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# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
**LIVE STOCK**  
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## Pastures, Catch Crops and Cover Crops.

OUR topic for special discussion in July deals with a problem, the importance of which is better appreciated by the average farmer at this season of the year than any other. Over a considerable section of the state the pastures are now unusually poor for this season of the year, owing to the severe drought of last year and the untimely dry weather of last spring, and upon many farms throughout the country, as is the case each year, the problem of maintaining the stock in good condition and securing a good growth upon the young animals or profitable production from the cows is a serious one. While it is now too late in the season to avoid the present condition, where a shortage of pasture now exists, it is the best possible time to study the pasture problem in all its phases since, as above noted, it is the season of the year above all others when the importance of that problem is most fully appreciated by the average farmer.

In the consideration of this important problem, our attention should first be directed toward solving the difficult point as to how far we should depend upon pastures for the summer maintenance of the live stock kept upon the farm. In the writer's opinion the farmer of the future will depend upon pastures far less than the average farmer of the present does, and for several reasons. The first of these reasons is that a given amount of land will not maintain nearly as much stock when used as pasture as it will when forage crops are grown upon it for soiling purposes or for the silo, hence it will come to be considered poor economy to keep sufficient land in pasture to carry the stock kept on the farm during the entire summer. In this connection it is well to consider the fact that pastures are not a wholly dependable source of summer feed, since they are quickly affected by dry weather, and even in a normal season there will be flush feed in the spring and a scarcity of forage in mid-summer which necessitates a degree of supplementary feeding if the best results are to be secured with the live stock. The dairy farmers as a class have come to appreciate this fact more quickly and more fully than any other class of live stock farmers, since they have a daily demonstration of the effect of good feed or dried up pastures on the profits of their business, and more dairymen annually plan on putting up enough silage to provide for supplementary summer feed, while those who do not take this

precaution are everywhere found to resort to soiling as a means of keeping up the milk flow, and thus the income from their dairy herds. Other classes of live stock producers are also more prone to provide supplementary summer pasture crops than ever before, although soiling or the supplementary feeding of silage has not yet become common except with dairy farmers. But the prevailing tendency is in that direction, and its trend is sufficiently strong to indicate that as more intensive agriculture is developed in our country, live stock owners will depend less upon pasture and more upon supplementary feeding in the economic production of live stock as well as dairy

treading of stock when it is wet in the spring of the year, it dries out and bakes the more readily later in the season. This tendency is increased by the close grazing which is generally practiced during the midsummer shortage of forage, and the physical condition of the soil is further affected by exposure without cover to the scorching midsummer sun. When, in connection with this injurious effect, we consider that much of the essential elements of plant food contained in the pasture grass is consumed in the processes of animal digestion, aside from that which is represented in the growth of the bones and muscles of the animals themselves, and that such plant food as is

so closely as to deprive the surface of the ground of all covering. A mulch upon the surface of the soil, be it ever so light, has a beneficial effect. Aside from preventing the evaporation of the soil moisture to a considerable degree, it seems to promote the fertility of the soil, probably through the more favorable conditions which it affords for the multiplication and work of beneficial soil bacteria. Every farmer has noticed how thriftily the grass grows up through a small pile of brush, even on an old sod, yet there can be no actual addition of plant food to the soil by this means which would produce such prompt results. The protection to the soil simply aids nature in her mysterious processes by which the inert plant food in the soil is made available for the growing grass. A thin application of straw will produce similar results, and where potato vines are left on the ground over winter in rows as the diggers have thrown them aside and raked up and removed in the spring, a difference can be seen in the thrifty manner in which the oats or other spring grain starts up and grows on the protected spots. Even a board laid upon the surface of the ground will produce noticeable results in the thrift of the grass about it and under it when it is removed after a time. Thus an old pasture field must have an occasional application of stable manure, or have left on it some covering of grass and be given an occasional dressing of commercial fertilizer if it is to be kept up to a maximum production of forage, and if the fertility of the soil itself is to be conserved and improved. This, in the writer's opinion, will be the ultimate solution of the pasture problem on most dairy farms and cattle breeding and feeding farms, i. e. a permanent pasture of moderate extent which is kept up to a high standard of production by proper fertilization and care, and supplementary feeding throughout practically the entire season, with little and preferably no pasturing of the fields devoted to the regular crop rotation. The present scarcity and comparatively high price of farm labor will prove a factor in delaying this evolution, but in time we believe this plan will be the rule, rather than the exception, upon the average farm in the more highly developed portions of the state at least.

In the case of the farmer who keeps sheep this plan will not be as generally adaptable, since sheep will not do as well when pastured year after year in a per-



Drawing Wheat on the Farm of S. B. Hartman, of Calhoun Co. (See page 22).

products, although pastures will, of course, always remain a necessary factor to the summer maintenance of all kinds of live stock.

Another reason for the above opinion is that as soil management is developed into a more exact science, we believe that it will become a generally recognized principle that the pasturing of arable fields as now practiced is not conducive to the conservation or increase of their fertility. Notwithstanding the fact that the opinion is quite generally held by practical farmers that the pasturing of land with live stock is one of the best available means of restoring its lost fertility, this opinion is neither in accord with scientific principles, nor demonstrated by results in actual practice. Where the land is poached and packed by the

returned to the soil in the form of droppings from the stock is bunched under the shade trees rather than scattered evenly over the field, it is plainly evident that any gain in the fertility of the soil in a pasture field must come from the making of the inert plant food which it already contains available through the processes of nature. But the conditions are not favorable in the average pasture field for these processes to operate with any degree of rapidity. Nature, in her slow but sure processes of soil building and renovating, keeps the surface protected in some manner at all times. The plants that grow up go back on the ground as a mulch, and when trees occupy the land the leaves are dropped to its surface to form vegetable mold. For best results pastures should not be grazed



The Farmstead at Pleasant View Stock Farm, Hillsdale County, Mich. Home of Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Eversole.



manent pasture as will other stock. But with sheep the need of care in too close grazing is more pressing than with cattle, since they are closer grazers. With sheep the need of supplementary forage crops is imperative, and here rye and rape and perhaps turnips and other succulent forage crops should be used to help out and give the fields pastured a rest during the midsummer season and in the late fall. And in time we believe that hurdling the sheep over the supplementary pasture crops, if not soiling them in a barn lot, will be more generally practiced, as it now is in many of the countries of the old world. There is room for and need of a serious study of this problem of supplementary forage crops, both for soiling purposes and as a pasture for the live stock maintained on the farm by every Michigan Farmer reader, not forgetting the hogs, on which a greater saving in cost of production can be made by this means than with any other class of live stock maintained on the farm. Space will not permit extended comment on the crops which may be best used for this purpose, nor would such a discussion be profitable, since their adaptability and the purpose for which they are required is such a variable factor in individual cases, but the purpose of this article will be served if the reader is impressed with the fact that this is a productive field for thought and experimentation.

Catch crops and cover crops serve a double purpose in conserving soil fertility. They appropriate and hold in an available form the soluble plant food in the surface soil and afford it needed protection while it is lying fallow over winter. They also prevent loss by soil erosion on rolling ground and furnish some vegetable matter to be converted into humus when plowed down the following year. The nearer we can follow nature's plan of keeping something growing on the land at all times, the more nearly we will have solved the problem of conserving soil fertility, having due regard, of course, for the needs of the soil for frequent additions of vegetable matter to maintain its humus and promote a desirable mechanical condition, which is a great factor in soil fertility. Rye sown as early as possible after the late crops are harvested, or even rape, or better yet some legume sown in the standing corn at the last cultivation when moisture conditions are right, or, in fact, anything that will take up a portion of the available plant food in the soil and add to it some vegetable matter, will serve this purpose admirably, and often will furnish some supplementary feed for the live stock as well. In fact, catch crops and cover crops may be made to perform the same service for the cultivated fields that a cover of grass left on the pasture field or a coat of coarse manure or straw applied to it do for the pasture, and, in the writer's opinion, might be made cheap and valuable agents in conserving soil fertility in many cases upon the average farm.

In conclusion, the pasture grass should be made a cover crop to the extent of affording a degree of protection to the ground at seasons when such protection is needed and to conserve the stand of grass, while catch crops and cover crops should be made to perform the same service to the fallow fields, and to provide supplementary pasture for the stock as well.

#### THE WHEAT CROP.

The illustration on the first page shows a view taken in one of our fields while hauling wheat last season. This was the second successive crop of wheat grown on this field. In 1909 we threshed 276 bushels from this field of nine acres, following a corn crop, or 30% bushels per acre. Last year, 1910, we threshed 280 bushels, or 31 bushels per acre. The field was seeded with the last crop, but the drought last summer and dry spring rendered one-fourth of it so light that we plowed it up and planted corn. From the remaining three-fourths we have cut 12 large loads of clover hay this season.

While I do not advocate double cropping to wheat by every one, I believe that if the ground is naturally fertile and manure is applied liberally every two years, and a good clover sod plowed down for corn after cutting one crop of clover, that this rotation can be followed without detriment to the soil. By following corn with wheat we lose no time by periods of non-cropping and do not leave the soil bare over winter. We grow considerable wheat because we need the straw for mulching berries and trees and for exchanging for manure at the village. We have also found it to be a cash crop

which pays as well for the amount of labor involved as any farm crop. To substantiate this statement I will give the cost of growing the two wheat crops on this nine-acre field, and the returns from same. The 1910 crop was grown, one-half following corn, and one-half following crops of hay and clover seed cut that season. This was on account of changing fences, thus throwing parts of two fields together. The part following corn is on lighter soil and was not as heavy as that following the clover, which was also true of the following crop.

The cost of the 1909 crop was as follows:

One-half cost of 18 loads manure.....	\$ 4.50
One-third cost of manure hauled the previous year.....	7.32
Plowing and floating east end.....	8.25
Disking and harrowing.....	7.00
Drilling.....	2.75
Thirteen bu. seed wheat, cleaned, at \$1.....	13.00
Harvesting.....	9.75
Twine, 28 lbs. at 8 1/2 c per lb.....	2.38
Hauling.....	13.25
Threshing 276 bu. at 4c.....	11.04
Additional labor in threshing, and coal.....	2.50

\$81.74.

270 bu. wheat sold, at \$1.01.....\$272.70

Net profit.....\$190.96

Net profit per acre.....21.22

The same season another field of 9 1/4 acres, the crop following wheat after corn, yielded 380 bushels at a cost of \$147.52, giving a net profit of \$232.48, or \$25.13 per acre. In these accounts no charge has been made for tools used, except binder, and taxes and interest have not yet been considered. I note also that the cost of marketing has not been added, but this is small, as we are within ten rods of the elevator. I think the itemized account of the last mentioned field has been given previously in the Michigan Farmer. The cost of the second crop on the field first mentioned follows:

#### 1910 Crop of Wheat, Nine Acres.

Plowing.....	\$13.56
Plow points.....	.70
Harrowing, three times with combination harrow.....	6.75
Drilling.....	2.25
Fifteen bu. seed wheat at \$1.05.....	15.75
Cleaning.....	.50
Cutting and shocking.....	10.35
Use of binder.....	5.00
Twine, 32 1/2 lbs. at 7c.....	2.28
Hauling to barn.....	15.00
Threshing 280 bu. at 4c.....	11.20
Additional labor in threshing.....	1.50
Coal.....	1.00
One-sixth of manure applied two years before.....	3.60
One-third of manure applied previous year.....	4.50
Marketing wheat.....	4.50

Total cost of crop.....\$98.38

280 bu. wheat at 93c.....\$260.40

Net profit.....\$162.02

Net profit per acre.....18.00

The part of the field shown in the photograph is the east end where the 1909 crop of wheat followed a clover sod which was plowed after cutting the June clover for hay, two tons per acre, and taking the second crop for clover seed, one bushel per acre. This made the plowing rather late, but we got the wheat in on the 17th of September.

The illustration shows the barns in the background. An elevator shows over the shed at the right, and the village lies beyond. The residence is obscured by the trees at the right of the barn.

Calhoun Co. S. B. HARTMAN.

#### RYE HAY.

I see by the Michigan Farmer that Mr. Lillie raises a large acreage of Canada peas and oats, and I would like to ask his advice as to the right time to cut them for hay. I have two acres, part of which I wanted to use for hay and then turn my hogs into the balance. The oats are just nicely headed out, peas have just a few pods but not many seem to be full of blossoms. Would like to know the best time to cut them for hay, and also how soon they will make the best pasture. Part of the patch is rather on the light order, and on those places the peas are very small and of a sickly yellow color. What does the ground need as to fertilizer? Was in corn last year and made a good growth, but the peas and oats are a failure. What is the best plan to follow in curing them; mow and leave in windrows or cock them up and cure that way?

Van Buren Co.

R. H.

Rye hay cut at the stage of development as indicated by W. E. C., will make a very good food for all kinds of stock. Rye is a rank growing plant and has quite a rank flavor when consumed as a soiling crop or in a green condition. However, when it is properly made into hay it loses much of this flavor and can be fed to all kinds of stock. Indeed, some people think rye hay is a most excellent hay. Having cut and cured it before the kernels formed you have saved all of the

food nutrients in the plants. It is very much better than oats straw, or should be, because in oat straw the plant has been allowed to ripen the seed and very much of the food nutrients of the plant have gone into the seed and when the plant ripens the cellulose portions of woody fiber become indigestible in the straw. Now the rye hay plant cut before it matures and cured as hay would be much more digestible for this reason than oat straw, where the plant had been allowed to ripen seed.

You need have no fear that good rye hay will kill horses and you need have no fear that the beards on rye will cause any serious trouble to any kind of stock. In consuming the hay the beards are properly masticated so that they do no harm in the digestive tract. Beards on rye hay or barley where the plant was allowed to ripen would be much more apt to cause trouble than the beards on this plant that did not ripen, because the digestive fluid in the stomach and other portions of the elementary canal will act upon the beards as well as on other portions of the plant and soften and otherwise make them so that there will be no trouble whatever. In fact, it is very rare and I cannot recall a single instance where an animal has been injured by eating beards of any kind.

COLON C. LILLIE.

#### CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS ON THE FARM.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, as you may look at it, I have had considerable experience with commercial fertilizers. In Florida, in particular, and, indeed, over a great deal of the south, chemical fertilizer is as much an agricultural necessity as seed or tools. Much of the land has a porous subsoil which does not retain the fertilizer so it is impossible to build up the soil and the fertilizer must be added year after year. The most ignorant back-woods cracker must of necessity be educated in agricultural chemicals and, in this respect, he will compare quite favorably with many of the soil experts in the colleges.

During five years that I was growing fruits and vegetables in Florida I used 30 tons of high-grade fertilizer, costing in excess of \$1,000. This was in addition to pure chemicals and organic substances. I became intensely interested in fertilizers and the effects which could be produced by their use upon the various plant growths, and carried on a number of experiments which are as practical here as they were there.

All plants require in varying quantities the three principal plant foods, nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid. Nitrogen promotes growth and causes a rank, healthy foliage. Potash produces fibrous growth and makes sound wood or straw and bright colored, highly flavored fruit, while phosphoric acid is needed to develop the grain or seed. These are all needed in the physiology of the plant in the same way that your cows need a balanced ration to produce paying results in the milk pail.

All fertilizers are organic or inorganic, according to the source from which their elements are derived, organic from life sources, inorganic from mineral sources; thus a complete organic fertilizer might be made up as follows: Nitrogen derived from cottonseed meal or dried blood, potash from tobacco dust or Peruvian guano, phosphoric acid from castor pumace or bone black. An inorganic formula might depend for its nitrogen upon nitrate of soda obtained from the nitrate mines of Chile and Peru. Potash is obtained from Germany in the form of sulphate of potash, muriate of potash, kainit, and potash salts. Phosphate rock is mined in many of our southern states from Kentucky to Florida and by a treatment with acid is made available for plant use.

With the exception of nitrate of soda, inorganic fertilizers are slow acting. Such a fertilizer would be ideal for grain as the nitrogen would be given up early in the year while the leaf growth is prominent, while the other elements would become available later in the season and at just the time when they were needed.

On the other hand, in raising a crop like potatoes, it is desirable to have the nitrogen spread over a longer growing period and a combination of nitrate of soda with dried blood, together with a high per cent of potash and phosphate is needed. In connection with this crop it is well to remember to use sulphate of potash and not muriate or kainit as the two latter are liable to cause ill-shaped tubers and scabs.

Thus it is seen that you must not only



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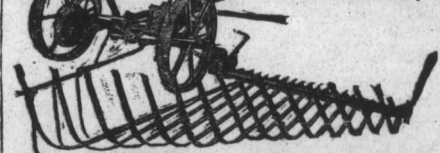
attaches to any style of mowing machine and bunches or windrows the hay at the will of the driver, as you cut it. No dragging over the ground, threshing out the seed and knocking off the leaves. Often when clover is over-ripe, 50 per cent of the seed is lost in raking and tedding.

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study the analysis of your fertilizers but the source from which they are obtained. The best way to determine what a certain crop needs on a special soil is to watch the crop and note what is lacking. Then study to remedy this lack.

Perhaps some of you do not believe in commercial fertilizers and use only stable manure. Your land may have a reserve fund of potash and phosphoric acid to balance the excess of nitrogen which you are giving it but the chances are that it has not and you are simply wasting a good part of your manure as the plant will take only what it can use in connection with the other elements, and the rest will escape into the air. It is a good investment to use some fertilizer in connection with stable manure.

Probably the most economical method of building up poor land with commercial fertilizers is to use them in planting grain crops and seed to clover. Then, if you have the nerve to turn under the clover, you will make permanent in your soil much of the fertilizer value which has not been used up.

While growing citrus fruits in Florida I tried out the following experiment, which will show how one may study soil analysis and crop needs at first hand in nature's workshop. I selected four trees of the same kind of grape fruit. On one I applied a liberal dressing of stable manure; on another a heavy mulch of velvet bean vines was used; while on the others, two kinds of complete chemical fertilizers were applied. The fruit from the trees on which the manure and bean vines had been used, was large, ill-shaped and pithy; while that from the trees fertilized with complete, high-grade fertilizer was bright, firm, and full of juice. Other experiments were carried on with beans and potatoes and in every case the best results were procured with the chemical fertilizers.

Last year in Michigan, on land that positively would not produce marketable potatoes as I proved by planting several rows without fertilizer, by the addition of 400 lbs. to the acre I got a yield of 350 bushels of fine potatoes on about two acres of land.

For the average farmer, the most economical way to buy fertilizer is to study the brands of some reliable make and order that most nearly suited to the case in question. I certainly believe that it is entirely feasible with half the land that is now being worked, and with half the labor, and very nearly half the expense, to produce double the crops that are now being raised, by the intelligent use of chemical fertilizers.

Washtenaw Co. C. R. Ross.

#### LIKES OAT HAY.

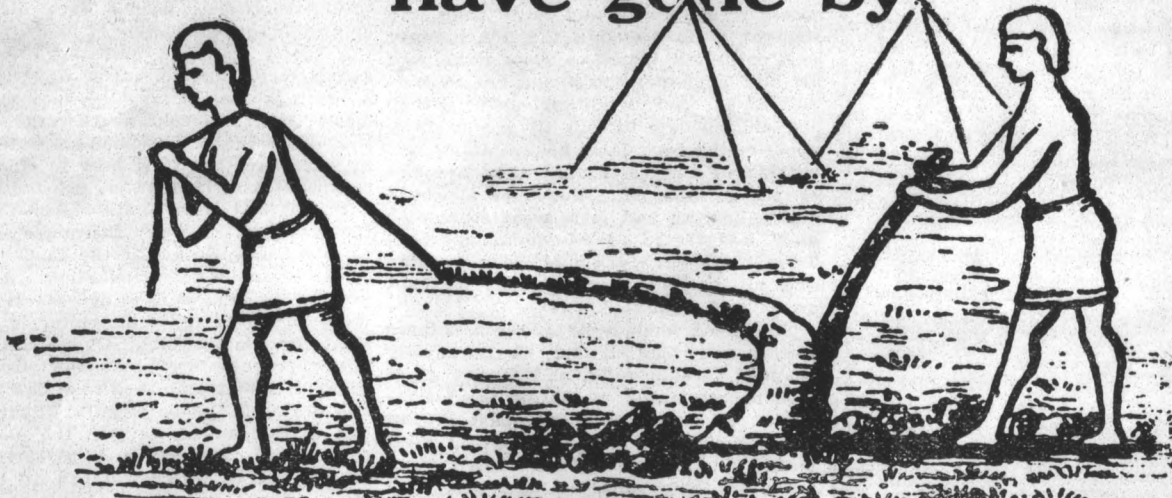
At times the best of farmers get tied up for rough feed and would be glad to resort to anything possible in order to get through the heavy feeding season without buying extra feed. Most every farmer has a good supply of oats growing and could spare some of them in a pinch. We have done this and think that as a substitute oat hay is a success. Of course, compared with clover or mixed hay it is inferior, yet its feeding qualities are good and the stock like it nearly as well as clover.

