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## Factors Controlling The Produce Market.

A FARMER residing in one of the middle-western states, was attracted, one torrid day in August, as he was driving to town, by the operations of a considerable number of men who were throwing something from box cars on an isolated track. His curiosity getting the better of him, he turned his horse into a field, and viewed the situation at closer range. He was almost shocked to learn that the men were ruthlessly throwing bunches of bananas from a dozen freight cars.

His first supposition was that the fruit was not fit to ship to the market, and yet the scene of this vandalism was so many miles away from where the bananas were produced, he could not understand why the discovery of their worthlessness should not have been made before.

He lifted a bunch of bananas into his buggy, and continued his way to town eating two or three on the way. Finding almost to his surprise that he was not poisoned, he negotiated with one of the grocerymen in town, who agreed to pay a liberal price for the fruit. For three days thereafter, the farmer and his sons made excursions to town, and soon had the local market glutted with bananas. Becoming curious, others followed him, and before the end of the week, the fruit was the cheapest commodity in that portion of the county. The merchants who had paid him 75 cents a bunch the first day, found it impossible to get 25 cents a bunch when practically everybody had entered the market. By the middle of the second week, no one cared to eat bananas, and they were being fed to the hogs.

Mr. Smith, who had originally made the discovery, considered his find a stroke of the purest luck imaginable. The finding of the commercial products that had been grown in the tropics, and against which he was obliged to pay no toll, seemed to Mr. Smith to drop upon the ground as manna from the skies.

Perhaps neither he nor any of those who were sickened on the fruit, so much as stopped to think the import of the sacrilege. The bananas had been consigned to New York, and practically every tramp steamer that traveled between the West Indies and the metropolis, had devoted its time to the hauling of banana cargoes. The easiest and cheapest way out was to destroy a sufficient quantity so that the Italian on the corner could not get the price below five cents for three.

The same conditions that temporarily enriched Farmer Smith, also worked against his interests at times. It is not many years ago when the farmers in Wisconsin began to note the excellent profits made in the growing of potatoes. Without any pre-conceived plan, prac-

tically everybody who owned land planted a large part of it to the Irish spuds of commerce. The following autumn, potatoes were selling for 12 cents and even as low as eight cents a bushel. The ensuing year, farmers were unanimously inclined to reap the full benefit of the lesson they had learned, and potatoes were neglected with the same caution that had governed their planting the year preceding. As a result, the market value jumped far beyond its normal activity.

In the south, night riders occasionally

even remotely sanction the desecration of commodities.

When the market gamblers are playing wheat and corn to advance, they view with positive pleasure the news of droughts, locusts, or other pests that come to the grain sections. Perhaps these calamities will spell privation for 200,000 families on the farms. A small item like that, however, in no way concerns the men who do the gambling.

Three fundamental factors enter into the control of the markets of farm pro-

duce to follow. The fat ones (and the lean ones in the United States are not so pronounced, because in a country that contains more than 3,000,000 square miles of territory, and that extends from the semi-tropics up through the temperate zone, there is almost certain to be a liberal production in some sections of the land.

In spite of all that has been said contrary to the declaration, the fact remains that farmers are gradually coming into their own through their ability to market their products at the most favorable periods. This truth is not reflected in the grain pits, in the board of trade, on the cotton exchange, and on the produce markets, so much as it is in that financial center of the country known as Wall street.

Up to the beginning of the twentieth century, the marketing of farm products usually began in September, and was completed around Thanksgiving. The demand for money in New York was very stringent during this brief interval. Now, the large banks tell us that the demand for money for moving crops extends almost from harvest time to the period of the next planting. To tell the farmers to hold on to their grain, their live stock, their vegetables, etc., until they can secure the most advantageous market price, is to impose upon many of them conditions that they will not be able to meet.

Twenty-five years back, very nearly the entire west was covered with the enormous plaster of mortgage. Up to that time, the bank check and draft were used very little in negotiating the products of the farm. Today, the majority of those same agriculturists have no obligations against their land; they have homes that compare favorably with any of the residence sections of the cities; they have pianos, hot and cold running water; libraries, and very often automobiles. In addition to this, they are the possessors of good-sized bank accounts.

The farmers, therefore, are owners of two of the basic requirements in the making of a market; the supply, and capital. When these two conditions exist, the demand must regulate itself to that which it encounters.

When Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan goes to Europe to buy oil paintings, he prefers to spend \$100,000 for a picture rather than \$5,000. In other words, he has a hobby which he can afford to humor, and if he sees fit to bring some of the old masterpieces to America, it is really nobody's business but his own. Mr. Morgan has plenty of money—and he wants pictures. Perhaps he will refuse to buy many works of art that compare favorably with the ancient paintings that he does purchase—but whether he takes them or not is a question purely of his own desire.



Vineyard on Interlaken Farm, Van Buren County, Mich.

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Apple Orchard of Smith Hawley, Mason Co., Mich. Thinned Twice, the Fruit will be 90 per cent No. 1.

see pages 190 and 191



Mr. Frank Robinson goes to the grocer to purchase edibles for a nice supper. It doesn't make any difference whether he buys from one grocer or from another—it is quite certain that he must have those commodities. If he lacks the money, he must seek credit, but he is obliged to eat. If the last morsel of food in the world were offered at auction, Mr. Morgan would pit all his high-priced oil paintings and all his own money against Mr. Rockefeller's oil wells, refineries, and other chattels.

As compared with gold, silver, diamonds, opals, and luxuries in general, food is unquestionably paramount.

At this moment, the farmers as a class may not control the markets; but farmers as individuals, very often control the produce markets insofar as they are personally concerned. Everything grown on a farm, except perishable products, can be held until the farmer is willing to sell, provided he has the money to finance his own operations. It costs him less to keep a cow one month on the farm than it would cost to maintain the animal the same length of time in the Chicago Union Stockyards. If the farmer has a granary, he pays no other cost than the expense of handling his grain for storing weeks or even months—while the buyer in the city must figure on a definite cost for every bushel for each month it remains in storage.

The most serious mistake these independent farmers can make is in contracting for the sale of their products before the crop has been grown or harvested. If the farmer owns 1,000 bushels of grain for two months and realizes a profit of five cents a bushel over and above what he would have received, he makes \$50 purely through the possession of enough capital to retain his grain.

That this conditions has a growing tendency must be admitted by even the most pessimistic. Certain risks the farmer is obliged to take, and up to this time he has never been able to buy any insurance to cover them. He doesn't know at the beginning of the season whether he will raise too much grain or too little; an abundance or a scarcity of sunshine; torrid or zero weather; or the visitations of pests and blights may strike at the foundation of his success.

Once he has harvested his crops, he is then in better position to say what he is to receive for them than though he contracted in advance of the actual operation.

What is sometimes referred to as "the law of averages," governs the majority of human acts and circumstances. If the major portion of producers were to offer their products for sale the same day, the market would be demoralized irrespective of the relation of the total yield to the ultimate demand.

