Experiments have demonstrated that the best results are secured from feeding skim-milk at the rate of from one to three pounds to one pound of corn meal. The lesser amount of corn meal should be used at the start when the pigs need a ration with a narrower nutritive ratio than they will require later, and the proportion of corn meal to skim-milk may be gradually increased as the feeding period progresses. The middlings are a well balanced and easily digested feed and make the best combination with the corn meal and skim-milk for the young pigs during the early part of the growing period. As they gain age and size the gluten meal might be profitably substituted for the middlings, making the change gradually, and using about 50 lbs. of the gluten meal to 100 lbs. of corn meal in connection with all the skim-milk available and the clover which is being fed as green forage. This would afford a nutritive ratio of about 1:5, and by the time the pigs reach 100 lbs. in weight they will be consuming around 50 lbs. per day of this mixture of grain, together with the 40 lbs. of skim-milk which is available. Fed in this way and in quantities which come just within the appetites of the pigs each day, the desired results should be reached quickly and economically. Bran contains too much fiber to make a profitable feed for growing pigs.

#### GOOD CARE AFFECTS HOG PROFITS.

How often do we hear the expression, "As dirty as a hog." The instant one speaks of hogs there is associated with it the thought of filth and mud. It is still hard for many farmers to get rid of the notion that anything is good enough for a hog. Yet there is no animal on the farm which requires better protection from cold than the hog; none for which a good bed is more necessary, and none so much in need of sunshine as a little pig. The horse and the cow have good coats of hair—even a calf or a colt when left in the cold is provided with a good fur coat; the hen's feathers are the best of protection against cold; but the hog has almost nothing between his skin and the weather. In the corn belt hog-raising has probably made more clear money than any other enterprise. In view of this one might expect to find hogs the best housed of any animals on the farm, but the opposite is the case. On the average, the hog house is the poorest building on the farm and the least adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. Good barns may be seen on a large proportion of the farms, but good hog houses are generally hard to find.

One of the first requisites for success with hogs, says Farmers' Bulletin No. 438, entitled, "Hog Houses," by J. A. Warren, about to be issued by the Department of Agriculture, is a shelter where young pigs can be kept warm and well supplied with sunshine and fresh air. A little pig takes cold very easily and recovers slowly, if at all. To prevent taking cold he must be kept dry, warm, away from drafts, and provided with fresh air. The authorities found that good hog men average about seven pigs raised to the litter and many surpass this record, while the general average raised on the farm does not exceed four pigs to the litter. This wide

difference is very largely due to the housing.

A little pig loves sunshine and needs it almost as much as he needs food. Dryness, sunshine, warmth, fresh air, freedom from drafts, and exercise are of primary importance in raising pigs. These secured, the battle is half won. In putting up buildings the six requirements just mentioned must be kept constantly in mind; not one can be neglected. These houses, however, need not be expensive. A good, single-walled house need not cost over \$10 to \$20 a pen, and double-walled, \$20 to \$30 a pen. Very good sheds are sometimes made for less than \$10 a pen.

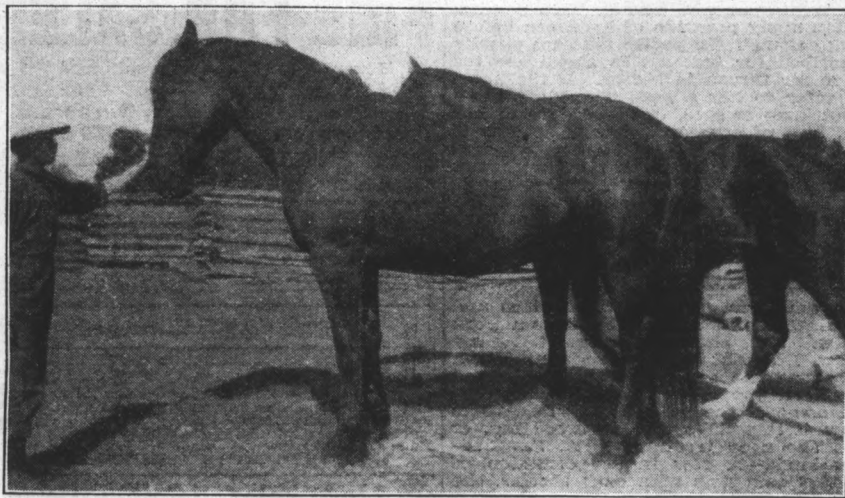
A large hog house should always stand east and west, facing the south, so that the maximum amount of sunshine may be had in each pen.

Direct sunshine should strike the floor in every pen for as many hours in the day as possible at the time when the pigs are farrowed. The country is dotted with hog houses in which the owner thought he was putting the windows where he wanted them, but later they were in the wrong place.

G. E. M.

#### THE GROWTH OF COLTS.

Occasionally we hear of record-breaking weights for young colts. Then, in about a week we usually hear some one doubting the whole statement. But there is no reason for doubt. Colts do grow very fast. Only lately I saw a record of the monthly weights of two pure-bred Belgian colts up until they were some 12



A Two-Year-Old Weighing 1,350 lbs. on the Farm of T. F. Waugh, Ohio.

months of age. The average monthly gains of the two was 100 lbs. per month. At 12 months one weighed 1,300 and the other 1,245. The two-year-old Belgian that took the blue ribbon at the last International weighed close to 1,800 lbs. The two-year-old Belgian shown in the illustration weighed 1,500. Thus it is not out of the way to say that a colt will make greater gains in weight, when given proper care and attention, than any other animal on the farm.

Ohio.

CLYDE A. WAUGH.

#### LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Farmers who are well provided with grass and corn and intend to feed some cattle will find that choice stockers and feeders are still high in price, despite the marked reductions that have taken place in common and medium kinds. Thin, grassy cattle can be had now at much reduced prices and are having a larger outlet, although some farmers still hold aloof, believing that still lower markets will be seen later on. The recent advances in prices for prime beefs in Chicago and other western markets has encouraged farmers in various sections to refill their feed lots with well-bred cattle, and a good deal of feeding will be done on grass this summer.

The great drawback to the horse trade in the Chicago market of late has been the inferior quality of a large part of the offerings, great numbers of thin, work-worn animals fresh from the plow showing up. At the same time there has been a marked lack of high-grade horses, and some choicer animals have sold recently at advances of \$10 to \$15 per head, while it was almost impossible to dispose of the commoner horses.

Recent reports from western Iowa are

The recent government report showing the serious shortage in the hay crop of the country resulting from the drought in different sections has made a marked impression, and it is evident that the hay shortage will result in a much larger use of corn and oats for feed on the farms of the country and thereby strengthen prices for these cereals. A great deal of corn will be fed on grass to cattle, and everywhere farmers are figuring that no better profits can be made on corn than by feeding it to healthy, growing pigs. Every hog will be needed for the fresh meat and provision trade, the consump-

tion of lard and such meats as bacon and hams having developed wonderfully of late, and there is every reason for thinking that hogs will command good market prices right along. Just now a good many old sows that are big lard producers are coming to market, and the receipts of these are expected to undergo further gains from now on. That most of the matured hogs have been marketed, aside from old brood sows, which are fat and abundant and going to market freely. The crop of spring pigs is large, and most of the pigs are healthy and growing fast. Most owners of cattle are disposed to let them go to market without much delay.

Recent marketings of prime beef cattle confirm the reports from various parts of the country that such stock is getting very scarce. Current marketings are running largely to grassy cattle, and Texas grass and meal cake fed cattle are arriving in large numbers at the Missouri river markets. Further advances in prices for choice beefs are generally predicted.

The demand for spring lambs this season has been phenomenal, exceeding anything ever seen in the past. Everybody wants lamb meat instead of matured mutton, and consequently spring lambs are selling at a big premium. Thus far the south has been furnishing the great bulk of the spring lambs killed by western packers, who have purchased great numbers of Kentucky and Tennessee lambs in the Louisville market and forwarded them to Chicago for slaughtering.

The Chicago health department is making a thorough inspection of the twelve thousand dairy farms within a radius of 250 miles of that city from which it draws its supplies of milk and cream. It is estimated that the consumption of milk and cream in that city amounts to 98,440,000 gallons in the course of a year, for which \$28,000,000 is paid, and 120,000 cows are required to furnish supplies. This inspection was suspended several months ago pending the outcome of milk inspection legislation at Springfield, but

work was resumed recently, and the inspectors are making a careful inspection of stables and cows, while samples of the milk are sent to the city laboratories for examination. The cows are subjected to careful examination to ascertain whether they are diseased, and sheds and barns are examined to determine their sanitary condition, milk from diseased cows being forbidden from being sold in Chicago.

The wool markets of the country have been developing more animation in recent weeks, the trade partaking far more of a legitimate nature than a speculative character. Sales are largely for cash, with less contracting ahead than in former years, and considerably higher prices are paid than early in the spring. This shows the benefits derived from maintaining a firm front, while in several instances organizations of flockmasters in the far west have been potential in bringing manufacturers to better terms for sellers.

Another consignment of Chinese pork arrived at Liverpool recently, embracing about 16,000 carcasses, in addition to bacon, lard and eggs.

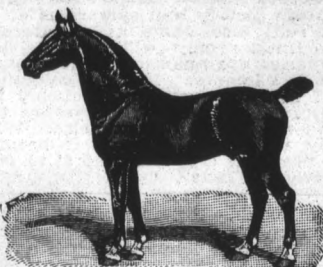
Sheep shearing has been in full blast recently in the Wyoming camps, and recent sales of the clip have been made at 15c per lb., comparing with early sales at 10@12c. Recently nearly three million pounds of the spring clip were sold in Montana, including several big clips, 18½c per pound being paid by eastern buyers. Wool buyers have been arriving in large force in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and other states and territories, and business has become quite lively. Late Boston reports say that wool from Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio has been selling at 18@25c and territory clips at 15@20c.

A Chicago live stock commission firm is sending out the following advice to country shippers of hogs: "Don't overheat in loading—don't load in car bedded with old manure, straw or hay—don't overload—don't neglect reasonable caution from the time the hogs leave the feed yards until they reach unloading platforms at market."

Supplies of hogs in the markets of the country have not maintained their expected liberal numbers, and it appears that many droves that would usually show up in June were sent to market in May. The country is full of old sows and spring pigs, but matured hogs have been largely marketed. Thin sows should be kept on the farms until fat, for there is a big demand for lard.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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

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# VETERINARY

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

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

**Serous Bunch.**—Pig four days old has a soft bunch on forehead which must be painless, for it is lively and has a good appetite. G. W. B., Montague, Mich.—Apply one part alcohol and five parts water to bunch twice a day. Perhaps the bunch should be opened.

**Worms—Indigestion.**—When I weaned some fall pigs they were very fat, but since then some of them have coughed more or less and none of them have thrived. N. L. F., Bad Axe, Mich.—Mix together equal parts ground gentian, ginger, fenugreek, cooking soda and charcoal. Give each pig half a teaspoonful at a dose in feed twice daily.

**Lump Jaw.**—I have a cow that has had a suppurating jaw for some time and it is no better. I have applied home remedies with very poor results. We do not use her milk. F. P., Carsonville, Mich.—Apply equal parts powdered alum and oxide of zinc to sore twice daily. Give 2 drs. iodide of potassium at a dose twice daily. You should not use her milk.

**Stringy Milk.**—I have a cow that seems to be healthy which gives stringy milk. W. R. K., Marcellus, Mich.—Give her a teaspoonful of fluid extract of phytolacca root and a teaspoonful of powdered salt petre at a dose in feed three times a day. Apply iodine ointment to udder three times a week.

**Barrenness—Lengthening Milking Period.**—I own a very fine Jersey cow that is in perfect health, which I have failed to get with calf. If I have her spayed, will she give milk for several years or will she finally go dry? J. R., Allegan, Mich.—If your cow comes in heat regularly and has no vaginal discharge she may get with calf and prove a regular breeder. Dissolve 1 oz. cooking soda in each pint of water you use in washing her out; this should be done daily for ten days and be sure to treat her two or three hours before service. If this treatment fails try the yeast treatment. After spaying a cow they are more inclined to lay on flesh and give less milk; therefore, it is the wrong thing to do, to produce milk.

**Infected Udder—Stringy Milk.**—I have a cow that is well fed and shows no symptoms of sickness, but her milk must be stringy and the cream is the same way. W. J. W., Lake Odessa, Mich.—If your cow's udder appears to be normal and not affected with bunches the trouble must be in care of milk and the cream. It is true the food and water supply has a whole lot to do with the kind of milk she yields, but in this case I believe if more cleanliness of the surroundings where cows are milked and in milk house is observed, the whole trouble will be avoided. Salt cows often and change their pasture, for they may be eating bitter weeds and they may be drinking water from pool, which infects them. Give her a dessertspoonful powdered nitrate of potash at a dose in feed twice a day for ten days.

**Bursal Bunches—Snuffles in Sheep.**—My seven-year-old mare lifts hind feet a little too high, acting somewhat like a horse with stringhalt; she also has wind puffs on both hind legs. I would also like to know if snuffles in sheep can be cured. W. S., Merrill, Mich.—If your mare has stringhalt, drugs will not help her, but a surgical operation might prevent her from jerking up hind feet. Apply iodine ointment to wind galls once a day. Catarrhal ailments of sheep are made some better by washing out nostrils with a salt solution which is made by dissolving a tablespoonful of salt in a quart of water. These applications should be made once or twice a day; also give each sheep 10 or 15 grains powdered sulphur at a dose in feed twice a day.

**Garget.**—I have been reading the Michigan Farmer for some time, but have noticed no remedy published for the treatment of garget. I have a faint recollection that I read of you prescribing poke-root, but fail to find the copy of paper which it was in. F. H. B., Alden, Mich.—None of us can remember much of what we read and I suggest that you clip from paper that part which interests you most; by doing so you will find a newspaper to be of much more value to you, than if clippings were not collected and saved. For garget give 1 oz. fluid extract phytolacca (poke root) two or three times a day for a day or two and apply the same drug to udder twice a day, for two or three days, then apply iodine ointment once a day. A whole lot of udder trouble is caused from bacterial infection; therefore, I urge every dairyman to use cleanliness and caution for fear of carrying infection from a diseased cow to healthy cows. Be sure to wash your hands after milking a cow that has garget.

**Leucorrhoea (Whites).**—I have a four-year-old mare that is troubled with an ailment called whites, and I would like to know if she can be cured. A. E. H., Montague, Mich.—Give your mare a dessertspoonful of citrate of potash at a dose in feed or water three times a day. Dissolve 1 dr. permanganate of potash in 6 qts. of water and wash out vagina

through a small rubber tube with tin funnel once a day, but before doing so wash her out with clean tepid water and use the medicine freely. In making these applications kindly understand it is an easy matter to injure the inner wall of vagina, unless you are careful. A fountain syringe such as is used in human practice I find very convenient in doing work of this kind, using, however, a long nozzle and standing the mare in a position with fore feet a few inches lower than hind ones.

**Bog Spavin.**—I have a two-year-old colt whose sire weighed 1,800 lbs.; its mother weighed 1,050 lbs., and he is a tall, growthy colt. This colt became tangled up in barbed wire fence several months ago, after which a small puff appeared in one hock, but caused no lameness; however, lately he must have sprained hock, producing a large puff that causes some lameness. I would like to know how to treat this ailment. G. G., Rapid City, Mich.—In my practice and at my hospital I dislike to apply severe blisters during the hot summer months, better wait until cold weather and you will obtain better results. Apply equal parts tincture iodine and spirits of camphor two or three times a week. When cool weather sets in apply one part red iodide of mercury and eight parts cerate of cantharides three times a month.

**Chronic Thrush.**—Would you consider it a good proposition to purchase a five-year-old gelding that suffers from chronic thrush? I know of a case that has lasted for two years, frogs entirely eaten out, but wall and sole of foot in good shape. I am perfectly at home when treating foot rot in sheep and am sure I can cure every case, but whether this remedy would cure thrush in horses I do not know. R. O. L., Montgomery, Mich.—First of all, I might say that thrush usually yields to treatment. I find that wet and filth is the leading exciting cause, and, of course, a removal of the cause is an important step in the direction of a remedy for any ailment. Apply calomel freely twice a day, covering the parts lightly with oakum to keep the dirt out; this treatment will usually cure a case. I often apply peroxide of hydrogen before using calomel. Remedies that are usually prescribed for foot rot in sheep are too active for thrush in horses. If the horse you refer to has a good shaped foot and is not lame or sore, don't hesitate to buy him, but, of course, at less price than if perfectly sound.

**Sprained Shoulder.**—One of my cows seems to be troubled with a lame shoulder; have examined leg and foot and find nothing wrong. The cow seems to have trouble in raising foot off ground. C. R. M., Covert, Mich.—Your cow sprained her shoulder, the muscles are weak, but if you will apply equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia, tincture cantharides and raw linseed oil two or three times a week she will soon show improvement.

**Cow Did Not Clean Properly.**—When my cow came fresh last spring she did not clean properly; since then she has had some discharge and I would like to know if it will be safe to breed her, or does she need treatment? A. S., Gladwin, Mich.—A cow in her condition, if bred, seldom gets with calf; besides, she may infect bull, therefore, you had better treat her before mating. Give her half a teaspoonful Beechwood creosote at a dose in a quart of water as a drench twice a day for ten days, then give her three tablespoonfuls bicarbonate soda at a dose in feed twice a day for 20 days. Dissolve 1 dr. permanganate potash in one gallon of water and wash her out through a small rubber tube with tin funnel once a day until discharge ceases.

**Infectious Abortion.**—Last September one of my cows slipped a calf, was bred four times, then refused bull, but proved not to be with calf; however, I am not sure whether she aborted or not. I might add that this cow was very sick for two weeks after having her first calf. F. J. P., Standish, Mich.—Give your cow 40 drops carbolic acid at a dose in bran mash once a day for 10 days, discontinue for ten days, then give the same doses for ten days and then give her a dose every three days, for 30 days. Dissolve ¼ lb. bicarbonate soda in a gallon of water and wash out vagina daily for 20 days.

**Indigestion.**—My young pigs are inclined to eat dirt and I should like to know why they do it. H. L. S., Morley, Mich.—Your pigs suffer from acidity of stomach and have some indigestion. Give them some of the following powder at a dose in feed twice a day: Equal parts cooking soda, ginger, gentian and powdered charcoal. They should also be given small doses of air-slaked lime and be sure that they have plenty of green food.

**Pareisis.**—I have a fall pig that lost the use of one hind leg; his food has consisted of corn, middlings and milk and his appetite remains very good. R. C. B., Eau Claire, Mich.—The less corn you feed the better. Feed a few ground oats, skim-milk and green food with some air-slaked lime added. Give five drops fluid extract nuxvomica at a dose in feed two or three times a day.

**Sprained Coffin Joint.**—I have a four-year-old horse that went lame six weeks ago. When standing he points foot and appears to rest fetlock joint. I imagine his lame foot is smaller than the opposite one, but I have been unable to make him flinch and am at a loss to locate this lameness. J. H. G., Sunfield, Mich.—I am quite sure the lameness is in foot, caused by a sprained tendon. Blisters coronet lightly, using cerate of cantharides and, of course, give the horse rest until he recovers. These applications should be repeated every week or ten days.

**Irregular Strangles.**—My eight-year-old mare had distemper, seemingly recovered, then a bunch appeared in throat which

(Continued on page 17).

## Cow-Ease

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Cattle and Horses

and allows cows to feed in peace, making More Milk and More Money for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition and saves five times its cost in extra milk.

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

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

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## THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

### SECURING PROFIT IN DAIRYING.

Profit in dairying depends upon three main factors. They are quality and quantity of the milk and the cost of production. Since every dairyman, or in fact, anyone who keeps a cow, is interested primarily in the net returns for the money and labor invested we shall develop to some extent these three points.

In regard to quality, we may say that there is an extremely wide variation in that respect with all milk that is produced. There is milk carried from cow barns that is utterly unfit for human consumption. From that there is a gradual gradation upward until we reach the highest class of sanitary milk production. From the sanitary dairies that are really attempting to put out a high class wholesome product, there is sent out milk that is as clean and sweet and free from bad odors and injurious bacteria as human skill and scientific methods can make it.

Nothing has more of an influence upon the quality of milk than does cleanliness. There is no other farm product that is so susceptible to taints and bad odors as is milk. There is no product that makes such a favorable place for the development of bacteria as does milk. A single bacterium can increase to one million more quickly in milk than in anything else. That being the case, it is very essential that the utmost cleanliness be observed at all points in the handling of the milk.

Cleanliness concerns itself with the barn. The stall floors and alley floors must be of a material that can be kept clean and sanitary, and they must be kept in such condition. The barn must be well lighted in order that sunlight may get in to destroy lurking disease germs. The milkers themselves must be clean, their clothes and hands, including finger nails. There is no special merit in white clothes for milkers aside from the fact that they are an index of the state of cleanliness of the clothes the milkers wear. Any foreign material on white clothes shows very readily and indicates that a change of clothes is needed if perfect cleanliness is to be observed.