Last year we cut about 2½ acres of oats for feeding and are just finishing them up now. They have been a good feed and not expensive as far as we can see. We cut these oats when the heads were just turning to yellow. In fact, the field was about one-third yellow when cut. There was no rain on them at any time and this made the feed some better than it would have been had they been wet. We raked with the regular hay rake and loaded by hand on to the wagon. The oat hay is a little harder to handle than the clover if the oats have grown strongly but outside of that the deal is about the same. We have had clover which took longer for curing than did the oat hay. If you need feed and have some oats thicker than others then it will pay to take the oats from the heaviest place or field if possible. With us the heavy oats made the best hay and it is at such places that the oats will fall down and likely kill out the clover for the next year. Also the thicker the oats the better the hay and the thick places would not make the best of oats for threshing anyhow. Try some this year and then you will see for sure and will have tried something new possibly. I don't think as far as we can see that there is as much danger of heating with this feed as with the regular hay though that has not been proved out for sure.

Ohio.

R. E. ROGERS.

## Old methods have gone by



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*How W. A. Wortley, Lenawee County, Michigan, does it:*

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While the farmer is obliged to take some chances on things beyond his control, he should not take any chances as to the Fertilizer he applies for that is something he can control. There is nothing so expensive to the farmer as a poor crop.

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Every dairyman should have a fixed ideal of the shape and model of the cows he wishes to keep in his herd. The ideal must come before the actual. If he does not have in his mind what an ideal cow is, he will secure her only by accident. How to study dairy form and get this ideal clearly in mind is a question of vital importance to every man who is attempting to get together a herd of profitable dairy cows.

To give this question intelligent thought we must lay aside all breed preference and prejudice and look the matter square in the face. There are good and indifferent cows in all the dairy breeds and in all our dealings with cows we should consider them as individual propositions. If the Ayrshire appeals most forcibly to your personal fancy you can accept her with full assurance that well selected cows of that breed will prove profitable under favorable conditions, and this statement applies to all breeds. If you have a special liking for the soft and pleasing colors of the Guernsey you can find a ready market for her products that will add zest to your enthusiasm. Her milk is especially high colored and she should be second to none for this particular use. The Holsteins are enormous producers and if you like the large blacks and whites they will do the work under possibly less favorable conditions. You may have to do a little more milking to get the same amount of butter-fat. The rich yellow butter produced from the milk of the Jersey has spread her fame to the farthest corners of our land. Choose the breed you like best. Life is too short to make new breeds or to dairy with cows that do not possess the true dairy form and temperament.

Milk and butter records are selling too many dairy animals. We must not lose sight of individuality if we secure uniform results in breeding. Give us cows that are ideal individuals and we will seldom be disappointed in their performance. The ideal cow should have a deep, long and wide body with an udder extending well forward and backward, that is smooth and symmetrical and closely attached to her body; with four teats set wide apart and of the proper size; a thin and slender neck and a head indicating intelligence and nervous force of a high degree; and last, but not least, she should have large, long and tortuous milk veins; and still better, if her udder is decorated with them. Cows of this type seldom disappoint us unless there is some good reason for it. In theory the dairy form should mean a good cow; in practice the good cow always has a dairy form. Few cows that are deficient in dairy form endow their progeny with great dairy form and temperament.

The dairy form and temperament should be found together always. When the former exists without the latter it is the fault of some man who has interfered with the laws of breeding and development and can not be justly charged up against the cow. Either the man who raised her failed to feed her in a manner that would develop her milk giving qualities or her owner is not furnishing her with the proper kinds of food. The chances are that her early treatment was faulty. It is my judgment that more cows are ruined before they are two years of age than after they come in milk. When a well-bred heifer that has the true dairy form is inferior to her parent stock it is usually due to improper feeding rather than the breed. Let us acknowledge our own mistakes and not blame the sire and dam for want of wisdom in feeding. The nerve force must be kept up, the lung capacity made large and the digestion powerful and almost unlimited. Nerves, lungs and stomach are the essentials of heavy milk yields.

Sometimes we condemn a heifer before she has a chance to prove her value. Many heifers that possess a good dairy form do not do good work the first time they freshen. When we have a heifer that is of the right form and does not produce well the first time she comes in milk we should try her the second time. Full development does not always come with the first calf. This holds true no matter what age the heifer is bred. Some of the best dairy cows have not been large producers with their first calves but have proven the wisdom of being given a second chance.

The ideal dairy cow must begin with the calf that comes from suitable parent stock and some simple rules must be followed if we succeed in growing and developing calves into first-class dairy cows.

The first rule is to keep the calf pens clean and sanitary. The young calves are very susceptible to changes in the weather and need protection from all weather extremes, and also from the ravages of flies during the hot summer and early fall months. They need pure air and sunshine, but should not be kept outside exposed to the hot sun until they are old enough to run in the pasture. Some of the best dairy heifers do not get outside of the barn until they are five or six months old. Sunshine makes a stable healthy and is a great stimulator and invigorator to all young animals. They must have dry and clean bedding and all feeding utensils must be kept sweet and clean.

They need whole milk for the first three weeks and then it may be gradually changed to skim-milk, and some kind of feed supplemented to replace the fat removed in skimming. One part ground oats sifted, and one part linseed meal makes a good grain feed. Have small racks in their pens, so that they may have a constant supply of tender clover and alfalfa or mixed hay and feed their grain feed dry and there will be little danger of derangements, unless something is very wrong with their care. There is no question of more importance than getting the young calves started toward a profitable dairy animal.

My experience handling heifers from the time they are taken from the skim-milk diet until they are old enough to breed has convinced me that ground oats are the best feed to ensure the development of the organs of maternity in a heifer; and if all heifers were fed this grain in connection with plenty of bulky and succulent farm grown foods there would be few shy breeders and unprofitable dairy cows.

We cannot raise all ideal cows. Some men have a mistaken idea that if their cows come from certain lines of blood they are all good and cannot be otherwise. It must be kept in mind that men from good families often go astray. It is the same with animals. You may not know which cows go wrong unless you use the scales and test; but by using these it is possible to tell to a certainty which cows are doing the best work and no up-to-date dairyman depends on guess work in these days.

Ideal cows must have ideal stables, ideal stalls and an ideal dairyman to care for them. It would be folly to place ideal cows under any but ideal conditions. There are plenty of scrubs to go around among men who provide scrub accommodations for their cows. An ideal cow is worth her keeping and should have ideal care and feed if she is made to pay ideal profits.

New York.

W. MILTON KELLY.

### MAKE BETTER BUTTER.

The very best grade of butter can and should be made upon the farm but it is an acknowledged fact that a large percent of the country butter put upon the market is of a very inferior quality. A man who is authority on such matters says that one-fourth of the country butter is wholly unfit for use. "Any good butter today?" is a question that is being asked constantly in the stores of every city and village.

In any effort toward improvement, good cows that produce results in the milk pail and are well cared for, are the very first consideration. System and cleanliness must rule in the dairy barn. Give the cows good, comfortable shelter from the weather, pure water, and rations that contain elements calculated to keep the animal in good health and to produce plenty of rich milk. Have a regular time for feeding and milking. Keep the cows and their surroundings clean and the milk will be clean also.

A separator is a necessary adjunct to the proper handling of the milk. Separate as soon after milking as possible. The skim-milk will then have a greater value as a food for pigs and calves. The quicker all animal heat can be eliminated from the cream the better it will be. Stand the vessel containing the cream in another vessel containing cold water and stir the cream until it is free from warmth. The cream will then keep longer and the butter will have a much better flavor.

The next step toward good butter making is the proper ripening of the cream. The cream should be stirred frequently

to insure an even and uniform ripening. When it becomes slightly acid and runs from the paddle in a smooth, thick stream it is ready to churn. Right at that point is where the quality of the butter to be produced is endangered. A delay of a few hours in churning after the cream is ready will be very apt to spoil the quality of the butter.

While different people have different opinions as to what style of churn is best the barrel churn is probably the most satisfactory. But no matter what sort of a churn is used, it must be kept scrupulously clean. In cold weather the churn should be scalded with boiling water but in warm weather it is best to rinse the churn out with cold water, rub the inside with salt and rinse again before putting the cream in. A dairy thermometer is a necessity as guessing at the temperature of the cream is not satisfactory. A temperature of from 58 to 60 degrees in warm weather and 64 to 66 in winter is about right for good results. Churn until the butter granules are about the size of a grain of wheat and then stop the churn and draw off the buttermilk. Pour in a pail of cold water, revolve the churn a few times, draw off and repeat. The second pail of water will run off nearly clear. About one ounce of salt for each pound of butter should now be stirred in and then the churn revolved a few turns to properly distribute the salt and work out the water. The butter is now ready to prepare for market. It should be molded out into neat bricks and wrapped in parchment paper. If the maker's name appears upon the wrapper it will show that he is not ashamed of the product.

When a fine grade of butter has been produced some attention must be given to the marketing of it. One must study conditions and decide for himself as to which is best. Some can secure a good price by shipping to a city dealer while others may be able to sell their product to families in nearby towns. Local dealers can rarely pay enough to warrant selling good butter to them.

It should be borne in mind that there are no fixed rules for successful and profitable butter making. Everyone must adapt themselves to the conditions peculiar to their own environments and pay close attention to the little points for they are what usually make or mar success. Always endeavor to improve the quality of the butter produced and have no fear of not receiving a good price for the demand for good butter is never supplied.

Ohio.

SUBSCRIBER.

### "ROBBER" COW PREVENTS DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

"The low average production of the dairy cows of the United States," said an official of the Bureau of Animal Industry, recently, "is a condition that does more than any other one thing to prevent development. The dairyman whose herd is averaging 400 lbs. of butter-fat is not the man who opposes the tuberculin test or who has unimproved equipment and filthy surroundings. On the contrary, he seeks the tuberculin test, and seeks information of all kinds that will enable him to protect his herd and his business and to conduct his business in the best possible manner. The man who is fighting the tuberculin test, milk ordinances, and the inspectors, and who is continually making the greatest complaints about unremunerative prices is usually the owner of the average cow, which produces not over 150 to 175 pounds of butter-fat per annum.

"Work that tends toward the improvement of the latter type of dairyman, therefore, has a direct effect upon most of the vital problems confronting the dairy industry. At present he recognizes that he derives but little profit from his business, and he naturally concludes that sanitary requirements, the tuberculin test, etc., are going to reduce his profits further, which his business can not stand. But when the productivity of his cows has been improved and they have become profitable, he is naturally inclined, for the sake of his own business interests, to house and care for them better and to protect them from tuberculosis and other diseases. In so doing he complies with a large part of the health requirements. With herd records kept but one day in a month the best cows can soon be identified; and if a pure-bred bull of good quality is used, only a few years are required to develop a productive herd and bring about the conditions just indicated."

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## LIVE STOCK

## CARE OF STOCK IN SUMMER.

With the sun at its zenith animals of all sorts feel the heat, and this will continue more or less for months to come. A warm, boiling atmosphere troubles them considerably, and makes them appreciate shade. Cows are much harassed by it. The milk supply tells this. On the evening of warm days there is generally a falling off, and in many cases a decided decrease. The cows, too, do not gain in condition, but the reverse. The depression is not so much noticed in young cattle, but it is quite easy to understand that they suffer equally. Sheep feel it intensely, and often pant and gasp for breath. Pigs suffer from scorched skins and are extremely unhappy. Indeed, altogether excessive heat is a decided disadvantage. There is, however, no getting away from it, as it will occur, and the only relief is to be found in providing shade.

On some farms there are sheds here and there in the fields. These are excellent conveniences, and should be made as much use of as possible. Posts, poles or two-by-four scantlings and any kind of suitable stuff for roofs are the materials required. In many cases these can be constructed at comparatively small expense. When they are put up it should always be in a central location, so that the stock from several fields can make use of them.

But where sheds are not provided, the shade of trees is the only substitute, and this proves very useful. Flies are not partial to shady places, and to get away from these is a great relief. Trees, however, are not to be found in every field, but there are few farms in which they do not occur in some fields, and the greatest attention should be given to arranging for the stock to occupy these in the day time in hot weather. Such protection goes farther towards maintaining their condition and assuring their progress than anything else that could be done for them under the circumstances.

I feel quite confident that, were it possible to learn from an animal whether it would prefer a good square meal or comfortable shade on a hot day, the latter would be chosen very generally from early June to late September. Fields with no shade are most suitable for night grazing. Besides the worry to the stock, unshaded fields often cause trouble to the owner, as the animals will get restless and go through the fences. If no shade is available anywhere, the stock should always be kept near the farm yard in the daytime, and allowed to go into the buildings when disposed, which will be very often in hot weather.

The water supply is of equal or greater importance. In fact, it is imperative. The most acceptable of all is a running stream. Wherever this occurs, every effort should be made to let as much of the stock have access to it as possible. All the grazing fields may not adjoin the streams, and if arable ones come between it often pays to arrange a lane along the side of the field to admit them to water. Sheep suffer the least from a deficiency of drinking water, and horses and cattle the most. Pools that are kept clean and shaded with trees are the most acceptable supply, but when the contents are hot and dirty, the thirst may be quenched and they drink with apparent relish, but ills of more or less magnitude are apt to follow, and if there is a dirty pool most convenient, and a clean one far away, it will be the cheapest in the end to keep the stock from the filth and give more time and attention to admitting them to the clean.

This whole matter of shade and water supply is one that should be taken into consideration by every man, not after, but before he adopts the policy of raising stock on anything like a large scale. Where water has to be hauled even in dry seasons, and when the supply is short at those times of the year when the farm is heavily stocked, an entirely different policy ought to be carried out than would be the case were the water supply abundant. If there is any place where the policy of grain farming, as distinguished from stock farming is applicable, it is in those cases where shade is lacking and the water supply scarce.

Illinois. W. H. UNDERWOOD.

Grassy calves are being marketed in increasing numbers and sell badly.

# How To Save That Lame Horse

HERE'S a fair and square proposition to every man who owns, breeds or works horses. We offer to tell you how to cure any horse of lameness—absolutely free. We offer you without one cent of charge, the advice of one of America's leading specialists on the lameness of horses. Many a good horse, temporarily lame, is sold for almost nothing, because the owner does not know how to go about getting rid of the lameness. Don't let your horse suffer—don't sell him for a few dollars—ask us to tell you how to remove the lameness safely, surely and quickly. See illustration of horse below and read paragraph, "Free Diagnosis Coupon."

**Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy Is Guaranteed** to quickly and permanently relieve the very worst case of Bone or Bog Spavin, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Sprung Knee, Lacerated and Ruptured Tendons, Sweeney and all other forms of lameness affecting a horse. It's a powerful remedy that goes right to the bottom of the trouble and quickly restores natural conditions in the bones, muscles and tendons—cures the lameness in just a few days to stay cured and the animal may be worked as usual. Contains nothing that can injure the horse and heals without leaving scar, blemish or loss of hair. We positively guarantee every bottle of Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy; if it fails, you get back every cent you paid for it as stated in our \$1,000 Warranty Bond. Write us today and get our free diagnosis. Don't let anyone "blister" or "fire" because such methods are positively cruel, inhuman, extremely painful, always leave a big scar and seldom do any good. Use Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy to remove the lameness quickly and without a bit of pain.

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No matter how long your horse has been lame, or what the nature of his lameness, you can absolutely rely upon Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy. We know of many cases where horse owners have paid out big fees and had valuable animals tortured with "firing," "blistering" and other good-for-nothing methods and as a last resort tried Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy, and were amazed at the painless, positive, quick and permanent cure. It does not leave any scar, blemish or loss of hair—absolutely no mark to show that the animal has ever been lame. Safe to use on any horse, old or young. It's the surest remedy money can buy, and it's the only spavin remedy in the world that is absolutely guaranteed by a

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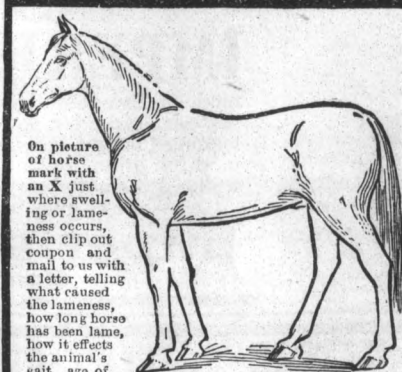
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## VETERINARY

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.

**Bog Spavin—Thoroughpin.**—We have a three-year-old colt that injured hock when jumping a fence; the joint is puffed in front and on both sides, but the hunches are soft. G. McL., Imlay City, Mich.—Apply equal parts tincture iodine and spirits of camphor to hunches three times a week. You will find it very difficult to reduce the swelling.

**Wound.**—Some three months ago one of my horses kicked the other on fleshy part of leg, making a large deep wound, and I have been unable to heal it. W. S., Manistique, Mich.—I imagine the wound gaps open and is filling with scar tissue of a fungus nature, which should be burned out. Apply peroxide of hydrogen twice daily, ten minutes after each application dust on equal parts boric acid, powdered alum and iodoform. If you dislike the smell of iodoform, use iodol instead, for this preparation is almost odorless. If the wound is filled with fungus tissue, either cut it out or burn it with a red hot iron.

**Ringbone.**—I have a three-year-old mare that shows considerable lameness when trotted on hard footing or down hill. She has an enlarged pastern and we thought it might be ringbone. S. H., Brooklyn, Mich.—As a long drive brought back her lameness, you had better give her rest and apply one part red iodine mercury and eight parts cerate of cantharides to pastern three times a month until she recovers.

**Umbilical Infection—Chafed Joint.**—When my sucking colt was four or five days old it showed weakness in one fore fetlock joint; in a day or two it became worse. I consulted our Vet. and he advised me to put Basswood bark around the joint, which I did, with cloth inside of bark boot. This was all right for about a week, then the leg became sore and raw, the hide and hair came off; now I have the boot off and am doctoring the raw sore, which looks bad to me. F. B., Mayville, Mich.—It is generally bad practice to apply boots or bandages to the legs of a young colt that suffers from joint disease the result of navel infection. Apply peroxide of hydrogen to navel of colt, then apply one part tincture iodine and eight parts water once or twice a day. If the navel is not in a suppurative condition and healed, it will not be necessary to treat him. Dust on one part iodoform, two parts powdered alum and eight parts boric acid. If the colt is exposed to flies protect sore with a thin covering of oakum with light cheese-cloth over it; however, it is best to keep the colt in a dark, cool place during the day, allowing it to run out nights.

**Leucorrhea.**—I have a mare that suffers from a chronic vaginal discharge and I would like to know how to treat her. H. G., Marlette, Mich.—Give your mare a teaspoonful of powdered sulphate iron at a dose in feed two or three times a day and dissolve 1 dr. permanganate potash in four quarts of water and wash out vagina through a rubber tube with tin funnel once a day. These applications should be made in a gentle manner, or else you may injure the parts.

**Heart Disease.**—My eight-year-old mare seems to be inclined to pant during hot weather, but is apparently well during the winter and I would like to know what ails her. L. A., Buckley, Mich.—Your mare suffers from heart disease and should not be over-exerted. Give her 1/2 dr. ground nux vomica and the same quantity of powdered digitalis at a dose in feed two or three times a day. You should avoid feeding her too much bulky food.

**Barbed Wire Cut—Open Joint.**—My pony horse ran on a barbed wire fence May 15, cutting stifle joint badly, which resulted in open joint. Our local Vet. has treated him, but the joint is still discharging synovia and the muscles of hip have grown smaller. Mrs. C. W. R., Gladwin, Mich.—Continue keeping the pony quiet, as exercise will do harm. Apply equal parts boric acid, tannic acid and iodoform to wound twice a day, covering it with oakum. Your colt must have managed the case fairly well.