So far as the individual control of market conditions is concerned, we must admit that this resolves itself into the "survival of the fittest," and that as yet there is nothing to safeguard the individual who controls supply, but doesn't have the financial strength to support his position.

In spite of the most watchful supervision, there is a certain amount of waste in the moving of products from the place of production to the points of consumption. The cost of this waste is always borne by the ultimate consumer. But personally, the farmer has no control with the final consumer, and likely never will have. The man who orders a peck of potatoes, a head of cabbage, a bunch of carrots and a half peck of onions from the corner grocery, is not adding to any burden the farmer himself may bear, except with respect to the losses through poor credits. If the farmer dealt direct with the consumer on purely a cash basis, the story would be different. Under existing conditions, however, this is an utter impossibility.

It has been suggested by some writers that clubs be formed in the cities, and that products be purchased in car lots and divided pro rata. The very exigencies of city existence make this impossible.

The inhabitant of an apartment in a building, where perhaps one hundred families reside, may never know, through a residence of three or four years, who his neighbors are across the hall. Births, marriages and deaths occur with as little concern to these adjacent families as though they were residents of a trackless desert.

Twenty mutual friends may reside in different sections of a city. Were they to organize and buy in large lots, they would not have the place to store their purchases. They would have to either run a general warehouse to which every

one had access, or they would be obliged to retain a delivery man who would be kept more than busy driving to the different addresses, with the round trip embodying perhaps more than 100 miles.

The position of the farmer must be to receive the very highest prices he can secure for what he grows. The position of the ultimate consumer will be to buy for the least possible figure. These insistent demands must result either in cutting down the profits of the middleman, or in the organization of a combine large enough to control all farm products.

The United States Steel Corporation does a greater business than several of the European governments. That is, it handles more money in disbursements and receipts than countries like Austria and Italy combined. Yet the enormous capital of the United States Steel Corporation would be absolutely inadequate to control farm products. So long as the independent prosperity of the farmer continues to increase, that long will the possibility of absolute market control become more remote.

Instead of crushing down the agriculturists through the board of trade and speculation, the gamblers are teaching the farmers how to study market conditions and take advantage of them. In the natural process of evolution, if nothing more pronounced manifests itself, the farmers will obtain a position where their control of the produce market is complete. Already the most productive class and the wealthiest class, they are gradually becoming the most influential. There may be a great many things to be done, but what has already been achieved is at least sufficient to convince even the most hard-headed that a vast amount of progress has been recorded.

Illinois. LLOYD K. JONES.

FARM NOTES.

The Loose Smut of Wheat.

Can you tell me how to treat seed wheat so as to kill the germs of loose smut and not injure the seed?  
Ingham Co. A. M. G.

The loose smut of wheat is not nearly as prevalent or destructive as the stinking smut, or bunt. There are many localities where it is rare or entirely absent, although a loss of ten per cent or more is sometimes suffered from its presence. It differs materially from the stinking smut in that its spores develop a chain of cells instead of an undivided tube; it has no fetid odor; it attacks both kernel and chaff, and its spores are matured and scattered before the wheat is harvested, leaving a naked stalk where the head of grain should be.

The loose smut of wheat is much more difficult to prevent by seed treatment than the stinking smut or bunt. The formaldehyde, corrosive sublimate or copper sulphate treatments or even the ordinary hot water treatment are acknowledged to be uncertain or ineffectual by the best authorities. The most effective means of prevention is by what is known as the modified hot water treatment, which is applied as follows: The grain is first soaked four hours in cold water and is then set away in the wet sacks for four hours more. It is then immersed for five minutes in water at a temperature of 132 degrees F., when it is dried by spreading thinly and shoveling over repeatedly. Some of the seed is killed by this treatment, and where it is used about one-half more seed should be used per acre to make up for this deficiency.

It is claimed by some good authorities that no certain method of destroying loose smut is known, and that the only available method of relief is to obtain clean seed from a locality or field which was free from this smut.

Seeding Swamp Land.

We have about two and one-half acres of black ash swamp that since drained has grown two good crops of corn. Last spring we sowed this ground to barley about April 8, but before it came up we had a very heavy rain that backed the water up on it so it stood over part of it for more than a day. Part of the barley never came up, so we harrowed more seed into those patches and again seeded to clover and timothy, having seeded it at the time of first sowing. It was so dry in May that the barley in those patches did not come on good and weeds took possession. The whole patch was very weedy and part of it I mowed down and left on the ground for the pigs to gather up. We threshed 69 bushels. Our seeding is lost. What shall I do with the patch to get it seeded? If I sow to wheat and seed the wheat will all go down. If I sow to barley again I am afraid of weeds and no seeding. Should like advice.  
Hillsdale Co. H. J. M.

If it is desired to sow this land to wheat as suggested in the inquiry, the tendency toward lodging and the consequent smothering out of the clover could be largely overcome by the appli-

cation of a liberal amount of fertilizer containing the mineral elements of plant food or phosphoric acid and potash only. This would tend to stiffen the straw and hasten the ripening process as well as increase the grain yield. The tendency to grow big straw that goes down is due to the excess of nitrogen in this soil, and the addition of the fertilizer mentioned would both stiffen the straw and increase the grain yield. If this case were the writer's he would try this plan, and in case the seeding failed plow or thoroughly disk the ground immediately after harvest next year and seed with or without a light nurse crop as seemed advisable under the prevailing weather conditions.

Potato Blight.

Our late potatoes are not yet in blossom, but the leaves are beginning to get black and the vines die. We have had the same trouble before. Can you tell us what the trouble is?  
Kent Co. H. S.

If the entire leaf turns black and upon close examination an appearance of mold is found on the under side of the leaves, the plant dying within a few days after the attack is noticed, it is doubtless late blight. Unfortunately there is no cure for this disease after it once attacks a plant. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture as described in a previous issue of the Michigan Farmer will give a fair degree of immunity from late blight. It is, however, too late to use preventive measures after the disease appears. The extent of injury will depend largely upon weather conditions should the trouble be late blight as would appear from the description given.

When to Cut Soy Beans for Hay.

Please advise when is the proper time to cut soy beans for a hay crop. Mine are now in blossom.  
Van Buren Co. W. T. D.

For hay of the best quality soy beans should be cut when in full bloom and the pods are beginning to form. The weather conditions should of course be taken into consideration and the cutting done during settled weather if possible. For seed the beans should be harvested when approaching maturity, when the pods begin to turn brown but before they are fully ripened, as otherwise they will shell badly in handling.

Growing Potatoes on Shares.

I would like to know through the columns of your paper what is the general rule for dividing potatoes grown on shares, where first party owns land and second party furnishes seed, fertilizer, care and markets them.  
Wayne Co. H. B. B.

As previously stated the general rule in Michigan is for the land to draw one-third of the product. However, few farmers like to grow a crop in which so much labor is involved as is the case with potatoes on these terms, and this arrangement is sometimes varied by giving the renter a larger share of the crop or by fixing a cash rental. However, it can hardly be said that there is any fixed rule in this regard, owing to the varied contracts made. This is an individual problem between the parties concerned, in which many influencing factors enter in the making of an equitable arrangement, especially where the crop is to be marketed by the grower.