The pails, separator, and all utensils are sources of contamination and bacterial infection if not kept clean. No dairy can afford to be without hot water and steam for cleaning out the cans, pails and separator. The special virtue in scalding these utensils out lies in the fact that it kills off bacterial life which cannot survive above a certain temperature. One of the worst faults of milking machines and one of the hardest to overcome is that they must of necessity possess a large number of joints which are difficult to clean. Thus milk that has gone through a milking machine nearly always contains a large number of bacteria, is less sanitary and consequently worth less on the market than milk otherwise produced.

The quantity of milk is another main factor in profitable milk production. In nearly all cases, the heaviest milker is the cow that returns the most profit. There are some heavy milkers that do not make as economical use of their feed as some others; however, the lightest milkers are always kept at a loss. It is only from the heavy milkers that we can expect to reap a profit.

The only way to really determine which cows are profitable and which are not is to go about it in a business like way with a spring balance and tester. The spring balance should do double service. In the first place the feed should be weighed and record kept of it. This will give the cost of feeding the cows for the year. This matter of weighing the feed has come to be practiced by all the best dairymen in the country. Many of them go a step farther and feed each cow certain definite amounts, as determined by the amount of milk flow and other factors. The dairymen have come to be the most scientific feeders of all classes of stockmen in the world.

The spring balance, the tester, and the record book tell exactly what each cow produces during the year. Without the tester this is mere guess work and the dairyman is too much of a business man for that. A tester can be bought for a small sum. It is easy to learn to run it and it doesn't take much time to test

the milk from each cow once a week or once a month.

To weigh the milk and to record the data is really a very simple matter. It is the work of but a moment to hang the pail on a balance conveniently located after each cow has been milked. Some cows are apt to be deceptive unless records are kept throughout the year. Some milk heavily for five or six months then drop off or even go dry entirely. Such cows never scale very high when the annual production is figured. It is the steady, persistent milker that comes out ahead at the end of the period.

The spring balance and the tester must go hand in hand. Some cows give milk that tests nearly twice as much butter-fat as do others. The one that tests the lowest may yield much more milk during the year but when combined weight and tester results are figured the other may be ahead.

When the results are secured at the end of the year, a man must cull with an unsparing hand if he is to build up the average quality of his herd. In some cases a cow may have been low as a result of some serious illness or some other good reason. In such cases, if the cow seems to merit it she should by all means be given another chance.

In cost of production the dairyman must exercise his keenest business ability. The feed bill is the biggest item of expense. He must either raise his feeds most economically or else buy them to the best advantage. He must feed in such amounts and balance the nutrients in such proportions that the very best possible results will be secured from the standpoint of economy. The matter of balanced rations cannot be taken up in this short article but will be treated fully in a later one.

The problem of hired help is quite a serious one and requires a large amount of business sense and knowledge of human nature to handle it. It takes ability indeed, to secure first-class trusty help and to keep it steadily when once it is secured.

One other feature calls for high-class business sense and that is the marketing of the product. Near every city there are some men who are selling milk at five cents a quart and others who are selling to some special class at ten cents. Now, there is usually not much difference in the cost of production in the two cases; simply a little more business ability used in working up a market. The same is true of butter, a fancy product being marketed at considerably above the average. In many cases the fancy product is really but little better than is being sold at a lower price but it has been advertised, put up in an attractive form and thus sold at an increased price and bigger profit.

Iowa.

H. E. MCCARTNEY.

### A REMARKABLE DAIRY COW.

One of the remarkable dairy cows of the world is the Guernsey, Dolly Dimple 19144, Adv. R. 628. This young cow was dropped January 21, 1905, and comes by inheritance from record producing stock. Her dam was Dolly Bloom 12770, Adv. R. 40, who made the following official year's records: 8,411.5 lbs. milk, 453.86 lbs. butter-fat, at two years of age; 12,674.8 lbs. milk, 623.94 lbs. butter-fat, at three years of age, and 17,297.51 lbs. milk, 836.21 lbs. butter-fat, at five years of age—the average for three consecutive milking periods being 12,937.94 lbs. milk, 638.00 lbs. butter-fat. Her sire's dam had a year's record of 14,633.08 lbs. milk, 714.31 lbs. butter-fat.

Dolly Dimple has to her credit the following official year's records for her three lactation periods: 14,009.13 lbs. milk, 703.36 lbs. butter-fat, as a two-year-old; 18,458.80 lbs. milk, 906.89 lbs. butter-fat, as a 3½-year-old, and 18,808.50 lbs. milk, 876.34 lbs. butter-fat, as a five-year-old, giving an average of 17,092.14 lbs. milk, 828.86 lbs. butter-fat per year.

Not only does this place her in the lead of all Guernsey cows in the world, but there is no continuous record of a cow of any other breed which equals either the amount of milk or butter-fat, or the average for a like period made under similar conditions and with public supervision.

Dolly Dimple has also to her credit the following records for shorter periods which are the best of any Guernsey cow: Single days: 72.0 lbs. milk, 3.865 lbs. butter-fat; 81.6 lbs. milk, 3.956 lbs. butter-fat. Seven days: 533.8 lbs. milk, 23.064 lbs. butter-fat; 529.2 lbs. milk, 23.465 lbs. butter-fat, and 479.70 lbs. milk, 23.902 lbs. butter-fat. One month: 2109.3

lbs. milk, 92.451 lbs. butter-fat. Three months: 6,177.9 lbs. milk, 274.791 lbs. butter-fat. Six months: 11,296.9 lbs. of milk, 499.271 lbs. butter-fat.

The work of this cow is surely a great credit to her breeder and owner and to the breed to which she belongs. A cow that will average for three successive lactation periods enough butter-fat for practically one-half ton of butter worth at a reasonable estimate, \$300 a period, is surely a good example of a profitable dairy cow. This does not include also the three valuable calves she has had. It is no wonder, with such illustrations, that the Guernsey cow has become noted for her economical production of dairy products of the best natural color and flavor.

### THE SILO A NECESSITY.

The farm must carry more live stock. Continued market grain growing will bankrupt the farmer and his soil in this as in other states. Successful growing of live stock necessitates better feeding and greater economy in feeding. In this the silo is supreme.

Animal husbandry is the profitable side of farming. As land values increase live stock must meet the demand for a greater revenue from the soil. More live stock is an economy in the production of the world's food supply rapidly being forced upon us.

Through live stock we market our products at home in the finished product. We can not market our cornstalks and hay in distant cities, but we can supply the world with meat and stock products.

Live stock husbandry gives us year-around employment, converting idle time during the winter season into profitable labor. We grow feed crops for live stock which do not exhaust the soil's fertility as do grains for the market. Cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep grow nights and Sundays, every day in the year.

Every portion of our state will grow feed abundantly. A portion of the state will only occasionally grow grains for market in profitable yields. The harvesting and feeding and proper utilization of forage crops must in certain sections maintain our farmers.

The silo is the one farm building needed to successfully bring together our feed crops and live stock and complete a trio which will increase our prosperity. The man who has a silo admits it. His testimony should be conclusive. Other states have found the silo indispensable. Let us profit by the experience of neighboring farmers. To learn by our own experience is unnecessarily expensive.

The one constituent of our rough feeds—the one which comes nearer being worth more dollars than all those remaining—we have failed to save. This is succulence. That appetizing condition of the June grass—that of the fresh, green, juicy cornstalk—that condition which causes the animal to lay on fat in June, is not an element of the winter feed. It was there. Our short-sightedness, our failure to recognize it and take care of it—has caused us to store for winter use, at the best, very poor feed.

The silo preserves this succulence. It preserves Indian corn, Kafir corn, sorghum, milo maize, for the cow, hog, sheep and horse, as does canning preserve the peach and all its juice and palatability for the king, himself. It makes a ton of roughage in the silo worth three tons outside the silo. Silage is appetizing—it creates appetite—the animal can't resist eating. The animal eats ordinary roughage from sheer necessity—to keep body and soul together. Meat and milk, flesh and bone, grow from what is actually eaten—not from what should be eaten.

We plow, plant and cultivate Indian corn and leave in the field over 40 per cent of its feeding value. We should stop such reckless waste. Build a silo.

T. A. BORMAN.

### REDUCE THE FLY NUISANCE.

Anything we may do to alleviate the suffering of the cows during the time when flies are troublesome will be amply repaid us in the increased flow of milk and gains in flesh condition. One pint of blood from each cow daily is the heavy toll demanded by the flies during August and September. Such losses and suffering mean they can return no profit from the pail. In nearly every dairying section flies cut down the receipts of milk from 30 to 40 per cent during August and September. No dairy section can stand such losses. Careful spraying greatly reduces the suffering of the cows during fly time.

W. MILTON KELLY.

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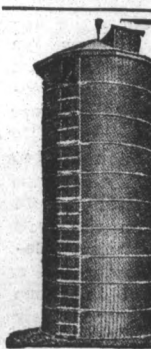
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The Lawrence Pub. Co.,  
Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, JULY 1, 1911.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

There is probably The "Glorious Fourth" not a single day and its celebration in the entire year, not excepting even Christmas, which is looked forward to with more pleasurable anticipation by children in general and small boys in particular, than is the Fourth of July. It is the one day of the entire year when they are privileged to imitate the confusing noises of the battles by means of which the patriots of '76 won the nation's independence and to participate in a measure of their excitement. And one must be hard hearted indeed, to willingly deprive them of the joys which attend the celebration of the great national holiday by the rattling explosions caused by countless small "crackers" and the deeper intonations of the "cannon" sort, to say nothing of the marvelous inventions of sparkling fire which light the evening and delight the hearts of the youngsters as the day's celebration is closed with more or less elaborate fireworks displays. Then the majority of tired young patriots retire to dream of the joys of the day with a truly heroic disregard for the minor injuries which they may have suffered from premature explosions or the injudicious exercise of a daring spirit which would develop them into real heroes in later life should their country's needs demand it.

How unfortunate that this picture of perfect childish enjoyment is so often marred by disastrous consequences, either by the painful maiming of the innocent victim, or the more dangerous attack of the ever present tetanus germ. How sad that suffering and grief must each year invade some hundreds of homes in our country as a result of and tribute for the perpetuation of the spirit of independence in our youth. Each year, upon the approach of Independence Day a campaign is waged for a sane and safe celebration of the event, yet its dangers are not perceptibly diminished. Probably they never will be wholly eliminated, but a little forethought and kind supervision by too careless parents would greatly reduce them. Few indulgent parents would willingly deny their children the joys which they find in a rather noisy celebration of the historic holiday. Yet a degree of interest manifested in those joys would enable them to increase their safety not a little without detracting

from their pleasure to the participants. How much better for the parents to take such a supervisory interest in the pleasure which they might derive from devoting themselves to a personal enjoyment of the day. How much better to encourage the children to invest the pennies which they have saved for the occasion in the safer mediums of noise in the use of which even minor personal injuries can be avoided, and then see that they are employed in the safest manner possible. How important that even a minor injury be attended to at once, preferably by consulting the family doctor, that more serious and painful consequences may be avoided, and for which they would never cease to reproach themselves. We cannot go to the extent of advising that the children be denied the childish enjoyments of a more or less old-fashioned, noisy celebration of the "Glorious Fourth," but we cannot refrain from admonishing every parent who may read this comment to direct the childish enthusiasm along the safest and sanest lines possible and with such kind but watchful care that they may have no cause for self-reproach on account of the outcome.

It is not an uncommon experience for the publishers of the Michigan Farmer to receive complaints from readers regarding the non-enforcement of the noxious weed law after the weeds in question have scattered their seeds and done all the damage possible for the season. In view of this fact we have deemed it wise to call the reader's attention to the law at this time. The law makes it obligatory upon every owner or occupier of land in this state to cut or cause to be cut down and destroyed all Canada thistles, milk-weed, wild carrots, oxeye daisies, or other noxious weeds growing thereon, or on any highway passing by or through such land, at least twice in each year, once before the first day of July and again before the first day of September, and as much oftener as may be necessary to prevent them from going to seed. The law further provides a penalty for non-compliance with its terms, and makes it the duty of the commissioner of highways to give general notice that such weeds must be cut before a specified time if they are not voluntarily destroyed by land owners or renters, and in case they are not then cut, to enter the premises and destroy them. The law further provides that the expense of such work shall be charged against the land and be collected as other taxes are collected. It also provides a penalty upon the officer charged with the enforcement of the law for neglect or refusal to enforce it.

This law is unusually stringent in its terms, and places it within the power of any person to cause its enforcement in the community in which he lives. Its provisions are considered rather severe by those who are careless in such matters, but it is undoubtedly a good law and its general enforcement is greatly to the interest of the future of our agriculture.

Several requests have been received in recent mail for information regarding the new mortgage tax law, such as the date when it goes into effect, how the present owners of mortgages can proceed to get the benefit of the law, etc. The full text of the law being rather voluminous, we will undertake to give its substance as follows:

Section 1 of the law provides that all indebtedness secured by liens upon real property shall constitute that class of credit upon which the act imposes a specific tax. Section 2 provides for "a tax of fifty cents for each one hundred dollars and for each remaining major fraction thereof of the principal debt or obligation which is, or under any contingency may be, secured by a mortgage upon real property situated within this state recorded on or after the first day of January, nineteen hundred twelve, is hereby imposed upon each such mortgage, and shall be collected and paid as hereinafter provided." Provision is made in the balance of the section for the exemption of mortgages upon certain public, benevolent and charitable institutions. The next section of the law provides for the collection of such tax by the county treasurer before the mortgage can be recorded by the register of deeds. The next section prescribes the legal forms to be used by and the duties imposed by the law on the various officers charged with its enforcement. Section 6 of the law provides the method by which present

owners of mortgages may benefit by its provisions. This section reads as follows:

Sec. 6. The owner of any mortgage which is now, or which may be recorded before this act takes effect, may present to the county treasurer of the county in which said property is situated an affidavit setting forth the mortgage and the place of record thereof and the amount of principal secured thereby which is unpaid, and may pay a like tax of one-half of one per cent upon such amount, and thereafter said mortgage for the purpose of taxation is to be considered and treated the same as other mortgages provided for in this act. Said affidavit shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds and shall be prima facie proof of the amount of the principal unpaid on said mortgage. Mortgages given prior to January first, nineteen hundred twelve, and on which the registry tax provided for in this act shall not be paid, shall remain under the present ad valorem system of taxation and shall be assessed and taxed under the present law.

The next section of the law provides for the disposition of the moneys collected under its provisions, one-half of which goes into the general fund of the state and one-half into the general fund of the county where collected. Section 8 provides that no mortgage or land contract which is subject to the tax imposed under its provisions shall be released, enforced, discharged of record or received in evidence in any action or procedure at law or in equity, nor any assignment or agreement extending any such mortgage be recorded until the tax imposed thereon by the law shall have been paid. It further provides that no judgment shall be rendered in foreclosure proceedings until the tax shall have been paid, and that the county treasurer's certificate shall be prima facie evidence of its payment. Further sections of the law provide for cases where the property covered by a mortgage is located in more than one county, and for the exemption of credits upon which a specific tax is levied by the law from further general taxes under the laws of the state.

As noted in our comment of last week, it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty the outcome of the deliberations of the United States senate relating to the Canadian reciprocity pact. Following the reporting of the bill to the senate and the commencement of its consideration by that body, the situation was complicated by a coalition of the democrats and the republican insurgents, so-called, through which the finance committee was directed to report out the bill formulated by the democratic leaders and passed by the house for the revision of the wool schedule and the farmers' free list bill, so-called, also passed by the house, not later than July 10. The vote by which this action was directed was so decisive as to make it appear that the republican leaders were no longer in control of the situation, with the result that the finance committee reported out the bills in question the following day with a formal adverse recommendation.

The logical interpretation of this unexpected move is that the senate will be forced to act upon the two bills in question before the reciprocity bill is passed, which will delay final action on that measure for an indefinite period. The ultimate effect of this complication is viewed differently by different individuals who are in close touch with the situation. Some contend that it means the ultimate defeat of the measure, while others assert as positively that it will only delay its passage, and the fact that the attitude of those giving expression to these varying opinions relating to the measure itself is no criterion as to the nature of the opinions expressed does not tend to make the situation easier of analysis.

The later action of the senate, however, in rejecting the Root amendment affecting the paper schedule of the agreement by a decisive vote was considered a victory for the President, who is exhausting every effort to get the agreement through without any changes. An effort is now being made by Chairman Penrose, of the finance committee, to get an agreement by which a vote on the reciprocity bill will be fixed for some certain date, with the understanding that a separate date will also be fixed for the bill providing for a change in the wool schedule and for the so-called farmers' free list bill. This would involve a practical agreement that the various tariff bills before the senate should receive serious consideration at this special session of congress, and while some such program might be arranged there seems to be no immediate prospect of a settlement of the conflicting differences of opinion which prevail as to

matters of policy in that body. It would appear, however, that the senate leaders are willing to take a chance on the consideration of general tariff legislation if such a move is necessary to secure the passage of the reciprocity pact, depending upon the President to veto such legislation should it be enacted, since he has declared himself against any general tariff legislation until the tariff commission reports upon its investigations, notwithstanding the fact that the Canadian pact was negotiated without any such formality. In the meantime the business of the country will continue to suffer from the uncertainty of the situation, which seems likely to prevail until the season's crops have been grown and marketed.

With the arrival of the season for holding the annual school meeting, every Michigan Farmer reader should give some thought and attention to the school problem in his community. Upon the character of our schools will depend in no small degree the progress of our individual communities in years to come. Too little attention is given to such matters by the parents in most school districts, and too narrow a view of the problems involved is often taken by taxpayers who have no children to send to school. But all should take an active interest in the welfare of the school. It means much to the community and, in the aggregate, much to the commonwealth. Our rural school system has been one of the greatest factors in the development of our country and, if properly supported and fostered, it will mean more in the future, especially to the agriculture of the country.

We are rapidly approaching the time when the principles of scientific agriculture will be generally taught in the common schools, and we are in exact proportion getting as rapidly nearer to the time when the brightest and best of our country boys and girls will be attracted by the possibilities of agriculture and remain upon the farm. Our state is lavishly liberal in its support of the common schools. The burden of supporting a good school is made light in every community by the handsome income received from the primary school interest fund. Many of our schools are too small to be efficient and should be enlarged. Better buildings and equipment are needed in many cases. Teachers cannot be too efficient, and it is poor policy to sacrifice efficiency to save a few dollars per month in salary. In fact, good schools should be maintained at any reasonable cost in every district in the state, and every person in every school district should be interested to that end.

Mention was made in another department of this paper in a recent issue of a plan by which the ladies of one school district in Michigan created a more general interest in the annual school meeting by making it a social as well as a business meeting, furnishing refreshments by way of variety and greatly increasing the attendance. This is an idea worthy of general emulation, and there is yet time to plan for it before the annual school meeting on July 10. All that is needed to accomplish results along this line in any school district is a moving spirit who is willing to devote a little time and energy to the proposition.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

### National.

A candy factory was destroyed by fire in Kalamazoo, Monday, causing a loss of \$150,000.

The warehouse of the Jackson Transfer & Storage Company, of Jackson, Mich., was burned Monday morning, causing a loss of \$100,000, of which not more than half was covered by insurance.

At the American land and irrigation exposition to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York city, November 3-12, 1911, thousand dollar trophies will be offered for the best exhibits of corn, wheat, potatoes, oats, cotton, sugar beets, barley, hops and alfalfa, and an additional prize of \$1,000 in gold for the best sample of wheat and \$500 in gold for the best apples. Any farmer in the United States can compete for any of these prizes.

A reservoir near Grand Junction, Col., burst Sunday, allowing 5,000 acre-feet of water into a valley, drowning 5,000 cattle, sweeping out bridges, carrying away buildings and destroying crops for 15 miles. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The interior department of the federal government has decided against the Cunningham claims in Alaska, where coal fields, said to be the largest in the world, were in question. It was his activity against the allowing of these claims that brought Gifford Pinchot into controversy with former Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. It appears that the decision of the department is final as to the facts of the case. Points of law may be appealed (Continued on page 15).



# Magazine Section

LITERATURE  
POETRY  
HISTORY and  
INFORMATION



The FARM BOY  
and GIRL  
SCIENTIFIC and  
MECHANICAL

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

## The Fourth When the Fish Ate the Candy, and How Uncle Bob Got Even—By Anna Girmus.

It was easy to believe that Uncle Dave White, at some remote date, was capable of committing a few of the follies of youth, but that old Uncle Bob Lewis was ever guilty of any such indiscretions seemed incredible. They had both come to the neighborhood in their early manhood, or what would now be considered their late boyhood. The country was still new, painfully new from the farmer's point of view. Tall pine stretched in an unbroken wilderness for miles. This wilderness afforded employment to both men, although Uncle Bob Lewis would inform you that "Dave White never did a day's work in his life."