**Poorly Developed Lungs—Obstructed Head.**—Recently I lost a colt at two weeks old. From birth this colt breathed like a broken-winded horse and would frequently open his mouth to get breath. The first four days there was a leakage from the navel, but this soon stopped. For several days before it died its bowels and kidneys acted well. The mare was worked quite hard during the hot weather, up to foaling time. R. C., Kent City, Mich.—The lungs and head of your colt were not properly developed. Nothing in the line of treatment will help a case of this kind.

**Impaction.**—Last Friday evening a two-year-old heifer came home sick; she runs on new pasture land, has access to plenty of good water and she showed symptoms of stoppage of bowels. I treated her the best I knew how by giving salts, oil and laudanum; this treatment seemed to relieve her, but she is quite dumpy yet. H. H., White Cloud, Mich.—Mix together equal parts fluid extract ginger, fluid ex-

(Continued on page 31).



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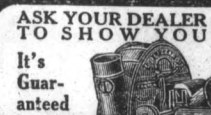
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## POULTRY

### SOME TROUBLES OF INQUIRERS DISCUSSED.

In the veterinary column of a recent Farmer are several poultry queries whose writers will no doubt be helped by a little more extended discussion of their difficulties. In the case of Mrs. G. B., of Rodney, Mich., the inquirer neglects to state whether her chicks run with hens or are confined to brooders; likewise whether they are yarded or have free range. If brooder chicks, confined in yards, they may need grit, or green food, or both. She says she feeds wheat screenings and scraps. Does she mean meat scraps or table scraps? If the latter, her chicks will need some form of meat food, either ground beef scrap or meat meal. Either of these foods may be secured from the large packing houses. Mix about 5 per cent of meat meal with some ground feed—corn meal is all right—and feed it once a day moistened with water, or with milk if you have it. This is for chicks confined in yards. If at liberty with hens they will no doubt pick up bugs and worms enough to furnish the meat supply.

But first of all I would advise this inquirer to look for lice. About 90 per cent of the ills of chicks are due to lice, consequently it is necessary to be on a watch for them, remembering that there are several kinds of lice. The large grey head louse that lays its nits on the head and neck may be killed by greasing the head and neck with melted lard into which a few drops of kerosene have been mixed. Then there is a smaller flesh-colored louse which is found among the thick feathers on the body; also a very small white louse found in the hollows under the wings. A good dusting with insect powder is best for these. Last, but not least, is the little red spider louse or mite which breeds and lives in the coops, attacking the chickens at night. These parasites make poultry life miserable, killing the chicks and decreasing the egg supply.

If these chicks are in brooders, I suggest that, during the morning when the chicks are out in the yard, you paint the inside of brooder with kerosene, using a small paint brush or small piece of cloth tied to a stick. Leave the brooder open to air. At night, when all are back in brooder, dust them well with insect powder. Use Persian insect powder or pyre-

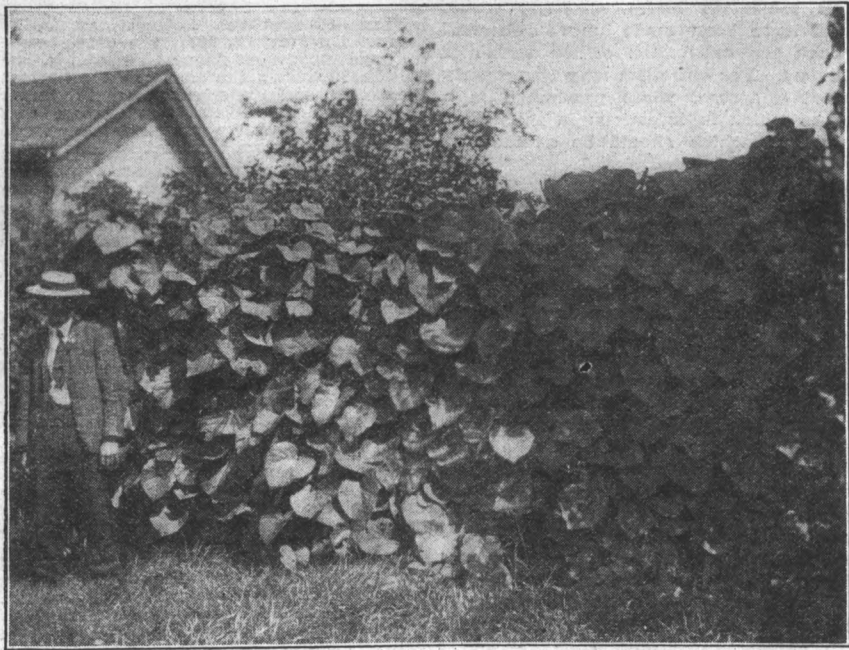
in sulphur, enough to make it yellow. Apply this to the heads and necks, and down a little way on the feathers. The oil and sulphur are distasteful to them and they will stop pulling and eating the feathers. Then to increase their opportunity for exercise spade up one corner of the yard and scatter a little whole grain in it. This will give them something to think about besides standing around and pulling feathers. Every day or two spade up the patch and scatter a little more grain. Wheat is best, as the grains are small and require more scratching to find them than does corn.

Make a mixture of ground beef scrap, or meat meal, and wheat bran, using 1 part of the meat to 10 parts of bran. Mix it thoroughly dry. Enough can be mixed in a box or bin to last several days. Wet up enough for one feed at a time, moistening it just enough to make it stick together, and feed as much as they will eat up clean once a day in troughs. Do not feed it on the ground. Give them some fresh green food also as the grass in the yard may have become tough and dirty. Throw in an armful of weeds. Keep them busy and I think this inquirer will soon have eggs. Meat food for hens in confinement is necessary. Their natural food is bugs, worms, grasshoppers, etc. When confined they can not secure these and something must be supplied to take their place. MRS. G. H. FORCE.

### SHELTERING POULTRY FROM THE SUN.

Where it is not convenient or practical to give the poultry the run of an orchard or grove it is necessary to provide shade for the flock during the heat of mid-summer. There are many and various ways of meeting this need and those who did not look ahead and plant something in the poultry yard which, by this time, is shielding the fowls from the rays of the sun, should provide a temporary shelter of some sort without further delay. A good plan is to plant, very early in the season, some rapid growing vines. With a few simple trellises for these to run upon they will furnish some shade by the first of June and by the first of July will be giving all the protection required.

In this connection we reproduce a photograph sent us by an Ingham county correspondent, Mr. W. E. West, showing the luxuriant growth made by the climbing vine known as the Dutchman's pipe. Its botanical name is Aristolochia Siphocampylus. This vine, planted in the poultry yard, could be relied upon from year to year as it is not an annual and consequently would not have to be planted afresh each



year, as some of the other kinds are rather strong for young chicks, especially those that smell like moth balls. If the chicks are with hens treat the coops as advised for the brooder and at night dust both hens and chicks with the powder.

### Loss of Feathers Indicative of Insect Pests.

While the fowls of R. D. S., of Virginia, may require more exercise, as Dr. Fair recommends, I suggest that a careful search be made for the large grey head lice. When these are present the hens will scratch their heads and pick at the neck feathers. Often, especially when confined, the irritation leads to the habit of feather eating, although this habit is sometimes contracted through idleness alone. In either case the following will be found beneficial: Melt some lard and add one-fourth as much kerosene. Stir

season. It is perfectly hardy, withstanding the severest winters without freezing back. Mr. West considers it one of the best climbers for screening porches, or old walls or fences. It is a very rapid grower, often attaining the height of 20 feet. The vine blossoms in June and is quite a floral curiosity, bearing beneath its heavy screen of large leaves thousands of peculiar pipe-shaped flowers of a yellowish brown color, each nearly two inches in length. The leaves hold their dark green color until late in the fall, thus making it a very desirable vine where a dense cooling shade is wanted. It grows vigorously almost anywhere. The specimen shown was grown by our correspondent, and when the picture was taken in mid-summer—it completely covered a trellis eight feet high and twelve feet long.

### CARE OF PEKIN DUCKS.

There is probably no domestic fowl that is so little understood, by the average person, as the Pekin duck, although a great many farmers keep the Pekins.

Pekin ducks are larger than others and they are also larger feeders, especially while young. Unlike a gosling, if a duckling is forced to hunt his own living he soon becomes worthless. Green food is essential, but he can not thrive on grass alone. Neither is whole grain a suitable ration for young ducks. Some people feed their ducklings whole wheat, cracked corn, etc., the same as they feed chicks. The result is anything but satisfactory. The ducks are small, stunted creatures, unfit for market or any other purpose. Another common practice which always works mischief is having a hole in the ground filled with water for the ducks to drink and paddle in.

Never feed any mixture that is fermented as this will cause convulsions. All food should be clean, fresh and wholesome. Grit is absolutely essential at all times, but it should never be mixed with the feed. If added to the feed the ducks are sometimes forced to eat more grit than they require. Clean, sharp sand and coal cinders seem to be all they need in the way of grit.

There is little danger of over-taxing a Pekin duckling's digestion, after he is six weeks old, providing he has plenty of green food and grit along with the other ration, which should be composed of ground grains, cooked vegetables, skim-milk, etc. Buttermilk or skim-milk, should be used to moisten the ground grain. Never give ducks milk to drink. A mixture that ducks will grow very fast upon is composed of cooked potatoes mixed with equal parts corn meal and bran with enough milk to moisten, without being sloppy. When potatoes are used they should not be added until after the bran and meal have been moistened. If the dry meal is added to the potatoes the result is a gummy mass that the ducks do not relish. Cooked turnips are sometimes used instead of potatoes. Cooked cabbage makes a very good foundation for the ground grain.

Ducks do not require a very highly concentrated ration. Bran is an important factor in duck feeding. It should be largely used while the ducklings are being forced for market and during the laying period. A good mixture for either flesh or egg production is composed of one part corn meal, one part oat meal and two parts wheat bran. This should be well moistened with either milk or water. Add a little powdered charcoal and also a little salt once a day. Do not confine ducks, young or old, to one kind of feed; they like a variety. If whole corn must be given, it should be soaked over night. They relish an occasional feed of green corn, cut from the cob.

My young ducks are fed five times a day, when being fattened. We give them all they will eat up clean, each time. Their feed boards are cleaned often, and fresh water to drink is given with every meal and also between meals. Ducks must have shade in hot weather. An orchard is a good place if properly fenced. Ohio. A. G.

### PREPARING THE EARLY CHICKS FOR MARKET.

The chicks that were hatched early are nearing the marketable stage. All but the likely looking pullets which it is desired to retain for early winter layers should be separated from the flock and prepared for market. To fatten them so that the muscles will be soft and tender they should be confined in small pens or fattening crates for two or three weeks before they are killed and sold. Chickens weighing from three to four pounds each, that are thrifty and of good breeding, should make most profitable gains.

Fattening crates are usually made 6 ft. long, 18 to 20 in. high and 18 in. wide. The crate is divided into three compartments, each holding from four to six birds, according to the size of the chickens. The crate is made of slats usually 1½ in. wide by ¾ in. thick—laths will answer. Those in front are placed 2 in. apart to allow the birds to put their heads through for feeding. The slats on the bottom are placed ¾ in. apart to allow the droppings to go through. Care should be taken not to have the first bottom slat at the back fit too closely against the back or the droppings will collect and decompose. The slats on the bottom should be 1 in. by ½ in. and run lengthwise of the crate. The slats on the back and top are usually two inches apart.



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The Lawrence Pub. Co.,  
Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, JULY 8, 1911.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

**The Penny Postage Propaganda.** After an investigation into the cost of carrying different classes of mail matter, which was conducted by officials of the Post Office Department, the announcement was made by government authorities that the profit to the government on the carrying of first-class mail aggregates \$60,000,000 per annum. This announcement has stimulated the advocates of one-cent letter postage to institute a campaign for the reduction of the rate on first-class mail matter to one cent an ounce. These leading advocates of penny postage for letters are organized and ready for an active campaign. Their organization is known as the National One-cent Letter Postage Association, with headquarters at Cleveland, O., and already they have begun a publicity campaign with a view of creating a strong popular demand for one-cent letter postage which would be heeded by congress.

At first thought the idea of one-cent letter postage will prove an attractive one to the average man, but upon careful analysis and mature consideration we do not believe it will prove an attractive proposition to the average Michigan Farmer reader. In the first place, it must be remembered that while our post office as an institution is not run for profit, but to serve the people of the country in facilitating communication and distributing information, yet the cost of that service must in some manner be paid. Usually the revenue of the department has not paid its expenses, and there has been an annual deficit that had to be made good through an appropriation by congress. This year, for the first time, the department was self-supporting, and straightway there arises a demand for cheaper letter postage, which would again create a deficit which would have to be met with funds derived from some source. Already there has been a proposal, which had the approval of the Postmaster General, to increase the postage on second-class matter from one to four cents per pound, the claim being made by the Department that second-class mail is now carried at a loss, although it is incomprehensible to the layman just how the relative cost of carrying different classes of mail could be ascertained with a degree of accuracy

when all are handled by the same people and carried in the same conveyances. But, however this may be, the subject is being investigated by a congressional committee at the present time, and a commission appointed by the President will begin sittings in New York this month for the purpose of going over the data collected on the subject by the Post Office Department and for the granting of hearings to interested parties who desire to be heard.

Now the facts are, that whatever may be the result of the inquiries above referred to, the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce would principally benefit the big business interests in the large cities, which interests now contribute far more heavily to this department of the postal service than the aggregate of all the private citizens of the country, both urban and rural. Obviously, if they are relieved of this support to the postal system, someone must make up the deficit, and this would most likely be accomplished by an increase of the present rate on second-class matter, an increase which would necessarily be passed on to the public by the publishers of papers and periodicals in increased subscription rates. Thus the cost of maintaining the postal service would be much heavier on the average rural resident than at present, unless he accepted the alternative of curtailing his reading matter.

But there is another and still broader reason why the average rural resident should not favor this idea upon serious reflection. Each recurring census shows an increase in urban population, and a decrease in rural population, which marks an ever increasing concentration of business in the centers of population. One reason for this already too great concentration of business is the facility which the postal service affords the city man for reaching out to all parts of the country to secure business. The cost of our postal service is not based on distance. The city business man can reach any point in the country for two cents, or just as cheaply as he can reach any person in his own city through the same medium. This is an advantage of which the city business interests now take such general cognizance that they furnish the great bulk of the first-class mail matter. If they are relieved of one-half of the charge now made for this service, the largest percentage of the charge from which they would be so relieved by the granting of a penny letter postage rate would of necessity be saddled onto the people of the small towns and the rural districts, whose saving in letter postage would be small in comparison to this increased burden which would surely fall on them in increased cost of the second-class mail matter which they receive, to say nothing of the further advantage which would be given to the big cities in a business way, and further concentration of business will inevitably further increase the cost of distribution to the detriment of producer and consumer alike. This, then, is a proposition upon which the country resident should think carefully, before committing himself to the penny postage propaganda.

**The Senate Tangle.** As noted in our comment of last week the situation in the United States senate, relating to the consideration of the reciprocity pact, has become somewhat tangled. So far as indicated by reports from the scene of action little progress has been made to date in ironing out the differences which exist and, of course, little progress could be expected until after the adjournment for the great national holiday. Just what compromise may be reached regarding the fixing of a date for a vote on the reciprocity bill and the other two bills upon which it is expected the senate will be obliged to act, as noted last week, it is impossible to predict at this time. Reliable advices would indicate, however, that a determined effort will be made to amend the reciprocity pact in important particulars, such as the placing of flour, cured and canned meats, manufactured lumber and a few other commodities on the same basis as the raw material from which they are produced, so as to reduce the measure of injustice which would be done to American agriculture through the workings of this pact. It is intimated that this may be done through the combined influence of certain republican senators who are strenuously opposed to the bill as it now stands and other members of the senate who are in favor of a general reduction of tariff schedules. However, it is certain that the President will

continue to oppose all amendments to the bill, and the outcome will doubtless depend to a large degree on the policy which the democratic leaders may pursue with regard to forcing the consideration of their bill providing for a reduction of the wool tariff and the general tariff bill which they have prepared. This would indicate that the tangle will not be straightened out at once, and that the general business of the country will continue to suffer from the uncertainty of the situation for an indefinite period.

Of all men, the farmer should be an optimist, not alone because his present happiness demands it, but as well for the reason that, as a general proposition, nature is more than likely to reward his labors more liberally than he could believe, if of a pessimistic frame of mind. Truly, it takes some strength of character to be an optimist under unfavorable conditions. When the spring rains are interfering with the planting and cultivating of crops, as they did in spots in Michigan this season, it is difficult to accept the situation with good grace, especially where the outlook for some of the main crops is made dubious at the outset. In like manner, it takes a still stronger character to remain wholly cheerful when the mid-summer sun and the hot winds are sapping the last of the reserve of moisture in the soil in localities which were missed by the local showers which caused the absence of the usual spring rains to pass unnoticed in other sections of the state. But this is not the first season when the season's prospects were threatened by flood or drought or other unfavorable conditions in the particular locality in which any one of us may live, nor is it likely to be the last. A pessimistic view of the situation will not change the conditions, for it is a condition and not a theory with which we have to deal. The only apparent effect of harboring pessimistic thoughts will be upon ourselves, but that effect will be marked. It will make us and those about us needlessly miserable, and will, in a measure, at least, unfit us for the duties which lie at our hand, and mayhap to a degree which will spell ultimate failure, where the cultivation of an optimistic temperament might have won us success. The things which we cannot control had far better be accepted gracefully and without needless personal discomfort on our part. Quite generally the "silver lining" of the "clouds" which cast their unwelcome shadows o'er life's pathway is brighter than was anticipated, often making but a shadow of the memory of the cause of many miserable hours or days, which might have been made more cheerful through the cultivation of the virtue of optimism. For optimism may be properly termed a virtue, while pessimism is a disease which is infectious in malignant cases, and which should be avoided by every healthful mind.

**The Improved Seed Shark.** Almost every year there is a new swindle developed for the purpose of getting easy money from the farmer. Quite often this takes the form of some new and wonderful variety of grain which, it is represented, will prove enormously profitable. Notwithstanding the lessons which have been afforded the public in "Bohemian oats," "Red line" and "Alaska" wheat and other similar schemes which might be mentioned, there always seem to be a new crop of victims ready for the harvest when a new scheme of this kind is developed by the class of "sharks" who conduct these operations. This season the scheme appears to have been varied by adding the feature of antiquity to that of romance and the other factors which have enhanced the allurements of other similar schemes. A report comes from Washington that a new strain of "Egyptian" wheat is being offered in various parts of the country, which it is claimed was propagated from grain found in the tombs of the Egyptian mummies. The Department of Agriculture is issuing a warning against the people who are trying to palm off such claims on the American farmers, it being declared by the officials by way of proof of the falsity of their claims that the germ in a grain of wheat will not survive for a longer period than ten years, and that wheat cannot be successfully used for seed after it has been kept for a period of ten years or longer. There should be little need of a warning to thinking farmers against a scheme of this kind, but a general warning against all schemes whose sole aim is to get easy money from the farmer would not be out of place. It is a good plan to let this class of sharks seek other fields for their labors, and it is a matter for congratulation that they do not as a class find the rural communities as susceptible to their game, as the great army of promotion sharks do the urban communities.

**Refuse to Accept Undesired Papers.** The publishers of the Michigan Farmer are receiving so many

inquiries from people who are receiving bills for papers which they never ordered or which have been sent to them beyond the time subscribed for, that we have deemed it advisable to address a word to our readers on this subject. The best thing to do in such a case is to notify the postmaster or rural carrier that you do not want the paper, and then refuse to accept further copies of it from the post office or from the rural mail box. Then the postmaster will notify the publishers that the paper remains uncalled for at the office and that unless it is stopped further issues sent will be destroyed. This constitutes legal notice to the publishers, and no further bills for subscription would have any standing if an attempt were made to collect them in a court of law. As a matter of fact, such bills are rarely pressed to the point of bringing suit, although there is a legal responsibility on the part of the actual subscriber for one year beyond the time subscribed for if the publications are taken from the post office or accepted from the rural carriers. The publishers, however, are not allowed to send their publications for more than one year to any person whose subscription is not paid, for which reason no publisher will be likely to attempt to collect a back subscription for a longer period of time than one year.