SAVING SEED CORN.

The wheels of time have once more rolled around and the season for corn harvesting is not far off, so I will give my method of saving seed corn. I would not think of doing so, if I had not always had good success. I always leave some husks on the ears that are the most perfect, and when I find a stalk with two ears on it, if one of them is a good ear I save it. Then, when I haul the corn I sort these out, and when there comes a rainy day, I braid them in bunches of about twelve ears each. I then hang them on a wire which I have stretched up in the barn, and let them hang there till spring. There is no danger of good, ripe corn being injured by freezing if kept dry.  
Ingham Co. C. H. SPURWAY.

The Illinois authorities recently made an examination of the stomachs of moles. It was found that half or more of the food of the mole consists of insects and their larvae, most of them noxious. So far as its food is concerned, the mole is thus beneficial, on the whole. There is no direct evidence that it will eat potatoes or other tubers, but circumstantial evidence admitting that mice of herbivorous habit may occupy mole runs in the fall. It was shown that corn may form an important item of the food of moles; that recently planted corn is sometimes destroyed by them; and that if numerous in corn fields in spring, they are capable of doing considerable damage therein.

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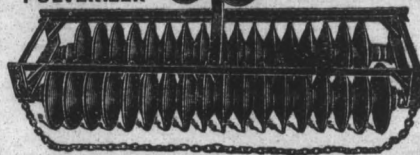
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EXPERIENCE WITH SAND VETCH.

I notice some of your correspondents are advising inoculating soil for vetch with soil upon which peas have been grown. How about using alfalfa soil for vetch?

I have nine acres of vetch on the ground now and want to sow ten acres more with seed of my own raising, but this ten acres is mostly sand dune and I thought perhaps it would do better if inoculated, although my nine acres showed a good stand all the year. It was cut for hay early in June and produced a second crop with seed after that, which I have harvested. I am depending on the roots of the vetch mainly as a soil renewer, but the straw of the vetch will be returned to the land after being used for bedding in the stable.

I put this nine acres of vetch in three ways: some I sowed broadcast on the furrow after plowing and before harrowing, some I drilled after harrowing, and some I sowed broadcast before plowing and plowed it in with a one-horse plow, three inches deep. The last way in sandy land is best, I think, if field is level and smooth. Sowing on the furrow is the poorest method of the three, as not all the seed was covered, although I floated the ground after harrowing. Drilling is also a good way. I sowed one bushel (60 lbs.) per acre as I wanted seed and hay. For cover crop and to plow under, one-third rye and two-thirds vetch is better.

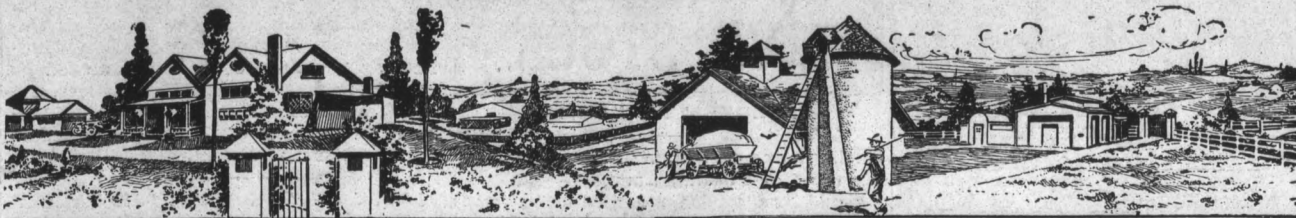
Gd. Traverse Co. W. D. BAGLEY.

It is doubtful if an inoculation with soil from an alfalfa field would prove successful for vetch, as the bacteria peculiar to alfalfa does not seem to be the same as that harbored by the other legumes, with the single exception of sweet clover. It would appear that where the vetch made a good crop as noted in this case, inoculation would be unnecessary, and that if inoculation is thought advisable on the sand dune soil, the best source of earth for the purpose would be the field that produced a good crop of vetch this year.—Eds.

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY PLOWING FOR WHEAT.

In this part of the state, and also in many other sections, it is the practice to sow wheat after oats. In all such cases the sooner the ground can be plowed the better. At this date (Aug. 21), many farmers in this section have only just commenced to plow their oat stubble, while others have not commenced to plow, but are still waiting for rain, and from present indications they will have to wait much longer. It has been the experience of the writer that it does not always pay to wait for the weather, because it cannot always be depended upon. It has been my practice to commence plowing my oat stubble as soon as the oats are drawn into the barn, which this year was July 30. Of course, the ground was dry and quite hard in places, but it has been getting drier and harder ever since. It took about two dollars worth of points to plow nine acres, but it was not very hard work for my three medium-sized horses, and certainly not as hard as would have been the case by waiting until the present time before commencing to plow. I have a heavy plow with a spring seat on it, and with this go over what ground is plowed each day, which leaves the surface comparatively smooth, and all the moisture there happens to be in the ground is retained. I prefer a plow for this purpose, to a roller, because it is so much more convenient where three horses are used, because it takes but a moment to change from the plow to the plow. After the plowing of the nine acres was finished, the disk harrow was run over the ground one way, and then the spring-tooth harrow the other way. But in spots there was some quite good-sized lumps. In about a week after, a good shower of rain fell one night which wet down in the plowed surface about three inches. I then went over the ground twice with a fine tooth lever steel harrow. This harrow is provided with a seat on which to ride, and it crushed and pulverized nearly all the lumps, so my ground is fine enough so as to be in fairly good shape to sow to wheat, and there is also moisture enough in the soil so the wheat would come up all right, even if but little or no more rain should fall before seeding time. The above are briefly stated, some of the advantages of plowing oat stubble as early as possible.

Ottawa Co. JOHN JACKSON.