Uncle Dave was a born sportsman. The dog, the gun, the fishline were his delight. In the early days he knew all the streams, lakes and trails from Detroit to the lumber regions of Saginaw and even beyond. He often acted as guide to parties coming from the east to examine their holdings in the then far west, or helped transport provisions and goods from the larger towns, but best of all he liked to join a party of hunters. To tramp all day in search of game, to camp at night with two or three congenial souls, that was Uncle Dave's ideal life.

Bob Lewis worked in the lumber woods. He could swing an ax with the best of them. He could pull his end of the saw all day. In the spring he was equally at home with a pike pole. That his superiors had confidence in him was proven by their giving him an occasional drive to bring down.

Somewhere, early in their history, enmity had sprung up between the two men. A decent sort of enmity, to be sure, which never degenerated into a wish to harm each other, but which in early life permitted the playing of an occasional joke and, in later life, the telling of those jokes to the younger generations.

Thus it happened that one evening, as we were sitting on the porch, Uncle Dave demanded: "Did you ever hear how Bob Lewis fed candy to the fishes?"

"No," I admitted. "I never knew that fish like candy."

"Neither did I," chuckled Uncle Dave, "but Bob once seemed to think that it is their favorite diet, and candy in them days was candy. We only had it Christmas, Fourth of July and such times."

"Bob allus was hard headed," he mused. "He sure couldn't stand to be balked, and of course the rest of us boys didn't object to seein' him snort."

"Well, that year, along before the Fourth, we decided to have a picnic at The Bend. Everybody was to be invited. We could afford to invite everybody, for in them days you might tramp the woods hereabout from mornin' till noon before you came to a clearin' among the stumps and a settler's log house."

"There was two mills, three stores, a hotel and some boardin' houses at The Bend, so that it was quite a village."

"After we'd concluded to have a picnic, the next thing was to get up some little attraction to pass the time. For an ordinary picnic, jest visitin' might do, but for the Fourth we wanted somethin' else goin' on. The older men, that is, the married ones, for there wasn't many old men, put on us single fellers the providin' of the amusements. I suppose that as they wasn't particularly performin' for the benefit of the unclaimed female portion of the settlement, they thought it was up to us to get on a hustle, and I guess we wasn't sorry."

"We decided to have a bowery floor. Dan Cross was to see to that. I was to git the anvil and powder. Someone else was to get firecrackers. Of course, we didn't neglect the refreshments. The women would bring dinner, but this was

the Fourth of July, and we planned to have lemonade, peanuts, candy and such like. I don't remember who was to get which, except that Bob promised to see about the candy."

"Well, as soon as everythin' was settled, Bob hurried away to see about some shingle bolts he was makin' or somethin' like that. Bob has always been in a hurry to get away to see to somethin' that is goin' to bring him a dollar or two."

"We watched him hustle down the road. Then, I don't know who thought of it, but we hatched a trick to play on him."

"It was two weeks to the Fourth. The next Sunday each of us went visitin' and the followin' Sunday likewise. I called on Maria Cole, and the second Sunday, along in the afternoon, Bob dropped in. We both stayed to tea, but Bob had to go home to take care of his oxen and be ready for haulin' the next mornin'. I had no such responsibilities."

"About ten o'clock on the mornin' of the Fourth, every one of us who was in on the trick arrived at the picnic ground with a girl. Usually we let the girls come with their folks, for most of us had no way of gettin' around except walkin'; then we'd choose the one we wanted and begin beauin' her around—that is, if she'd let us. If not, we'd try another, sort of 'Can't get a blue bird a red bird will do' style."

"We shot off the anvil several times and the youngsters were disposin' of firecrackers. Someone hauled a barrel of cold water from the spring and the women made a tub of lemonade. It was lemonade, too, none of your fancy drink of today. A little ice might have been an improvement, but no one thought of puttin' up ice in them days and the process of makin' it hadn't been invented."

"We ate peanuts with the girls, drank lemonade and shot off the anvil a few times more. Bob was rather late and that spoiled our fun just a little. We had planned on him seein' us come with the girls. When he did arrive he walked among us the same as usual, never noticin' anythin' until old Ben Briggs tuned up his fiddle and each of us boys led a girl on the floor. There was no girl left for him."

"The next set he hustled, but it was

the same thing. Every one of the girls was engaged. And the set after that, and after that. Neither could he git a chance to talk to them, for, of course, as we had brought them they had to be our company for the day. He tried hard to git around Myra, but I was too much for him."

"Things was better for him at dinner, for we mixed together more free like. And then you know when one is full of good victuals, some way there isn't room enough for quite as much meanness in him as there is between mealtimes. I even let him talk to Myra a while."

"Why, she is Mrs. Lewis now, isn't she?" I inquired.

"Oh, yes," admitted Uncle Dave. "And thank goodness, but this was three or four years before they was married."

"After dinner we had a speech by Senator Windup as a sort of peace offerin' to the older people, and then the dancin' began again and the fun commenced all over."

"Bob stood it about an hour, but we could see that he was growin' madder and madder. He always was shrewd. I'll give him credit for that. So far he hadn't produced the candy, and we were gettin' tired of peanuts and lemonade. I began to wonder if he was goin' to try to buy us off with his sugar plums, and what sort of bargain he'd try to make."

"I guess the other boys were wonderin' too, but it was great to see him stand back, for he did like to dance and the girls liked him pretty well for he always had a little money and was gettin' along, so he always had plenty of partners."

"About two o'clock, just as we had finished the Cicilian Circle, he appeared from behind a clump of brush luggin' a big, wooden candy pail. We waited a minute to hear him call to us to come and help ourselves, but he never even looked at us."

"He stalked over to a sort of bluff on the river bank, opened the pail and, in plain sight of the whole crowd, began to eat. At first he wasn't particular, but by and by he began to pick out only such pieces as he liked and the others he threw into the river."

"Might at least give us girls some," Myra pouted.

"He's too ugly," I told her. It was comical to see him gnawin' that candy

all by himself. He'd not even give the children any except what the little boys waded in to git from the fish.

"After he'd et what he wanted he emptied the pail into the river and stalked home without a look at anyone. We missed the candy, but we all agreed it was worth it."

"Why don't you tell about the next Fourth of July?" asked Aunt Eunice, who had been listening.

"Oh, that had nothin' to do with this," asserted Uncle Dave, a little impatiently. "Didn't it?" she queried. "I thought it did."

But Uncle Dave would not tell the story of that other Fourth.

It was Friday evening and I was walking home from school. The distance is about four miles. When I reached the Lewis place, which is about half way, I was ready to rest. Aunt Myra insisted that I stay to supper, which was just ready. Uncle Bob was in exactly the right humor, so that from him I heard the other story.

"Board at Dave White's?" he inquired. I answered in the affirmative.

"He's as busy as ever, I suppose?"

I did not then know of Uncle Bob's opinion of Uncle Dave, so I tried to say something about the latter's occupation, although it was an effort to remember what the occupation might be.

"Nothin' to hunt now, so I suppose he spends his time tellin' of the bears and deer he used to kill. It would puzzle me to remember a single day's work that one could give to his credit. He was great, though, on hatchin' schemes to play tricks on others."

"Sometimes things didn't work his way," he resumed after a moment with a chuckle. "One Fourth he and a lot of the other fellows planned to have a big blow-out, a picnic at The Bend, with candy, peanuts and lemonade in plenty for the whole crowd. The year before we had Senator Windup speak to us, but this year they was goin' one better. Brass bands wan't known in these regions at that time, but Squire Davis had a meodeon, and Miss Frick, the teacher, could play it."

"For two weeks before the Fourth the boys and some of the girls met at Squire Davis' pretty near every evenin' and practiced Columbia the Gem of the Ocean, Star Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle. By the third, I guess they about thought they could sing in any opery."

"I hadn't a thing to do with it. I couldn't sing and knew it. They couldn't sing and didn't know it. Besides, Miss Frick, bein' school ma'am, stood in with the boys and they'd brayed like donkeys to get her to look at 'em. All winter I'd sort of stood in with her myself. You see, I had a team and sleigh, so I could take her home occasionally."

Here Uncle Bob looked slyly at me. "I don't see why you go trampin' past here Friday nights. No young men on that side the river?"

I gravely assured him that there were none.

"As I was sayin'," he proceeded, "I had a stand in with Miss Frick. School-ma'ams always took to me," the old scamp actually winked at me.

"But you couldn't get one to marry you," taunted Aunt Myra.

"I didn't want one for a wife. In those days they wasn't considered good house-keepers. They wan't like the present crop," he added gallantly.

"Well, on the third they met for a last screech, so that they'd be sure to make no mistakes the next day. I watched from near the gate, and I thought they'd never leave. Even after they stopped their yellin' they hung around the door for a pow-wow, but it wan't much after

### A SANE FOURTH—BY LALIA MITCHELL.

"A nice sane Fourth," cries 'Lisbeth Ann,  
"Mother says is the proper plan.  
Buy some rockets, but just a few  
Teeny crackers will have to do;  
Six torpedoes, that's quite enough,  
And a little harmless, powdery stuff;  
Giant crackers are under ban,  
And so are cannons," said 'Lisbeth Ann."

"A nice sane Fourth," cries Reginald Joe;  
"Father says that's the best, you know.  
Then he bought me a candy cane  
A pound of red-fire, a powder vane,  
Three balloons and a box of caps.  
Best be careful, you little chaps!  
Dangerous sports have got to go;  
Life's too precious," cries Reginald Joe."

A nice sane Fourth's the proper kind,  
Nobody deafened, nobody blind,  
Maybe a cracker or a gun,  
Maybe a bomb—a little one—  
Maybe a rocket, sent up high,  
Maybe a pin-wheel, let to fly,  
But never a cut or a burn to bind—  
For a nice sane Fourth's the proper kind."



ten when the coast was clear and I put in my appearance.

"It was a nice moonlight night and there was a comfortable bench by the side of the house. In them days I knew how to make myself pleasant to the girls and I soon proposed to Miss Frick, that, instead of goin' to the picnic at The Bend, we go to one up at Franklin where her home was.

"At first, of course, she said she couldn't. She had promised to play the melodeon. Well, we looked at the moon some more, talked a little more, and I came back to the same question. I had hired Dan Smith's buckboard—the only rig that looked like a relative to a buggy in the whole settlement. In fact, there wasn't another one outside the city. Mike Maguire had promised me his colt, which could cover the ground pretty well. In them days girls usually walked, rode horseback, or in a lumber wagon, and I

saw that the prospects was beginnin' to melt her resolution. I gave the moon another chance.

"By six o'clock next mornin' we were on our way to Franklin.

"Along in the afternoon Miss Frick's sister and her beau, who had a horse and rig of some sort, wanted to come to The Bend picnic. Miss Frick, like most women, still occasionally found her conscience and worried over that melodeon, so we came back.

"I wish you could a seen the ugly looks they gave us. There'd been no one to play for them and they was too mad to ask her to play now. I paid no attention to them. We got on the floor and danced with the rest. I never had a better time."

On my way home I smiled to myself and tried to imagine Uncle Dave and Uncle Bob playing "get even" like any other boys.

## ACROSS THE STREAM—BY HATTIE WASHBURN.

The train rushed quickly on again as though eager to quit the little prairie town which, to the weary traveler, might appear as similar to many others on its course as beads on a string are like one another. Ellen Rockwood, left standing on the narrow platform before the unpretentious station in hopes of finding someone sent there to meet her, vainly looked over a group of casually interested men who had evidently come to the depot for no other purpose than to watch that highly entertaining advent of a railway train which now and then deposited a passenger or two on the cinder-covered platform or carried them away. Although this event took place twice daily, year in and year out, the interest of a certain group never seemed to lag. Some of their number boarded the train themselves at last and went to dwell in other parts; a few went on that journey from whence there is no return, and others found more profitable if not more pleasing occupations, but new comers as quickly filled their places and the motley group seemed as lasting as the town itself.

Opposite the depot a row of low, scattering buildings faced a narrow board walk as though, in response to a great inspiration, they had started to form a street, but, finding themselves confronted by a railroad with its accompanying depot and warehouses where there should have been a sister row, they had stopped, discouraged, and ever after stared across with blank, weather-beaten faces at those evidences of traffic. Another street, regardless of the position of any other, permanent or in prospect, boldly led directly away from the row of staring buildings but, being supported only by a church, a store and a dwelling on one side, and upon the other by a pretty house that retired so far from the street that it seemed to claim kinship to the neighboring field rather than to the town, the street demurely became a country road ere it had attained the dignity of a block.

It would seem that the inhabitants of the town preferred to surmount or circle obstacles rather than remove them, for huge, firmly packed snow drifts, the work of many blizzards, lay across the walks and protruded into the highways. Over and around them, winding here and there as eccentrically as any rural pathway, were tracks that had been made firmer and dirtier day by day by countless footsteps. Now a bright March sun was rapidly performing the tasks the people had neglected during the lethargy of a long, hard winter. Before its magic the drifts were rapidly losing their form and size, retaining only their dirt, and yielding countless rivulets that trickled across the walks, along the road, filled the ditches to overflowing, stood in puddles in every conceivable place and constantly added to the general slushiness. Children happily sailed mimic ships, propelled rafts and made miniature canals as they splashed about regardless of consequences and reveled in shallow water despite its chill and dirtiness.

It seemed that everybody came out of doors. Women cleaned the melting snow and slop from their doorsteps and stood there talking with near neighbors or to the passersby. Smiling faces leaned from windows long unopened and were bathed in the genial sunlight. Everybody told everybody else what a bright, beautiful day it was and that spring had come at last, as though the fact were not obvious to all. A meadow lark, newly arrived, piped gladly from a tree top and pro-

claimed throughout the length and breadth of the town the advent of spring. Everybody heeded that sweet harbinger. Even those who would have heedlessly passed a rare and more gifted singer in the flush of summer time, remarked on the beauty of his song and earliness of his coming.

Upon inquiring of a bystander for Howard Ashley, or anyone who might have been sent in his stead, Ellen Rockwood learned that he had been seen in the town earlier in the day but had gone farther on to attend an auction. Further inquiry revealed the fact that the town did not support a livery, but did she desire to reach the Ashley home she could doubtless ride out with a young man who lived near the place and was then in town. Even as her informant ceased speaking the young man just mentioned, George Williams by name, drove a team and wagon past the depot to gain the street that soon became a country road.

Upon being hailed and formally presented to his would-be passenger, and her wish being made known, the young man greeted her so cordially and smiled so broadly that not a particle of doubt in regard to his acquiescence remained.

When Ellen first looked upon his face she had hastily concluded that it was much too broad, but when she saw the smile beginning at the large mouth and overspreading the entire countenance like the ripples of a fountain that widen merrily till they reach the brim, she decided that an all-wise providence had given him a breadth of face in keeping with his sunny disposition and a natural friendliness toward all fellow creatures.

On through the pools and tiny rivulets, the melting snow and soft mud, they rode toward the Ashley place some miles distant, Ellen's companion beguiling the way meanwhile with a full account of his business in town that day and its profitable result, his walk in life, place of residence and his acquaintance with the Ashleys. Seeming in his simplicity to believe that the stranger would not refrain from being as communicative as himself were she given a little encouragement, and furthermore possessing a lively curiosity in regard to the affairs of anyone whom he chanced to meet or even hear of, the young man plied her with questions.

As Ellen had little to conceal on any subject that her questioner might touch upon, that young man learned, to his intense gratification and entertainment, that Miss Rockwood was a girlhood friend of Mrs. Ashley; that she was now about to meet that friend for the first time since the latter's marriage; that she was fairly well acquainted with the husband and had heard from Mrs. Ashley so frequently during the years of her married life that she felt as well acquainted with the children and all the affairs of that household as though she had frequently visited there.

This information so moved George Williams to wonder that for once he refrained from asking more questions, or it may be that while turning the subject over in his mind he forgot to probe further into the matter. It also caused him to become so deeply interested in the impending meeting between the girlhood friends that he would doubtless have driven twice as far, had it been necessary, to leave Miss Rockwood at her destination, and felt well paid for the trouble.

At length they came to the farmstead where Mr. Williams worked, and just

beyond was the Ashley place. To reach this it was necessary to ford a turbulent stream. Ellen's companion informed her that usually it was but a tiny rivulet or a dry bed in the steep ravine. But now, being fed by the rapidly melting snow, it was a roaring torrent that seemed to glory in its newly acquired strength, the more because it would be of such short duration. Wildly it rushed on its course, swirling about each curve in the banks, foaming over every obstacle its force could not remove and carrying along bits of broken ice and frozen snow as though in its impatience it could not wait for the sun to transform them into water before they added to the power of the stream.

Though the water did not enter the wagon box as they forded the stream, Ellen breathed a sigh of great relief as the team laboriously ascended the steep bank on the other side. They rode into the farmyard where a dilapidated house, flanked by still more dilapidated outbuildings, was surrounded by a scanty grove of small, cultivated trees. Two dogs bounded to meet the strangers, the force and joyousness of their barks seeming to proclaim that visitors were infrequent and their vocal powers had long been held in reserve. Startled by the canine outburst, two children playing in the yard made a rapid retreat to the door, from which stronghold they peeped shyly out at the new comers.

Called to the door by the commotion, a thin, pale woman looked out in wonder at the stylishly dressed girl who was being assisted from the wagon. Ellen turned and faced her old friend. Could this worn matron whose face was marked with premature age, not by time alone but by a hand far more relentless and cruel in its tracing, be the blooming, merry Pearl Ashley she had known but a few brief years ago?

Suddenly joyful recognition overspread the sad face and the women rushed into one another's arms. Then followed such a confusion of greetings, questions and explanations as only two women renewing a girlhood intimacy after long separation can indulge in. Their interested listener gathered that Ellen's letter telling of her intended visit had miscarried, but if the meeting caused Mrs. Ashley any feeling save joyful surprise; if in the presence of this prosperous, self-reliant friend there was an apprehension on her part of the impoverished appearance of herself and surroundings, or if Miss Rockwood found things any different than she had been led to expect, Mr. Williams could not divine. Receiving their thanks with his usually broad smile, he bided his time to ask such questions as should satisfy his lively curiosity, and left them.

All the children were duly introduced, kissed and commented upon with that frankness that grown-ups too often indulge in before the perceptive little ones. Lewis was a sturdy boy of five, handsome like his father, with that same careless expression Ellen remembered so well. Alice was a tiny child of three who strongly resembled her mother, not so much as she had been in girlhood but as she was now—with that same expression of unutterable sadness. It seemed as though sorrow had put her mark upon that baby face before the child had lived to know a woe or care. Baby Rose laughed and crowed in the visitor's arms and added generously to the hearty welcome.

Ellen loved children, and in her enjoyment of her friend's trio she tried to ignore the feeling of apprehension and loneliness that depressed her while the chores were being done and the evening meal prepared. Mrs. Ashley seemed possessed of a nervous dread that moved her to look from the window, which commanded a view of the road, innumerable times to no purpose. She fell into long lapses of silence, and frequently her attention wandered from her friend's cheery talk. Her nervousness seemed to increase as the darkness gathered, and after the meal had been eaten it manifested itself in solicitude for Ellen's comfort and an earnestly expressed desire that she would retire and rest from the fatigue of her journey.

Though such early hours were unusual to Ellen, she had yielded wonderingly to her friend's desire, when the barking of the dogs proclaimed the arrival of her host and she lingered to greet him. During the interval before Mr. Ashley entered the house his wife's uneasiness increased instead of ceasing as Ellen had expected, and when he entered, to her horror, the girl understood. Instinctively she had risen and held forth her hand, when she paused in consternation. Could

this disheveled man, with unsteady limbs and bloodshot eyes, be the handsome, carelessly jovial Howard Ashley she had known? No one could call him handsome now, for dissipation had robbed his face of all former beauty, leaving only its weakness and tracing there her unmistakable stigma. This had been the hand that had transformed the lovely face of her girlhood friend.

The man steadied himself against the door while, with a surly frown, he looked at the silent group, then slumped heavily into the chair his wife timidly brought him.

"Howard," she asked gently, "do you recognize our guest?"

O, woman, who fondly covers the grave of murdered hope with the fairest flowers of love and memory, you would hide your ghastly sorrow from all the world. Mrs. Ashley could not have expected to arouse her husband to even a feeble show of manliness before her friend, but she bravely made the attempt. As he paid no heed to her question, save a surly growl, she touched him gently on the shoulder and repeated the query.

"No," he thundered with a terrible oath, "but whoever she is, take her out of my house, you white-faced cat, and take the brats with you."

He arose from his chair in a drunken rage and struck at his wife. With the skill of practice she dodged the blow and he fell to the floor. Before the drunkard could arise, the mother had snatched the baby from the cradle and, with the other children clinging to her skirts, had rushed past her fallen lord to the open air. In fear and trembling Ellen followed and, taking Alice in her arms, tried to keep pace with the fleeing woman who led the little boy by the hand and pressed the babe to her bosom.

The genial warmth of spring had suddenly been dispelled by a chill north wind and clouds were racing across the moonlit sky. Already stern winter was attempting to reclaim his own and tiny crystals of ice tinkled in the puddles through which the women heedlessly splashed. They were chilled and the children cried from fright and cold, but they dared not turn back to obtain wraps. The mother had wrapped the baby in its cradle quilt, and Ellen, gathering up her heavy broadcloth skirt, put it around the child in her arms. Thus they pressed on toward the turbulent stream. Seeing the gleam of the water in the fitful moonlight, Ellen suddenly remembered that barrier ahead.