The best policy to pursue is to refuse to subscribe for any publication, the publishers of which do not agree to stop on the expiration of the time subscribed for. The Michigan Farmer publishes in each issue a guarantee to stop the paper upon the expiration of the subscription, and no reputable publisher who desires to give the public a square deal will send his publication after the subscriber's time has expired and then annoy him with bills which the recipient is under no moral obligation to pay.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

### National.

Last Sunday the thermometer reached 90 degrees upon the roof of the Majestic building, Detroit, while upon the streets the mercury raised to the 111 mark. According to the figures of the weather bureau, it was the hottest day in 20 years. On July 17, 1887, the official record was 101 and on August 12, 1881, it was 99. In Pittsburgh the day was the hottest that city had experienced in 10 years. In Chicago the official temperature was taken at 100 and five deaths are known to have resulted from the heat in that place.

The movement of grain and stock for the country for the month of May exceeded the record shipments during the same month for 1910 and 1909, from the figures published by the bureau of statistics.

President Taft speaks this week to three audiences in Indiana upon currency reform, arbitration and reciprocity.

The second division of the North Atlantic squadron of the American navy left Kiel, Germany, where the officers and men have been enjoying the hospitality of that country, and will return home by the north of Scotland route, an unusual course for American naval vessels.

President Taft has given orders for the removal of several regiments from the Mexican border, leaving only enough soldiers to meet any emergencies that might arise in the adjustment of matters with the new administration.

A shipment of 1,600 tons of uncolored tea arrived at Puget Sound last week, which is the largest cargo of the season. The product is of this season's crop.

In an action by the federal government against the "eastern box board club," which is declared to be an organization in restraint of trade, 39 persons were made defendants. It was thought that the government had put the combination out of business when they dissolved the "fiber and manila association." The former club has been organized since the latter was dissolved and many of the same parties are connected with both concerns.

The Illinois Humane Society at Alton, Illinois, has adopted resolutions favoring the abolishment of the two-deck stock car for shipping live calves.

Exports of hog products from this country have increased to 22,743,000 lbs., compared with 12,290,000 lbs. a year ago, the largest gains being in lard and bacon.

In the annual eight-ored 'varsity race between Harvard and Yale the crew of the former institution showed their superiority by winning at the end of the four-mile course with 14 lengths between the boats of the competing crews. In the contest between crews from Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Sy-



racuse the men representing the first-named institution were declared the winners at the meet at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last week.

The "public utilities" bill which has been before the Connecticut legislature for the past four years was passed by both houses of that body last week after a long fight.

The federal government through her district attorney has brought suit against what is termed the "magazine trust" asking its dissolution as an organization in restraint of trade.

The official figures of the bureau of statistics shows that the United States produces more cotton than any other country of the world, her production of this crop amounting to 9,585,500,000 lbs. and valued at \$1,250,000,000. India is her closest competitor.

The federal supreme court have advised the district courts to see that the American tobacco trust is dissolved, the thirty days in which the defendant company was permitted to ask for a rehearing having expired.

The federal grand jury investigating the steel trust have returned indictments against a number of subsidiary companies and persons connected with that concern but not against the company itself.

In Chicago 14 lumbermen were indicted by a federal grand jury who are trying to determine whether the Sherman anti-trust law had been violated by a combination of lumbermen in restraining trade.

Edward Hines, president of a lumber company of Chicago, testified before the senate committee that President Taft urged the election of Senator Lorimer to that body. The testimony was answered by a denial from the White House.

Four men were killed by the falling of the walls of the new water works station at Buffalo.

#### Foreign.

A severe battle took place near Oporto, Portugal, between the republicans and monarchists last week. Already the government has sent 47,000 troops to the frontier to protect the country against organized forces entering from Spain.

Unless Spain and France withdraw from the present invasion of Morocco, Germany will insist upon her right to camp troops in that part of Africa to be ready to take a slice of the country should it be partitioned off between the nations. Spain and France are not pleased because of the stand taken by their neighbor, but it is generally believed that any other move would be less likely to bring about as speedy a settlement of affairs.

The new administration in Mexico is evincing some animosity toward American interests, according to reports, and demonstrations have been made, together with protests to the government looking to the elimination of monopolistic interests, chiefly those with which Americans are connected.

Election riots at Kalusz, eastern Galicia, resulted in 200 persons being injured. It became necessary to call out troops. Farm buildings, lines of communication and other damage resulted from the outbreak.

Chinese attacked and drove back the Russians from the frontier post of the Amur river district, destroying Russian signs and navigation buoys along the Amur and Ussuri rivers.

It is announced that the Canadian Pacific will absorb the Erie railroad and thereby complete connections for direct service to New York city.

## FARMERS' CLUBS

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

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

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

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

#### Associational Motto.—

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

#### Associational Sentiment.—

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

#### YEARLY PROGRAMS.

##### The Washington Center Farmers' Club.

This Gratiot County Club has a most attractively arranged program. The cover page, aside from the name of the Club and the date, presents the Associational Motto and Sentiment, together with the announcement that the regular meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month. Each succeeding page contains the program for a single monthly meeting, while the back cover is devoted to a list of the officers and committees for the current year. The farms of the members are named and the farm name appears, together with that of the host and hostess at the head of each program. The order of business is repeated in each case, making each program complete in itself without reference to any other page

of the booklet. Roll call is responded to in various ways, which gives variety to this feature of the programs. The musical and literary numbers of the programs are also announced for each meeting, making the program complete in this respect. Two or more questions of a practical or educational nature are provided for each meeting. In many cases these are arranged with special relation to the season, as the January program, for which meeting the first discussion deals with methods of improving the Club and its work and of getting the young people interested in the work by placing more of the responsibility for its conduct upon them. The special feature meetings are a basket picnic in August and a Club fair in September. The calendar year is made the fiscal year of the Club, which brings the annual meeting in December. All-day meetings are held from January to April, inclusive, and from October to December, inclusive, the mid-summer meetings being called at 1:30 p. m. Altogether this is one of the most complete of the yearly programs which have been received from any of the local Clubs for the current year, and should prove of great value to the Club and its members.

#### CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

**Children's Day Meeting.**—The Hadley and Elba Farmers' Club, of Lapeer Co., held their Annual Children's Day Meeting at The Maples, June 15, with Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kelley. The roll call response, "Children's Sayings," proved very amusing. The program furnished by the children consisting of recitations, vocal and instrumental music, etc., elicited hearty applause. This was our second children's meeting which is already considered one of the strong features of the Club. About 90 people enjoyed the program and sumptuous tea on the spacious lawn and are anxiously waiting for the Children's Day of 1912. The next meeting will be Pioneer Day, July 4, at the Hadley Town Hall. Much enthusiasm is shown and a great meeting is expected.—Mrs. C. P. Johnson, Secretary.

**Honor a Pioneer Member.**—The rain on the morning of June 17 did not prevent the gathering of 75 members for the monthly meeting of the Ingham County Farmers' Club. It was about two o'clock when the vice-president, Mrs. Horton, called the meeting to order. In part she said: "We have the distinction of being the oldest Club in the state and of the faithful few who organized better than they knew, two of the charter members are still living and both with us today—Col. Ives, our president, and Judge Bristol. As President Ives has recently brought into our ranks as an active member one who has long been an honorary member, I will ask Judge Bristol to extend a few words of greeting to Mr. and Mrs. Ives. Judge Bristol, in a pleasing way, extended our best wishes and presented to them, from the Club, a beautiful brass jardiniere and a graceful fern, symbols of strength, endurance and growth. In response Mrs. Ives said she was reminded of a person looking every where for a four-leaved clover and coming home found it at her door, and hoped to always have as shining a countenance and bright as the brass."

**A Community Picnic Planned.**—President Ives took the chair and said it was not necessary for any such token to know that the Farmers' Club was loyal, but appreciated it just the same, and as a starter for the afternoon he would give Rev. Simmons a chance to talk about the community picnic. He believed in picnics. The more we know people, the more we love them and appreciate their true worth. Rev. Simmons explained the project, that we have our churches, our fraternal organizations and our Clubs, each doing its work; but his idea was to have one day when they would all meet together and get better acquainted and know more what the other is doing. We get busy with our own cares and neglect the community. Judge Wiest was called out and said this was the third meeting of the Club that he had attended at Mr. Russell's, that he approved of picnics and enjoyed a good dinner. He often had picnics at his farm and any gathering where the ministers, the lawyers, the merchants, the farmers or followers of any vocation were gathered together were helpful. Messrs. Jewett, Webb, Barber and others approved of the picnic, when a resolution was presented and adopted that the Farmers' Club approve of a community picnic and that a committee of four ladies and four gentlemen be appointed to work with other committees to make plans.

**Why Fruit Trees Should be Sprayed.**—Julius W. Chapin gave an interesting talk on "Why we spray our fruit trees." He said the pests that we are fighting are of two classes—the fungus and insect. The fungus diseases are the growths on decayed matter, the yeast that produces mold, the blight that attacks potatoes, beans, cucumbers and berries. The insect pests are divided into three classes—the scraping, sucking and chewing, and some of the worst pests to fight are those that come from some other county, like the San Jose scale. He spoke of the state law that one cannot spray when fruit trees are in blossom, and by telling the different preparations for the different diseases he showed his familiarity with the subject. The next meeting will be August 12, with Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McCormick, at Mulberry Lawn Farm, and will be young people's day.—Mrs. Tanswell, Cor. Sec.

## GRANGE

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

#### THE JULY PROGRAMS.

##### Suggestions for Second Meeting. (Men's Part).

Song.  
What is the best tool I use?  
Which would be more profitable, a riding plow or a vacuum cleaner?  
Solo, in pantomime.  
Which would probably be the best investment, a hay-tedder, a manure spreader, or an acetylene gas plant?  
What would be the comparative advantages of a set of reading-course books, and a baseball and bat?  
If you had your choice, would you choose an automobile or a college course, and why?  
Review of the best farm paper I read.  
Instrumental music.

##### (Women's Part).

Duet.  
Does education unfit girls for farm life?  
Selections from the best woman's paper or magazine I know.  
What is the best drink to send to the field with lunch on a hot day?  
What constitutes good and bad manners at the telephone?  
Illustrated reading.  
(Good Things to Eat).  
Custards (with samples) served by five women.  
Wafers (with samples) served by five men.

#### THE GRANGE AND RURAL SCHOOLS.

The first educational duty of the Grange, beyond the development of its own members, is toward rural schools. This duty takes three forms.

1. The Grange, as a whole, must be active in discussing and selecting such studies and methods as will fit rural schools to meet the needs of country people. It must not leave the proposing and installing of such studies and methods to the school profession alone, but should co-operate with teachers and students of educational systems to work out the best possible plans for present-day rural needs.

2. Each subordinate Grange ought to be worthy of recognition as the best instrument through which schools of its neighborhood may appeal to their patrons. Here, in the forum of the local Grange, should be promoted plans that will make each school a strong factor in the life of its district and of its pupils. Here should be cultivated a sentiment which will demand efficiency above everything else and include willingness to pay reasonably for it. Here should be squarely faced the question, "Are the grounds and buildings attractive to our children and do they love their schools; if not, what can this Grange do to bring about these desired results?" It comes within the province of the Grange to promote sentiment in favor of larger school grounds, more shade, and simple apparatus for play. The Grange should encourage the teaching of such subjects as make the home environment of the child—agriculture and domestic science. If schools are small, the Grange affords the best possible means for getting together on some consolidation scheme by which every child may have access to thoroughly competent and attractive schooling.

3. Every patron—man or woman—who owns property or is parent or guardian of a child, may and should evince interest in the common schools by his or her study of their needs and possibilities, and by taking an active part in the annual school meeting, which occurs, this year, on July 10.

JENNIE BUELL.

#### DIRECT VOTING FOR U. S. SENATORS ON THE WAY.

The proposition to elect United States Senators by direct vote seems nearer realization than ever before and Patrons the country over will note the present prospect for this change, which the Grange has so vigorously advocated for many years, with undisguised satisfaction. The present status of the measure may be described as follows: Several weeks ago the senate passed the resolution which calls for the required amendment to the federal constitution, that action marking the successful culmination of an effort that has extended over more than a quarter of a century to bring this question before the state legislatures. The resolution passed the senate by a vote of 64 to 24, two-thirds of those present, or 59, being necessary to carry the proposition.

The resolution as adopted, however, carried with it the so-called Bristow

amendment which necessitates its return to the house of representatives, which had already passed it. If the house acts favorably upon the resolution in its amended form, which seems likely, it will go to the states for ratification as an amendment to the United States constitution.

The Bristow amendment aims to retain in the federal government power to prescribe the manner, time and place of holding elections for United States senators. The southerners opposed the amendment on the ground that it would give the federal government power to interfere with the so-called grandfathers' clauses in the constitutions of the southern states. The vote on the Bristow amendment was a tie, 44 to 44, and Vice-President Sherman cast the vote which tacked the amendment to the resolution.

#### AMONG THE LIVE GRANGES.

**Ironton Grange, of Charlevoix Co.,** had an attendance of 65 at its regular meeting on June 13. An application for membership was received and one candidate was given the first and second degrees. This Grange voted to make a cash contribution toward the erection of the Grange exhibition building on the Charlevoix county fair grounds, which movement was started by the Pomona Grange a few weeks ago. Grange also voted to make an exhibit of fruit at the fair and appointed a committee to have charge of same.

**Rathbone Grange, of Gratiot Co.,** met June 20 with a good attendance. Mrs. Youry reported that the proceeds from the social held two weeks ago were \$8.15. Bert Stowe and wife were then given the third and fourth degrees. Motion made and seconded that we take up a collection for Sister Elsie Smith, of Jacob's Grange. Proceeds \$2.40. Our secretary was instructed to order a car of coal. Next meeting will not be held until July 18. Lecturer's hour was taken up. Roll call responded to with readings. Penny march receipts 17 cents.

**The Picnic Program** carried out by Hesperia Grange recently was one which should commend itself to Granges at this season. Every Grange in the state should endeavor to have at least one such meeting during July or August. A leading feature of the event was an excellent picnic dinner in the woods at Elm bridge. The program consisted of wading in the river by the children, bathing by the small boys, old-fashioned visiting by the older members who also greatly enjoyed the natural beauty of the spot selected for the picnic, especially the beautiful river hurrying on its way to the great lakes. Like all fleeting pleasures the day ended all too soon but the occasion was so thoroughly enjoyed that this Grange is planning to hold another such meeting before the end of the picnic season.

**A Real Holiday Meeting.**—At least once a year the members of Chesterfield Grange, of Macomb Co., are invited to declare a holiday and meet at the palatial home of Bro. J. M. Hall, on Boston boulevard, Detroit. Chesterfield Grange has no hall but meets at the homes of members. Bro. Hall, although no longer directly interested in farming, retains his interest in the organization and attends its meetings as regularly as his business affairs will permit. On Wednesday, June 21, the Grange was invited to hold its meeting at his home, and the members, over 50 strong, came to Detroit by special car. The day was clear but very warm and the privilege of spending the day upon the broad porches and velvety lawn of one of Detroit's most beautiful and well kept homes was clearly enjoyed by all. After an excellent dinner the company assembled upon one of the large porches and listened to an interesting program which had been arranged for by their generous host. That the members might receive some first hand knowledge of the methods of producing clean milk Mr. Hall had invited representatives of two of the large concerns at present engaged in supplying milk to city consumers, one of them a producer of "certified" milk and the other a producer of "modified" milk. The methods described, while not practical in all their details for the average farmer, were listened to with great interest. These talks were followed by a health talk by Miss Charlotte Aikens, an experienced nurse and authority on care of the sick and the securing of healthful conditions in the home. This talk had to do mostly with the great value of pure air in the sick room and the prevention of disease by the proper ventilation of homes. These talks were interspersed with some excellent and enjoyable readings. The afternoon passed all too quickly and at 5 p. m. the Patrons regretfully boarded their car, unanimous in the opinion that each Detroit meeting of Chesterfield Grange surpasses all former ones.

#### COMING EVENTS.

##### Pomona Meetings.

Clinton Co., with Elsie Grange, Wednesday, July 12.  
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.



## MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

July 5, 1911.

## Grain and Seeds.

**Wheat.**—There is bullish sentiment creeping into the trade and will continue to do so long as the weather is dry and hot, for such conditions are sure to reduce the yield of the growing crop. Much of the winter wheat belt is beyond being damaged and harvesting is under way over the greater portion of the region. But the spring wheat is where it can be reduced in value by hot dry winds, and continuation of present weather will fill the bears with fear. Futures have been showing strength and quotations have advanced but cash goods are quiet and unchanged. Liverpool prices are higher. No. 2 red wheat was quoted at \$1.03 per bu. a year ago. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 2	No. 1	Red.	White.	July.	Sept.
Thursday	88	87	89	90	91	93
Friday	87	86	88	89	90	92
Saturday	88	86	88	89	90	92
Monday	88	86	88	89	90	92
Tuesday	88	86	88	89	90	92
Wednesday	88	86	88	89	90	92

**Corn.**—This deal is stronger with a short crop promised because of the lack of moisture over the corn belt. The extra call that is sure to come from the shortage of the oat and hay crop will increase the demand for corn to fatten stock and carry it along. It behooves farmers who have any sort of a stand of corn to do their part in bringing it through. One year ago the price for No. 3 corn was 62½¢ per bu. Quotations are:

	No. 3	No. 2	Yellow.
Thursday	58	60	60
Friday	59	61	61
Saturday	59	61	61
Monday	59	61	61
Tuesday	59	61	61
Wednesday	59	61	61

**Oats.**—From the advanced position taken a week ago further additions have been made to oat quotations and the condition of the crop at present seems to warrant the prophecy that quotations will continue to go upward for there is now a shortage of oats on hand and the failure of the crop in many sections and the light yield that is sure to result from the harvests in almost all others, will so reduce the supply as to make high prices the only alternative. One year ago the price was 4½¢ below what it is now. Quotations for the past week are:

	Standard	No. 3	White.
Thursday	44	44	44
Friday	45	44	44
Saturday	45	44	44
Monday	45	44	44
Tuesday	45	44	44
Wednesday	47	46	46

**Beans.**—Both cash and future beans have advanced but the former has had much the greater portion, having gone up about 15¢. Quotations for the week are:

	Cash.	Oct.
Thursday	\$2.03	\$2.03
Friday	2.15	2.05
Saturday	2.20	2.05
Monday	2.22	2.10
Tuesday	2.22	2.10
Wednesday	2.22	2.10

**Cloverseed.**—There is nothing doing in this trade. Traders are only watching the growing crop. The nominal quotations are ruling the same as a week ago. They are:

	Prime.	Oct.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$9.50	\$8.75	\$8.75
Friday	9.50	8.75	8.75
Saturday	9.50	8.75	9.00
Monday	9.50	8.75	9.00
Tuesday	9.50	8.75	9.00
Wednesday	9.75	9.25	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 values are lower and the advanced prices for straw have weakened. Quotations on baled hay in car lots f. o. b. Detroit are: No. 1 timothy, \$21@22; No. 2 timothy, \$19@20; clover, mixed, \$19@20; rye straw, \$7.50; wheat and oat straw, \$7 per ton.

**Feed.**—Prices rule on last week's basis; carlot prices on track are: Bran, \$27 per ton, coarse middlings, \$26; fine middlings, \$28; cracked corn, \$22; coarse corn meal, \$22; corn and oat chop, \$20 per ton.

**Potatoes.**—Not enough old potatoes left to make a market. New crop is not adequate to meet demand and prices continue at \$2 per bu.

**Provisions.**—Family pork, \$16.50@17.50; mess pork, \$16.25; medium clear, \$16@17; smoked hams, 15½¢@16½¢; briskets, 10½¢@11½¢; shoulders, 10½¢; picnic hams, 9½¢; bacon, 15¢@16½¢; pure lard in tierces, 9¢; kettle rendered lard, 9½¢ per lb.

## Dairy and Poultry Products.

**Butter.**—Trade continues active. 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 advanced quotation of last week has been succeeded by another rise of a half cent, due to shorter supply and continued demand. The supply of good eggs is shrinking. Market is active. Fresh eggs, case count, cases included, are quoted at 14½¢ per dozen.

**Poultry.**—This deal has been a little firmer and prices are a little higher, but with broilers down 4 cents in Chicago. Quotations are: Live—Hens, 12¢@13¢; old

roosters, 8¢@10¢; turkeys, 14¢@16¢; geese, 8¢@9¢; ducks, 12¢@13¢; broilers, 20¢@22¢ per lb.