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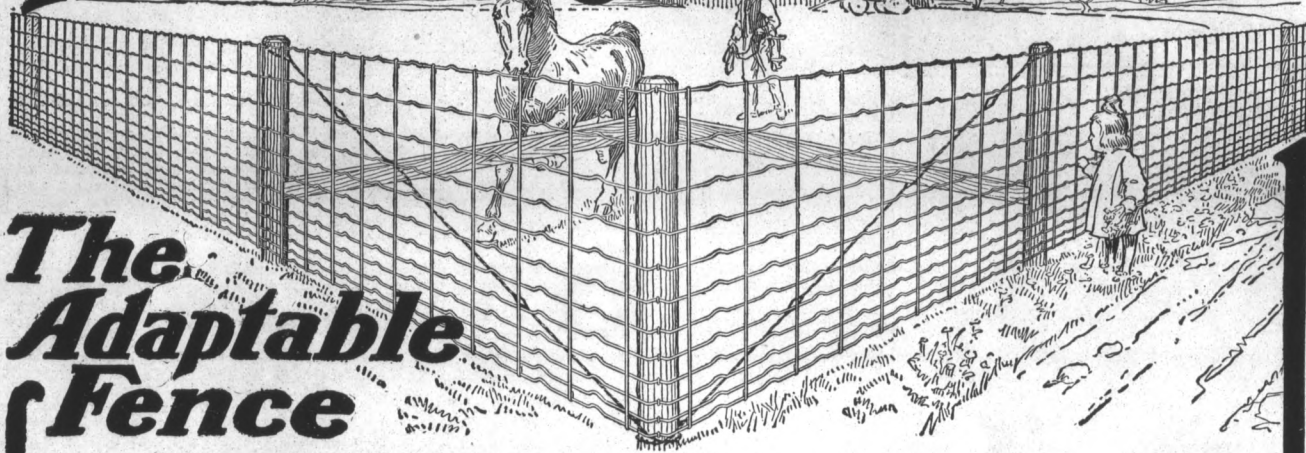
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MANUFACTURERS OF—"Pittsburgh Perfect" Brands of Barbed Wire, Bright, Annealed and Galvanized Wire, Fence Staples, Standard Wire Nails, and "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fencing, all made of Open Hearth material



# DON'T BUY A GASOLINE ENGINE

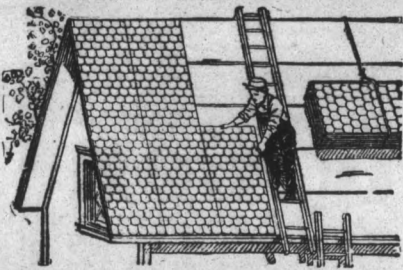
Until You Investigate The Temple Make.

Its Great Advantages are: 1st—Lowest Fuel Cost; pays for itself in Fuel Saving. 2nd—Delivers Steadiest Power Stream, adapting it especially for operating farm machinery. 3rd—Easy on the machine it operates. 4th—Uses Gasoline, Kerosene or Gas. 5th—Perfect Lubrication. 6th—Starts Easily and Quickly, occupying minimum space. 7th—It is the King of Portable Engines. No engine has so wide a range of use. YOU WILL MAKE A MISTAKE IF YOU DO NOT WRITE FOR INFORMATION. We make 1½ to 5½ H. P. single cylinder engines; 6 to 20 H. P. two cylinder engines; 30 to 50 H. P. four cylinder engines. All Heavy duty, slow speed engines. For surety of operation and low fuel cost our engines lead. TEMPLE PUMP COMPANY, Manufacturers. 435 West 15th St., Chicago, U. S. A. This is our 59th year.

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Against Lightning**



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Edwards "Reo" Steel Shingles are made of high-grade Bessemer Steel in sheets 5 to 12 feet long and 24 inches wide. Either painted or galvanized steel and all ready to put on. You can easily put them on yourself. Only hammer and nails required.

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If our materials are not the equal of the best at 25% less than you can buy from any house in the country, you can return them at our expense.

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**Sound  
as a  
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That's the way to keep your horses. It's easy to do it with Kendall's Spavin Cure. Thousands of other horsemen have done it in past 40 years.

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"Two years ago, I bought a pair of fine black mares. In about six months the one had a Spavin. I simply used your Spavin Cure, and cured her entirely, which mystified all the horsemen. Yours truly,  
M. S. Culver, Union City, Conn."

Letters like the above are received by us daily from grateful horsemen.

**Kendall's  
Spavin Cure**

is the only safe, sure cure for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and all Lameness. Save your horses with the old reliable cure. Leaves no white hairs or scars. It is the world's best liniment for man and beast. At druggists, \$1 a Bottle; \$ for \$5. Ask your druggist for book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write to  
**Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.**

**ABSORBINE STOPS  
LAMENESS**

From a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 E free.

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Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by  
**W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 265 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

**LIVE STOCK**

**FEEDERS' PROBLEMS.**

**Ensilage and Oat Straw as Roughage for Feeding Lambs.**

Could you advise me as to the result of feeding ensilage and oat straw for roughage to fattening lambs, especially western lambs? I wish to feed lambs this winter and am rather short of hay, so wish to substitute some other rough feed. If you have no experience, kindly refer me to some one who has.

Lenawee Co. S. N. W.

While the writer has never fed this combination of feeds to fattening lambs, he has at hand the opinions of good authorities on sheep feeding regarding the proposition and will summarize these opinions in reply to the above inquiry. The experience of Michigan sheep feeders in this connection would, however, be exceptionally valuable at this time, when clover hay will be unavailable for use in fattening lambs upon many farms, and we should be glad to hear from feeders who may have had experience with this combination of feeds.

So far as the feeding of silage to fattening lambs is concerned, it has passed the experimental stage. Hundreds of practical lamb feeders have demonstrated that it is not only practical but profitable as well, to make corn silage a factor in the ration of fattening lambs. The silage should, however, be sweet and of good quality. This means that the silage should be made from fairly well matured corn, so that little acid will be developed in the fermentation which occurs in the silo. The silage from this matured corn will also contain considerable grain, which is in a tender and succulent condition and will be greatly relished by the lambs, thus affording an element of variety in and added palatability of, the ration which makes for economy of feed. It is not, however, practical to make corn silage the sole roughage in the ration fed to fattening lambs, and the best results are secured when it can be fed in connection with clover or alfalfa hay. Good feeders differ in opinion as to the amount of silage that may be profitably fed to fattening lambs. Some contend that not more than two pounds per lamb per day should be fed, while other successful feeders use as much as two and one-half to three pounds per day. It is altogether likely, however, that the difference in the quality of the silage used has led to the difference in opinion noted as to the amount which may be profitably fed, and that the sweeter and more palatable the silage the larger the amount can profitably be used in the ration. However, as a general principle it may safely be stated that silage should not constitute more than one-half of the dry matter contained in the roughage ration. Silage contains about 80 per cent of moisture, or about four times as much as clover hay. Figured on this basis the amount of silage used may safely be about four times the weight of the hay or other dry forage consumed by the lambs.

While the writer has known lambs to be successfully and economically fattened where oat straw was made a factor in the roughage ration, yet when it is made the exclusive dry ration in connection with corn silage, it will be difficult to get the lambs to eat enough of it to equal one-fourth of the weight of the silage fed. Consequently, it would, in the writer's opinion, be much better to use a variety of coarse feeds in connection with the silage, such as bean fodder and corn stover and as much hay as can be spared for the purpose in connection with the oat straw for roughage. This variety of feeds will stimulate the lambs' appetite for roughage that would be little relished by them if fed continuously and would produce better results on the scales and in the thrift of the animals than a narrow range of feeds that are not the most suitable for the fattening lambs.

Another factor which should not be lost sight of is that where the roughage ration is deficient in protein, as would be the case if coarse fodders were used in connection with corn silage, this deficiency must be made up in the proper balancing of the grain ration. One very successful feeder has laid down the rule that where such a combination of feeds are used the grain ration should contain not less than 20 per cent of oil meal or its equivalent in the shape of some other protein food. It should also be fed a little more liberally than where clover or alfalfa hay can be used in connection with corn silage, since in this case the roughage in the ration will contain less nutrients than where good hay is fed.