"O, Pearl, the stream," she exclaimed, "we can not cross it."

"We must," was the resolute reply; "the nearest bridge is more than a mile away. I dare not keep the children out in the cold while we go so far. I am sure it is not too deep for us and our neighbor's house is just beyond," she added encouragingly.

At the margin there was a pause in their flight, for they dare not let Lewis enter the stream, fearing the water would reach higher than his head, and neither of the women could add his weight to the burden she already bore. After many assurances, entreaties and warnings they left him alone on the bank while they forded the icy stream. The water swirled past, wrapping their garments about their forms and retarding their progress. The stream was but a few rods wide, yet it seemed to the struggling women as they waded across it, waist high, that their benumbed limbs could never carry them safely to the other shore.

"Take the baby while I go back for my poor little boy," the mother cried, thrusting it into Ellen's arms as soon as they were safely across.

Ellen placed little Alice on the ground to receive her new charge, while Mrs. Ashley rushed into the water again despite her friend's protests and urgent request to let her go instead.

"Go up to the house with Alice and the baby," Mrs. Ashley entreated, but, spell-bound, Ellen watched the efforts of her friend as she struggled with the force of the benumbing stream. A flood of moonlight shot between the racing clouds, glowed on the dark flowing water and gave to each ice crystal the gleam of diamonds. But Ellen, standing on the bank with one child in her arms while the other clung to her dripping skirts that were stiffening in the freezing blast, saw nothing of the weird beauty of the scene but only the woman who was straining every muscle to reach the child who stood at the water's edge with extended arms.

Above the roar of the stream Ellen heard the cry of "joy with which he



## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

BY Z. I. DAVIS.

We love our country, great and free,  
Its rivers flowing to the sea,  
Its valleys and its verdant plains  
Whence come its boundless store of  
grains,

Its iron, silver, gems and gold,  
Together with its wealth untold.  
Columbia, with outstretched hand  
To strangers from a foreign land,  
Invites them to a happy home  
Beneath the four walls of its dome,  
And bids them to our flag be true,  
The red, the white, the starry blue.  
It stands for what to us is dear,  
Our freedom and our honest cheer.  
In peaceful triumph may it wave  
Above the free, the wise and brave.  
We love the heroes of the past,  
Whose memory the years outlast,  
The fragrance of whose deeds outweigh  
The lives that spent for self their day;  
Who has not heard of Washington,  
The splendid victories he won  
For glory, and a nation's birth,  
The grandest and the best on earth.  
Ring out glad bells of liberty,  
Ring in the golden jubilee.

## THE TACTFUL WAY.

BY ORIN E. CROOKER.

"He means well," we say of someone, who, out of the goodness of his heart, has tried to do something or say something but has woefully bungled the matter in the process of doing it. "He means well," we say, "but we wish he would leave matters alone, for he is almost certain to make things worse before he gets through."

Something more than "meaning well" is required for the successful attainment of things which we undertake. Tact is a great and necessary accomplishment. Some folks go at things in a sledge-hammer fashion which proceeds to gain the end in view without thought of anything else. Are someone's feelings likely to be hurt? Never mind; the thing must be done! Will someone be offended beyond all likelihood of reconciliation? Never mind; the end in view must be gained! The goal must be attained at any cost, regardless of the price that is paid.

The tactful way, of course, is to consider, first of all, the means to be used and whether this means will bring offense to any. A friend is always worth more than a foe, for the same reason that the good will of a dog is worth more than its enmity. Some day this friendship or good will may be needed.

The tactful way is also to follow the line of least resistance. Resistance means antagonism, and antagonism always results in hard feelings. One should not be in too great a hurry to gain one's end. It is wise to take twice as long to accomplish a matter if only in the doing of it no one will be needlessly antagonized.

In matters of speech the tactful person never forgets that "a soft answer turneth away wrath." Neither will he become provoked and lose his temper, especially when someone else has first lost his. "One at a time" should be the invariable rule if one must become angry even when he knows better.

Last but not least, a tactful person never commits the offense of needlessly forcing his opinion on another when he knows that it will not be received agreeably. There are so many things upon which we must of necessity differ that it is unwise to needlessly introduce further cause of annoyance.

The motorist emerged from beneath the car and struggled for breath. His helpful friend, holding the oil-can, beamed upon him.

"I've just given the cylinder a thorough oiling, Dick, old man," said the helpful friend.

"Cylinder," said the motorist, heatedly, "that wasn't the cylinder; it was my ear!"

Mike and Pat worked for a wealthy farmer. They planned to turn burglars and steal the money which the farmer had hid in one of the rooms of his house. They waited until midnight, then started to do the job.

In order to get the money they had to pass the former's bedroom. Mike says: "I'll go first, and if it's all right you can follow and do just the same as I."

Mike started to pass the room. Just as he got opposite the door the floor creaked. This awoke the farmer, who called out: "Who's there?"

Mike answered with a "meow" (imitating a cat). The farmer's wife being awake, too, said: "Oh, John, it's the cat," and all was quiet.

Now Pat started to pass the door and as he got opposite it the floor creaked again, louder than before. "Who's there?"

Pat answered: "Another cat."

sprang to his mother's close embrace. To him the greatest danger seemed over, but to her it had just begun, for the sturdy boy was a heavy burden for the frail woman, exhausted from undue effort and exposure. A single misstep and both might fall to rise no more.

Breathless with suspense, Ellen counted each step gained as though it were her own. She would have gone into the water again herself to assist her friend had she dared leave the little ones alone beside the stream. After what seemed an age, they were all together again and traveling toward their place of refuge.

There they found Mrs. Meadows, Mrs. Ashley's neighbor, as full of ready welcome and fond solicitude for their comfort as though she had been notified of their woeful coming an hour previously. And though she asked innumerable questions as to how they got all the children across the stream, how they felt, what they most wished her to do for their comfort, and added expressions of earnest sympathy and concern, her tongue keeping pace with her busy hands and hurrying feet, not one word did she say in regard to the cause of their flight.

Their host had retired and Ellen, learning that he had been with Mr. Ashley during the day, divined the source of Mrs. Meadows' comprehensive sympathy.

It was George Williams who asked the question with his usual child-like directness. Ellen was silent, for he addressed Mrs. Ashley, who ignored the question and bent over one of the children to hide her shamed, stricken face. Despite the subterfuge, Ellen knew that the man's guileless question had stricken like a blow, and the wife's silence told her more plainly than words that the loyal woman would never place the blame where it was due.

The morning after her trying ordeal Ellen Rockwood was aroused from sleep by the creaking of her chamber door and she opened her eyes to find her old friend, Pearl, standing at her bedside.

"I came to say goodbye," she said; "Mr. Williams is going to take me home. How-ard may need me and I do not wish to make Mrs. Meadows any more trouble," she added weakly in reply to her friend's look of consternation.

Ellen sat up in bed, suddenly wide awake, with her wonted energy and force returned. She put an arm about her friend, drew her down beside her and was about to speak when Mrs. Ashley nervously interrupted. "Mrs. Meadows will be glad to keep you here and Mr. Williams will take you to the station when you wish to go. I will send your grip back by him this morning," she said, avoiding her friend's direct gaze and looking down at her restless hands in her lap.

As Ellen watched this frail, worn woman, so weak and yet so strong, she recalled, as though it were yesterday, another scene between herself and Pearl years before. Then, backed by all the force of her strong character and her knowledge of his weakness, she had pleaded long and vainly against the handsome, charming Howard Ashley. Now, in the wisdom of her experience, she knew that her pleadings against the fallen, ruined husband would be just as vain, and she sadly kissed her girlhood friend, uttering no word of protest and only requesting that Pearl delay their departure until she could dress and see the children.

Before the gentle but unuttered sympathy of her friend, Mrs. Ashley broke down for a moment and confessed sobbingly that she had no hope save in her children. "I am going back for their sake. He is their father," she ended brokenly.

Ah, the irony of the words, "for their sake," that they might grow up in a drunkard's home and have the sweetest span of life darkened and embittered by the hardships of a drunkard's family.

After a last fond embrace Ellen Rockwood stood at the door and watched her friend as she rode across the stream and disappeared from sight beyond the hill on the other side. A soft, spotless flurry of snow had fallen during the night, renewing the aspect of winter. Beneath the tain white coverlet lay the mud of early spring. The heavy wagon and team which Mr. Williams drove blotted out the snow in their track and brought the mud into striking prominence.

To Ellen, the road, lying like a black mark across the snowy landscape, seemed emblematical of the dark life, reaching into the dim vista of the future like a black mark across the pure white page of womanhood, that Pearl would lead with the unworthy husband for whose sake she had gone back across the stream.



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## Woman and Her Needs At Home and Elsewhere



### HONEST WORK DISHONESTLY DONE.

HOW many of the women who do their own washing realize how lucky they are to be able to do it? As you view your lines of snowy linen next Monday, pause in your pride at your accomplishment and give a pitying thought to the woman who hasn't the strength to do her washing, and who must accept any sort of work the laundress does, no matter how unsatisfactory.

Perhaps some of you have thought of the woman who hires her washing done, but have thought of her with envy as being able to take life easy. So far as muscular work is concerned she does have things easy, but the wear and tear on her nervous system from poorly done work and the effort to conciliate the tyrants of the tub is after all, harder to bear than all sorts of hard work, providing you have the physical strength to do the work. One woman has had seven washwomen in six months. The seventh sent back the white undershirts last week with the bottoms as dark colored as when they went into the wash. Yet this laundress prides herself on being "expert," and the woman with the unwashed skirts must keep on employing her as she is the last one in town who takes in washing.

I suppose the independent women who read this will say, "Why doesn't she do her own washing if she can't get anyone to suit her?" Simply because she is physically unable to do it. She is one of those women, of whom there are too many, who are absolutely not strong enough to do a washing without keeping in bed for two days afterwards. Therefore, she must put up with half-washed clothes, clothes with the original dirt left in and so much soap "unrinsed" out, that the clothes turn brown when a hot iron touches them. That is why I say the woman who is strong enough to do her own work, and who is glad to do it, is the most fortunate woman in the world.

I often wonder, however, just what is the point of view of the women who do poor work. Do they work in this slovenly way because they do not know better? Is it the only way they know? Or is it because they do not care so long as they get the money? Have they no pride in their work? Is there no satisfaction to them in seeing a basket full of clean, sweet smelling clothes, washed and rinsed and starched and dried so well that no one can do it better? Have they no sense of honesty? For certainly the person who takes full pay for work half done is the most dishonest rogue of them all.

Some way or other I have imbibed the belief that honest work is an act of worship to God. Certainly the same Bible which tells us to "Pray without ceasing," tells us also, "Whatsoever thy hand finds to do, do it with thy might," and, "Whatsoever you do, do all to the glory of God." I have always felt that a day of honest toil, and by that I mean toil honestly done, was far more acceptable to God than a day of prayer and psalm singing from a man or a woman who did slipshod work.

There are a great many things which people without money can not do for their children. We may not be able to give them a college education or a 40-acre farm, or even a common school education and a five-dollar gold piece. But we can all give them what is of greater value, a habit of doing each task so thoroughly that no one can do it better. Men and women thus trained are never among the unfortunates who are "out of work" at the first breath of panic. They never haunt the free employment bureaus, the missions where a night's lodging and breakfast is given, nor are they among the army of tramps that bother honest people. For their services are always in demand.

It seems like a small thing to wash dishes well, to sweep and dust a room clean, to make a bed without a wrinkle, to do each and every household task per-

fectly. But some way a large per cent of workers find this too great a task for them.

#### PATRIOTIC PARTIES FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

BY PANSY VIOLA VINER.

For mothers who do not believe in the deadly firecracker, yet who wish to give their own and their friends' children a good time on the Fourth, and at the same time instill into their minds lessons of patriotism, nothing is better than a flag or Liberty Bell party.

The invitations to a flag party can be made by taking correspondence cards, and painting or pasting on one side an American flag, and on the other side lettering the invitation; or any card can be prettily decorated with tiny flags all around the edge, with the invitation or a verse pertaining to the flag lettered in the center. A verse from The Star Spangled Banner or from Holme's poem on Union and Liberty are especially appropriate. One hostess bought a number of crepe paper napkins with crossed flags printed upon them; these she carefully cut out and mounted on the top of oblong cards, lettering the invitation below. Another hostess slipped into small envelopes tiny flags to which were attached small cards bearing the invitations.

If the party is to be held outdoors, which should be done if at all possible, decorate the lawn and porch gayly with flags of all sizes. Red, white and blue bunting or crepe paper can be used effectively. It should be draped about the porch and caught up here and there with shields or flags. Japanese lanterns are nice for such occasions and should be suspended here and there from the trees on the lawn, and from the veranda. If desired, the host can be dressed to represent Uncle Sam, in the conventional blue coat, striped red and white trousers and tall hat; while the hostess may represent Columbia, arrayed in a gown of red, white and blue with a gold crown upon her brow. Uncle Sam can present each guest on arrival with a small flag. Tiny flags with pins attached can be obtained for a trifle, and are nice to pin on the clothes.

Quite a number of interesting games and contests may be engaged in, many of which will prove instructive as well as entertaining. Below are a few original ones. Make a large American flag out of paper, leaving the blue field without any stars. Cut out of white paper as many stars as there are states in the union, writing the name of a state on each star. Prepare as many questions on the states as you have stars. When a guest answers a question correctly he or she should be given one of the stars. The one who has the most of the stars at the end of the game is considered the winner, and is given the privilege of arranging and pasting the stars on the blue field, and becomes possessor of the flag. The questions given below are merely suggestive.

How many states are there in the Union?

Which were the 13 original states?

Which was the first state admitted into the Union?

How many of the states are named after noted people?

In what state was the first settlement made?

What state is called the "Mother of Presidents," and why?

In what state was the Star Spangled Banner written, and by whom?

What state is sometimes called the "Keystone of the Arch of Liberty?"

What state is called the Sunflower state?

Which is the largest state in the Union?

In what state was the voice of Liberty first raised?

The questions should be selected to suit the ages of the guests invited.

Another contest which is somewhat similar is played by mounting in the center of the stars the heads of generals and other prominent men who took part in the War of the Revolution. Let the guests paste these on the blue field, then put up the flag where all can see, and let them guess who the different pictures represent. The one that gets the most names correct can be given a prize. Another contest that all will enjoy is the making of "Betsy Ross" flags out of crepe paper, mucilage and scissors as well as the red, white and blue paper being provided by the hostess. These flags should be put up for display, and a vote taken upon them to see which is considered the prettiest, and the owner of the flag that gets the most votes can be rewarded with a pretty silk flag.

Small flags can be hidden here and there about the lawn and veranda with the name of the guests written upon each flag—the name of the same child should be written on three or four flags. Let the children hunt for the flags that contain their names, each flag to be exchanged for a bon-bon. A flag drill is always nice, and will give the children exercise. The girls should be dressed in white with red, white and blue sashes, while the boys can wear red, white and blue neckties, and caps; or the girls can be dressed in the national colors, and the boys as soldiers. Of course, each child should carry a flag. Patriotic songs should be sung, such as, The Star Spangled Banner, America, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, The Battle Hymn of the Republic, and others of a similar nature.

If flowers are used for table decorations have them in red, white and blue. Red and white flowers are very easily obtained, but blue ones are more of a problem. Blue cornflowers are obtainable at this season of the year, also the blossoms of the forget-me-nots and ageratum, and then there are blue pansies. Red and white clover blossoms and the blue ageratum make a nice combination, or red and white sweet peas with blue cornflowers. A ball of flags make a nice centerpiece, which can be suspended from a tree limb if the tables are under the trees, or it can be placed in the center of the table. To make this ball, wire netting should be used, sticking the small flag standards through the openings. Stick them close enough together so that the wire will be completely hidden. The edge of the white table cover can be trimmed with tiny flags crossed. If the party is given for boys a large toy cannon decorated with flags, or a fort with a flag floating from the top make nice centerpieces. Serve the bon-bons in small drum-shaped boxes. Toy soldiers make nice favors.

The refreshments can be chicken or ham sandwiches tied with red, white and blue ribbon, red and white radishes served on blue plates, a tomato salad decorated with sweet pea blossoms served on blue plates, stuffed eggs, little sugar cookies cut in star shape and iced in red, white and blue, ice cream in flag shape or star shape, or else served in red, white and blue paper cases. Cherry sherbet or grape sherbet can be used instead of the ice cream if desired. Red and white bon-bons may be served in little blue boxes. Blue cannot be obtained in fruit colorings so it is best to carry out this color in something outside of the eatables. Grape juice will make a violet color and can be substituted for blue. Croquettes are nice with a flag sticking in them or when made to simulate fire-crackers, a wire representing the fuse.

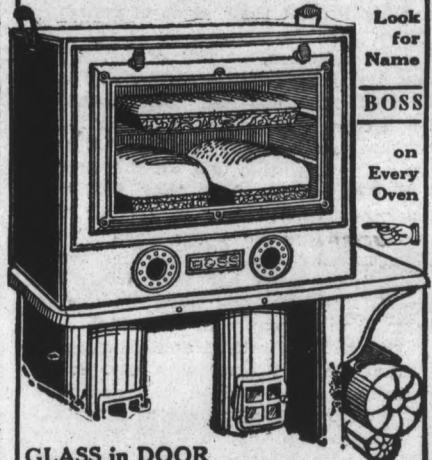
If a Liberty Bell party is given the lawn and veranda should be decorated with paper bells in all sizes which can be readily obtained from any store that deals in paper novelties. The smaller bells can be fastened to strings and these festooned about the edge of the porch, and from tree to tree. Flags also should be used in decoration. Contests and games bringing in the bell in some manner can be played, and time to all games should be called by the ring of a bell.

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The centerpiece can be three flags arranged in tripod fashion with a paper bell hanging from the center. The place cards can be bell-shaped, painted in gold, and the favors can be tiny sleigh bells gilded and tied with red, white and blue ribbon. The bon-bons can be served in bell-shaped receptacles made out of crepe paper. Liberty Bells made in the following manner are also nice served on such an occasion: Select bell-shaped peppers and stuff them with a mixture of chopped veal, bread crumbs and mushrooms, all well seasoned. After stuffing the peppers stand them up in a baking pan, pour melted butter over them and dredge with flour. Bake in oven, basting frequently with hot water and butter.

### RECIPES.

M. N. C.—A good recipe for molasses cookies follows:

#### Molasses Cookies.

Two eggs, one cup molasses, one-half cup sugar (brown or white), one cup of lard or butter, two teaspoonsful soda dissolved in one-fourth cup of water, one teaspoonful ginger, flour enough to mix soft.

#### Sliced Cucumbers for Winter Use.

Pare and slice as for the table. Have vinegar boiling, drop the sliced cucumbers in and heat through. Add salt and pepper and can same as fruit.—Mrs. D. S., Breckenridge.

#### Three Good Helps.

Having read your farm paper for some time and finding it very useful to me in suggestions on cooking and numerous other things, will contribute some of my favorite recipes.

#### Canned String Beans.

To every four quarts of sliced string beans add three pints of boiling water. Let cook 20 minutes, then add half teaspoon salt and boil five minutes. Put in cans and seal. When opened for use pour off water and put on cold water to freshen to suit taste.

Molasses Cans.—In regard to Mrs. M. R.'s using the molasses cans, I should not advise them. I have always used fruit cans and find they keep very nicely in them.

#### Salad Dressing.

One cup eggs (yolks better), one cup vinegar, one cup sugar, two teaspoons mustard, half teaspoon salt. Cook until creamy. Thin with cream. Very nice for any salad and will keep indefinitely if put in a cool place.—Mrs. F. S. L.

### "A CUP OF COLD WATER."

Once more the hot days of summer are upon us, and those of the cities who can are going away to the country or lake-side resorts for rest and relief from the stifling heat. But there yet remains that large class for whom there is no relief from heat and suffering unless it comes through the kindness of some one who has enough and to spare.

For this class, the Michigan Fresh Air Society is planning outings, planning them through the aid of city people who furnish money for railroad fare and proper clothing for the children, and the country folk who do the hardest part, open their doors to boys and girls whom they have never seen and whom they must take on trust.

The society in Detroit has for years been sending poor children to the country for short outings and this year sees it again making ready for the work. All boys and girls who ask for the trips are thoroughly investigated to make sure that they are really objects of charity so that the farmers who take them may know that they are not being imposed upon. The children are "tagged" and sent on car or train in charge of the conductor, their fare paid and suitable clothing furnished. The family taking them is only asked to furnish board for a couple of weeks and to notify the society a week in advance of the time when the child is to be returned so that they may be met at the car or train. Everyone asking for a child must furnish a reference to the society.