**Cheese.**—Michigan, old, 15¢@17¢; Michigan, late, 12½¢@14¢; York state, new, 13½¢@14¢; Swiss domestic block, 16¢@18¢; cream brick, 13¢@14¢.

**Veal.**—Market lower. Fancy, 9½¢@10¢; choice, 8¢@9¢ per lb.

## Fruits and Vegetables.

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

**Strawberries.**—Lower. Receipts light. Michigan grown are selling at \$3@3.50 per bu.

**Pineapples.**—\$3.25@3.75 per case. Cherries.—Large supply. Lower, sour, 50¢@75¢ per 16-qt. case.

**Raspberries.**—Red, \$5@5.50 per bu.; black plentiful and selling at \$1@1.25 per 16-qt. case.

**Huckleberries.**—\$3.50@4 per bu. Gooseberries.—Steady. Selling at \$2@2.50 per bu.

**Apples.**—Very little old fruit in the market. New quoted at \$1.50@2 per box.

## OTHER MARKETS.

## Grand Rapids.

The hot weather continues to hurry things along and raspberries will soon supplant cherries in the market. Sour cherries are bringing \$2 to \$2.50 and sweets are nearly all gone. Red raspberries are scarce, readily bringing \$1.50 per crate, while the price for blackcaps ranges around \$1.25. The egg market is steady at 15 cents to the country trade, dairy butter 18 cents. Beans are higher, the price to farmers for white pea being on a \$2 basis, while red kidneys are worth \$3.60. The mills are paying the following prices for grain: No. 2 red wheat 83¢, oats 45¢, rye 69¢ and corn 60¢. Dressed hogs are selling at 7¢, fowls, live, at 10¢.

## New York.

**Butter.**—Prices fractionally higher and market steady. Creamery specials quoted at 25¢; extras, 24¢.

**Eggs.**—Steady without change in quotations. Business quiet. Fresh gathered extras, 20¢@22¢; firsts, 15¢@16¢; seconds, 13½¢@14½¢; western gathered whites, 17¢@20¢.

**Poultry.**—Dressed—Steady. Turkeys, 12¢@15¢; fowls, 12½¢@15½¢; western broilers, 18¢@25¢.

## Chicago.

**Wheat.**—No. 2 red, 88½¢@89½¢; Sept., 90¢; Dec., 92½¢ per bu.

**Corn.**—No. 2, 59¼¢@60¢; Sept., 62¢; Dec., 61¢ per bu.

**Oats.**—No. 2 white, 45¢@45½¢; Sept., 44½¢; Dec., 46¢.

**Barley.**—Malting grades, 90¢@1.08 per bu.; feeding, 60¢@65¢.

**Butter.**—Trade very quiet, with little interest manifested. Prices nominally unchanged. Quotations: Creameries, 19¢@23¢; dairies, extra, 21¢ per lb.

**Eggs.**—Market quiet, with prices for bulk of the receipts showing no change. Stock of extra quality commands a premium over the quotation for prime firsts. Quotations: Prime firsts, 14½¢; firsts, 13½¢ per doz., at mark, cases included, 11¢@11½¢.

**Potatoes.**—Receipts of new stock are fairly liberal. Old potatoes scarce and again quoted higher, but the continued high prices have had a marked effect upon the demand and the market has a weak undertone. Choice to fancy old are quoted at \$1.10@1.15 per bu.; good to choice new, \$4.40@4.50 per bbl.

**Beans.**—Choice hand-picked are holding last week's advance and prime have moved up correspondingly. Market firm. Choice hand-picked pea beans are quoted at \$2.30 per bu.; prime, \$2.10@2.20; red kidneys, \$3.25@3.65 per bu.

**Hay and Straw.**—Market firm. 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.

## Elgin.

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

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## Buffalo.

July 3, 1911.

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

Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 140 cars; hogs, 9,600; sheep and lambs, 4,000; calves, 1,600.

With 140 loads of cattle on our market here today, and with only 12,000 reported in Chicago, our market was about 15 cents per hundred weight higher on the strictly dry fed and best weight stuff, and from strong to 10 cents per hundred-weight higher on all the lower grades. However, this being Fourth of July week, there were very few buyers here, and had there been any more cattle on our market, we could not have advanced them at all. We quote:

Best 1,350 to 1,600-lb. steers, \$6.50@6.75; good prime 1,200 to 1,350-lb. steers, \$6.25@6.50; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. shipping steers, \$5.65@6.25; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100-lb. \$5.25@5.60; light butcher steers, \$4.75@5.25; best fat cows, \$4.75@5.25; fair to good do, \$3.60@4.40; common to medium do, \$3.10@3.75; trimmers, \$2.25@2.75; best fat heifers, \$5.50@6.00; good fat heifers, \$4.85@5.25; fair to good do, \$4.10@4.75; best stock heifers, \$3.25@4.00; common stock heifers, \$3.00@3.25; best feeding steers, dehorned, \$4.50@4.75; common feeding steers, dehorned, \$3.75@4.00; best bulls, \$4.75@5.00; bo-lagna bulls, \$3.75@4.00; stock bulls, \$3.00@3.25; best milkers and springers, \$50.00@55.00; common to good do, \$20.00@30.00.

Almost impossible to sell these common milkers and springers by the dollar for any kind of satisfactory price. Have to be sold by the pound.

Owing to light receipts and urgent demand, our hog market opened active and prices generally 15 to 20 cents higher than the close of last week. The bulk of the yorkers, mixed and mediums sold at \$7.20, with a few decks selected to local packers at \$7.25. Pigs sold generally at 7 cents per pound, and good quality rough sows mostly 6 cents per pound. While we think the prospects fair for the near future, we do not think it advisable to become too bullish on these sharp advances. Use caution in loading during this hot weather.

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 \$7.75; yearling lambs, \$5.00@5.50. Few choice handy wethers selling \$4.25@4.85. Prospects steady for sheep the balance of the week. We quote:

Best spring lambs, \$7.25@7.75; wethers, \$4.50@4.75; cull sheep, \$1.50@3.00; bucks, \$2.50@2.75; yearling lambs, \$5.00@5.50; handy ewes, \$3.75@4.00; heavy ewes, \$3.25@3.50; veals, choice to extra, \$8.25@8.50; fair to good do, \$7.00@8.00; heavy calves, \$3.50@4.50.

## Chicago.

July 3, 1911.

Cattle Hogs Sheep  
Receipts today ..... 12,000 24,000 16,000  
Same day last year.. 10,231 15,152 13,699  
Received last week.. 57,560 132,044 87,654  
Same week last year.. 43,218 112,579 77,559

The day before the Fourth of July sees much higher cattle and hog markets, as country shippers were afraid there would be a poor demand at this time and lower prices. Cattle offerings are especially small, and good competition among buyers sent prices up quickly 15 to 25¢, butcher stock, as well as stockers and feeders, sharing in the advance. A sale of a consignment of fat steers that were not show cattle by any means at \$6.90 marks another high record for the season. Hogs moved up 15 to 20¢, with good buying at \$6.40@6.95, the highest prices of the season, comparing with \$6@6.55 Monday a week ago. Lots averaging from 175 to 240 lbs. sold highest.

Last week's receipts averaged 235 lbs. per head, compared with 240 lbs. one year ago and 221 lbs. two years ago. Sheep and lamb of the better class were about steady, with others inclined to sell off. Spring lambs were salable at \$4@7.50, while fed clipped stock sold on the following basis: Lambs, \$3.50@6.50; yearlings, \$4.50@5.50; wethers, \$3.50@4.50; ewes, \$2@4.25; bucks, \$2@3.25. Last week saw advances of 75¢ to \$1.25 in sheep after Monday and about the same advance took place in clipped lambs and yearlings, while spring lambs moved up 50 to 75¢ as compared with a week earlier. This is a good time to market fat stock, the demand being vigorous, but thin stock sells low. Some prime spring lambs brought \$7.65 late last week.

Cattle of the best kind had a further advance of 10¢@15¢ last week, with a still higher top, the best steers going the highest for any time since April. The common lots continued to move slowly at the large discount seen of late, with liberal supplies shipped in from dry sections, although welcome rains in various places checked the sacrifice of thin stock. Beef steers sold to a large extent between \$5.50 and \$6.40, with the choicest steers bringing \$6.35@6.75, while the poorer lots went at \$4.75@5.50. Medium steers sold at \$5.60@5.95 and good lots at \$6@6.30, with sales of export steers at \$5.65@6.20 and fat yearlings at \$5.75@6.65. Fat butcher stock shares in the upward movement, cows and heifers having sold at \$3.25@6.00, with cutters selling at \$2.75@3.20; canners at \$1.75@2.70 and bulls at \$2.85@5.10. Calves were decidedly lower under smaller buying orders, selling at \$3.00@8.25 per 100 pounds, while milkers and springers had a poor outlet at \$30@60 per head, the poorer cows going for killers. The stocker and feeder market has been ruling much the lowest of any time this year, with large accumulations held by yard speculators, who made remarkably favorable terms in order to effect sales. By the middle of the week, however, there was a marked let-up in the receipts from the drought-stricken sections, as rains fell in a number of places, and stockers and medium feeders were marked up as much as 15 to 25¢ over Monday prices. Stockers have been selling at \$3.00@4.80 and feeders at \$4.00@5.35, with few going over \$4.75. Stock heifers sold at \$2.85@3.50 and feeding heifers at \$3.60@4.15. Ruling prices for stocker and feeder cattle look temptingly low to many people who recall the fancy prices that have been paid heretofore, and when such good bargains can be picked up it seems a mistake to let first-class pasturage go to waste. Prime beef cattle have undergone their predicted advance and are expected to go still higher later on, as there is no surplus supply in feeding districts. Of course, at this season the big demand everywhere centers on fat, little yearling steers and heifers, and not many heavy cattle are wanted.

Hogs have shown for still another week no end of activity, and high prices were paid for good droves, while the increasing offerings of coarse, grassy hogs sold at an increasing discount. Hogs have had a good advance in recent months in the face of much heavier supplies here and at other western packing points than a year ago, and indications are regarded as good for the future, or for several weeks at least, the decreasing average weights nearly everywhere being taken as a good sign that good, matured swine have been largely shipped out, especially from southwestern dry regions. The evident reason for the good demand for hogs is found in the

materially enlarged consumption of hog products everywhere, both at home and abroad, the export movement continuing far ahead of a year ago. Fresh pork products are extremely popular just now, and tenderloins have declined to 18¢ per lb., or the lowest price touched in over a year, and 10¢ below their highest time in April. As packers are making short ribs freely, tenderloins are much plentier and their cheapness makes them popular. Live hogs have been selling around three cents per pound lower than a year ago and tenderloins two cents lower than then.

Sheep and lambs had a wonderful change for the better last week, with fat spring lambs of light weight the prime favorites and undergoing a regular boom. The approach of the Fourth of July caused the biggest kind of a demand for choice lambs, and fed lambs and light yearlings on the lamb order shared in the upward movement, although in a lesser degree than fat springs. The packers' receipts of springs from Louisville have been decreasing in volume steadily, and before long these supplies will be cut off, making a better show for supplies from other sections. Wethers and ewes comprise but a small share of the offerings, but they meet with a very poor demand, even at the large discount in prices from those paid for lambs. The demand for feeders has been below expectations, and prices have ruled very low.

Horses that graded well started into life last week, and a number of sales looked \$10 to \$15 per head higher than a week earlier, the announcement that no public auctions would be held during Fourth of July week bringing in more buyers than usual. While there was a larger percentage of good horses than in recent weeks, there was a great scarcity of high-grade drafters and drivers, and few horses sold as high as \$260. Numerous medium grade drafters sold at \$165@190, while better ones found buyers at \$200@260, and there was a good sale of horses adapted for drivers and expressers at \$135@170, poorer ones bringing \$125 and under.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Provision dealers believe that the big marketings of hogs in the west during the past few months have been due in great part to the dry weather, especially in the southwest, which has forced a great many young hogs and mere pigs on the market prematurely. As partial proof of this, they refer to the decreased average weights at Kansas City and other markets in recent weeks. The hogs received at Kansas City in a recent week averaged but 200 pounds, whereas a year ago the receipts averaged 212 pounds. Abnormally large numbers of light pigs have been coming on the southwestern markets.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company purchased about two thousand horses on the chunk order in the Chicago market this year and has now ceased buying. The withdrawal of such a customer is a great loss to the market.

Texas is doing more farming and less cattle growing than formerly, and fewer Texas cattle have been showing up in the markets of the country than in the past.

The recent big drop in prices for horses at the Chicago stock yards caused by greatly excessive receipts enabled speculators to pick up some good bargains, and one firm bought three carloads and shipped them to different points around that city. Horses have accumulated in that market to an uncomfortable extent, and buyers have had things largely their own way much of the time.

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, says: "The chief factor in the rapid distribution of pure-bred Percherons appears to be the rapidly growing realization among average farmers that pure-bred mares will do farm work more effectively than even grade mares, and that they are vastly more profitable, from an economic standpoint, than geldings or mules employed in farm work. The latter return only their labor, while mares discharge the work of the farm as well as geldings or mules, and produce in their colts an additional source of revenue."

Drouth in Texas and portions of Oklahoma has destroyed the corn crop, according to late reports. This will mean the premature marketing of hogs in the southwest at such points as Fort Worth and Oklahoma City. Farmers in those southern regions have just begun to raise hogs freely, and they are not likely to buy corn to complete the work of fattening their holdings.

A representative of a Canadian live stock handling firm has been in Chicago recently looking over the hog situation with a view of shipping a drove to Winnipeg in the event of reciprocity becoming a law. Canadian hogs have been selling around \$1 per 100 pounds lower than hogs in the Chicago market. The wonderful development of western Canada opens a big market for hogs, and eastern Canada is not producing anywhere near enough. The distance to western Canada from Chicago is no greater than from Chicago to New England points, to which hogs by hundreds of thousands are shipped annually.

During one of the recent hot spells of weather a farmer living near Springfield, Missouri, purchased a chunk of ice for \$2 and suspended it in a car of hogs, placing it in ten gunny sacks, after cutting it into chunks. When the hogs arrived at Kansas City all of them were in good condition, the drippings from the chunks of ice having fallen on their backs and kept them cool. Nor was there the noticeable loss of weight usual when hogs are shipped in extremely hot weather.



## THIS IS THE LAST EDITION.

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

## DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## Thursday's Market.

July 6, 1911.

## Cattle.

Receipts, 399. Butchers' grades 10 to 15c higher; good grades steady. We quote extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$5.50@5.75; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.00@5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@5.00; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@5.00; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4.00@4.25; good fat cows, \$3.25@3.75; common cows, \$2.75@3.00; canners, \$1.50@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$4.00@4.25; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.25@3.75; stock bulls, \$3.00@3.25; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@4.75; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.00@4.50; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.75; stock heifers, \$3.00@3.50; milkers, large, young medium age, \$4.00@5.00; common milkers, \$2.50@3.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. Beef Co. 22 lambs av 68 at \$7.00; to Sullivan P. Co. 4 do av 78 at \$7.00, 5 sheep av 68 at \$1.50, 45 do av 78 at \$3.00, 15 do av 90 at \$4.50, 7 do av 110 at \$3.00; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 24 lambs av 70 at \$4.50, 20 do av 58 at \$7.00, 22 yearlings av 90 at \$5.00, 5 sheep av 100 at \$3.00, 16 do av 110 at \$3.25, 8 do av 115 at \$3.50; to Mich. Beef Co. 44 lambs av 71 at \$7.40; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 47 do av 77 at \$7.40.

B. Taggart sold Sullivan 19 lambs av 75 at \$4.00.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. Beef Co. 13 lambs av 75 at \$7.00, 1 do av 90 at \$6.00.

Haley & McMullen sold Newton Beef Co. 91 lambs av 67 at \$6.75, 25 do av 55 at \$5.00; to T. Barlage 44 sheep av 75 at \$2.75, 8 do av 110 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 13 lambs av 65 at \$6.50, 5 do av 42 at \$4.50.

Spicer & Reason to T. Barlage 3 sheep av 120 at \$3.25, 10 lambs av 63 at \$7.00, 29 do av 58 at \$4.40.

Roe Com. Co. to Mich. Beef Co. 11 cows av 1,060 at \$4.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull av 790 at \$4.00, 3 cows av 1,087 at \$3.75, 1 cow av 950 at \$3.00.

G. Merritt sold Sullivan 1 bull av 1,170 at \$4.00, 2 cows av 1,010 at \$4.00.

Spicer & Reason sold Mich. Beef Co. 21 steers av 990 at \$5.00, 11 do av 1,362 at \$5.50, 4 do av 777 at \$5.00, 2 cows av 920 at \$3.00, 2 do av 1,255 at \$4.00, 1 do av 1,000 at \$3.25, 2 do av 1,110 at \$4.00; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 do av 750 at \$3.00, 3 bulls av 900 at \$3.75.

Haley & McMullen sold Sullivan P. Co. 7 butchers av 726 at \$4.20, 6 cows av 1,035 at \$4.20, 11 heifers av 820 at \$4.75, 1 steer av 1,100 at \$5.75, 1 cow av 950 at \$2.50; to J. Cook 8 butchers av 760 at \$4.60.

## Veal Calves.

Receipts, 306. Market 50c higher than last week. Best, \$8.50@9.00; others, \$4.50@8.00; milch cows and springers, \$3.00 per head higher.

E. Allington sold Newton Beef Co. 8 av 135 at \$8.25.

Groff & Stein sold Broodloff 9 av 140 at \$8.75.

Haley & McMullen sold Newton Beef Co. 10 av 180 at \$9.00, 1 av 150 at \$6.00; to J. McGuire 3 av 160 at \$8.75, 12 av 150 at \$8.75; to D. Goose 3 av 240 at \$5.50, 5 av 145 at \$8.00.

Roe Com. Co. to Mich. Beef Co. 5 av 155 at \$8.25, 20 av 150 at \$8.50; to J. Goose 20 av 230 at \$5.00; to Mich. Beef Co. 10 av 171 at \$6.50; to Newton Beef Co. 4 av 150 at \$8.00.

Spicer & Reason sold Mich. Beef Co. 12 av 150 at \$8.50, 7 av 135 at \$8.35, 4 av 145 at \$8.00, 5 av 160 at \$8.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. Beef Co. 20 av 150 at \$8.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 4 av 155 at \$8.50, 3 av 135 at \$6.00, 11 av 160 at \$8.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 135 at \$6.50, 5 av 150 at \$8.75, 1 av 120 at \$7.00, 4 av 155 at \$8.75; to G. Rattkowsky 2 av 160 at \$7.00; to N. Burnstine 10 av 142 at \$8.50, 12 av 155 at \$8.50, 2 av 145 at \$6.00, 7 av 155 at \$8.25, 2 av 205 at \$7.50, 4 av 150 at \$9.00; to Parker, W. & Co. 4 av 155 at \$9.00, 5 av 160 at \$9.00, 6 av 160 at \$6.00, 5 av 165 at \$9.00; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 140 at \$8.00, 14 av 150 at \$9.00.

E. Kendall sold Burnstine 14 av 145 at \$8.50.

## Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 588. Market 25c higher than last week; one extra good load brought \$7.40. Best lambs, \$7.40; fair to good lambs, \$6.50@7.00; light to common lambs, \$4.50@5.00; yearlings, \$5.00; fair to good sheep, \$3.25@3.75; culs and common, \$1.50@2.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 2 cows av 905 at \$3.00, 1 bull av 1,440 at \$4.25, 1 do av 910 at \$3.75, 1 do av 1,020 at \$4.00; to Mich. Beef Co. 17 butchers av 840 at \$5.00, 1 steer av 950 at \$5.25, 10 heifers av 753 at \$4.50, 4 do av 655 at \$3.50, 1 do av 680 at \$3.50; to J. Bresnahan 7 stockers av 740 at \$4.00; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 cows av 985 at \$4.25, 5 do av 950 at \$3.75, 4 butchers av 815 at \$4.00, 2 cows av 1,090 at \$3.25, 2 do av 1,035 at \$3.00; 1 do av 1,170 at \$4.00; 1 do av 1,020 at \$2.00, 4 butchers av 750 at \$4.00, 6 cows av 957 at \$3.90; to J. Scheuer 1 cow av 1,000 at \$2.50, 2 do av

\$52 at \$3.00; to T. Regan 5 steers av 568 at \$3.45.