It is however, entirely possible to feed lambs profitably when the supply of clover hay or other protein roughage is limited, as has been often demonstrated by successful feeders. It will, however, require a greater degree of skill and judgment on the part of the feeder to secure correspondingly economical results.

**CAUSE OF "APOPLEXY" IN LAMBS.**

The New York Cornell Station had its attention drawn to a disease resembling apoplexy in man affecting lambs fed in the vicinity of Batavia, N. Y., for spring market. In some cases the losses have amounted to a large percentage of the flock; only about one or two per cent. of those afflicted ever having been known to recover.

Two opinions were set forward as to its cause—first, that the disease is brought about by feeding an excess of protein in the ration and second, that the disease is caused by overfeeding. The Station recently conducted an experiment to determine its cause.

"From the observations during this experiment," says a report received by the Department of Agriculture, "it seems that apoplexy is caused mainly by sudden overfeeding rather than from feeding a narrow ration. Three lambs were lost from pen No. 3, which were fed a ration with a nutritive ratio of 1:8, while one lamb was lost in pen No. 1 in which the nutritive ratio of the ration was 1:5. Furthermore, no lambs were lost from any pen when it was full except that in pen No. 3, fed a ration having a nutritive ratio of 1:8, one lamb was lost when some of the lambs were off feed, thus allowing others to overfeed. In the opinion of the persons who conducted this experiment, there should not be the wholesale loss from overfeeding that some feeders have experienced if proper precautions are taken to keep the rack spaces all occupied and to distribute the grain equally. There may be an occasional sheep that can not stand the heavy feeding necessary for fattening, and there may also be an occasional loss from nervous excitement, which is thought to be one cause of apoplexy.

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

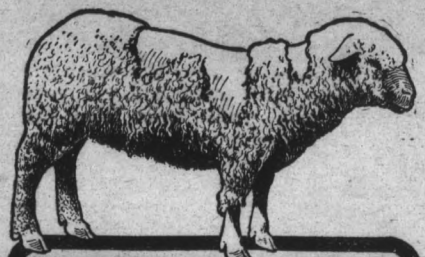
**LIVE STOCK NOTES.**

The cattlemen of western South Dakota report serious crippling of the cattle industry by the recent terrible drought. The country lying between the Missouri river and the Black Hills, with the exception of a few favored places scattered here and there, has been badly stricken, and as there is no grass or water, nothing was left but for the rangemen to ship out their cattle as quickly as possible. Long trains of cars filled with famished cattle had to be shipped to Wyoming, Montana and the sandhills of Nebraska, these steers being much to thin for marketing. Western South Dakota has suffered greatly on account of the drought, and it is claimed that the state will not grow sufficient wheat this year to furnish bread and seed wheat for home requirements.

The rains have improved the pasturage in various parts of the country to such a degree that farmers are anxious to buy cattle to eat the grass, and they are encouraged in this course by the recent remarkable upward movement in prices for finished beef cattle. There is a better outlet for the best grade of feeders carrying considerable weight, despite their dearth as stock feeders believe that prices for prime beefs will remain high long enough to let them out with proper profits, but there are others who do not care to take the risks, and these are looking with a good deal of favor on the better class of stock steers, such as have been selling around \$4.50@5 per 100 pounds in the Chicago market. There is also increased activity in stock and feeder cows and heifers of good breeding, buyers noting how well fat cows and heifers have sold this year. The old-time prejudice of butchers against heifers beef has practically disappeared, and preparing heifers for the market and marketing them as "baby beef" has proved an extremely profitable industry for those carrying it on intelligently.

Tuesday in the Chicago hog market has become a day when the quality of the average offerings is nothing to boast about, many of the receipts consisting of mixed droves, with a particularly large percentage of old brood sows that have been made fat and heavy. Then there are lots of thin, grassy hogs, to say nothing of numerous lots of little pigs that must be disposed of at an extremely large discount from prices that are readily obtained for fat hogs.

It appears that the Michigan sheepmen as a class were readier to take advantage of the cheapness of good range feeding lambs offered in the Chicago stock yards than sheepmen in other states, although there were considerable numbers even in Michigan who were backward about refilling their feed lots, not realizing the importance of acting quickly. The men who bought around \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 pounds were certainly wise, and if they were to buy now they would have to pay greatly advanced prices. Buying feeders right is half of the business. Thousands lose money every year by paying exorbitant prices at the start.



**Kreso Dip No. 1  
CURES SCAB**

**A DIP THAT DOES THE WORK  
WITHOUT INJURY**

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

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

**KRESO DIP NO. 1  
STANDARDIZED**

**INEXPENSIVE, EASY TO USE**

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

**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS**  
WE HAVE BOOKLETS GIVING FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ALSO MANY VALUABLE HINTS ON HANDLING SHEEP. WRITE FOR FREE COPIES.

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

**Warranted  
to give satisfaction.**

**GOMBALT'S  
CAUSTIC BALSAM**

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

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

**"SAVE THE HORSE"**

**SPAVIN  
REMEDY**

Legal Contract

\$5 a bottle, with binding contract to refund money. Send for COPY, BOOKLET and LETTERS, from Bankers, Farmers and Business men on every kind of case. Permanently Cures Bone and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bell, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express prepaid. Gray Chemical Co., 29 Commercial Ave., Birmingham, N. Y.

**CRAFT'S  
Cures Coughs**

when all others fail. No remedy so sure in Distemper, Coughs, Colds, Pinkeye, Influenza, Epizootic, etc., in horses, sheep and dogs. Sold on a money back guarantee. If not at dealers send to us and get Three Valuable Horse Books FREE.

**WELLS MEDICINE COMPANY,**  
11 Third St., LaFayette, Indiana.

**DEATH TO HEAVES  
NEWTON'S**

Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure.

The first or second \$1 can cures Heaves. The third is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. \$1 per can at dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet.

**THE NEWTON REMEDY CO.**  
TOLEDO, OHIO



# The WINDMILL

light, heat and power for the remnant of the human race. In the interim, between the beginning and the end (where we now are) it makes a greater return to the people in proportion to its cost than any other machine. It does more cheaply, and with less attention, the thing which it is fitted to do, than any other power.

The wind blows everywhere and is free. With a windmill, the expense for oil and repairs is the only one, and that is trifling. An engine requires much more in the way of oil and repairs, and fuel — which is the great expense — has to be added.

**The windmill does not require an experienced man to operate it.** It is so simple that anyone can understand its workings.

A well-made windmill is a durable machine. The driving shaft of a windmill runs only about one-fifth as fast as the crank shaft of an engine of the same power. A good windmill will outlast several engines doing the same amount of work.

**The best farmers, everywhere, use windmills** generally for pumping water. In every progressive farming community the windmill is the most conspicuous object. It towers above most groups of farm buildings.