If you are in the mood to engage in the best sort of charity, that of helping a little child, write the Michigan Fresh Air Society and tell them so. In your letter state whether you prefer a boy or a girl and also if you have any children of your own. If you have, especial pains is taken to send you children of no known bad habits. In writing please state that you read of the work in the Michigan Farmer. The names of Farmer readers who take children will be obtained from the society and printed in this department. Do not send requests to The Farmer,

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however, but address all letters to The Michigan Fresh Air Society, 406 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich.

#### THE LETTER BOX.

##### Painting and Varnishing.

Dear Readers of Michigan Farmer:—Now that we all wish a few changes in our rooms, perhaps I might help someone a little with a few ideas, just as I have been helped in the same way through the household department of The Farmer.

I am very fond of dabbling in paint, varnish, and wood stains. Therefore, here is where I shall shine.

When we came to live in Michigan about six years ago, we found that all our sleeping-rooms, and some of the living-rooms, were not made with an eye to even breadths of carpet, but varied from two to four feet therefrom.

Well, as the men had all they could do out of doors, with their farm work, I saw that I was the exact person to solve the floor problem, and also to do the work, if it was done. Therefore, for the sleeping-rooms I bought some pretty, closely-woven matting and found that by putting two breadths in center of room, there would be a space all round of 1½ feet. On this space I painted a ground color of yellow, two coats. When dry, I laid on a light coat of graining in "light oak," then took one coarse graining comb, and one fine one, and one rubber roll that comes with the graining outfit, and found that the work of graining was a very simple and easy act. After the graining coat had dried (which was just a few hours), I covered it with a coat of coach varnish, which holds its luster better, and makes a harder surface than other varnishes. After the varnish dried I tacked down the matting in center of rooms, and have always felt satisfied with my neat floors, that are so easy to keep clean. Even at house-cleaning time, the grained border needs only wiping with a soft, dry cloth. The parlor floors also have grained borders with rug in center, and the dining-room has its grained border of two feet in depth, and a large square of good linoleum tacked in center, with zinc binding around it.

One 25 cent box of graining color will finish a half dozen floors. If further explanation regarding application of graining color is wished, I will be pleased to give it to those who wish it.—Mrs. P. D.

##### From the Hired Man's Point of View.

The man who takes work on a farm is either in need of a home or experience. Factory work or work in the trades, with its shorter hours and a chance to choose one's boarding place and companions is quite as remunerative and pleasant to the average man.

Most farmers' wives if asked to take a boarder will say they can not wait on a boarder, haven't a suitable room or other equipment, but the same women will take a hired man and count his board, though paid in work, as just as much of a trouble as a cash boarder. She often gives him irregular meals, a poor room, no chance to bathe, and in many ways he is treated as an inferior or an intruder. I do not say this is the rule, but we have all heard hired men complain of poor food, scanty, few clothes, a lonesome seat in the kitchen and a general air of discomfort that doesn't invite him to stay his time out.

A man often finds his employer easy to work for, while his wife and daughters are domineering and positively rude. There are men who are hard on their help, but if a homelike atmosphere prevails indoors and the man's wife is thoughtful of the hired man's interests, he can overlook a good deal. I have known of men telling each other of poor table service, of extra chores, of having to drive the women folks to evening meetings and such things that make a place objectionable. A man who wishes to keep help should make up his mind to two things—to pay well and to treat well. To establish a reputation for these, is to secure the best help and that, as in everything else, is the cheapest in the end.

Farmers' sons do not have to work out, their experience makes them to rent and start in for themselves, so the help the present farmer has to depend on is generally the young town fellow who wants a home, or is looking for something better, or wishes to learn.

Let the farmer ask himself if he is giving his help an equivalent for what he is asking. Let him try to see it from the man's standpoint. What are his hours? How much time does he have from Saturday noon till Monday, 7 a. m.?

A hired man sometimes needs a bandage for a cut finger or perhaps a little medicine. These should be given freely, though they may not be "in the bargain." He may want to invite a friend to a meal; this is not permitted generally, but if done, it will come back in his working overtime or in some way. If one can not do his washing and mending promptly and properly let it be sent out to someone else who is glad of the pay.

Provide the hired man's room with some threaded needles, a large thimble, an assortment of buttons and a supply of writing material. If he is out in the evening leave him a lunch to eat on his return.

I know a hired man who was obliged to go six or eight miles after night's chores were done for a bath and on his return found a lunch left for him. It was the only pleasant feature of his winter's work, the winter's work consisting almost entirely of milking and loading and hauling manure from a large dairy barn, and cutting wood.

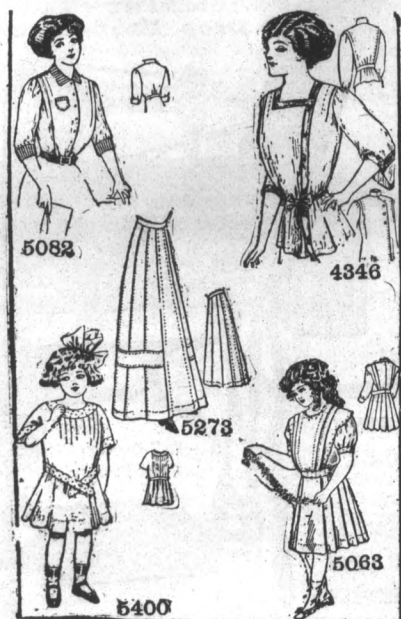
Most men do not like to be "bossed" by women and, alas! most women like to boss. Sometimes the woman who is very meek towards her husband will "lay it in" to the help. The sons, from 10 years up, often like to dictate. The girls do, too. I have known men to tell of family disagreements extending to the hired man's work, which is most unpleasant for the man. While a farmer is telling of his man's faults, the man may be telling the neighbors about the whole family's faults!

There may be some thoughts here, for those who find their men leave at frequent intervals. Women treating their servant girls as inferiors have driven them from the kitchen to other ways of earning their living, among people of similar standing, and the hired man is fast following, to work where he is "as good as the next one," and can sit down to the table three times a day with comrades and chums and congenial people who "are equals" in feelings.

A man should tell his plans and reasons to his help and not ask blind, unknowing service. A worker takes more interest if he is told about the work. He may count the knowledge of his employer's methods as part of his pay and be better satisfied and give more in return if he gains much of it. Some men are naturally "close-mouthed" but it doesn't pay to be so towards a hired man.

#### MICHIGAN FARMER PATTERNS.

These patterns may be obtained from the Michigan Farmer office at the price named. Be sure to give pattern number and size.



No. 5082—Ladies' Shirt Waist. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material; ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. Price, 10 cents.

No. 4346—Ladies' Dressing Sacque. Cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For size 36 bust it requires, with flowing sleeve, 3¼ yards, 27 inches wide. Price, 10 cents.

No. 5273—Ladies' Fourteen-Gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches bust measure. Size 24 measures three yards around the lower edge and needs 3¼ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 10 cents.

No. 5400—Children's Dress with Body and Sleeves in One. Cut in sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. Age 8 requires two yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

No. 5063—Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes, 4 to 12 years. Age eight requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.



(Continued from page 8).

to the supreme court and probably will, since the most powerful moneyed interests of the country stand back of the claims and will fight out every advantage before they will release their hold upon the valuable property.

Justice Wright, of the federal district court, has again opened the famous Bucks stove case by issuing an order requiring the officers of the American Federation of Labor, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court. But a short time ago the supreme court decided upon technicality that there was no case against the honored defendants. The present action is based upon the findings of a commission appointed by the district court, but which, according to the plea of the labor leaders, consists of the attorneys of the opposing parties.

The repression of the report of the city vice commission of Chicago which incriminated persons of considerable prominence in the official, social, and business affairs of the western metropolis, has caused considerable stir there and which has been greatly agitated by the announcement that one of the city publications has secured and will publish the entire report. The city paid \$10,000 for gathering the data concerning the conditions of vice in the city, upon which the report is based.

The engineers who are directing the raising of the old battleship Maine from the Havana harbor state that it will be impossible to determine whether the ship was blown up from the outside or inside as the deterioration and destruction from the terrific explosion are so great as to make definite information possible. It is certain, however, that there was an explosion on the inside but this, it is thought, was the direct result of an external one. Pumping the water away from the hull is progressing slowly.

The long and short haul rule which prevented the reduction of rates where a road with a long haul tried to meet the rates of a competing road having a short haul, has been waived by the interstate commerce commission, much to the pleasure of the railroads.

Grand Rapids, following the example of Detroit, has had enacted into ordinance a resolution that milk must be cooled to 60 degrees before it will be allowed to enter the trade of that city. The health officers are directed to confiscate all milk not meeting the requirements of the ordinance.

The motion to amend the Canadian reciprocity agreement so that wood pulp, paper and board, will be admitted from Canada into the United States only after it is satisfactorily determined by the President and he has issued a proclamation to the effect that these products are admitted into Canada from the United States free of duty, was defeated in the United States senate Monday.

The interstate commerce commission has handed down an opinion to the effect that where the intermediate rates between two points aggregate less than the through rate that then the carrier may change the through rate to correspond with the sum of the intermediate rates.

**Foreign.**

Advices have been received stating that the conditions in Albania are most critical, 25,000 women and children are starving. Turkish troops are devastating the country.

The republicans and socialists of Spain passed resolutions, condemning the military actions of that country in Morocco.

The recent elections in Austria failed to support the government and the premier, Baron von Bierneth, has resigned. Baron Gauth von Frankenthurn has been appointed to succeed the retiring premier.

President Simon, of Hayti, has sailed with troops to the northern part of the island to suppress disturbance and bring about order among the inhabitants of that section.

It is stated that the many months of suffering in China caused by the failure of crops last year is about at an end, since the harvests of 1911 are now at hand and the yields will be sufficient to take care of the suffering people.

**CROP AND MARKET NOTES.**

Livingston Co., June 17.—The weather for the past two weeks has been more favorable for growing crops and everything is growing nicely. Corn was set back somewhat by cutworms but is now making a very rapid growth. Beans are nearly all planted, also late potatoes. Fruit promises well. Hay will be the lightest crop in years, owing to the dry weather which was broken on the evening of June 4, by one of the worst storms in years, the wind and hail doing much damage, especially the former, which destroyed many buildings throughout the county. New seeding suffered badly during the drouth, though it seems to be

starting up since the rains. Insects are getting in their work in the wheat fields. Beans are again beginning to move to market at \$1.75 for hand-picked.

Lapeer Co., June 17.—Cool nights prevail. The cultivation of corn and potatoes that was held in check by the rainy period, has lately demanded immediate attention, and there will be lots of hand weeding needed. Beans and potatoes, with a very few exceptions, are all planted. Haying comes this season at an earlier date than last. Old meadows in some fields will show up the heaviest yields. Wages still hold firm at the high price demanded for the past three years. Help scarce and hard to get. Spring pigs about \$1 cheaper than last year; not many spring calves to be found.

Northern Isabella and Southern Clare Co.'s., June 23.—Quite dry after one of the wettest springs in years. Everything growing but the ground is terribly hard, caused by downpour of rains. Winter wheat looks good. Hay will be an average crop. Old meadows are light. Peas look fine. Small acreage of corn planted. Beans mostly planted and a fine stand. Sugar beets looking fine. Old potatoes in good demand. Old hay selling at \$10 per ton; oats, 35c; corn, 30c; beans, \$1.90; wheat, 80c; wool, 18@23c.

**Indiana.**

Clinton Co., June 26.—The drought and extreme heat has cut everything short with the exception of wheat, which turned out very much better than we expected. The quality will be very good with an average yield. At this date most all wheat is in the shock. If weather continues dry, the threshing machines will soon be heard again, as most wheat here is threshed out of the field. Oats have suffered most of all grains, and the crop is now past all hope of a fair yield, and will soon be cut with the binder. Some will be mowed, and still others have turned their stock in the crop for pasture. Corn crop is very uneven, on account of the drought. We have only had three light showers since May 26. There has not been moisture enough on our late plantings to bring it on, but it is hoped that last night's shower will give it a better tone. The pastures are very much dried up, for this time of year. Hay will be a light crop. Early potatoes and gardens have suffered as much as all other crops. Old potatoes are selling at retail for \$1.75 a bushel and no new potatoes in sight. Berries were cut short, but cherries are plentiful and cheap. Butter, 18c; eggs, 10c.

**CATALOG NOTICES.**

The Premium List of the Michigan State Fair, to be held at Detroit, Sept. 18 to 27, inclusive, which is now available, contains a more liberal offering of premiums for all lines of exhibits than any list heretofore prepared by the State Agricultural Society.

The Premium List of the West Michigan State Fair, to be held at Grand Rapids, Sept. 11 to 15, inclusive, offers liberal premiums for exhibits in all classes at that show, which will be the first of the big Michigan fairs this year.

"The Farmers' Handbook of Explosives," published by the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, fully illustrates and describes the economic use of explosives for the clearing of stump land and the draining of refractory soils by the breaking up of the impervious hardpan which holds the water. This, with other valuable information which it contains, makes this a most instructive pamphlet.

The Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, of Bay City, Mich., has just published an interesting booklet descriptive of the counties covered by the organization, in which attention is called to the advantages of this section of the state which is fittingly referred to as "A Land of Undeveloped Possibilities."

"Lightning, its Laws and the Sure Way to Protect Life and Property," is the title of a handsomely illustrated 32-page pamphlet published by Dodd & Struthers, Des Moines, Iowa. It would be profitable as well as interesting reading for every member of the Michigan Farmer family.

**AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE FOR TEACHERS.**

The department of agriculture of the Central State Normal, at Mt. Pleasant, Mich., has arranged for a special course of one week in agriculture and rural topics, from July 3 to 8, inclusive. The course will consist of lectures by specialists from the Michigan Agricultural College, the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the Department of Public Instruction, members of the local faculty and others, and is designed for commissioners and teachers who desire to increase their knowledge of the agricultural phase of education and the modern spirit of rural life.

**TABLE SHOWING INDICATED YIELD OF U. S. WHEAT CROP OF 1911.**

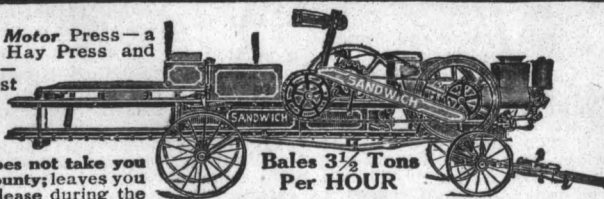
| Crop.        | Acreage, 1911. |            | Condition, June 1, |       | May 1, |
|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|-------|--------|
|              | P. C. of 1910. | Acres.     | 1911.              | 1910. |        |
| Spring wheat | 104.9          | 20,757,000 | 94.6               | 92.8  | 93.6   |
| Winter wheat | 106.6          | 31,367,000 | 80.4               | 80.0  | 81.6   |
| Oats         | 99.9           | 35,250,000 | 85.7               | 91.0  | 88.4   |
| Barley       | 97.0           | 7,038,000  | 90.2               | 89.6  | 90.9   |
| Rye          |                |            | 88.6               | 90.6  | 90.2   |
| Hay          |                |            | 76.8               | 86.1  | 84.7   |
| Pastures     |                |            | 81.8               | 88.5  | 90.7   |

| Crop.        | Yield Per Acre. |       | Indicated total production 1911. |          | 1906-10. |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
|              | 1911.           | 1910. | 1910.                            | 1906-10. |          |
| Winter wheat | 15.3            | 15.8  | 103.4                            | 106.6    | 106.6    |
| Spring wheat | 13.7            | 11.7  | 122.9                            | 116.5    | 116.5    |
| All wheat    | 14.7            | 14.1  | 109.9                            | 110.2    | 110.2    |
| Oats         | 27.7            | 31.9  | 86.7                             | 104.8    | 104.8    |
| Barley       | 24.9            | 22.4  | 108.0                            | 105.3    | 105.3    |
| Rye          | 16.1            | 16.3  |                                  |          |          |

## Astounding Profits Made by Owners of New Hay Press

The New Sandwich Motor Press—a combination All-Steel Hay Press and Gasoline Engine—makes hay baling a most profitable business. Pays \$10 a day profit on a few hundred dollars invested. Demands no previous experience; does not take you away from your home county; leaves you free to do what you please during the spring and early summer months! It's worth something, too, to be one's own boss.



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**Spray Your Potato Vines**  
with  
**Swift's Arsenate of Lead**



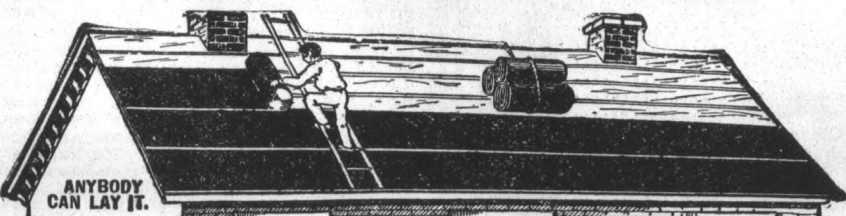
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It sticks to the foliage through ordinary rains—one spraying lasts as long as three or four with the old-style mixtures.

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# MARKETS

## DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

June 28, 1911.

### Grains and Seeds.

**Wheat.**—The market has lost a portion of the gain made last week, but on Tuesday there was a bullish feeling in the trade in spite of the favorable conditions that seemed to prevail. The weather was ideal over most of the wheat growing section, and, with the exception of South Dakota where the dry winds have done permanent damage, recent estimates promise to be fulfilled. Flour trade is very dull and cash grain does not move at all satisfactory. There has been, however, a heavy falling off in the world's visible supply and prices in Europe are firm. The strong position taken by oats is believed to be a factor in the wheat deal just now. One year ago the price for No. 2 red wheat was \$1.05 per bu. Quotations for the past week are:

|           | No. 2 | No. 1 | Red. | White. | July. | Sept. |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Thursday  | 89½   | 88½   | 89½  | 89½    | 91½   |       |
| Friday    | 89½   | 88½   | 89½  | 89½    | 91½   |       |
| Saturday  | 88    | 87    | 88   | 88     | 90½   |       |
| Monday    | 87½   | 86½   | 88   | 88     | 90½   |       |
| Tuesday   | 88    | 87    | 88½  | 88½    | 92    |       |
| Wednesday | 88    | 87    | 90½  | 90½    | 93½   |       |

**Corn.**—This grain rules on a higher basis. The conditions of the growing crop are not generally good, as dry weather has made the stand uneven over a large part of the corn belt. It is also stated that three-fourths of the corn of Oklahoma is beyond help, due to excessive heat and lack of moisture. Other states have suffered but not so extensively. One year ago the price for No. 3 corn was 62½¢ per bu. Quotations for the week are:

|           | No. 3 | No. 3   |
|-----------|-------|---------|
|           | Corn. | Yellow. |
| Thursday  | 58    | 60      |
| Friday    | 57½   | 59½     |
| Saturday  | 57½   | 59½     |
| Monday    | 57    | 59      |
| Tuesday   | 58    | 60      |
| Wednesday | 57½   | 59½     |

**Oats.**—This cereal occupies the strongest position of any of the prominent grains and since the conditions of the crop are such that relief is almost impossible, it is apt to influence corn and wheat as those grains will have to bear the brunt of the scarcity of oats. The estimated shortage ranges from 250,000,000 to 370,000,000 bushels. In Iowa the damage is estimated to be 30 to 40 per cent of a normal crop. Dealers are getting hold of all the oats they can find. One year ago the price for standard oats was 41½¢ per bu. Quotations for the week are:

|           | Standard | No. 3  |
|-----------|----------|--------|
|           | White.   | White. |
| Thursday  | 44½      | 44     |
| Friday    | 44½      | 44     |
| Saturday  | 44       | 43½    |
| Monday    | 44       | 43½    |
| Tuesday   | 45       | 44½    |
| Wednesday | 44½      | 44     |

**Beans.**—Much of the advance noted in our last issue was lost during the past week, but on Tuesday the downward trend was interrupted by an advance of two cents in October options. Following are the quotations for the week:

|           | Cash.  | Oct.   |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| Thursday  | \$2.20 | \$2.09 |
| Friday    | 2.10   | 2.05   |
| Saturday  | 2.00   | 2.00   |
| Monday    | 2.00   | 2.00   |
| Tuesday   | 2.00   | 2.02   |
| Wednesday | 2.05   | 2.02   |

**Clover Seed.**—Prime spot and alsike are merely nominal and unchanged, while October delivery fluctuated with values much above those of last week. Following are the quotations:

|           | Prime. | Oct.   | Alsike. |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| Thursday  | \$9.50 | \$8.75 | \$9.00  |
| Friday    | 9.50   | 9.00   | 9.00    |
| Saturday  | 9.50   | 9.00   | 9.00    |
| Monday    | 9.50   | 8.75   | 9.00    |
| Tuesday   | 9.50   | 8.60   | 9.00    |
| Wednesday | 9.50   | 8.75   | 9.00    |

### 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.**—Hay prices are marked down a little while straw is up \$1. Quotations on baled hay in car lots f. o. b. Detroit are: No. 1 timothy, \$22.50@23; No. 2 timothy, \$21; clover, mixed, \$18; rye straw, \$8.50; wheat and oat straw, \$7.50 per ton.