## Hogs.

Receipts, 1,016. Nothing sold up to noon. Asking \$7.00; for best pigs, \$6.50. No sales. Sales were made later at \$6.70 @6.75, 25c higher than last week. Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 646 av 175 at \$6.75. Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 189 av 190 at \$6.75, 31 av 180 at \$6.70. Sundry shippers sold Sullivan P. Co. 150 av 180 at \$6.70. Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 150 av 190 at \$6.75, 60 av 170 at \$6.70. Sundry shippers sold Parker, W. & Co. 240 av 185 at \$6.75.

## Friday's Market.

June 30, 1911.

## Cattle.

Receipts this week, 799; last week, 767. Market dull at Thursday's prices. Bulls and common cows 50@75c lower than last week.

We quote: Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5@5.50; do. 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.75; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.75; do. 500 to 700, \$3.50@4; choice fat cows, \$4@4.25; good do. \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$1.50@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75@4; fair to good bologna bulls, \$3.50; stock bulls, \$3.25@3.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@4.75; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.25; 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@5.00; common milkers, \$2.50@3.50.

## Veal Calves.

Receipts this week, 1,417; last week, 1,170. Market 25c lower than on Thursday. Best, \$8@8.25; others, \$4@7.50. Milch cows and springers steady.

## Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts this week, 1,624; last week, 1,413. Market very dull at Thursday's decline. Common light lambs, 50@75c lower than at opening Thursday and not wanted. Best lambs, \$6; fair to good lambs, \$4.50@5; light to common lambs, \$3.50@4; yearlings, \$3.50@4; fair to good sheep, \$3@3.25; culs and common \$1.50@2.

## Hogs.

Receipts this week, 5,086; last week, 4,603. Market 5@10c higher than on Thursday. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$6.55@6.60; pigs, \$6.25@6.30; light yorkers, \$6.55@6.60; heavy, \$6.50@6.60.

Pastures in most of the country tributary to Chicago were never better, but many farmers are deferring buying stock cattle until prices undergo further declines. There has been a great reduction in prices for the bulk of the cattle coming under the stocker and feeder classes, but their quality has deteriorated materially since grass cattle receipts became so large, and prime lots are still bringing high figures. Some experienced stockmen are buying only well selected little yearlings weighing around 650 to 750 lbs., and there is some inquiry for nice little stock heifers in the Chicago stock yards. The cattle feeding industry has become a good deal of a speculation, and experienced stockmen have discovered from experience that buying the cattle right at the start and not paying an exorbitant price is a large part of the business. If the dry weather in several districts continues much longer, it is more than probable that shipments of thin cattle to market will increase sufficiently to force additional declines in values on cattle on the stocker and feeder order. Inferior cattle are very bad sellers, and canners are going at the lowest figures of the year.

The short crop of hay in this country has sent prices extraordinarily high in the markets everywhere, recent sales having been made of prime timothy hay in Chicago at \$24 per ton. This shortage will create an extra large demand for other stock feeds, and more corn and oats than usual will be used on the farms of the country. Thousands of tons of hay have been imported from the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the doubling of prices for grass and clover seeds have caused the importations of large amounts of these seeds from Canada within the last six months. Alfalfa hay shares in the advance, and farmers in many parts of the United States are beginning to sow fields to alfalfa.

It is asserted on good authority that more sheep and lambs will be marketed from western ranges this summer and fall than generally expected, despite the extensive liquidation last fall. In Wyoming the flockmasters are saving in good shape a 75 per cent lamb "crop," and the weather has been favorable for maturing them. In central Wyoming it is reported that the lamb "crop" will average 90 per cent. Word comes from Montana that sheep, as well as cattle, came through the winter in much better shape than was expected last autumn, but feed is going to be scarce on account of the large amount of feeding that had to be done the past winter, and farmers will be able to get high prices for their hay. The lambing season was ideal.

Colorado surpasses other parts of the country in producing a high grade of fattened lambs, and consignments from that state have been market-toppers recently in the Chicago market. The supply is now about exhausted, and slaughterers are depending largely on spring lambs, while fair numbers of grass flocks are showing up in the western markets.

## CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Ottawa Co., June 28.—Corn planting was not finished in some parts of this country until after the middle of June, which is something uncommon. The past

ten days have been so favorable that corn has grown very rapidly. A considerable amount of clover hay was cut last week, which was about ten days earlier than last year. On account of heavy local showers the past two days the ground is too wet for corn cultivating, and haying will be somewhat delayed. Some meadows are very good, and others are rather light, so the hay crop in this section will be about a normal one. Wheat will be fit to cut in a few days. This crop is also ripening earlier than usual, and bids fair to be a little better than last year. The oat crop will not be as good, as they are rather thin on the ground, and many fields are full of weeds. Pastures are in excellent condition and stock of all kinds are doing well. But on account of the low price of butter cows are not paying as well as usual.

## Ohio.

Montgomery Co., June 26.—The weather was very dry in May and up to June 23 and 24, we had two nice showers which did the corn and tobacco lots of good. Oats will be very short, some will not be out at all. The wheat is being harvested, it being a pretty good crop. Hay very short. Markets as follows: Corn, 50c; wheat, 80c; potatoes, \$1.25; hogs, 5½c; butter, 18c; eggs, 14c.

## VETERINARY.

(Continued from page 26).

tract gentian, fluid extract cinchona and fluid extract of capsicum and give heifer 2 oz. doses in one quart of water as a drench three times a day for a few days. If her bowels do not move satisfactorily give a pint of raw linseed oil night and morning until they move freely.

Chronic Garget.—I have a ten-year-old cow that seems to be troubled with garget, affecting the hind quarters of her bag every few days. I have greased her with lard but it fails to do much good. F. T. P., Gallien, Mich.—Apply one part extract belladonna and eight parts olive oil to bruised udder twice a day. Your cow's udder is either infected or she may bruise hind quarters when lying down.

Chronic Cough.—My cows have been coughing more or less since last winter and I would like to know what to give them. W. D. S., Romulus, Mich.—Give each cow 1 oz. powdered licorice at a dose in feed twice a day.

Mange.—I have a fox terrier pup that is troubled with a breaking out on his loins and lower part of body. The hair pulls out, the skin is red and he scratches almost continually. W. W., Copemish, Mich.—Apply one part Chinosol to 200 parts water to sore parts of skin twice a day and if he does not discontinue the scratching, apply the medicine twice as active as I have prescribed. Give two drops Fowler's solution at a dose in feed three times a day.

Leaking Navel.—I have a colt 16 days old that leaks from navel and I would like to know how to treat it. J. J., Marlette, Mich.—It is possible that some surgical work should be done on navel, such as stitching opening or applying a clamp; however, this leaking is generally stopped by dusting on equal parts powdered alum and tannic acid several times a day and if it leaks blood, apply Monsell's solution of iron.

Inflamed Eyes.—Eczema.—I have a mare that has been troubled with sore eyes for some time. They discharge and a film appears to be covering eye ball; this same mare itches and is inclined to rub herself. F. J. Y., Brown City, Mich.—Dissolve one grain nitrate silver in 1 oz. water and apply to eyes once a day, also apply calomel to eyes once a day. Also give 1 dr. Fowler's solution at a dose in feed or water three times a day and apply one part coal tar disinfectant and 50 parts water to surface of body once a day.

Surfeit.—One of our horses is troubled with small bunches appearing on different parts of body; they must itch for the horse rubs until they are made sore. O. R. D., Ypsilanti, Mich.—Give 1 oz. bicarbonate soda at a dose in feed two or three times a day and apply one part bichloride of mercury and 1,000 parts water to surface of body once or twice a day. Feed less grain and more grass.

Bruised Hip.—Abscess.—I have a Jersey cow that has a large bunch on lower part of hip that is quite hard, which seems to cause considerable stiffness. Another smaller bunch is commencing on opposite

hip. S. J. T., Blanchard, Mich.—Apply one part red iodide of mercury and eight parts cerate of cantharides to bunches every few days or as often as is necessary to keep the sore parts blistered. It may be necessary to cut bunch open as there may be a cold abscess forming.

Brain Trouble.—I have a two-months-old lamb that was born blind; has always been weak and subject to fits. I would like to know what can be done for a case of this kind. J. A., Webberville, Mich.—The circulation of blood in brain is not normal, causing the lamb to fall and have fits. Give one grain doses sodium bromide three or four times a day. Also apply cold water to head when you notice these attacks coming on.

Bloat in Cattle.—I am sending you for the benefit of Michigan Farmer readers a very simple and effectual cure for bloat in cattle. Give 1 oz. of turpentine mixed in a quart of raw linseed oil and if you have no oil mix it in one quart of melted lard; this will neutralize the gas and the bloat will soon go down. In most cases I follow this with a pound dose of salts. A. H. S., Pontiac, Mich.—I have never obtained satisfactory results by giving turpentine and oil or lard in acute indigestion or hoven in cattle. In every severe case where the life of the animal is threatened tapping should be resorted to at once. Try giving ½ oz. doses of salicylic acid in a pint of hot water every 15 minutes until relief is obtained. Or give 1 oz. doses of aromatic spirits of ammonia, 1 dr. fluid extract calber bean and 3 ozs. of hyposulphite soda in a pint of water and if necessary repeat the dose in 30 minutes. I believe if you will try either of the remedies I have suggested you will obtain quicker and more satisfactory results. Turpentine, when applied externally is a valuable rubeficient and counter-irritant; internally it is esteemed as an anthelmintic, stimulant and hemostatic, but cuts little figure in neutralizing the gas in stomach and bowels; therefore, other remedies give better results.

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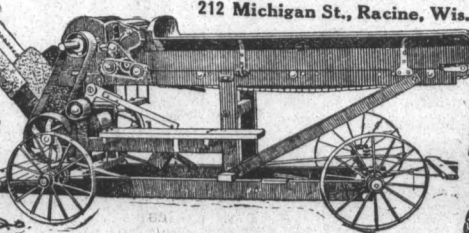
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## HORTICULTURE

### TWIG BLIGHT ON FRUIT TREES.

Reports show serious outbreaks of twig-blight upon apple, pear and quince trees in all parts of central Michigan, and the disease has also been noticed to a less extent in other parts of the state. It is generally first noticed at the ends of the branches where the new leaves suddenly become brown and dry, and the branches themselves die.

Great injury is often done to pear, quince and young apple trees, and whenever it is noticed that the leaves are discoloring the twigs or branches should be cut off several inches below where the discoloration shows. There should be no delay as the disease spreads in the sap and the delay of a few hours may allow the germs to work down into the larger branches and even into the trunk of the trees, when an attempt to save them may be useless, or at any rate will seriously injure the trees.

Twig-blight seldom does much harm to old apple trees, being generally confined to the new growth, but this year it is unusually severe and the large orchard trees have the appearance of being burned with fire, the ends of most of the branches having been attacked. When only a few branches have blighted, and especially on the smaller trees, it will be well to cut them out, but when scattered all over the trees this is seldom worth while, although if it is found to be extending back into the older branches the saw should at once be used, as the infected portion will surely die and the disease may spread and do much harm. If the cut is made below where the germs have spread further injury will be stopped.

The disease is of a bacterial nature and its prevalence this year is because of the rank, succulent leaves, whose open structure allows the germs to enter. Spraying has no effect.

Agri. College.

L. R. TAFT.

### PEACH BROWN ROT.

During the past three years the control of the brown rot of the peach has been worked out in a satisfactory manner by the Department of Agriculture through the utilization of the self-boiled lime-sulphur spray. The increased number of spraying demonstrations, particularly in co-operation with the Bureau of Entomology, and with the combined self-boiled lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead have enabled the Bureau of Plant Industry to bring this matter still more prominently before the peach orchardists of the humid parts of the United States where this disease plays such havoc in average seasons. The spraying of the peach covers not only the brown rot, but the black rot or peach scab and plum curculio, which makes the fruit wormy. The three great summer pests of this fruit have been brought under control by spraying.

### OUTLOOK FOR FRUIT IN KANSAS NOT LARGE.

The compilation of estimates from the state crop reporters of Kansas shows the fruit prospects for that state to be below the estimates for 1910 and above those for 1909 for the larger fruits, while the smaller kinds are put above last year's and below the yield of 1909. Following are the figures for the month of June for the three years mentioned:

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Apples .....	33	57	21
Pears .....	27	31	8
Peaches .....	20	50	3
Plums .....	36	51	16
Cherries .....	63	21	26
Grapes .....	69	60	58
Strawberries .....	27	40	45
Raspberries .....	46	39	50
Blackberries .....	54	51	61

### TROUBLESOME TOMATO DISEASES.

Our readers will, no doubt, be interested in the work of the Virginia station regarding the complaint of tomato growers of losses accruing to their crops from diseases. Study revealed the fact that two diseases were giving trouble. One, the "eptoria" blight, attacks only the leaves, and first appears on the lower leaves, killing them back. The other, the "Phytophthora" blight, attacks leaves, stems, and fruit, causing the whole plant to look as though it were killed by frost. This is apparently the same disease that causes "late blight" of potatoes.

The station has issued instructions to the tomato growers regarding practical means for controlling the blight and rot. Since the diseases are believed to be spread from spores produced upon the leaves of affected vines, it is advisable to burn in the fall the dead tomato vines.

For dependable results, however, no treatment has approached the use of spray mixtures. Bordeaux mixture (standard 4:5:50 formula) has uniformly proven a successful fungicide for the control of these two injurious tomato diseases. Three applications will suffice in an ordinary season to control the diseases, and not more than five are necessary in an excessively wet season. Commercial lime-sulphur at a dilution of one part to 33 of water, or even to 50 parts of water, appears to act variably. However, from the work of the station, commercial lime-sulphur was not nearly as efficient as a fungicide on tomato disease as Bordeaux mixture.

### METHODS IN FRUIT GROWING PRACTICED IN NEW YORK.

For those who do not know about our fruit industry, I will say that the larger part of northwestern New York, and especially a wide strip of land along the southern shore of lake Ontario, from Oswego to Buffalo, is mostly used for orcharding. The soil was once the lake bottom, and the climate is so tempered by the lake that early and late frosts do not injure the fruit. Peaches are grown to a considerable extent in the vicinity of the large lakes in Central New York, and grapes are largely grown in the southeastern part, in Chautauqua county, while berries and small orchard fruits are successfully grown for commercial purposes in the Hudson river valley, between New York and Albany.

One very successful apple grower in western New York, who has studied thoroughly all phases of the subject of apple growing, and is himself a specialist, and authority on the subject, and is also a lecturer at farmers' institutes, thinks the low lands are not so desirable, because they are harder to drain. The soil must be artificially, if not naturally drained, to obtain good results. The drains should run up and down the hill, and should be sixty feet apart, and three feet deep. Do not fear that the roots of the trees will fill up the drains. The best preparation of the soil for an orchard is to grow a clover sod on it, and use manure as a fertilizer, if necessary. Plow under this clover sod and pulverize as finely as for a garden. Lay out the ground so the trees will be in rows about forty feet apart each way. As one is planning for 100 years or longer, the best trees are none too good for him, so he goes to a nurseryman and makes a bargain with him to let him select his own trees from his nursery. He then goes over a row of trees taking only those that are of the right size, and that are straight and thrifty. These are planted when they are freshly dug, and the tops pruned back to four or five feet, with a slanting cut, and the roots pruned to one or two feet long, according to the size of the tree. As new roots start at once where the ends are cut off, this pruning is essential.

Large enough holes are dug to give ample room for the roots, and are so placed that the trees in the second row will come half way between those in the first, or in a diagonal form. In New York he advises spring planting. As trees bear in less time when budded these trees are budded instead of being grafted. Where he is sure about the variety, he selects buds from his neighbors' trees, and buds these trees he has planted in the spring, when the weather is warm, using three or four buds in a stock. In western New York, Northern Spy or Greening stocks are best, and these stocks should be budded or top-worked with well-tried varieties, as Rhode Island Greenings, Northern Spy, Golden Russet, and if you are satisfied to grow an apple that is not of the highest quality, the Baldwin apple.

All but the strongest bud on each stock are rubbed off the following spring. He would not object to growing cultivated crops of vegetables for the first two or three years in the orchard, if it was well fed, but his plan is to grow clover, and catch crops in the young orchard, and supplement with ashes or potash, if needed. Sow these after the orchard has been cultivated until mid-summer. He does not advise using fillers in the apple orchard, but does advise giving thorough cultivation. On gravelly or thin soils, lacking humus, he might use some stable manure to bring it into condition to grow

clover, but his main dependence are cultivation and cover crops. He would not give deep cultivation in old orchards but use the cutaway harrow, and feed either with commercial fertilizers, manure, or catch crops, according to circumstances, whichever best serves his purpose. Unless the soil is rich in humus, commercial fertilizers are of little use in an orchard. Sometimes it is well to feed down an orchard with sheep or hogs. He prunes the orchard in early spring before the leaves start, and sprays two or three times in spring or early summer, with a power sprayer. This throws a fine spray, and spraying with the wind one often throws a shower over two or three rows of trees. He thinks the results of spraying with lime and sulphur are just as good as with Bordeaux mixture.

When rightly done, feeding, cultivation, pruning and spraying make the orchard as profitable, and as sure a source of income, as dairy farming, and my investigation, made in both kinds of farming, show that both can be made to pay well. In western New York I found apple orchards of 10 acres that were returning the owner an average yearly income in marketable apples, of \$2,500. These were on farms of 50 to 100 acres, and the by-products of these farms, as evaporated apples, small fruits and vegetables, paid so much of the expenses that more than one-half of this amount was net profit.

Pears thrive well in New York, but are less extensively grown because of injury from pear blight, for which no remedy has been found but cutting off the diseased wood. There are some profitable orchards in western New York, but the growers give the orchards good culture, and watch the trees closely for the first appearance of blight. Bartlett is the main variety grown, and next in value are Anjou, Seckel, and Bosc.

In the peach belt along the lakes, the Elberta is the great market variety, but Crawfords are also largely grown. The most successful growers practice thorough cultivation of the orchards in early summer, and then sow cover crops in the fall, as clover, rye, or vetch.

In the peach belt, Japan plums and sweet cherries usually thrive well, and sour cherries usually do well anywhere that apples are grown. One of the best investments in New York is an orchard of sour cherries, because they come into bearing soon, and the fruit is in good demand in local markets. On a farm near the writer and in which he is interested, Montmorency cherries have been in demand in village market at twelve to fifteen cents per quart.

European plum trees are not long lived in New York. They usually grow and bear well for ten or fifteen years, then the trees die.

American plums of the Wild Goose type are perfectly hardy here. Perhaps there is no state so well supplied with home-grown berries. Nearly every village is supplied with strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, grown by local growers, and in western and southwestern New York, they are grown in large quantities, and shipped to cities.

The narrow row, or hedge row system is the most popular with strawberry growers. A few growers have obtained, as reported, 10,000 quarts per acre with the hill system, but this requires very thorough work, and at the right time. New York's great advantage is her own local markets. Small fruits are quickly taken by these, and there is seldom a surplus.

New York.

W. H. JENKINS.

### APPLE MARKET NOTES.

The United States are finding a limited market for apples in China; but the price at which they can be laid down in that country is so large as to be beyond the means of the ordinary oriental.

Oregon valleys will probably have a normal crop this season according to early reports, due not to the yield of old trees but to the additional acreage that is in bearing this season. Old trees promise about 50 per cent of a crop as compared with the yield of a year ago.

Tasmania will try the American market with a cargo of her apples. The vessel bearing the load will arrive in New York the first of July. Should the venture prove successful it will be followed with other consignments.

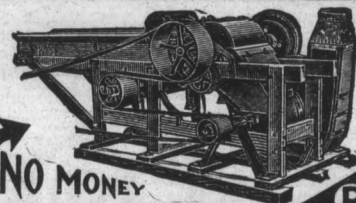
One New Mexico association of apple growers predict that the shipment of apples from their section this season will amount to about 400 cars.

Nova Scotia sees a good crop of apples ahead should nothing intervene between now and harvest.

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### THOROUGH FERTILIZING.