All the world knows that the Aermotor Company made the first steel windmills and steel towers, and made the steel windmill and steel tower business. It is believed that, since the business was fairly established, it has made, and continues to make, more than half the world's supply of windmills. In the Aermotor the plan of back-gearing was first introduced into windmill construction. By this means the power of the swiftly running wheel is utilized without operating the pump too fast.

**The peculiar form of Aermotor wheel,** which gives it great power, also enables it to run in the lightest breeze. No windmill has yet been made which equals the Aermotor in its light-running qualities. The form of the wheel is exactly right.

Simplicity is another of the important features of the Aermotor. There are no complicated parts to get out of order. There are no devices requiring skillful adjustment. Every part is solid, substantial and durable.

The main bearings of the Aermotor have large dust-proof oil pockets which afford the best possible means of lubrication. The other bearings have automatic oil cups.

**The Aermotor has thoroughly demonstrated its staying qualities.** In almost any community Aermotors can be found which have been doing duty for fifteen, eighteen or twenty years. And these old Aermotors were made before the days of the heavy gears and the shaft-carrying arms which are easily turned in their sockets so as to give new and perfect bearings for the shafts in case they have become worn through overloading or neglect. The present Aermotors are sure to be more durable and serviceable than the earlier ones.

**The galvanizing of Aermotor outfits has had much to do with their popularity.** Aermotor galvanizing is real galvanizing. It is the best that can be done and will last a lifetime. Aermotors which were galvanized twenty years ago are as good as ever.

**The Aermotor Company has been building for the ages.** It has always been working toward the building up of a great and permanent business. It has succeeded so well that Aermotors are as well known in South America and South Africa as in the United States. Dealers in Aermotor goods are found everywhere. When you want anything in the Aermotor line you can get it and get it quickly.

## AERMOTOR PRICES AND POLICIES

When the Aermotor Company commenced the manufacture of the windmill, it reduced the cost of wind power to one-sixth of what it had been. It advertised its prices. It made the best thing that could be made and at the lowest price at which it could be made. It uses no traveling men. It made so good an article that one-half the world's business came to it and stayed with it. It is doing the same thing with the gasoline engine. Where one goes others follow, and we are

turning them out in great quantities, to the delight of Aermotor friends everywhere. We could send smart traveling salesmen to see you and persuade you to pay \$25 or \$50 more for a windmill or an engine, and it would be worth it—not to you, but to us. But there are plenty of reading and thinking men who prefer to save their own time and money and deal in the Aermotor way.

## AERMOTOR GASOLINE ENGINES

**Wherever a windmill is suitable for the work,** an Aermotor furnishes the cheapest and most satisfactory power for pumping. But there are some places where a good wind exposure cannot be had. There are other places where power is wanted only temporarily. Sometimes tenants are obliged to supply their own power for operating the pump and do not wish to put up a windmill which they will have to leave behind them when they move. To supply the demand for a pumping power for such cases the Aermotor Company makes a gasoline engine which can be attached to "any old pump" in thirty minutes. It is sold complete and ready to connect to the pump for **\$37.50, F. O. B. Chicago.**

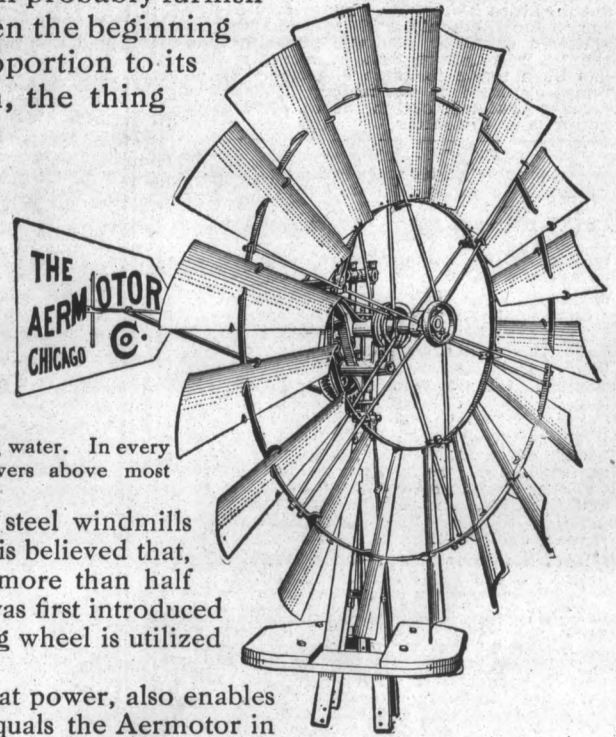
For ranch purposes, or for handling large quantities of water, **a heavy, back-gearred pumping engine** is supplied for **\$100.00,** all complete, ready to receive the well fittings, which can be set up in working order within an hour after it is received. It is capable of raising sixty barrels of water an hour to an elevation of one hundred feet.

**For running machinery,** the Aermotor Company makes a line of General Purpose Power Engines. The **2 H. P. Hopper Cooled Engine** sells for **\$75.00, 4 H. P., \$125.00.** All prices are F. O. B. Chicago.

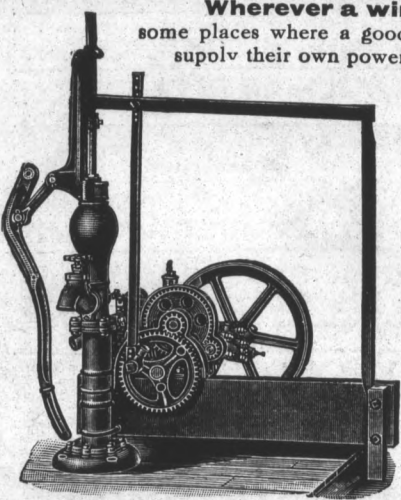
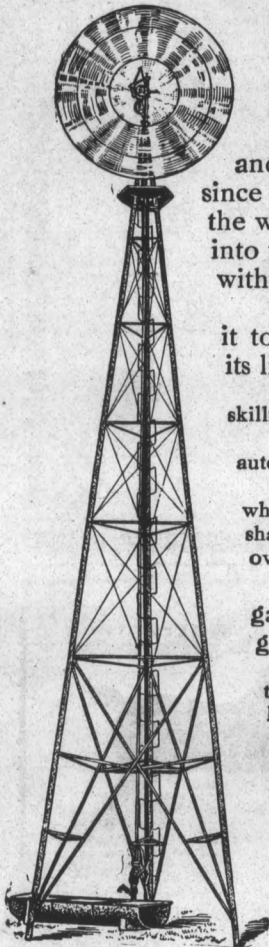
These engines are fitted with the Aermotor **galvanized steel pulleys.** Who ever heard of a **galvanized steel pulley?** No one. Nor did anyone ever hear of a galvanized steel windmill, or steel tower, until the Aermotor Company produced them. These galvanized pulleys are sure to revolutionize the pulley business. They are light, strong, cannot be broken, and are wonderfully cheap. **A complete set of seven pulleys** for a 2 H. P. engine is sold for only **\$8.00.** A set of seven pulleys for the 4 H. P. engine sells for **\$11.90.** We always furnish one pulley free with each power engine; but to anyone thinking of buying an engine, who writes us within one week from the appearance of this advertisement, stating in what paper he saw it, we will furnish free, with each 2 H. P. engine or larger, \$5.00 worth of pulleys of any size which you may select for either engine or line shaft, provided the order is sent in before January 1st, 1912. Pulleys for the line shaft—being used where they are protected from the weather—are not galvanized.