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

**Potatoes.**—The trade is almost without potatoes and the high figures established two weeks ago still maintain. New crop is small. In car lots Michigan potatoes are selling at 70¢ per bu.

**Provisions.**—Family pork, \$17@18; mess pork, \$16.75; medium clear, \$16@17; smoked hams, 15¢@16¢; briskets, 10½¢@11½¢; shoulders, 10½¢; picnic hams, 10¢; bacon, 15½¢@16½¢; pure lard in tierces, 9½¢; kettle rendered lard, 10½¢ per lb.

### Dairy and Poultry Products.

**Butter.**—Trade is active with a week ago. The demand is good and the supply ample. Prices unchanged. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 23¢; firsts, do., 21¢; dairy 16¢; packing stock, 15¢ per lb.

**Eggs.**—The demand for eggs has raised values a cent during the week. The supply of good eggs is shrinking. Market is active. Fresh eggs, case count, cases included, are quoted at 14¢ per dozen.

**Poultry.**—This deal is dull and firm.

Volume of trade is small. Quotations are: Live—Hens, 12¢; old roosters, 10¢; turkeys, 14¢@15¢; geese, 8¢@9¢; ducks, young, 12¢@13¢; broilers, 20¢@21¢ per lb. Cheese.—Michigan, old, 17¢; Michigan, late, 13¢@14¢. York state, new, 13½¢@14¢; Swiss domestic block, 16¢@18¢; cream brick, 13¢@14¢.

**Veal.**—Market higher. Fancy, 10¢@10½¢; choice, 8¢@9¢ per lb.

### Fruits and Vegetables.

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

**Strawberries.**—Higher, with receipts light. Michigan grown are selling at \$3.50@4 per bu.

**Pineapples.**—\$3.25@3.75 per case.

**Cherries.**—Sour, \$1.25@1.75 per 16-qt. case.

**Raspberries.**—Red, \$1.75@2 per 24-pint case; black plentiful and selling at \$1.50 per 16-qt. case.

**Huckleberries.**—\$3.50 per 24-qt. case.

**Gooseberries.**—Lower. Selling at \$2@2.50 per bu.

**Apples.**—Very little old fruit in the market. New quoted at \$1.75@2 per box. From Farmers' Wagons on Detroit Eastern Market.

Dry weather has limited the crops about the city and consequently restricted this market to narrower operations than normally. Beets were offered at 5¢ per bunch; lettuce at from 25¢@40¢ per bu. with plenty on hand; string beans were going at 60¢@80¢ per bu; bunch onions were quite closely picked up at three bunches for 25¢; peas in pod were selling around \$1.50 per bu; cherries were in fair supply and selling at \$3 per bu. or 10¢ per quart; currants were quoted at \$2 per 24-qt. case; sweet cherries scarce and selling at 15¢ per quart; eggs, 25¢ per doz. No potatoes could be found upon the market.

### OTHER MARKETS.

#### Grand Rapids.

Later cherries are doing better than the early ones, on account of the demand for canning purposes, sour bringing \$2 and sweets \$3 on Tuesday morning's market. Red raspberries sold at \$1.85@1.90; blacks at \$2. Currants are worth \$1.50. First home-grown potatoes are in, selling at \$2 per bu. Radishes are worth 6¢; lettuce 50¢; peas, \$1.50 and butter beans, \$2.50.

**Timothy Seed.**—Market dull and steady with price advanced 15¢. Quotation for prime spot is \$5.75 per bu.

#### Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, 90¢@91¢; July, 91¢; Sept., 90½¢ per bu.

Corn.—No. 2, 56¼¢@57¢; July, 57¼¢; Sept., 56¢ per bu.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 43¼¢@44¼¢; July, 43¼¢; Sept., 44¼¢.

Barley.—Malting grades, \$1@1.17 per bu; feeding, 65¢@75¢.

**Butter.**—Last week's advance has been sustained by fairly active trading, and a general feeling of steadiness prevails. Excessively dry weather in many sections is having its effect in curtailing production. Quotations: Creameries, 19¢@23¢; dairies, extra, 21¢ per lb.

**Eggs.**—Little change in conditions governing this market. The better grades command a ¼¢ advance this week while the poorer kinds are still a drug on the market. Quotations: Prime firsts, 14½¢; firsts, 13½¢ per doz; at mark, cases included, 11¢@11½¢.

**Potatoes.**—The outlook is for a heavier movement of new stock, owing to needed rains in some sections. The demand, especially for old stock, is less urgent and prices are lower. Choice to fancy old are quoted at 80¢@90¢ per bu; good to choice new, \$1.80@2 per bu.

**Beans.**—The choicest hand-picked beans have made a rather sensational advance; other kinds unchanged. Market very firm. Choice hand-picked pea beans are quoted at \$2.30 per bu; prime, \$1.85@1.95; red kidneys, \$3.25@3.65 per bu.

**Hay and Straw.**—Market firm at last week's lower range of hay values. Oat straw quoted 50¢ lower; other kinds remain unchanged. The quotations are: Choice timothy, \$23@24; No. 1 timothy, \$20.50@22; No. 2 do. and No. 1 mixed, \$18@20; No. 3 do. and No. 2 mixed, \$15@17; rye straw, \$8@8.50; oat straw, \$6.50@7; wheat straw, \$6@6.50 per ton.

#### New York.

**Butter.**—Prices fractionally higher and market firm. Creamery specials quoted at 24¼¢@24½¢; extras, 23½¢@24¢.

**Eggs.**—This market is firm under a 1¢ advance on the better grades. Lower grades also slightly higher, with all kinds moving a little more freely. Fresh gathered extras, 20¢@22¢; firsts, 15¢@16¢; seconds, 13½¢@14½¢; western gathered whites, 17¢@20¢.

**Poultry.**—Dressed—Steady. Turkeys, 12¢@15¢; fowls, 12¢@15¢; western broilers, 18¢@25¢.

#### Boston.

**Wool.**—From external appearances the local wool deal is quiet, but when compiled the sales for the past week nearly touched the 5½ million mark, denoting anxiety on the part of manufacturers to close all the sales they can at the present basis. Sellers are conservative about accepting bids and refuse to compromise. Farmers are sticking to their "guns" and are not surrendering any part of the price they have been asking, but have actually advanced their position some three or four cents. Michigan growers are offering their wool at 22¼¢@23¢ for medium, and 20¢ for fine. The dealing in fleeces on the local market has been very small for the reason that little old stock remains and new fleeces have not begun arriving yet.

#### Elgin.

**Butter.**—Market firm at 23¢ per lb., which is the quotation of last week.

### THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Buffalo.

June 26, 1911.

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

Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 153 cars; hogs, 14,400; sheep and lambs, 4,200; calves, 2,000.

With 153 cars of cattle on our market here today, and 26,000 reported in Chicago, the strictly dry-fed cattle and the best grades of cattle fed corn on grass sold strong to 10¢ per cwt. higher than last week. The lower grades of grassy stuff of all descriptions are only about steady and selling very slow at that.

We quote: Best 1,350 to 1,600-lb. steers, \$6.40@6.65; good prime 1,200 to 1,350-lb. steers, \$6.15@6.35; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. shipping steers, \$5.50@6.10; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$5.10@5.50; light butcher steers, \$4.65@5.15; best fat cows, \$4.50@5; fair to good do., \$3.50@4.25; common to medium do., \$3@3.60; trimmers, \$2.25@2.75; best fat heifers, \$5.25@5.85; good do., \$4.75@5.15; fair to good do., \$4@4.65; best stock heifers, \$3.25@4; common do., \$3@3.25; best feeding steers, dehorned, \$4.50@4.75; common feeding steers dehorned, \$3.75@4; best bulls, \$4.75@5; bologna bulls, \$3.75@4; stock bulls, \$3.25@3.50; best milkers and springers, \$5@5.55; common to good do., \$2@3.30.

With 90 cars of hogs on sale here today local packers started out bidding \$6.85 for the best hogs in the yards this morning, but as some of the shippers had liberal orders, and were willing to pay \$6.90 for their kinds, packers were forced to this price, and the bulk of the good quality hogs landed at \$6.90, while the pigs and lighter weights sold generally around \$6.60@6.70, according to weight and quality. The good quality rough sows sold mostly at \$5.75; stags from \$4.25@5. The hogs are fairly well cleaned up; prices generally being the same as early, but trading slow at the finish.

The lamb and yearling market opened active today, and sheep strong. The most of the choice spring lambs selling from \$7.25@7.50; few at \$7.75. Yearlings lambs, \$3@5.50; the demand was very light for heavy ewes today, selling mostly at \$2.75@3. Few choice handy wethers selling at \$4@4.10. Prospects steady for sheep the balance of the week.

We quote: Best spring lambs, \$7.25@7.75; wethers, \$3.90@4.10; cull sheep, \$1.50@2.50; bucks, \$2.50@2.75; yearling lambs, \$5@5.50; handy ewes, \$3.25@3.50; heavy do., \$2.75@3; yeals, choice to extra, \$8.50@8.75; fair to good do., \$7@8.25; heavy calves, \$3.50@4.50.

#### Chicago.

June 26, 1911.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. Received today.....28,000 42,000 25,000 Same day last year..21,572 34,171 16,319 Received last week..56,344 118,738 100,688 Same week last year..58,859 115,545 56,291

This week opens with liberal receipts of cattle, hogs and lambs, and prices are weakening more or less, with fat stock showing firmness. Buyers of cattle paid steady prices for the better class of steers, cows, etc., but other descriptions were slow of sale and at least 10¢ lower, with some lots off as much as 15¢. This follows last week's advance of 10¢ in good to choice cattle and the decline of 10¢@15¢ in others, butcher stock having dropped in that time 25¢, fed cows and heifers excepted. Hogs started off steady this morning, despite the liberal offerings, with a good shipping demand, the extreme range for common to the best standing at \$6.05@6.60. Later the local packers were slow about operating, bidding 5¢ lower, and sales showed about that much of a decline, choice lots excepted. Prime consignments averaging 180 to 220 lbs. sold highest and rough lots averaging 250 to 360 lbs. the lowest. Pigs sold at \$5.50@6.30, boars at \$2.50@3 and stags at \$6.35@6.75. A week ago hogs went at \$5.90@6.40. Last week's receipts were lighter in weight, averaging 234 lbs. Sheep and yearlings are lower today, the best excepted, with sheep comparatively scarce. This follows last week's decline of 25¢@40¢ in shorn sheep and lambs and a fall of 50¢@1 in springs, the best excepted, these having declined 15¢@25¢. Spring lambs are salable at \$3@7, and clipped stock goes as follows: Lambs, \$3.50@6.10; wethers, \$3.40@4.15; ewes, \$2@3.50; yearlings, \$4@4.50.

Cattle supplies are still largely marketed on two days in the week, 26,816 head having shown up Monday last week and 19,091 Wednesday. The generous Monday supply caused an average break of a dime except in strictly good fat cattle, which were relatively scarce and active at firm prices. Later in the week smaller supplies of cattle turned the tide upward, and prices were generally higher, with inferior lots selling no better. Beef steers have been selling chiefly at a range of \$5.50@6.35, with prime beefs going at \$6.35@6.70, the top quotation being the highest touched this season. The commoner order of thin, grass-fed steers sold for \$4.60@5.50, with sales of export steers of medium to good grading at \$5.65@6.20, while desirable yearling steers brought \$5.75@6.40. Texas cattle were in fair supply and in demand at \$5.50@6, fat meal-fed steers going at the top. Native cows and heifers were fairly animated, butcher lots going at \$3.20@6, firmness being lacking except for choice lots. Cutters sold at \$2.75@3.15, while cannors sold the lowest of any time this year, going at \$2@2.70. Bulls were lower at \$3@5.10, while calves sold during the week at \$8.25@8.65 per 100 lbs. at the highest time down to \$3@6 for the commoner ones. Very little interest was manifested in milkers and springers, which moved off slowly at \$30@60 per head. The stocker and feeder traffic was fairly active on the basis of a much lower

scale of prices than those paid only a few weeks ago, stockers going at \$3.50@5.10, and feeders at \$4.60@5.50. Stock steers selling at \$4@4.35 were all of 75¢ lower than at the recent high time, while lots of stock heifers and trashy steers selling for \$3.50@3.75 were all of \$1 lower than three weeks ago. The best lots of feeder heifers went for \$4.10. Dried-up pastures are forcing many thin cattle on the market prematurely, and these go to make up the big end of the stocker and feeder offerings, many of which have been accumulating in speculators' hands of late. It is not at all unlikely that these will go still lower, and some farmers are waiting for an expected fall in prices before stocking their feed lots.

Hogs have furnished a general surprise to most people by their recent upward course, selling at decidedly the highest prices recorded in a long period. This has been in spite of the fact that receipts of late have been running on a much larger scale than at corresponding periods in recent years, the advances being directly traceable to good buying of the choicer lots of light hogs and light butcher hogs by local speculators and eastern shippers. These consignments sold the highest, with most of the recent sales of hogs around \$6.45@6.55, the spread in prices being extremely narrow. The extremely heavy hogs continued to sell lowest of all, but even these have sold above \$6. Altogether it has been a market that was extremely satisfactory to sellers, the reason being the greatly enlarged consumption of fresh pork products and cured meats and lard. Not only is the demand east and south remarkably good, but there is also a liberal export trade in lard, bacon, etc., which has been of late considerably more than twice as heavy as a year ago. Under all the circumstances, owners of thrifty hogs that are doing well will see at once the advantages to be derived from making them marketable before letting them go.

Sheep and lambs have been dumped far too freely on the market recently, and this applies with peculiar force to the extremely large percentage of thin, poorly fattened stock, as well as to consignments that were too heavy. Extremely hot weather has been highly unfavorable for the sale of heavy muttons, and these have weakened much more than fat light weights. Choice spring lambs formed too small a share of the receipts, and these sold at an extremely large premium over everything else in the line of lambs, yearlings or sheep. Cull sheep went as low as \$1@2 per 100 lbs., while the best spring lambs sold for \$7@7.25. At times there was a good show of range yearlings from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and Oregon sent its first shipment of the season. Thus far most of the range flocks have been thin and on the feeder order.

Horses have continued to arrive on the market much more freely than the moderate general demand warranted, and prices suffered accordingly, especially for the poorer kinds. The great bulk of the horses received last week sold well below \$200 per head, with ordinary animals selling down to \$100 and a few crippled and otherwise undesirable horses fetching \$30@75. There were not enough of the prime expresser class that sells around \$230@255 per head, but plenty of medium kinds of horses were offered, and good workers sold for \$180@190, while plain light drivers and workers went for \$125@135.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Losses of dead hogs in transit these hot days means severe losses to their owners, \$12@15 a head less counting up big when several dead hogs are taken from a car. In some cars so many dead hogs are found that losses in place of profits are the result. Better ship fewer hogs in a car and select as cool weather as possible, besides having a clean car provided.

While farmers living in districts where pasturage is first-class are anxious to buy cattle to graze, other districts where the drought has destroyed the grass are forced to market thin cattle prematurely. This is the season of the year when grass-fed cattle are plentiful any way, as southwestern pastures market freely by June, and lower prices are the result.

Prime light-weight veal calves retain their popularity, the demand for veal being extremely large. Buyers discriminated severely against the coarse and heavy calves, which are selling as low as ever, while the best calves are bringing high figures in the markets of the country.

Various sections of the country have acquired the habit of roughing lambs through the winter, getting them in very fair condition early in the spring on grass and sending them to market late in May. This is usually a profitable business. The trouble with the sheep and lamb business as conducted by so many stockmen is that they stint feed in fattening their flocks.

Stock experts figure that hay is worth at present prices considerably more than either corn or oats per pound and nearly as much as wheat.

Recent investigations go to show that not in years has the supply of hogs and pigs been as large as at the present time. Fortunately, most farmers are well provided with corn, and plenty of it is furnished to hogs and other live stock. At ruling prices for corn and hogs it pays well to use it for feed. Current marketings of hogs show that they have been well cared for.

A consignment of well-bred 800-lb. yearling steers that were shipped to the Chicago market recently by a Missouri farmer because his pasturage had dried up during the drought went to a feeder at \$5.40 per 100 lbs. It is probable that on good blue grass pasture these steers will make cheap gains between now and October.



## 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 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 29, 1911.

Receipts, 664. Cattle. Good dry-fed steady, common cow stuff and cattle selling below \$5.25, 15¢ to 25¢ lower.

We quote: Best dry-fed steers and heifers \$5.50@6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5.25; do. 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.75; do. 500 to 700, \$3.25@4; choice fat cows, \$4.25@4.50; good do. \$3.25@3.50; common cows, \$2.75@3; canners, \$1.50@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$4@4.25; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.50@3.65; stock bulls, \$3@3.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$4@4.50; fair stockers 500 to 700, \$3.25@4; choice heifers, \$3.25@3.75; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5; common milkers, \$2@3.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Regan 2 butchers av 820 at \$3.75; to Rattkowsky 6 do av 330 at \$3.50; to Applebaum 4 do av 642 at \$4.25; to Mich. B. Co. 2 cows av 1,175 at \$3.50, 29 butchers av 791 at \$4.50, 7 cows av 1,057 at \$4.50, 2 do av 875 at \$3.50, 2 cow and bull av 835 at \$3; to Regan 2 heifers av 600 at \$4.25, 2 do av 745 at \$4.25; to Goose 4 do av 412 at \$2.50; to Goodwin 2 cows av 900 at \$3.50, 3 do av 1,020 at \$4, 3 do av 953 at \$3.60; to Regan 9 butchers av 492 at \$3.10; to Breitenbeck 8 do av 847 at \$4.75, 1 cow weighing 1,100 at \$4.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 bull weighing 1,070 at \$3.75, 1 do weighing 1,300 at \$3.90.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Goose 5 cows av 1,018 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 1 bull weighing 810 at \$3.50; to Applebaum 4 butchers av 417 at \$3.50; to Schlischer 1 bull weighing 670 at \$3; to Heinrich 26 steers av 900 at \$4.95; to Pulver 6 stockers av 733 at \$3.85, 2 do av 685 at \$3.85, 21 do av 712 at \$3.85; to Marx 12 butchers av 870 at \$4.40; to Goose 3 cows av 800 at \$3.85, 2 do av 950 at \$3.50; to Newton B. Co. 20 butchers av 946 at \$5.10; to Austin 5 steers av 760 at \$4, 5 heifers av 584 at \$3.75, 5 steers av 750 at \$4, 6 do av 725 at \$4; to Bradley 13 do av 575 at \$3.65, 4 do av 537 at \$3.50.

Haley & M. sold Applebaum 2 cows av 735 at \$3.75; to Heinrich 4 heifers av 720 at \$4.65; to Rattkowsky 1 do weighing 530 at \$4.35; to Cows av 1,060 at \$4; to Jos. Rattkowsky 1 do weighing 950 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 1,050 at \$3.40.

Spicer & R. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 3 butchers av 953 at \$4.50, 1 bull weighing 1,370 at \$4.50; to Austin 15 stockers av 760 at \$4.20; to Mich. B. Co. 29 butchers av 766 at \$4.50, 1 cow weighing 1,080 at \$2; to Goose 5 butchers av 942 at \$4.35; to Rattkowsky 3 cows av 1,153 at \$4, 3 do av 923 at \$2.70; to Parker, W. & Co. 1 bull weighing 760 at \$3.50.

Lachlan sold Parker, W. & Co. 1 bull weighing 950 at \$3.50. Johnson sold Rattkowsky 2 steers av 695 at \$4.25.

## Veal Calves.

Receipts, 884. Market strong at last week's prices. Best, \$8@8.50; others, \$4@7.50; milch cows and springers steady.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 62 av 145 at \$7; to Newton, B. Co. 5 av 155 at \$8.25; to Goose 3 av 200 at \$5.25; to Burnstine 5 av 145 at \$8.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 5 av 150 at \$8.25, 3 av 140 at \$8, 9 av 150 at \$8; to Nagle P. Co. 9 av 155 at \$8, 3 av 110 at \$7, 1 weighing 100 at \$7, 3 av 130 at \$8.25, 14 av 160 at \$8, 7 av 135 at \$8.25, 7 av 155 at \$8.25, 1 weighing 140 at \$6, 10 av 164 at \$6.50, 31 av 150 at \$8.50, 7 av 165 at \$8.50; to Burnstine 5 av 130 at \$8.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 8 av 140 at \$8.25, 27 av 155 at \$8.50, 4 av 180 at \$6.50, 23 av 150 at \$8.25, 22 av 160 at \$8.50, 17 av 155 at \$8.50, 8 av 130 at \$8.25; to McGuire 11 av 155 at \$8.50.

Spicer & R. sold Broadloff 5 av 145 at \$8; to Mich. B. Co. 13 av 150 at \$8.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 15 av 150 at \$8; to Newton B. Co. 8 av 155 at \$8; to Rattkowsky 8 av 155 at \$8; to Goose 3 av 120 at \$6.50, 24 av 145 at \$8; to Parker, W. & Co. 10 av 124 at \$6.50, 30 av 155 at \$8; to Newton B. Co. 9 av 160 at \$3.25, 2 av 120 at \$7. Sandell & T. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 3 av 170 at \$5, 12 av 150 at \$8.