The most eminent authorities in the United States on this subject agree that the farmers will be forced to use lime and fertilizers if the fertility of the soil is to be increased and also solve that very important problem of "how to secure a good stand of clover." The Empire Broadcast Lime and Fertilizer Sower, made by the American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., will sow granular lime and all commercial fertilizers in any amount required and the quantity sown is under absolute control of the operator. There is no guess work about the machine. It does the work well. Send to the manufacturers for a copy of their Empire Broadcast Fertilizer Sower catalogue, and if there is any special information you want, ask for it and they will be glad to furnish you with it. After you have read this catalogue, go to your local implement dealer and insist on seeing the Empire. You run no risk in buying an Empire, because it is strongly guaranteed and must do all that the manufacturers claim for it.



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# Woman and Her Needs At Home and Elsewhere

## Don't Trust Children Beyond Their Strength.

THERE is much in the new child study that is undoubtedly of great benefit to mother and child, but like everything else some features of it are sadly overdone.

Take that idea, for instance, of trusting the child implicitly, taking its word for everything and letting it get the impression that you believe absolutely everything it says. In one case out of one million it might work out all right, but in the other 999,999 such a procedure would be fatal. For, as a matter of fact, the average child can not be trusted until truth and integrity have been hammered into it by painful experiences.

Now please do not assume at once that I believe all children are vicious. Nothing of the sort, I simply believe they are happy little animals without any knowledge of good or evil as such until we teach it to them. They won't like to be punished and they do like to do everything their own way. If they can do as they want, and escape a punishment by telling a wrong story they can't see the least reason in the world why they should tell the truth about it, and until they reach years of discretion and are taught to see the beauty of truth and right they are going to continue to prevaricate so long as it will get them freedom in action or freedom from punishment. And so far as it goes their logic is all right. They reason according to their childish understanding, and it becomes the hard task of the parents to teach them that the only true happiness comes not from freedom from care, but from the consciousness of doing right, no matter what the consequences. Until the child learns that lesson so thoroughly that it is a part of himself, he should not be left "on his honor," as we so often hear. Nor should the parent take the child's word for everything without quietly investigating to see what is the right of the matter.

It is because parents believe too much that we hear so often of girls and boys going wrong. A girl asks to stay all night with her friend, for instance, and permission is given. Then the friend tells her mother that the two are going to the home of a third friend to study, but instead they go out for a lark. If they live in the city or near a town it is the five-cent theaters or dance halls, flirtations with strange men and boys, perhaps a

visit to a winery or a "joy ride" that allures them. If in the country there are long drives over country roads with men and boys who would never be permitted in their father's home. And the mother, filled with the idea that she must never appear to doubt her daughter's word, never takes the least pains to inform herself what her child does on the nights when she stays with her chum.

It would be so easy to do it, too, without seeming to be suspicious. A reference to the visit when she sees the chum's

mother, a casual remark about the hour the girls retired, these might be made without in the least seeming suspicious of wrong. Yet how many mothers fail to take these precautions.

"I put my children on their honor," how many a mother proudly declares. It sounds well, but it is so hard for the children, because the "honor" is so seldom there for them to rely upon. Not that they mean to do wrong, but they are trusted long before they are old enough to realize the consequences of their acts. Their ideals are only childish ones, they could not possibly be the same as those of adults. To have a good time, that is the highest ideal of childhood and youth, and our young folks have not always the wisdom to decide what sort of good time is legitimate. It is for the parents to guide them, not in a dictatorial spirit but so quietly that the boys and girls will think they are making the choice. Meantime, don't trust them beyond their strength to resist. Let them think you are trusting them implicitly if you will, but satisfy yourself quietly that everything is all right.

DEBORAH.

## Outline Stitches, No. 4—By Mae Y. Mahaffy.

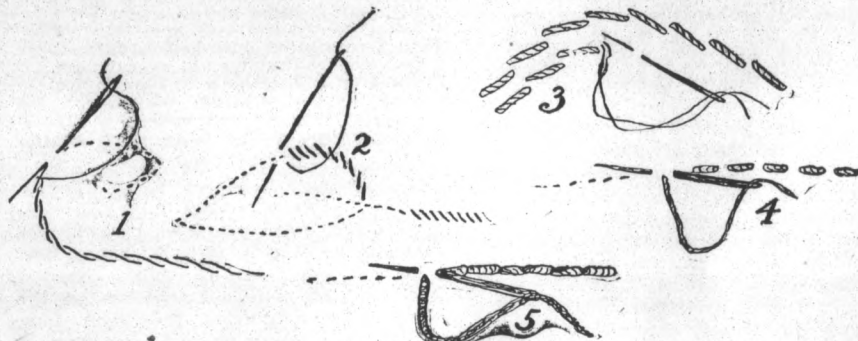
AN outline stitch, as its name implies, is used to accentuate or indicate the principal lines of a design, and may take one of various styles or forms, since there are a large number of stitches well adapted to such work. These outline stitches are practical for carrying out entire designs, and, of course, much speedier of accomplishment than solid work of most kinds. Indeed, some of the most attractive of the old-

though all too often with regrettable results.

Among the outline stitches none is so commonly used in modern work as this same Kensington outline, shown in figure one. It may be made in the hand or in hoops, and is very easily mastered, but depends upon regularity for its beauty. Bring the needle up from the wrong side at one end of the outline, or at the base of a petal or some point or curve of a figure; insert it again a short distance in advance of this point, directly on the stamped outline, and bring it half way back toward the starting point. Continue thus for the distance required, always keeping the thread to the right of the needle, and making the stitches of uniform length. The surface of the stitch is fully twice as long as the underneath portion, and the outline is thus made double throughout. This is sometimes called crewel stitch, and gives rise to the name, crewel embroidery, in which a double thread of twisted wool was used. The outline is sometimes made with the thread always thrown to the left of the needle, but whichever plan is followed it must be adhered to throughout the design, except in such cases as might be divided nicely into right and left sides. Then the one form could be used on one side, with the other opposite, and thus fit into the pattern to good advantage. There must be no mixing of the two stitches in the same line. The stitch is commonly used for small stems, tendrils, midribs, etc., as well as for outlining solid

work of certain kinds, like the Bulgarian embroidery.

Stem stitch, seen in figure two, is a wider outline than the Kensington, and is utilized where wider stems are needed, or for edging leaves, petals, etc., with something a little heavier than the Kensington outline, and yet not so decided as the long and short stitch. It is in reality much like overcasting, but must be on a slant, and that slant must conform to the figure itself. The stitches must be made very even, both edges quite smooth, and they must cross the stamped outline on the same slant throughout. Thus, in making a leaf or petal where there are two sides to consider, the work must be

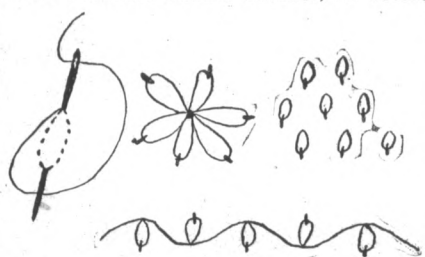


turned at the tip so that the appearance of both sides will be alike.

Figure three shows the twisted outline stitch. Two threads of floss are used in the needle at the same time in this stitch. After the needle is brought up to the right of the fabric these two threads are twisted together tightly, and held thus while the next stitch is in progress. This permits of the use of two shades or colors, if desired. The stitches must follow the outline, the short stitch into the material being taken, right across the outline, with the threads to the right. This form of outline is usually made where breadth is needed, and two or more rows are placed side by side. In this respect it does not differ greatly from Bulgarian stitch, which is simply several rows of close-set Kensington outline stitches. While these stitches must be of uniform length ordinarily, they will necessarily have to be shortened a trifle on the inner rows at curves in order to conform to the shape of the design. One or more colors may make up these rows. A specially pretty effect is obtained by shading from light to dark in one color.

In figure four the back stitch is shown, a stitch familiar to most needleworkers, whether embroiderers or not. This stitch is very valuable for dainty outlines, where no definite line is necessary, but is even more useful in filling large spaces. The split stitch, shown at figure five, is made like it, except that the needle is taken back into the floss of the last stitch each time, so that a continuous outline is formed. This is not unlike chain stitch in appearance if made of rather heavy floss.

Chain stitch, figure six, is one of the most desirable outline stitches, as before



No. 10

stated, and is also splendid for padding buttonhole scallops, giving a quickly placed foundation which does not sink down readily. Bring the needle up on the outline; insert it again just beside this point, very close, in fact, and bring it up on the outline a short distance in advance, this distance being gauged by the weight of the floss. Fine floss requires shorter stitches than coarse, about a quarter of an inch being usually a fair length; when pulling the needle through keep the floss under its point, so that a loop is formed. The next stitch is started just inside this loop.

One pleasing method of using the chain

## HEART RIGHT

When He Quit Coffee.

Life Insurance Companies will not insure a man suffering from heart trouble. The reason is obvious.

This is a serious matter to the husband or father who is solicitous for the future of his dear ones. Often the heart trouble is caused by an unexpected thing and can be corrected if taken in time and properly treated. A man in Colorado writes:

"I was a great coffee drinker for many years, and was not aware of the injurious effects of the habit till I became a practical invalid, suffering from heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness to an extent that made me wretchedly miserable myself and a nuisance to those who witnessed my sufferings.

"I continued to drink coffee, however, not suspecting that it was the cause of my ill-health, till, on applying for life insurance I was rejected on account of the trouble with my heart. Then I became alarmed. I found that leaving off coffee helped me quickly, so I quit it altogether and having been attracted by the advertisements of Postum I began its use.

"The change in my condition was remarkable. All my ailments vanished. My digestion was completely restored, my nervousness disappeared, and, most important of all, my heart steadied down and became normal, and on a second examination I was accepted by the Life Insurance Co. Quitting coffee and using Postum worked the change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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

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Pacific percales

(Fifty Years the Standard!)

They are the Percale product of the largest cotton goods mills in the world. No wonder no other make is just as good, nor has such a variety of splendid patterns—some striking, some subdued, but all artistic, stylish and in all the prevailing tints.

Women of preferred taste in dress never hesitate to buy Pacific Percales. This Pacific Mills trade mark on every piece of the genuine protects them from the cheap, disappointing imitations. Yet the only original and genuine Pacific Percales can be had at 10c and up the yard.

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

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Ask Your Dealer for

## JAP ROSE

The original, cartoned, transparent Toilet and Bath Soap. Lathers freely in all kinds of water. Made from the purest vegetable oils.

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Look for the Jap Girl on every package.

A Large Cake 10c KIRK Established 1889



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stitch in an ornamental border or finish for narrow, lengthy spaces, like scrolls, is to place two rows of chain stitches, both running the same way, about a quarter of an inch apart, a little more if the floss is heavy. Take floss of the same or a different shade and catch back and forth from one chain to that diagonally opposite throughout the space, lacing the two rows together.

Open chain or cable stitch is pictured at figure seven. It differs from ordinary chain stitch in that the needle is inserted slightly in advance of the loop rather than directly in it.

Wheat-ear stitch is also a chain stitch, but with slanting stitches thrown out at either side, as in figure eight.

Rope stitch, figure nine, is another modification of chain stitch. A common chain stitch is first made, but afterwards the needle is inserted a little to the left, above the preceding link, not in it. It is particularly good for heavy outlines, being rich and elaborate looking.

Bird's-eye or picot stitch is useful for outlining small ovals radiating from a common center, like a daisy, where speedy results are desirable. The needle is brought up at the center of the group or base of an oval; then, as in a chain stitch, insert it just beside this point, and bring it up at the tip of the petal or opposite end of the oval, keeping the floss beneath the needle's point. Now take a short stitch right across the loop to hold it in position. Return to the center to begin the next oval. This is shown in figure 10. Lazy-daisy embroidery is made in this stitch, the floss sometimes being used double; that is, two strands in the needle at once, for it is never advisable to double one thread, as the twist then runs in opposite directions, causing roughness. The centers of the daisies are then filled in with a French knot, or a tiny solid disk. The stitch is also used in combination with cord, braid or outlining as a narrow band or border, or when scattered singly makes a good filling for large spaces.

#### RECIPES.

We do not pay for recipes. If you wish a recipe ask for it, and in return contribute your own favorites.

##### Cheap Cream Cake.

One cup of sugar, one egg, one cup sweet milk, two cups of flour, one tablespoon of butter, two heaping teaspoons of baking powder, flavor to taste. Divide into three parts and bake in round shallow pans, in a quick oven.

##### Cream for the Cake.

Beat one egg and a half cup of sugar together. Add a quarter of a cup of flour, wet with a very little milk and rub smooth. Stir this mixture into a teacup of boiling milk, simmer until thick, flavor to taste and spread between layers of the cake.

##### To Retain the Color of Strawberries.

If Mrs. L. M. P. will add one level teaspoonful of corn starch dissolved in a little cold water to each quart of strawberries three or four minutes before taking off, she can retain color and flavor. Once tried it will always be used, and if, as soon as sealed strawberries are laid on side and turned over every time you are near them the berries will not rise to the top. It works fairly well with pineapple, although not so well as with strawberries.—An Interested Reader.

##### Sour Beans.

String the beans and break into inch lengths. Wash and cover with hot water, then boil until tender. Drain well through a sieve. Put into a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of flour and a tablespoonful of vinegar with salt and pepper to season. Add the beans and let all cook together a few minutes. Use dressing according to amount of beans. This is for two cups of cooked beans.—R. R.

##### Corn Starch Loaf Cake.

With a wooden spoon thoroughly cream three-fourths of a pound of butter. Add slowly two cups of sugar and, when well blended, one-half cup of sweet milk and one pound of corn starch sifted with two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoon of soda. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of ten eggs and flavor to suit.

##### Recipe for Canning String Beans.

In reply to Mrs. M. R., I will give my recipe for canning string beans and sweet corn. I have never canned any peas but do not see why they could not be canned the same way. Cut up string beans and put in quart or pint fruit jars, cover with cold water and screw covers down. Put the wash boiler or large ket-

tles on the stove, half filled with cold water, put a clean board on the bottom of the boiler for cans to rest on and to keep them from cracking. Put the cans in the boiler with a board on top of them weighted down with a stone to keep cans from falling over while boiling. Boil three hours, pint cans two hours. My boiler will cook ten quarts at a time. Care must be taken to keep water boiling. When cans are taken out screw covers down again very tightly. New rubbers may have to be put on but do not take covers off to do this, press rubbers under covers quickly. For sweet corn, cut corn from cob and press down very tightly on quart jars. This is the whole secret, press down so tightly in the cans that the milk flows out and runs over even. Too tender corn will not keep as well as when it is older. Boil and can the same as string beans. I always have good luck with this recipe, but great care must be taken and work done thoroughly. Then you will be rewarded.

##### Graham Bread.

One pint of buttermilk, two level teaspoonfuls of soda, one-half cup of brown sugar, one cup of white flour and two and one-half cups of graham.—A. E. L. Recipes for graham bread were also donated by Mrs. E. S. G., Mrs. L. J. S., Mrs. B. K., Mrs. D. and N. A. G.

##### Pickled Cherries.

In the country where the late meaty cherries are plentiful they may be made to take the place of olives. To a pint can nearly full of cherries add salted water and seal. Use a heaping tablespoonful of salt to each pint can. Spiced cherries for meats may be made from common canned cherries by cooking and adding spices.—Mrs. J. J. O'C.

##### Fruit Bars.

One cup butter, one and a half cups sugar, three eggs, one cup sweet milk, one cup molasses, two teaspoons soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, one cup of chopped raisins, flour to make thick batter. Pour in butter tins, crease and bake in hot oven. Cut when cold.

#### "CATECHISM OF THE FLY."

The following "Catechism of the Fly," sent out by the Detroit Board of Health, is worth committing to memory. Especially good is the part pertaining to stables.

1. Where is the fly born? In manure and filth.
2. Where does the fly live? In every kind of filth.
3. Is anything too filthy for the fly to eat? No.
4. (a) Where does he go when he leaves the surface closet and the manure pile and the spittoon? Into the kitchen and dining-room.  
(b) What does he do there? He walks on the bread, fruit and vegetables. He wipes his feet on the butter and bathes in the milk.
5. Does the fly visit the patient sick with typhoid fever, consumption and cholera infantum? He does—and he may call on you next.
6. Is the fly dangerous? He is man's worst pest, and more dangerous than wild beasts or rattlesnakes.
7. What disease does the fly carry? He carries typhoid fever, consumption and summer complaint. How? On his wings and hairy feet. What is his correct name? Typhoid fly.
8. Did he ever kill anyone? He killed more American soldiers during the Spanish-American war than did the bullets of the Spaniards.
9. Where are the greatest number of cases of typhoid fever, consumption and summer complaint? Where there are the most flies.
10. Where are the most flies? Where there is the most filth.
11. Why should we kill the fly? Because he may kill us.
12. When shall we kill the fly? Kill him before he gets wings—kill him when he is a maggot in the manure pile—kill him while he is in the egg state.
13. How? Keep the stable dry and clean and don't allow any manure to stay on the premises longer than one week. Have all other filth and trash accumulating on your premises removed or burned at least once a week.  
Do not allow manure heaps to lie uncovered in your alley or back yards. Keep the loose manure in covered boxes and have it carried away at least once a week.  
Protect your houses against flies by putting proper screens on all doors and windows. Put the screens on now, do not wait until the house is full of flies.

## HOME AND YOUTH

### FAIR PLAY.

BY MRS. ANNA STERNS.

Laddie came home from the ball game. One sultry evening last June, With his sunny face all clouded And his light heart out of tune.

Now Laddie is a very good loser, And usually, just the same, His merry whistle or song rings out If he has lost or has won the game.

To my questioning look he answered, "That we were beaten I do not care, But, mother, 'twas how they did it, For those fellows didn't play fair."

Then he paused, his dark eyes flashing, While my own filled quickly with tears, For I saw, in a far-reaching vision, What might come to my lad with the years.

I thought of the sorrow, the heartache, Of the wrongs of old past repair That came to us all in the game of life Because someone doesn't "play fair;"

Of the hopes so ruthlessly shattered, Of the burdens for me, for you, Because the fellows don't mind the rules And play a game honest and true.

Then I comforted outraged Laddie, And wished that we all, everywhere, Might give willing heed to the umpire, Abide by the rules and play fair.

### A VACATION THAT WAS NOT A VACATION.

BY W. J. GRAND.

"It don't seem as if we'd really got round to it, does it, father?" asked Mrs. Pike.

Eli and his wife sat together on the washing-bench outside the back door, waiting for the milk to cool before it should be strained. She was a large, comfortable woman, with an unlined face, and smooth, fine auburn hair; he was spare and somewhat bent, with curly, iron-gray locks, growing thin, and crow's feet about his deep-set, gray eyes. He had been smoking the pipe of twilight contentment, but now he laid it on the bench beside him.

"No; it don't seem as if 'twas goin' to happen," he owned. "It looked pretty dark to me all last week. It's a good deal of an undertakin', come to think it all over. I dunno's I care about goin'."

"Why, father! After you've thought about it so many years, an' Peter's got the tents strapped up an' all! You must be crazy!"

"Well," said the farmer, gently, as he arose and went to carry the milk pails into the pantry, calling coaxingly, as he did so, "Kitty! Kitty! You had your milk. Don't joggle, now!"

Mrs. Pike came ponderously to her feet and followed, with the heavy, swaying motion of one grown fleshy and rheumatic. She was not in the least concerned about Eli's change of mood. He was a gentle soul and she had always been able to guide him in paths of her own choosing. Moreover, the present undertaking was one involving his own good fortune, and she meant to tolerate no foolish scruples which might interfere with its result, for Eli, though he had lived his life within easy driving distance of the ocean, had never seen it, and ever since his boyhood he had cherished one darling plan—some day he would go to the shore and camp out there for a week. This, in his starved imagination, was like a dream of the Acropolis to an artist stricken blind, or as mountain outlines to the dweller in a lonely plain. But the years had flitted past and the dream never seemed nearer completion. There was always planting, haying and harvesting to be considered; and, although he was fairly prosperous, excursions were foreign to his simple habit of life. But at last his wife had stepped into the van and organized an expedition with all the valor of Francis Drake.

"Now, don't you say one word, father," she had said. "We're goin' down to the beach, Peter, an' Hattie, an' you an' me, an' we're goin' to camp out."