### MAGNETO FREE

All Aermotor Power Engines are fitted with a **magneto free.** Batteries are not used with these engines. You have no ignition troubles when you buy Aermotor Gasoline Engines fitted with the Aermotor magneto. We don't believe that anyone who once sees an Aermotor Engine run with magneto will take any other engine as a gift. For full particulars write



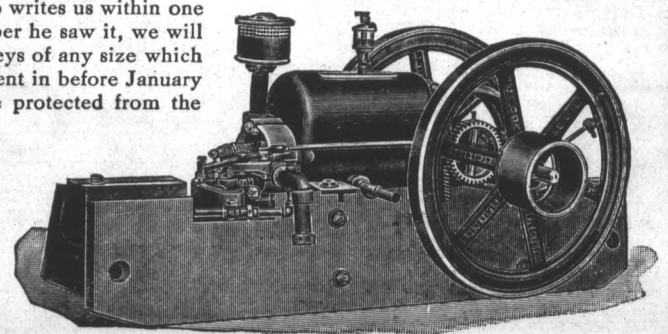
Still Smiling  
The Aermotor has been smiling at the breezes for 23 years



AERMOTOR STEEL PULLEYS

Diameter of Pulley, Inches.	Width of Face, Inches.	PRICES.	
		For Engine	For Line Shaft
6	7	.75	.95
8	9	.85	1.05
10	9	.95	1.20
12	9	1.10	1.40
14	9	1.25	1.60
16	9	1.45	1.80
18	7	1.65	2.10
20	7	1.90	2.40
22	7	2.15	2.70
24	7	2.40	3.00

Compare these prices with those you have to pay for any other pulleys



**Aermotor Company 2516 W. 12th Street Chicago**



VETERINARY

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

Advice through this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication written. Initials only will be published.

Swollen Glands.—Two-year-old heifer has a bunch under throat and jaw that is about the size of a fist and I would like to know how to treat her.

Catarrhal Fever—Sore Throat.—My three-year-old cow, due to calving ten days, died after a sickness lasting three days.

Tetanus (Lockjaw).—I have a colt 18 months old that was trouble with lockjaw ten weeks ago and has never fully recovered.

Navel Infection—Weakness.—I have a mule colt about five weeks old that is weak in ankles and is unable to stand without assistance or splints and bandages on legs.

Partial Loss of Power—Lumbago.—My Yorkshire boar, six months old, weighing 180 lbs., has partially lost use of hind quarters.

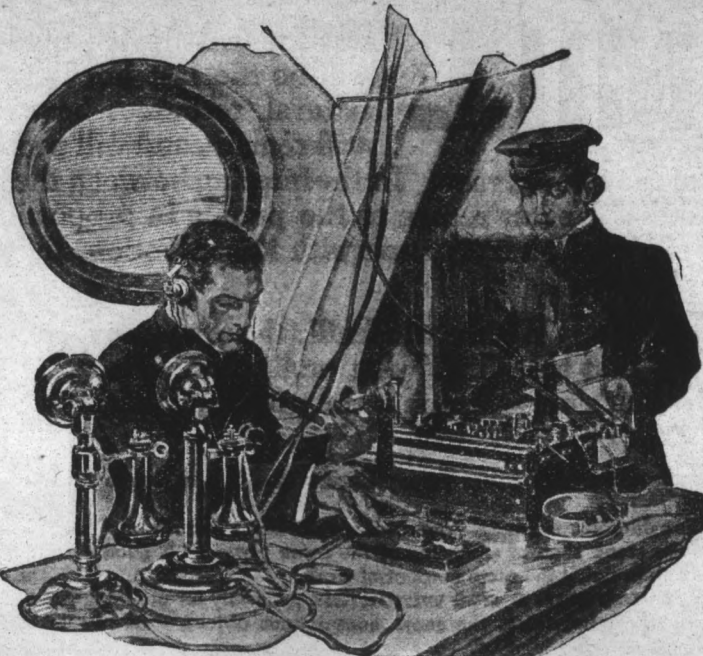
Liver Disease.—Flock of grade Rhode Island red fowls are not well. Have lost two a week all summer, their appetite is good, but they gradually grow weak, thin and die.

Mange.—One of our horses is troubled with mange, affecting the scalp of mane and tail. Our local Vet. calls it dry mange, but he fails to effect a cure.

Cow Milked too Long.—Have a cow that I bought three months ago which I am milking; but since my other cow went dry, it is almost impossible to make butter from the cream taken off her milk.

Impaction—Torpidity of Kidneys.—Our hogs seem to be blocked in both bowels and kidneys; they linger for 12 or 15 days then die.

(Continued on page 187).



The Howard Watch

The Wireless Operator prefers a HOWARD Watch because he must have exact knowledge and record of the sending and receiving time of messages.

His station is seldom in a comfortable office building—it may be on a Battleship—an island—or a rocky point along the coast.

The HOWARD Watch is time authority everywhere—and has been for sixty-nine years.

It is the only watch that Peary would trust in his dash for the North Pole. Wilbur Wright carried a HOWARD in his aeroplane flights—every other watch that he tried broke down under these conditions.

Now, these were not special HOWARDS. You, as a private citizen, can get exactly the same grades from your HOWARD jeweler.

The only special HOWARDS are the railroad models—they are standard on 180 of the leading American railroads. Every HOWARD Watch is adjusted to make good in any service condition its owner can put up to it.

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

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

Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—FREE—our pamphlet—THE STORY OF EDWARD HOWARD AND THE FIRST AMERICAN WATCH. It is a chapter of History that every man and boy in this country should read.

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Fine Live Stock Book Free!



Dr. David Roberts' Practical Home Veterinarian, 184 large pages, illustrated, is now free to Live Stock Owners.

Gives symptoms, diseases and treatments for all live stock and poultry, the result of Dr. Roberts' life experience as veterinarian and live stock specialist.

Use the Lehr Sanitary Hog Troughs. Nothing better. Saves feed. Saves hogs. Saves money. Absolutely sanitary. Economical. Practical. Durable. Never Wear Out. Write for descriptive circular.

THE LEHR AGRICULTURAL CO., Fremont, Ohio.

A REG. PERCHERON 1 year old for sale, also 10 Reg Shropshire Rams and a few Duroc Jersey Boars. M. A. BRAY, Okemos, Mich.