Roe Com. Co. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 160 at \$6, 9 av 150 at \$8; to Rattkowsky 5 av 125 at \$6, 32 av 160 at \$8; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 180 at \$6, 12 av 150 at \$8, 19 av 135 at \$8; to Mich. B. Co. 5 av 160 at \$7, 19 av 135 at \$8.25.

Haley & M. sold Broadloff 2 av 175 at \$8.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 3 av 135 at \$5.50; to Patzuskus 10 av 157 at \$8; to Rattkowsky 3 av 155 at \$7, 14 av 160 at \$8.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 5 av 125 at \$6, 10 av 160 at \$8, 9 av 155 at \$8; to Mich. B. Co. 1 weighing 200 at \$6, 25 av 155 at \$8; to Rattkowsky 16 av 150 at \$8; to Mich. B. Co. 6 av 155 at \$8.25.

McLaughlin sold Newton B. Co. 6 av 155 at \$8.

Boyle sold same 10 av 126 at \$7.50. Johnson sold Sullivan P. Co. 5 av 145 at \$7.50.

Same sold Mich. B. Co. 11 av 165 at \$8.25.

## Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 1,307. Market opened steady on good lambs, closing 25¢ to 50¢ lower, decline mostly on light lambs and common sheep. Best lambs, \$6.75@7; fair to good lambs, \$5.50@6.50; light to common lambs \$4@4.75; yearlings, \$3.50@4.50; fair to good

sheep, \$3@3.50; culls and common, \$1.50@2.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan P. Co. 27 lambs av 75 at \$7, 3 yearlings av 90 at \$4; to Newton B. Co. 11 lambs av 75 at \$7, 5 do av 60 at \$6.50, 5 do av 75 at \$4.50; to Harland 23 do av 60 at \$6.75; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 29 sheep av 110 at \$3, 16 do av 100 at \$3, 9 lambs av 75 at \$7, 8 do av 55 at \$6.75, 31 sheep av 115 at \$2.75, 28 do av 90 at \$3.25, 28 lambs av 75 at \$6; to Bray 15 sheep av 65 at \$3; to Haley 9 do av 77 at \$1.50; to Harland 10 lambs av 65 at \$7; to Young 42 do av 65 at \$6.50; to Newton B. Co. 12 yearlings av 90 at \$4.50, 4 sheep av 90 at \$2; to Barlage 6 do av 95 at \$3, 5 do av 75 at \$3, 11 lambs av 55 at \$5.50, 9 do av 55 at \$5.50; to Bray 12 sheep av 95 at \$2.50.

Spicer & R. sold Sullivan P. Co. 11 lambs av 60 at \$6.75; to Newton B. Co. 10 sheep av 100 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 14 do av 120 at \$2.75, 4 do av 150 at \$2.50; to Newton B. Co. 28 do av 68 at \$3.75. McLaughlin sold Newton B. Co. 12 lambs av 75 at \$7.

Boyle sold same 12 do av 55 at \$6.50. Johnson sold Sullivan P. Co. 29 lambs av 80 at \$7.

Haley & M. sold Parker, W. & Co. 48 lambs av 72 at \$7; to Sullivan P. Co. 10 do av 58 at \$6, 10 do av 52 at \$5.50, 29 do av 85 at \$6.75; to Newton B. Co. 7 yearlings av 75 at \$4.50; to Mich. B. Co. 49 sheep av 100 at \$3.25; to Newton B. Co. 15 lambs av 50 at \$5, 65 do av 65 at \$6.60, 18 do av 60 at \$5.50, 3 do av 75 at \$7; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 33 do av 75 at \$6.50, 24 do av 78 at \$6.50; to Mich. B. Co. 4 sheep av 95 at \$3.25, 8 do av 115 at \$3. Roe Com. Co. sold Barlage 38 lambs av 65 at \$5.50.

## Hogs.

Receipts, 3,414. Packers bidding 10¢ 15¢ lower than last week at noon; none sold yet.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$6.30@6.50; pigs, \$6.25; light yorkers, \$6.35@6.50; heavy, \$6.30@6.40.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 180 av 190 at \$6.50, 63 av 180 at \$6.45.

Spicer & R. sold same 150 av 190 at \$6.50.

Haley & M. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 286 av 185 at \$6.50.

Sundry shippers sold same 425 av 190 at \$6.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 1,525 av 180 at \$6.50, 650 av 150 at \$6.45.

## Friday's Market.

June 23, 1911.

## Cattle.

Receipts this week, 765; last week, 974. Markets steady at Thursday's prices. Best steers and heifers, \$6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5.50; do. 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.75; do. 500 to 700, \$3.50@4; choice fat cows, \$4.25@4.50; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$3@3.25; canners, \$1.50@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$4@4.25; fair to good bologna bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3.25@3.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.75; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$4@4.50; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50@4; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.75; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@4.5; common milkers, \$2@3.5; good cows, \$3@3.50.

## Veal Calves.

Receipts this week, 1,162; last week, 1,283; market strong at Thursday's prices. Best, \$8@8.50; others, \$4@7.50. Milch cows and springers dull.

## Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts this week, 1,413; last week, 2,004. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Best lambs, \$7; fair to good lambs \$5.75@6.50; light to common lambs, \$4.25@5; yearlings, \$3.50@5.50; fair to good sheep, \$3@3.50; culls and common, \$1.50@2.50.

## Hogs.

Receipts this week, 4,467; last week, 6,099. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Light to good butchers, \$6.55@6.60; pigs, \$6.25; light yorkers, \$6.55@6.60; heavy, \$6.55@6.60.

A Chicago hog sellers remarked the other day that the difference in prices between then and a year ago on a car load of hogs amounted to \$900 to \$1,000, which would buy a pretty good automobile. The fine spring weather and cheap corn have brought forth a big supply of hogs that were matured from 30 to 60 days earlier than usual, and hogs have been coming to market that ordinarily would not come before May or June. He thought that this would result in a falling off in the June supply of hogs.

Farmers have made the bulk of their cattle, hogs and sheep much heavier this season than in most past years, the mild, open winter, together with the abundance of cheap corn, having favored putting on additional flesh. When weighed on the scales at Chicago and other live stock markets, the cattle have shown up well in weight, and this has tended to increase the beef supply, in addition to mere numbers.

The markets of the country have not been receiving large cattle supplies recently, but so poor has been the general demand that prices have suffered big declines, resulting in severe losses to stock feeders in a great many instances. The Chicago market still suffers from receipts divided over the week very unevenly, country shippers having become accustomed to crowding as many as half of the receipts of the entire week into Monday's supply, and it happens not infrequently that considerably more than half the week's receipts are offered on that day. Receipts of 25,000 cattle and upward in a day these times are disastrous to sellers' interests, and they have to stand declines of 15¢ to 25¢ per 100 lbs. in a single day, following other bad breaks. Farmers who have taken the greatest pains with finishing their cattle are forced to see all their labor and expense frittered away, and many of them have sold their cattle at losses of upward of \$10 per head.

## VETERINARY.

(Continued from page 6).

remains. M. W. P., Middleville, Mich.—Rub on bunch iodine ointment, and if bunch softens open it. Give a dessert-spoonful of Donovan's solution at a dose in feed two or three times a day, for ten days. At the end of ten days if the bunch has not reduced discontinue giving Donovan's solution and give 2 drs. of iodine potassium at a dose two or three times a day until the bunch reduces.

Joint Disease—Knuckling.—I have a colt six days old that knuckles on its ankles and knees; this colt appeared to be perfectly well and strong for three days. T. J. W., Standish, Mich.—The whole trouble with your colt comes from navel infection, which does not always cause an abscess, but may be of a sub-acute character. Rub on one part iodine and 10 parts vaseline to navel once a day. If the navel is in a suppurative condition apply peroxide of hydrogen and dust on equal parts boric acid and powdered alum. Apply camphorated oil to swollen joints once a day. You should have applied some healing remedy to colts navel and prevented this trouble.

Infected Udder.—I have a seven-year-old cow that freshened two months ago; calf sucked her for six weeks, then I sold him for veal. Since then both hind quarters have been caked. I applied iodine and lard, gave her German poke under instructions from our local Vet. but she is no better. W. F. B., Vandalia, Mich.—Give your cow 3 drs. iodine potassium at a dose in feed two or three times a day and apply iodine ointment to udder once a day. An infected udder like this is very often incurable on account of treatment being delayed too long.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES.

There has been a controversy of late as to whose fault it is that prices for beef are maintained at a high level while cattle are selling on a greatly lowered price schedule. The packers claim that they have done their part by lowering prices for carcasses, but the retail marketmen deny this and claim that the packers maintain a high scale of prices. Edward Levey, president of the North Side Master Butchers' Association, accompanied by a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, made a tour of the packers' South Water street shops a few days ago and priced meats. At the shop of Swift & Co. No. 1 beef loins were held at 15 cents per pound, and at Armour & Co.'s the same grade was held at 16 cents, while "sets," which consist of two loins and two ribs, were offered for 15 cents. No. 1 ribs were quoted at 11½ cents. A "set" weighs about 200 pounds, while a loin alone weighs about 65 pounds. Loins shrink while they are "ripening," during the eight or ten days they hang on the hooks, and the loss by shrinkage and cutting off the mould that accumulates amounts to two or three pounds. Mr. Levey said he could show by his receipted bills that retail butchers cannot buy meat a cent a pound cheaper than in recent years. On the day in question Chicago packers bought stocks below \$6 per 100 lbs. and finished beef cattle at \$6@6.15 per 100 lbs., or cattle that a year ago would have brought \$7.75@8. Mr. Levey, in the presence of the reporter, bought a lot of bacon at 23 cents per pound.

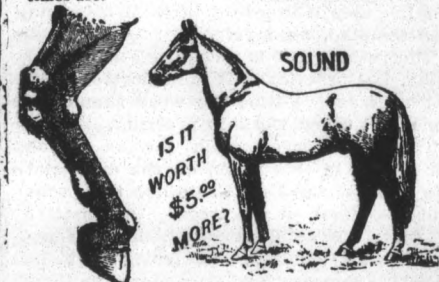
Pea-fed bacon is taking the place of the corn-fed product for the breakfast table where the best grade is eaten, according to C. W. Patterson, that method of fattening hogs having been adopted in northern regions where corn cannot be grown satisfactorily. In the Canadian province of Southern Alberta alfalfa is largely grown as fattening food for cattle and hogs, and it is found that pork fattening on wheat, supplemented by alfalfa, is a great success, swine gaining rapidly in weight, while the quality of the meat is superior. Some authorities claim that field peas may be fed even more profitably to hogs than to sheep, and it has been found that a bushel of peas will put on as much pork as one and one-third bushels of corn. In irrigated portions of Colorado the harvesting is done by the hogs themselves, and there is no cost of cultivation. Pea-fed pork brings a premium at the packing houses, and pea-fed bacon stands at the top as an article of food. Large packing houses have been built at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, where hogs are slaughtered extensively, while smaller packing houses are springing up in such dry-farming and irrigated places as Billings, Montana. In some places barley is used largely in feeding hogs with great success, and it may be added that the Danish farmers have gained much of their success in making first-class bacon for English consumption through feeding their hogs mainly on barley and dairy by-products. And at the Ontario Agricultural College barley is now a standard feed for hogs, having been given a thorough trial. Experiments carried on at the Ohio Agricultural Station show wheat to be a fine feed for producing pork economically. The hogs eat more wheat than corn, and the wheat was found to be the more economical feed of the two, besides making a better grade of bacon.

Western packing has kept on increasing until it has aggregated 670,000 hogs a week, compared with 450,000 a year ago and 565,000 two years ago. From the first of March to latest advices it aggregated 8,110,000 hogs, showing an increase of 2,385,000 hogs over the number packed a year ago.

The recent sharp breaks in prices for grassy lots of stocker and feeder cattle that has been brought about through the marketing of grazed cattle from Texas and other southern pastures have opened a way for intending buyers, who for weeks have been waiting for just such an opportunity to refill their feed lots.

Only a short time since an Ohio farmer who owns 320 acres of idle blue grass pasture land remarked that he was unable to rent any of it, that section being destitute of cattle, and when he tried to buy cattle on his own account he found that the well-bred kind he had in mind could not be purchased for less than \$5.60 per 100 lbs. So he decided finally to let the grass go to waste for the present at least. This is, by no means, an exceptional instance in the corn belt states, and in order to fill up all the vacant feed lots large numbers of cattle will be needed.

As they some- As "SAVE-THE-HORSE" times are. can make them.



Manito, Ill., Feb. 21, 1911. You have a good remedy. Used it on a horse that slipped and caused a bog spavin, as had a case as I ever saw. Was three years ago. It took less than one bottle.

HUGH WOODROW.

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## HORTICULTURE

### THINNING AS A PRACTICAL PROCEDURE.

Of the orchard operations which are admittedly profitable yet not very generally practiced, is thinning the young fruits. Where peaches are grown in quantities considerable thinning is done, but in other fruits very little in this line is attempted, as a rule.

Theoretically, it is recognized as a good thing, but practically it is neglected. Help is scarce at the time the work should be done and other work is pressing.

There are three main factors to be considered in this work, on the one hand the expense, and on the other the profit and the effect on the trees. As a matter of fact, the actual expense may be regarded as small. The fruit must be picked, anyway, and no more motions are required or time consumer in pulling off the fruit and dropping it on the ground than in placing it in a gathering receptacle. Wages, too, at thinning time are much lower than at the time of harvest, and the work of harvesting is so much facilitated by a proper thinning that the expense of this work is hardly worth considering.

As to the matter of profits, there can be no question. The fruit is so much improved in size and general appearance and quality so increased by the removal of imperfect specimens in thinning that the selling value is greatly increased. In one of the co-operative packing houses of western Michigan a few years ago it was found that increasing the diameter of peaches a quarter of an inch added over 30 per cent to the selling price of the fruit. The writer is satisfied that a thorough thinning of heavily loaded trees will increase the number of packages produced. A tree carrying only the number of fruits that it can mature to a maximum size will turn off more bushels than one that is so overloaded that the fruit is all small and undersized.

The drain on the vitality of the tree which is caused by carrying an overload is a matter of no minor consideration. The reproductive process is an exhaustive one and the production of seeds is a much greater draft on the tree's vitality than is that of the pulp of the fruit. This is doubtlessly the reason why some varieties, as the Greenings, which only set a smaller number of fruits are annual bearers, while those which produce a large crop in a given year, like the Baldwin, are biennial bearers, requiring a year to recuperate after its exhaustive effort. How much can be done in the way of insuring annual crops on such trees as Baldwins by thinning seems to be uncertain. Experiments thus far do not seem to be very conclusive along this line. I am certain that we secured a crop of Kieffer pears in the "off" year by thinning, as was related in the Michigan Farmer not long ago. We have never been able to do this with apples, but perhaps it may have been because the work was done too late. We usually thin the peaches first and then take the other fruits needed thinning most. I purpose experimenting on some Transparent apples this season and see what can be done.

The time when thinning should be done is a matter of considerable importance, yet it would seem that there is quite a wide range of time in which the work may be done with profit. It is doubtless true that the earlier it is done the more effective it will prove. The common idea is that with stone fruits the work should be done before the pit hardens, yet this rule may be somewhat qualified. A peach, for instance, in order to reach its largest size, must have a large pit. If the tree is allowed to carry a large number of peaches up to near the time of hardening the pits before thinning the specimens remaining will not produce pits of the maximum size, and the fruits will not grow to the size that would have been attained if the thinning had been done earlier. Yet, in some cases, remarkable results may be obtained by thinning shortly before the fruit ripens. With such early apples as the Duchess of Oldenburg which ripen the fruit unevenly, if the first ripe fruit is taken off after it is fully colored and the rest allowed to hang a few days, a surprising growth will take place in the apples which are left on the trees.

A peculiar feature of fruit growing in Michigan seems to be that because we are so near to the markets everything will sell, so thinning is largely neglected,

while in sections farther removed from the large markets this work is essential in order to raise fruit of a sufficiently high quality so that it will pay the expense of transportation to distant points and still yield a profit. There is no question but what Michigan fruit of an equally high grade will afford the growers equal profits with the difference in cost of transportation added.

Allegan Co. EDWARD HUTCHINS.

### FIELD NOTES ON A FEW STRAWBERRY VARIETIES.

I find by referring to the plan of our strawberry plant patch that we have twenty-three varieties of strawberries now in bearing on our farm. This is too many, and besides it is an unlucky number I am told. The bulk of our fruiting beds include about a half dozen, but we are trying at least one row of each of these twenty-three varieties except the latest acquisitions, in our fruiting bed so as to test them under conditions similar to those the other varieties are grown in.

One important observation which we must not lose sight of is the fact that a variety will do much better in some seasons than in others, also that it will do better on some soils even on the same farm, than on others, and that it will do better under one method of culture than another. If we bear these facts in mind we will readily understand that one season is not a fair test of any variety, but that to test a variety on our farm we should try it for at least three years and under varying conditions.

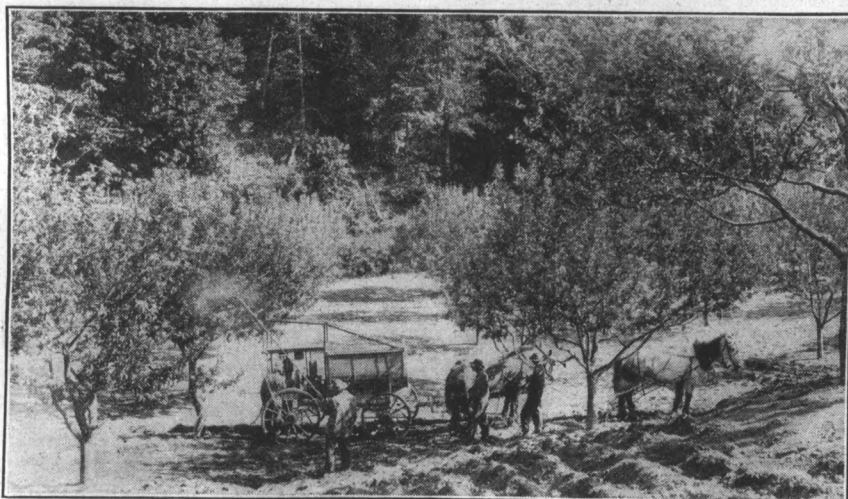
Gandy.—Very late. Dark pinkish red color somewhat like Aroma. Has much the same shape as Aroma, but a little more pointed and apt to be green and seedy tipped unless fully ripe. Calyx very

wise. Quite regular. It is worthy of further trial.

New York, Pride of Michigan, Hummer, Dorman.—These plants were obtained from one of the largest growers in our state but so far as I can determine are practically the same, and one description will answer for all, as I have them: Plant thrifty, large, dark leaves, good strong plant maker. Berries rather light colored, one side light, even when ripe. Large at base, tapering somewhat, and often irregular. Seeds greenish yellow, turning brownish, partially imbedded. Calyx green, medium in size. Medium to heavy yielder of mostly large but very soft berries that are very sweet, and excellent for table use if used soon after picking. Promising for local retail trade.

Dunlap.—Plant very thrifty and quite productive of runners but not so much so as Warfield. Leaves very dark, plant upright, holding fruit well off ground. Fruit hidden by leaves. Stands droth well, also wet weather. Fruit pear to spindle shaped, with decided neck. Very dark, and makes excellent canning berry. Quite firm, and a fair shipper. Not exceedingly productive, but berries are large at beginning of season and hold their size very well and their quality fully to end. About the best medium season berry we have found. Will continue to set heavily of it.

Warfield.—Plants have rather curling leaves and make many runners, too many for convenience. Plants rather small unless kept in hills of narrow rows. Berries of fair size at first but soon run small. Shape roundish, slightly elongated. Color very dark when quite ripe and will keep long on the plant. Berries look waxy when quite ripe or on standing. Will yield a large number of berries and



In a Leelanau County Orchard. Tillage and Spraying are the Foundation of Successful Fruit Culture.

large and green. Seeds brownish and on outside. Not pretty, but very firm. Not very tart. Not exceedingly productive. Would set sparingly.

Sample.—Plant vigorous, a little more so than Gandy and foliage more dense. Berry firm, though softer than Gandy or Aroma, and darker than either, also more elongated, and tips ripen better than Gandy. Look very rich in the box. Seeds yellow, imbedded in the pulp. Flavor rather tart. Seeds not as conspicuous as Gandy, and season a day or two earlier. Worthy of a further trial.

Aroma.—Plant fair in vigor, foliage rather light, and not dense. Makes about enough runners, with plants well spaced. Berries nearly all large and uniform and perfect, well filled and ripened at tip. Shape roundish, slightly conical. Seeds not especially conspicuous. Calyx medium and green. Color of berry a dark pink of a very pretty shade, looking well in the crate thrown in loose, so calyx sets them off, or faced with calyx down. Fruit lies on ground and is subject to rot in wet weather. Yield is not excessive, but berries of good size and pickers like to pick them. A firm berry, it makes a good shipper, and is tart enough for a fair canner. It will continue to be our leading late berry as long as it does as well as it has thus far.