For days before the date of the excursion Eli had been solemn and tremulous, as with joy; but now, on the eve of the great event, he shrank back from it, with an undefined motion that was like death, and that he was not prepared. Next morning, however, when they all arose and took their early breakfast, preparatory to starting at five, he showed no signs of indecision, and even went about his outdoor tasks with an alacrity calculated, as his wife approvingly remarked, to "for'ard the voy'g'e." He had

at last begun to see his way clear, and he looked well satisfied with his daughter Hattie, as Peter, her husband, drove into the yard in a wagon cheerfully suggestive of a wandering life. The tents and a small hair-trunk were stored in the back, and the horse's pail swung below.

"Well, father," called Hattie, her rosy face like a flower under the large shade hat she had trimmed for the occasion, "guess we're goin' to have a good day!"

He nodded from the window where he was patiently holding his head high and undergoing strangulation while his wife, breathing huskily with haste and importance, put on his necktie.

At length the two teams were ready and Eli mounted to his place, where he looked very slender beside his towering mate. The hired man stood leaning on the pump, chewing a bit of straw, and the cats rubbed about his legs with tails like banners.

"Well, good-by, Luke," Mrs. Pike called over her shoulder, and Eli gave the man a solemn nod, gathered up the reins and drove out of the yard. Just outside of the gate he pulled up.

"Whoa," he called, and Luke lounged forward. "Don't forget them cats! Git up, Doll!" And this time they were gone.

For the first ten miles of the way, familiar in being the road to market, Eli was placidly cheerful. The sense that he was going to do some strange deed, to step into an unknown country, dropped away from him, and he chatted, in his intermittent, serious fashion, of the crops and the lay of the land.

"Pretty bad job up along here, ain't it father?" called Peter, as they passed a sterile pasture where two plodding men were redeeming the soil from its rocky fetters.

"There's a good deal o' pasture in some places, that ain't fit for nothin' but to hold the world together," returned Eli, and then he was silent, his eyes fixed on Doll's eloquent ears, his mouth working a little.

"We've prospered, ain't we, Maria?" he said, at last; and his wife, unconsciously following his thoughts, in the manner of those who have lived long together, stroked her black silk "visite" and answered with a well satisfied nod: "I guess we ain't got no cause to complain."

The roadside was parched under an August sun; tansy was dust covered, and ferns had grown ragged and gray. The jogging horses left behind their lazy feet a suffocating cloud.

"My land!" cried Mrs. Pike, "if that ain't golden-rod! I do b'lieve it comes earlier every year, or else the seasons are changing. See them elderberries; ain't they purple! You jest remember that bush, an' when we go back we'll fill some pails. I dunno when I've made elderberry wine."

Like her husband, she was vaguely excited; she began to feel as if life would be all holidays. At noon they stopped under the shadow of an elm tree, which, from its foothold in a field, completely arched the road; and there they ate a lunch of pie and doughnuts, while the horses, freed from their headstalls, placidly munched a generous feed of oats near by.

At the lunch Eli ate sparingly and with a preoccupied and solemn look.

"Look, father," exclaimed his wife, "you ain't eat no more'n a bird!"

"I guess I'll go over to that well," said he, "an' git a drink o' water. I drink more'n I eat, if I ain't workin'." But when he came back, carefully bearing a tin pail brimming with cool, clear water, his face expressed disapprobation, and he smacked his lips scornfully.

"Terrible flat water!" he exclaimed. "Tastes as if it had come out o' the cistern." But the others could find no fault with it, and Peter drained the pail.

"Pretty good, I call it," he said, and Mrs. Pike expressed a like opinion.

But Eli still shook his head and ejaculated, "Brackish, brackish!" as he began to put the bit in Doll's patient mouth. He was thinking, with a passion of loyalty, of the clear, ice-cold water at home which had never been shut out by a pump from the purifying airs of heaven, but lay where the splashing bucket and chain broke, every day, the image of moss and fern. His throat grew parched and dry with longing.

When they were within three miles of the sea it seemed to them that they could taste the saltiness of the incoming breeze. The road was ankle deep in dust, the garden flowers were glaring in their brightness. It was a new world. And when at last they emerged from the marsh-bordered road upon a ridge of



sand, and turned a corner, Mrs. Pike faced her husband in triumph.

"There, father!" she cried, "there 'tis." But Eli's eyes were fixed on the dashboard in front of him. He looked pale. "Why, father," said she, impatiently, "ain't you goin' to look? It's the sea!"

"Yes, yes," said Eli, quietly; "bimeby. I'm goin' to put the horses up fast."

"Well, I never," said Mrs. Pike, and as they drew up on the sandy tract where Peter had previously arranged a place for their tents, she added, almost fretfully, turning to Hattie, "I dunno what's come over your father. There's the water and he won't even cast his eyes at it."

But Hattie understood her father, by some intuition of love, though not of likeness.

"Don't you bother him, ma," she said. "He'll make up his mind to it, pretty soon. Here, let's lift out these little things while they're unharnessin', and then they can get at the tents."

Mrs. Pike's mind was diverted by the exigencies of labor, and she said no more; but after the horses had been put up at a neighboring barn, and Peter, red faced with exertion, had superintended the tent raising, Hattie slipped her arm around her father's and led him away. "Come, pa," she said in a whisper; "let's you and me climb over on them rocks."

Eli went; and when they had picked their way over sand and pools to a headland where the water thundered below, and salt spray dashed up in mist to their feet, he turned and looked at the sea. He faced it as a soul might face Almighty Greatness, only to be stricken blind thereafter; for his eyes filled painfully with slow, hot tears. Hattie did not look at him, but after awhile she shouted in his ear, above the outcry of the surf: "Here, pa, take my handkerchief. I don't know how it is about you, but this spray gets in my eyes."

Eli took it obediently, but he did not speak; he only looked at the sea. The two sat there, chilled and quite content, until six o'clock, when Mrs. Pike came calling to them with dramatic shouts, emphasized by the waving of her ample apron. "Supper's ready! Peter's built a fire and I've made some tea!"

Then they slowly made their way back to the tents and sat down to the evening meal. Peter seemed content and Mrs. Pike was bustling and triumphant.

"Well, father, what think?" she asked, smiling exuberantly as she passed him his mug of tea. "Does it come up to what you expected?"

Eli turned upon her his mild, dazed eyes.

"I guess it does," he said, gently.

That night they sat upon the shore while the moon rose and laid in the water her majestic pathway of light. Eli was the last to leave the rocks, and he lay down on his hard couch in the tent without speaking.

"I wouldn't say much to father," said Hattie speaking to her mother as they parted for the night. "He feels it more'n we do."

"Well, I suppose he is some tired," said Mrs. Pike, acquiescing, after a brief look of surprise. "It's a good deal of a jaunt, but I dunno but I feel paid a'ready. Should you take out your hairpins, Hattie?"

She slept soundly and vocally, but her husband did not close his eyes. He looked, though he could see nothing, through the opening of the tent, in the direction where lay the sea, solemnly clamorous, eternally responsive to some infinite whisper from without his world. The tension of the hour was almost more than he could bear; he longed for morning, in sharp suspense, with the faint hope that the light might bring relief. Just as the stars faded, and one luminous line pencilled the east, he arose, smoothed his hair and stepped softly out upon the beach. There he saw two shadowy figures, Peter and Hattie. She hurried forward to meet him.

"You goin' to see the sun rise, too, father?" she asked. "I made Peter come. He's awful mad at bein' waked up."

Eli grasped her arm. "Hattie," he said, in a whisper, "don't you tell. I jest come out to see how 'twas here, before I go. I'm goin' home, I'm goin' now!"

"Why, father," said Hattie; but she peered more closely into his face and her tone changed. "All right," she added. "Peter'll go and harness up."

"No, I'm goin' to walk."

"But, father—"

"I don't mean to break up your stayin' here, nor your mother's. Tell her how 'twas. I'm goin' to walk."

Hattie turned and took her father's hand.

"I'll slip into the tent and put up something for your breakfast and luncheon," she said.

So Eli yielded; but before his wife appeared he had turned his back on the sea, where the rose of dawn was fast unfolding. As he jogged homeward, the dusty roadsides bloomed with flowers of paradise, and the insects' dry chirp thrilled like the song of angels. He turned into the yard just at the turning of the day, when the fragrant smoke of many a crackling fire curls cheerfully upward in promise of the evening meal.

"What's busted?" asked Luke, swinging down from his load of fodder corn and beginning to unharness Doll.

"Oh, nothin'," said Eli, leaping from the wagon as if twenty years had been taken from his bones. "I guess I'm too old for such jaunts. I hope you didn't forget them cats."

## DOWN AND OUT.

BY F. M. COMSTOCK.

"It is the life beautiful," I said. One of the men and both of the ladies looked at me with tentative surprise. Then the man, seeing I meant no harm, gave voice to his thought.

"And what may that mean?" he asked. "All this," I answered, with a sweep of my hand taking in the two men and their wives and children, who ranged from six years down to a babe in arms.

I had followed them on to the Belle Isle boat, and noticing something unusual about them—that they acted like married lovers, and that both the husbands and their wives looked after their children with adoring solicitude—I took a seat near them with a thought that it might be a case of the Sunday-go-to-meetings-christian-order; but as they kept it up for three full trips without a break in the evidence I followed them off the boat to chosen picnic grounds, when I introduced myself with words of hearty commendation.

"It is right for a man to love his wife," I continued, "and for a wife to love her husband, and for both of them to adore their children, and teach them the lessons of life with loving firmness."

"Sure," said one of the ladies.

"I'm sure," said the other lady, "it's the one thing that makes life worth the living." And at this the other man, the quiet one, gave me his attention.

"You must be a preacher," he said.

"Not me," I answered him. "Just an old man—homeless," I explained to him. At this the quiet man came up and gave me his hand. "Take a seat with us and make yourself at home. It is easy to see you love children."

"Are you indeed homeless?" asked one of the ladies, her voice expressing her sympathy, which found a hearty echo in the "Too bad," of her companion.

"Homeless and yet homesick," I answered her. "Yet I have a family I have loved beyond measure." I don't know why I talked so freely to them—just because, I guess; but I was led from one thing to another until I had told them enough of my story to make them very kind to me.

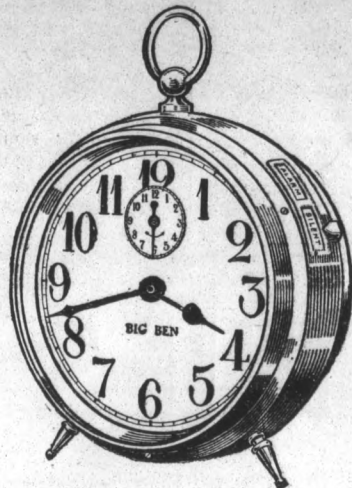
"They urged me to join them in their lunch and refused to accept the excuses I framed up for the occasion, for I had it in my mind that they might misunderstand my thought in making so free with them. In fact, they would not let me go, and the happiest hours I had spent since leaving home were spent in their company. Their children played around and with me, and one little girl that put me in mind of my Mateel at home threw her arms around my neck and kissed me. Oh, it was a beautiful afternoon!"

We parted at last, but with the understanding that I was to call on them at their homes; but I knew that I could not stand that baby's kiss and feel her arms around my neck again without unmaning me, and so I have let them pass on and out of my life.

I, that write this, am but telling the story of a man who was down and out. That he was without faults I do not deny, nor yet does he; but that the penalty he was paying for them was far beyond their deserts I know in spite of anything any human being might say to the contrary.

The art photographer was visiting the farm. "I want to make an exhaustive study of this particular bit of landscape," he said, "and would like to have your hired man retain his present position on the fence there. Can he sit still?"

"For days at a time," said the farmer.



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"Plow deep while sluggards sleep," said old Ben Franklin.

"It's time for wise men to get up," say I, Big Ben, the reliable alarm clock.

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We will EXPRESS this Bicycle PREPAID, subject to your examination and approval at your express co's office—ride it 30 days, and if then you are not satisfied with it or certain it is the equal or superior of any sold for \$20 we will give you back every cent of your money.

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**Don't Fail** to mention the Michigan Farmer when you are writing to advertisers.

(Copy)

Bluff Beach Farm, Mich., Feb. 2, 1911  
Michigan State Telephone Co.  
Gentlemen:

Being a member of one of the roadway companies in this neighborhood, I take pleasure in recommending that the farmers and rural communities avail themselves of the opportunity of building and maintaining their own telephone lines, and apply for connection with the Michigan State Telephone Company, as it has a great many advantages, both from a social and a financial standpoint.

In the first place, it is the cheapest way of keeping a telephone, and besides the farmers and their families can have the privilege of chatting together on their own circuit without taking the trouble of calling up central, and as every telephone is a long distance telephone, we can stay in our own home and call up anybody at any place where the great "Bell System" has a telephone.

I further wish to say that the Michigan State Telephone Co. is treating the connecting companies with all the courtesy that we could reasonably ask for. To farmers who wish to refer to me in regard to service, etc., I will gladly give any information that I can. Yours truly,

(Signed) J. YOUNGQUIST, President, Sauble Telephone Co. R. F. D. No. 5, Ludington.

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The sick come on stretchers, they drink and bathe and go away healed. The water benefits nerves, stomach, liver and kidneys. Gall stones, diabetes, Bright's disease and eczema are usually cured to stay cured.

Not a resort—not a sanitarium—just a quiet home in which to get well. Bountiful and varied meals and nourishing, well-cooked food. Light airy rooms and good beds.

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**WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY**—Able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 212 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.; Heavens Block, Saginaw, Mich.; Corner 1st & Saginaw Sts., Flint, Mich.; 110 East Main St., Jackson, Mich.

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"Tony" Maurice Himle, Montevideo, Minn.



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# 33 PONIES

AND THE BOYS AND GIRLS WHO GOT THEM

# FREE

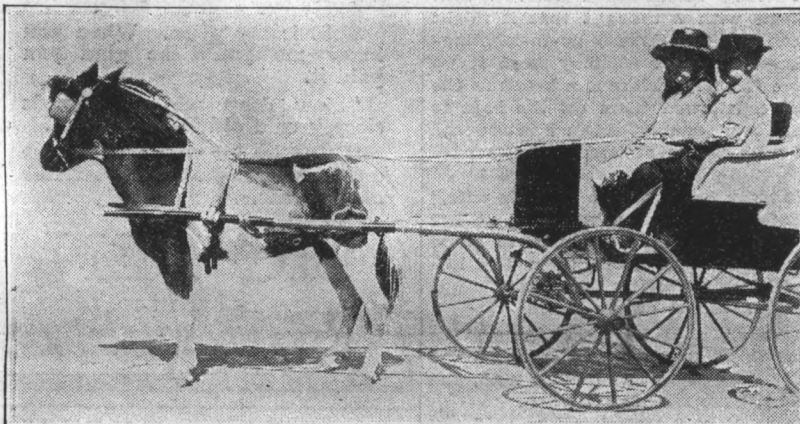
Notice we print the photographs, names and complete addresses of the whole 33 Ponies (count them) and the boys and girls who won them, which we wouldn't dare do if it wasn't true we give away real live Shetland Ponies and outfits. If you write these boys and girls (be sure to enclose a two-cent stamp for reply) they will tell you how lovely their ponies are, how easily they won them and how fairly we treated them. None of these boys or girls can compete for "Major Patsy" (which we are going to give to you or some other boy or girl as explained below) because we wouldn't want any one child to win two ponies and it gives you a much better chance to get him.

## ANOTHER PONY FREE With Complete Outfit Shown Below

If you want us to give you a pony and have your picture printed here next time riding him with these 33 other pony winners, don't fail to send us your name and address today and we will tell you more about "MAJOR PATSY" and how to become a contestant for him. We can't send you a pony unless you send us your name and address. We have given away more ponies than any other publisher in the United States and we are going to give away a lot more. We want to give away enough ponies so that we can just completely cover a page this size with little pictures like these that you see around the edges of this page. If you haven't a Shetland Pony yet and want one, the sooner you send us your name and address, the better chance you will stand of having us give you "MAJOR PATSY" the very next pony we are going to give away to you or some other boy or girl.

### "Major Patsy"

is a dandy three-year-old spotted pony, 43 inches high, and weighs about 350 pounds. He looks like the ponies you see with circuses and just exactly as pretty and cute and smart. We selected him at the famous Heyl Pony Farm, Washington, Ill., where there are hundreds of the finest kind of Shetland Ponies. He dearly loves children and is the dandiest chum you could possibly desire. He can haul a wagon-load of youngsters along at a merry clip. If you send us your name and get him everybody in town will envy you. And you would be the happiest child alive if "Major Patsy" was yours. Think of the fine times you can have taking your friends driving all around. Read this page through carefully and then send your name and address to us at once.



WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO DRIVE TO SCHOOL IN THIS OUTFIT?

### The Outfit

And best of all we send free with "Major Patsy" the complete Pony Outfit as you see it in the picture. The pony-wagon is just the best we could buy for our purpose. We have given away so many that we know exactly what kind most boys and girls like. The handsome black harness with nickel trimmings looks just fine on "Major Patsy." No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, owns a more desirable pony outfit than this one which we are going to send free and pay all freight and express charges. This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, so if you haven't one and would like to have us give you this one send us your name and address right now.



"Major Patsy" for you or some other child.



"Brownie" Twyla Hart, R. 1, Sidney, O.



"Mac" Ruth Mead, Slater, Mo.



"Teddy" George Cooper, St. Cloud, Minn.



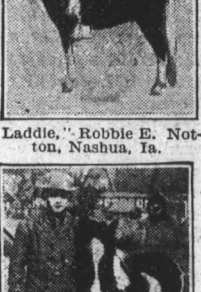
"Jack" Bernice Harvey, Creston, Ia.



"Trixie" Frank Harris, Billings, Mont.



"Daisy" Leta Hainline, Orient, Ia.



"Laddie" Robbie E. Norton, Nashua, Ia.



"Mischief" Orville Himle, Montevideo, Minn.

## DON'T LET ANYONE PERSUADE YOU THAT YOU CANNOT GET IT

Don't let anyone persuade you that you cannot get "MAJOR PATSY." If you have been unsuccessful in other contests don't let that discourage you because our plan of conducting pony contests is different from others. We are publishers of The Farmer, Farmer's Wife and Poultry Herald. The Banker or Postmaster in your town undoubtedly knows of Webb Publishing Company, one of the largest publishing houses in the United States, so we can well afford to give away so many ponies. Our contests are very short and you or some other boy or girl will get "MAJOR PATSY" and have him to drive to school and everywhere. We never heard of one of these boys or girls to whom we gave ponies until they wrote us they wanted one, which shows you how fair and square our pony contests are and that no matter where the winner lives, "MAJOR PATSY" will be sent without one cent of cost.

### SEND YOUR NAME TODAY

Our ponies are given away so quickly that you will stand a better chance to get this one if you sit right down and write us a letter or a postal card or send the coupon opposite filled out with your name and address (either way will be all right). The work we require you to do to become a contestant for "Major Patsy" is something that any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do, and any child who becomes a contestant will win a fine prize, even if they fail to win "Major Patsy" which is the best prize of all.

Cut Out and Sign this Coupon or Copy on a Postal Card and Mail Today.

THE FARMER'S WIFE, 323 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me Certificate of Entry, and pictures of "Major Patsy" and tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies and feed them. I haven't any Shetland Pony and want to own "Major Patsy."

Name..... R. F. D.....

P. O..... State.....

### Every Contestant a Prize Winner

All contestants will surely get a prize of their own choosing from a list which we will send you. Besides the Pony Outfit and Twenty-five Grand Prizes we shall offer Gold Watches, Base Ball Outfits, Gold Bracelets, Fountain Pens, Hand Bags, Flash Lights, Rifles, Shot Guns and dozens of other desirable prizes. If you become an enrolled contestant in this Pony Contest you can't lose. But don't let anyone persuade you that you can't win "Major Patsy" because you have the same chance as any other child.

BE SURE TO ADDRESS YOUR POSTAL CARD OR ENVELOPE

THE FARMER'S WIFE

323 WEBB BUILDING SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA



"Bob" John B. Corn, Jr., Little Rock, Ark.



"Dandy" Grace Burrows, Delano, Minn.



"Bess" Wilfred Dearch, R. 1, Burt, Ia.



"Jim" Joey Edwards, Holington, Kas.



"Prince" Norris Nupson, Preston, Minn.



"Jerry" These three ponies were given away June 26. Winners announced July 5, 1914



"Tom" These three ponies were given away June 26. Winners announced July 5, 1914



"Captain" These three ponies were given away June 26. Winners announced July 5, 1914