Parker Earle.—Foliage rather light and scant. Not so healthy as some. Plant makes few plants and short runners, and tends to grow in hills. Berries rather light colored, pear shaped, small to medium, very numerous. Seeds brownish and on outside. Would not set except for further trial in a limited way.

President.—Vine thrifty. Large producer of rather light red berries, very waxy, with rather few yellow seeds well imbedded in flesh. Stem and hull small. Flavor rather tart. Berries quite firm, nearly round, a little flattened length-

quarts of excellent quality for canning, but trade thinks them too small after mid season, and pickers do not like to pick them. Ripens about same as Dunlap, in early mid season.

Haverland.—Plant quite vigorous, but foliage light and rather scanty. Fruit medium to large, light in color, soft, but very good for table use, long, but ripens well to tip. A good yielder. Berries lie on ground. Has proved a good table berry for local trade. Worthy of continuing.

S. B. HARTMAN.

### SACRIFICING THE FRUITS.

The principle, or lesson illustrated here has many applications. We leave to the reader the applying thereof and simply cite the facts. A farmer, located in Michigan, grew a fine crop of strawberries. All the work, from breaking the ground to the picking of the crop and the packing thereof, was executed with skill and care. Now he takes the fine berries, loads them upon a springless wagon and starts on a several mile jaunt to the market. The constant jarring given the fruit in the retainers has diminished its value one-half. The use of springs upon his wagon would have overcome the difficulty; it would have saved the other half of the fruit. This little neglect cancelled one-half the good resulting from his summer's work. He would have realized as large gross receipts, and delivered as good product to his customer had he provided his wagon with the suggested equipment and spent less time and care in the strawberry patch. We do not wish to deprecate the value and need of skill and care in the strawberry patch, but it does seem inconsistent, unwise and unbecoming of a farmer of this age to sacrifice his fruits after they have been produced, gathered and packed for delivery.

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### SWEETEN THE LAND.

Our agricultural colleges and the ablest authorities—men who are qualified to speak from practical experience—declare that it certainly is profitable to sow granular lime. The trouble has been that machines for handling this product, as well as nitrate of soda, land plaster, dry wood ashes and commercial fertilizers, had not been, strictly speaking, a success. These materials are hard to sow, and the sowing requires a machine that will spread the materials evenly over the surface of the ground. The Farmers' Favorite Broadcast Lime and Fertilizer Sower, manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, is a success, and it is guaranteed to handle the above materials in wide range of quantities. The benefits of these fertilizing agents are, without doubt, intended for the soil and not especially for the seed. Therefore, it naturally follows that the best results are obtained by fertilizing all the soil from which the plants obtain their growth and sustenance. We must admit the logic in this method, because the practices in Europe, where the crops average more per acre than they do in this country, are in direct line with it. We urge our readers to send to the manufacturers for a copy of their Farmers' Favorite Broadcast Lime and Fertilizer Sower booklet. When you have looked into this matter, go to your implement dealer and insist on seeing the Farmers' Favorite, the machine that is guaranteed to do all the manufacturers claim for it.

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Cuts and elevates silage with less power than any other cutter. Easy to set up and operate; no wood to twist and warp; elevates over 50 feet without clogging. Write for booklet, "How to Prepare Ensilage," FREE.

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for the coming season. A liberal commission will be allowed. This heater is the pioneer in its line, is the cheapest and today stands without a peer.

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## GRANGE

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

### THE JULY PROGRAMS.

#### Suggestions for First Meeting.

"Education is to know for the sake of living not to live for the sake of knowing."

Instrumental music.

What shall we do with and for small rural schools?

General discussion.

Recitation.

Is there adequate provision made for farm children's play—1. At home? 2. At school?

Appointment of committee to visit schools (to report in October).

Some reliable disinfectants.

Sunny Hits, by three men and three women.

Reading, "A Prayer for a Country Community," by Chaplain.

Closing song.

### POMONA MEETINGS.

#### Ingham County.

Ingham Co. Pomona was entertained by Holt Grange, at Mason, Friday, June 23. A creditable attendance and a good program made the meeting a successful one despite the extreme heat. Nearly all of the 15 Granges of the county were represented at the business session held during the forenoon, and all were reported in flourishing condition. Four members of West Handy Grange in Livingston, and one from Oneida Grange in Eaton county, were present.

Holt Patrons furnished dinner for nearly 100 visitors, after which an open session was held, the meeting being called to order by Pomona Master J. M. Bedell, of Lansing. The opening song was followed by prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Mary Pratt, of Lansing. Then came the address of welcome by Herbert Gunn, of Delhi, with response by Manley Van Auken, of Leslie.

Mrs. Roy Robb read one of Lowell's poems and George Hume, of Lansing, gave a talk on reciprocity and other subjects. He advanced the thought that many city people look down on the farmer when he appears in his working apparel, but instead the farmer should be honored, no matter what his garb, for his profession requires more years of thorough preparation than any other. While a good doctor can be made in four years, a good farmer cannot be made in that time, not even a good farm hand. And this fact is one cause of the scarcity of men to be hired for farm work. He contrasted the Japanese way of farming with the American, and, while they beat us in keeping down weeds, they are as rapidly as possible sending their young men to this country to be educated in our agricultural colleges. He dwelt at some length on the prodigality of American farmers.

Walter Root, of Lansing, took issue with Mr. Hume in regard to his statement that city people look down on farmers and said that only snobs do that. He also said that many parents who are compelled to live in cities would be heartily glad could their boys be transferred from the sin and crime they are compelled to see in the congested districts, to the pure, moral and physical air of the farm.

Mrs. Catherine Cole, of Leroy, then gave a reading, followed by a paper by Mrs. E. W. Davis, of Lansing, on "Socialism in America." In this Mrs. Davis quoted from several great statesmen and gave a sketch of Victor Berger, socialist congressman from Wisconsin. Mr. VanAuken thought the subject should be given thought and study, as it will soon be one of the great questions that will confront us. His idea was that all societies are socialistic in nature.

The parcels post was discussed by J. M. Bedell, and the system in different sections explained and compared. Miss Fern Wilcox, of Lansing, gave impersonations of some characters in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," and was encored. Mr. Root again sang, after which the meeting adjourned.

Although Holt Grange is a comparatively young Grange it received much commendation for the entertainment furnished.

#### Kent County.

Early in June Kent Pomona held a very successful meeting with Thornapple Valley Grange. In welcoming the Pomona, Bro. G. A. Kriger, master of Thornapple Valley said: "Let us learn more and better ways to conduct our business. Farming is our business. As such it is up to us to make it profitable. Nothing can be slighted on the farm and have satisfactory results. The farmer must do well his part, and the reciprocity agreement with our national neighbors has to be fought by the farmers. Let us join hands with our state master and not vote for any man who votes to impoverish the farmer for the millionaire manufacturer." Pomona Master McNaughton, in responding, said he was glad to find Thornapple Valley Grange in such prosperous condition after the discouraging outlook of two years ago. He was glad to find the Grange with a membership of over 60 farmers and their wives.

Pomona Lecturer Mrs. Earl Curtis said that at every meeting of the Pomona it

had been planned to have a theme; the theme of this meeting was "Opportunity." She then recited a beautiful poem called "Opportunity." A solo by Miss Ethel Thompson was given and appreciated greatly. Earl Curtis handled the subject of "What we Ought to do to Make Things Better on the Farm," in a masterful manner. He said in part: "First, we must all be enthusiastic members of a Grange. We should study legislation and reciprocity; we must not be selfish. To make a better farm all must be members of a Grange, and that women add refinement and dignity to the order. Make our boys and girls our associates; teach the boy to love the farm by being a boy yourself sometimes. Let the boy understand he is a part of that farm, and let every child have a duty and he will soon begin to assume responsibility. The things a farmer has to contend with should be called to the attention of his boys and girls and they will soon take a deeper interest in the things around them. Take several farm papers and study them; get the boys interested in them. Make the farm a pleasure for the boys and girls and they will love the old home."

Mrs. J. Preston told how to make better homes. She said the time has come when the farmer can have all the modern conveniences of the city home. The farmer must have a sanitary home, with doors and windows screened. He should have all the little devices to shorten and lighten the work; have plenty of flowers to enhance the beauties of home. She advised the good wife to take a day off occasionally and go picnicking, and if there are children in the home they will enjoy it with her and in after years will look back to all such pleasures.

The lecturer then introduced Mrs. E. J. Creyts, state speaker, from Lansing, who addressed the Grange on the "Science of Right Living." She said we must first look on the bright side of life, and she hoped we all had chosen the bright and beautiful. She spoke highly of the advance Grange programs. They help those on the program to prepare their subjects. Speaking not from a scientific point but only as a farmer's wife, she said, we must surround our homes with the beautiful things of nature; cultivate fruits and care for and consider the dumb animals. As an essential to good health we must have pure air and proper, nutritious food, and avoid intemperance in eating and drinking. She wished that all farm boys could belong to some organized sports, because it teaches the boys the meaning of organization, and we farmers must organize, co-operate and work together the same as people in other lines of business. In speaking of one of the greatest achievements of the Grange, free rural mail delivery, she said: "We must have more of a social spirit. The farmers who always stay at home and grind, and never get out are the discontented ones. We need better education; acquire that knowledge and diffuse it. Do something to help somebody. Come into the Grange and find wisdom, for if we search for it we will find it. We have elementary principles of farming in our schools. This is what the Grange is doing, keeping in touch with the schools. We are taught the great lesson of faith, hope and charity; taught to build up body, mind and soul. We are taught to build up a poor farm and make it a place of beauty, and we are also taught to build up our body and make it beautiful. We must follow the teachings of our order. We do need time for rest and recreation. Meet people, broaden out, gather sunshine and roses, love one another, gather the roses and avoid the thorns." In speaking of reciprocity, she said we must not have that. We need to organize more now than ever before.

Rev. M. L. Bocher, of Grand Rapids, gave a short talk and named the new Thornapple Grange hall (which they expect to build soon) the Incubator, where many good things were to be hatched out for the benefit of its members. The question box was opened by A. T. Dean and one of the many questions discussed was, "Does the success of a Grange depend upon its lecturer?" It was answered by the lecturer of Kent county, who said: "Lecturers should always keep something doing along the line of lecture work. Do not take a summer vacation. Be an inspiration to your Grange. The lecturer has to work hard, and lecturer and master should work together."

At the close of this session resolutions thanking Thornapple Valley Patrons for their entertainment, and commending the course of Grange officials, both state and national, in regard to reciprocity were drafted and enthusiastically adopted. After supper Mrs. Creyts, taking the theme of this meeting, "Opportunity," delivered an address to a crowded hall.

Calhoun Pomona held a meeting at Battle Creek, Thursday, June 8, at which a proposal to conduct a corn contest the coming fall for the benefit of the young Patrons of the county was discussed. In view of an anticipated advance in telephone rates the members discussed the feasibility of establishing their own telephone exchange. A conference of the lecturers of the county was also held with the State Lecturer in charge.

### COMING EVENTS.

#### Pomona Meetings.

Lenawee Co., with Gorman Grange Thursday, Aug. 3. Annual Grange rally. Gratiot Co., with Arcadia Grange, Saturday, Aug. 5. Miss Jennie Buell, state speaker.

Charlevoix Co., with Boyne River Grange, Thursday, Aug. 10.

Kent Co. farmers' annual picnic, at John Ball park, Wednesday, Aug. 16. Former State Master Horton, 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.

The Rives and East Tompkins Farmers' Club, of Jackson county, will hold a Club picnic at Pleasant Lake on the first Saturday in August, in place of the regular Club meeting.

### THE SUMMER PICNIC.

As noted in a recent issue, we would appreciate it as a favor if the corresponding secretary of every local Farmers' Club in the state which will hold a summer picnic as a special feature meeting this season would advise us of the date and location of the same at the earliest possible date. That will facilitate the publication of notices of such meetings in this column, thereby adding to their success and attendance, and proving an inspiration to other organizations to follow their lead in this respect. We would also like brief reports of such meetings as promptly as possible after they are held. The summer picnic has proven a valuable feature for the increasing number of Clubs that have included such an event in their regular work in recent years, and too much publicity cannot be given to them and the good results which are derived therefrom.

### YEARLY PROGRAMS.

#### The Ingham County Farmers' Club.

The yearly program of the Ingham County Farmers' Club for 1911 is a tasty little booklet of vest pocket size. On its cover page appears simply the name of the Club and the year for which the program serves. On the inside of the cover is printed a list of the officers for the current year. On the title page appears the name of the Club, the year for which the program serves and an announcement of the fact that the regular meetings occur on the second Saturday of each month with the exception of July, in which month no meeting is held. The following page is devoted to an appropriate quotation from Daniel Webster, "Let us never forget that the cultivation of the soil is the most important labor of man." The succeeding pages are devoted to the announcement of the monthly programs, two of which appear on each page. The farms of the members are named and the name of the farm appears in connection with that of the host and hostess in each case. In practically every program two subjects are announced for discussion, and the names of the members who will lead the discussions are announced. In practically every instance a question for discussion by the ladies is included, thus denoting that the ladies take an unusually active part in the deliberations of this Club. Papers and select readings and recitations are provided for in the printed programs, while the arrangements for the music at the several meetings throughout the year is left for a committee to work out. The questions announced for discussion are both practical and timely, and are quite generally of a nature to make the discussions educational as well as entertaining. The special feature events are some of them rather novel, such as that for June, which meeting is devoted to a general rally of honorary members, of which this Club has a long list, due to the fact that it is the oldest organization of the kind in the state, as well as to the fact that it has for years been the custom of the Club to add to its roll of honorary membership the names of prominent men who have been instrumental in the advancement of agriculture in the state, or who have distinguished themselves by some signal service which entitles them to such

recognition by a representative farmers' organization. Young People's Day is celebrated in August, while Women's Day occurs in November. The calendar year is made the fiscal year of the Club, which brings the annual meeting in December. At this meeting the general topic is "Emergencies," and the topics assigned for discussion are such as are fitting for the close of an old year and the commencement of a new. The last page of the program contains a list of the standing committees of the Club. The booklet, as a whole, is apparently the product of an experience which has eliminated the superfluous in a program of this kind, yet has included all the essentials in a convenient and compact form, while good paper is used, thereby adding to the service as well as the appearance of the booklet.

### CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

Discuss Miscellaneous Subjects.—The members of the Burton Farmers' Club and a number of invited guests were cordially welcomed to the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Peterson on Thursday, June 8. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schultz were voted on and Mr. and Mrs. Schultz were unanimously accepted as members. "How may humus best be put into the soil, plowed under or top-dressed?" Mr. Brookins has always had better results by plowing it under. "Are the young men in the country up to the same standard in education, rennement and general culture as the young women?" Mrs. Putnam thinks the country boys are and presented many good points on the subject. Mrs. Fauth and Mrs. Getman discussed the use of the vacuum cleaner. They like it very much as an aid to housecleaning, but they would not advise purchasing a cheap one. Mrs. Henry Schultz presented some good ideas on reading for young women. She would advise their reading the old books. "What trade, profession or occupation would be least missed if eliminated from modern life?" Mr. Putnam said he had thought very seriously on the subject and had decided that the agent would be the least missed. Mr. Peterson and Harold Sherman each sang a song which all enjoyed. The Club adjourned to meet the first Thursday in July with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schultz.

The Farmers' Education.—The Deerfield Farmers' Club met at the home of C. E. Emery on "Prospect Hill" in Southeast Deerfield, Thursday, June 16. President T. B. Bozer called the meeting to order and after the opening exercises the members listened to an address of welcome by C. E. Emery, that made all feel that they were welcome to his beautiful home. Response was made by John Wykes, who accepted the welcome in behalf of the Club. He took off his hat when he saw the American flag floating in the breeze as he came in sight of their home. Dinner was next on the program and all took part in that as if they enjoyed it, as it was good enough to set before the king, and plenty of it. After the social hour the program was again taken up. The roll call was responded to by naming some favorite fruit that was quite amusing. The topic, "Educate the farmer but upon what lines?" was led by N. V. Coomer. Discussion was led by Henry Ward, followed by G. D. Brown, C. E. Emery and John Wykes and others. All had different ideas but the greatest was to make the most of our time so the farmer could afford to leave his work occasionally and take a day off for recreation at some picnic, Club, or Fourth of July.

The Children's Education.—"Should our children be taught the art of nursing the sick?" was led by Mrs. G. D. Brown. The topic was discussed by Mrs. Eli Smith, Mrs. Delos Kent, Mrs. John Wykes, and others. Each told of their experiences where children knew just what to do. It is getting to be now-a-days quite an art of nursing the sick and quite a few are taking up the work, especially girls. They should learn how to nurse people with different diseases. The question box was in charge of G. R. Clark and was interesting. The Club members accepted an invitation to come to "Highland Park" to celebrate the Fourth of July. The Club accepted the invitation to meet at the home of Charles Garrett, near Coldwater Lake, the third Thursday in August. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Emery and family for their hospitality in entertaining the Club, also the visitors. There will be no Club meeting in July.—Mrs. N. V. Coomer, Sec.

Will Hold Club Picnic.—The Rives and East Tompkins Farmers' Club met at the beautiful and spacious "Friendly Home" of Jackson, June 10. The meeting was called to order by the president, and after singing "Beulah Land," it was decided to hold a Club picnic at Pleasant Lake the first Saturday in August in place of the regular meeting. After the appointing of committees the program was rendered. Judge Smith gave an address and was followed by a cornet solo by Mrs. Anna Lynch. A good literary and musical program followed. A song by the Club completed the program. Ice cream and cake was served to about 50, while Mrs. Lynch very beautifully played several selections on the cornet during the repast. The Club members were shown through the home and all were unanimous in praises of its comfort and convenience. Mrs. Ina Stringham, Cor. eSc.



(Continued from page 3).

that that time of the year is his harvest and he endeavors to apply himself strenuously to business. When warm weather comes his business naturally falls off because the farmer's business begins. That is the time for the business man to take his vacation and fortunately it comes at the time of the year when he can get his outing with the most pleasure. But it is just the reverse with the farmer. As much as he would like to do it, it is practically business suicide for him to attempt to leave his farm and his home and spend a month at some summer resort or at some quite out of the way, secluded place, because if he does he neglects his business; he can't help it. He ought to be there every day pushing things, looking after things, therefore, the farmer ought to be and must be, a philosopher on this question. He must realize that it is his duty to attend to business at the time when the business demands it, and he must cut short his days of pleasure and recreation in the summer time and feel that his time for recreation is in the winter time when nature, so far as he is concerned, stands still.

I don't want my meaning to be construed to mean that the farmer should work every single day of the summer. He probably can well afford to take a day off now and then, or an evening, but to figure on taking an extended vacation, to figure on spending a month or an entire week away from his business during the growing season of the year, is poor business to say the least. Even the farmer who is fore handed and who has the means and does not have to do much physical work upon his farm, simply to give it general supervision, cannot afford to be away from the farm for any considerable length of time during the summer. If he does, his business gets away from him. He may have money enough so that he will not come to want but he will not do his business as well as he could do it, as well as he ought to do it, if he is away from it. It will be neglected. As a matter of business, he ought not to do it. That sort of a farmer could better afford to give his attention during the growing season to his farm and in the winter time spend a month or two in Florida or a month or two in California and get his recreation and vacation then. Even if he is a dairyman or a stock farmer and therefore has plenty of work to do in the winter time, this work can be systematized so that it can be done by hired labor, and done fairly satisfactorily. While, on the other hand, the continual changes that are coming up all the while during the growing season are such that it is impossible to get the work done as one would like to have it done and to get it done in the most profitable and economical way without his individual attention every day. Consequently, he should plan not to leave his work for any considerable length of time. He ought to keep in touch with it all the while, but in the winter time he can plan his work in the same routine, a change in the weather makes but very little difference. It is the same work, day in and day out, practically, and he can arrange this kind of work and leave it in competent hands so that it will be done, even if he is gone for a considerable length of time. Therefore, the farmer ought to plan to take the most of his recreation during the winter time rather than the summer time.

Many a man has tried to do the business part and much of the physical labor of farming and keep his end up in society at the same time. This is absolutely impossible. It has been the ruination of more than one man, and many of the most promising young business men fall by the wayside because they attempt to do this. They cannot be a success in society and a success in business at the same time, and neither can the farmer. And so, during the summer time, if the farmer attempts to take part in all the social functions, if he is a member of a great many of the secret societies and farmers' organizations, if he attempts to carry this work on regularly and systematically and do his best at it to keep up in it, he must figure that he will neglect his business, farming. It is impossible for the same man to do both these at the same time and make a success out of each. He must choose which he will do, and therefore, the good business man, and consequently the good farmer, will plan to forego as much summer social duties and recreation as possible, and attend strictly to his business.

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