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**THE DAIRY**

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

**CARE OF COWS IN THE FALL.**

Each season of the year as it comes around presents its own problems to the dairyman. The time during the next few months is critical in a measure, inasmuch as dairymen will find it difficult to keep up the milk flow. The cows have had a taste of green corn and as the fodder dries up it is a little difficult for the average dairyman to find a substitute for it. The dairyman who fails to shock a nice lot of corn fodder before October has made a serious blunder, not only in failing to add to his winter supply of fodder but because he will be short of an ideal fall feed. I have found that dairy cows may be kept almost to the point of maximum milk flow if they have reasonably good pastures during the fall months, together with a liberal supply of well cured corn fodder once daily. No special harm will result if the fodder contains a little corn, though if the grain is matured it is not wise to feed all that

him and success. He does not like to give old customs for new, but prefers to trudge along in the same old track rather than take the trouble to familiarize himself with new methods and apply them in his business. Often we see a farmer who realizes from sixty to seventy dollars a year from each cow in his herd while his neighbor receives but little more than half that amount. The conditions of soil and climate are practically the same in both cases. Yet one farmer becomes richer, while the other grows poorer.

Dairying has been, and is, bringing many benefits to the American farmer. It is enriching his soil, rendering it more productive and thereby adding to the money value of his farm. It is a plain fact that the basis of improved dairying is selection of cows. Every farmer who is engaged in dairying must remember that no matter how well fortified he may be against the difficulties with which the dairy farmer must contend if his cows are of an inferior grade much of his labor is thrown away. It would be a great advantage to a community if the farmers could come together and decide on some breed that would be adapted to their needs, then co-operate in the purchase of pure-bred sires for breeding their herds.

amounted to 20.3 pounds, was fed the cost of keeping a cow one day, for feed only, was 17.4 pence and the cost of a gallon of milk was 7.77 pence; whereas on farms where the amount of hay was reduced to 7.8 pounds the cost of rations for a cow was reduced to 13 pence or 25 per cent below the cost in the former instance, and the cost of a gallox of milk was 6.16 pence or a reduction of 22.3 per cent. They also concluded after an analysis of the facts gathered from the farms that it is undesirable from an economical view to feed a greater quantity than 60 or 70 pounds per cow of roots per day.

**HANDLING THE MILK AND CREAM ON THE FARM**

The dairy butter maker who has a knowledge of all the changes his product passes through from the time it is in the form of various feedstuffs and fed to his cows until it is ready to send to market in the form of butter has many advantages over the creamery butter maker who takes milk and cream from a number of farmers and makes the best butter he can with the material furnished.

The methods of feeding and handling the cows has much to do with the quality of the finished product. Feeds that are likely to give the milk a disagreeable flavor, as it comes from the cow or when it is in the stable, should not be fed. It is not advisable to feed hay or to sweep the stable before milking as the dust in settling is sure to get into the milk before it is removed from the stable, and there is no strainer made that will remove these fine dust particles. Well arranged stables, clean cows, clean milkers, clean utensils and clean, wholesome foods should give a clean and wholesome product. This does not call for elaborate barns and expensive methods of handling the cows and what little extra time is required to keep things in the best shape will be more than paid for in the pleasure and satisfaction in doing the work, to say nothing of improving the quality of butter.

Milk should be removed to the dairy room immediately after it is drawn, strained and separated while it is still warm. A sanitary and convenient dairy room is an essential part of the equipment of a well managed dairy farm. A fair sized room with plastered walls, concrete floor and a never failing supply of pure water furnishes the best of sanitary conditions for making butter.

It is possible to make good butter from various systems of cream gathering, but the modern farm separator is so much more satisfactory and economical when rightly handled that no dairyman should be without one. If good results are expected the separator should be thoroughly cleaned after each separating time. The pus, bacteria and foreign particles, commonly called slime, should not be left to contaminate the next milk that goes through the separator. Anyone who doubts the necessity of cleaning the separator each time after it is used should save some of the separator slime after a large run and allow it to stand in a warm place for a few hours and it will convince him as to the necessity of regularly washing the separator.

The separator should be set on a firm and level foundation and be run at regular speed at all times. Full directions accompany each new machine and should be strictly adhered to. No matter how it is adjusted to separate rich or thin cream, the speed of the bowl, the steadiness of motion, the temperature of the milk, the quantity that is separated per hour and the stage of lactation all have an influence upon the efficiency of skimming and richness of the cream. From 80 to 85 degrees is the best temperature to separate the milk. Frequent tests of the skim milk will determine if the separator is doing clean work. The cream should be tested to know just how the machine does its work and to estimate the number of pounds of butter in each churning.

As soon as possible after separating the cream should be cooled and held at a temperature of 55 degrees or lower until time for its ripening. Do not mix the cream from two skimmings until it has been thoroughly cooled. When put together mix thoroughly so that changes that are likely to take place will affect the whole lot evenly. Churnings should be regular and never put off too long or fermentations are apt to occur that will impart an undesirable flavor to the butter.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.



In An Ottawa County Dairy Barn. The Stables of Colon C. Lillie, Showing Milking Machines and Operators.

is attached to the fodder, otherwise the ration will be too fattening and the cows will not respond at the pail on such a ration, but will convert the corn into fat for their own bodies. Where fodder is not available it usually pays to resort to the use of some kind of roughage, even when the cows are still on grass.

If clover hay is available it will be profitable to feed all the animals will consume at least once a day. Well-cured hay of any kind should be used rather than to let the cows pick their own living entirely this time of year. As to the matter of grain, it usually pays to start the cows on a grain ration early. On most of the farms of the central New York, corn is plentiful and thus is liable to be fed a little too heavily. It should be used in connection with oats or barley ground or mill feeds of some kind. These foods are milk-making in character and their use will not only keep up the milk flow but will bring the animal into good condition before winter. A ration composed of half bran and half oats, or even bran and corn half and half, will give good results, if it is fed to the right kind of cows. The amount, of course, depends upon a number of factors and should be left entirely to the one who does the feeding. It is possible to feed this kind of a ration to a poor cow in wasteful quantities, while even a good cow might consume more than will be profitable. There is no sense in pouring unlimited quantities of high-priced feeds into an old cow that is nearing the end of her lactation period, while in the case of a cow that is just fresh there is less danger of being wasteful in the use of milk-making foods. One thing should be kept in mind by every man who keeps dairy cows, namely, that if they are allowed to shrink in their milk at any time it is impossible to bring them back to their maximum milk flow in the same lactation period. Dairying is fast demonstrating the fact that only those who familiarize themselves with each detail pertaining to their vocation succeed. It is often the dairy farmer's unwillingness to face his own errors that stand between

The old practice of having cows freshen in the spring and go dry in the fall must give way to better methods. It has been proven that the best way of having more milk is by having a cow freshen in the fall, rather than any other time in the year. A cow naturally begins to fall off in flow when six to seven months in lactation. So a cow coming in in the fall or early winter reaches this condition when pastures are fresh and the feed good. This counteracts the natural tendency and through June and July she will hold her own with the cow fresh in the spring. The fall fresh cow is ready to begin to dry off as she reaches the dry weather, short pastures and flies of August and September. The cow fresh in the spring reaches this period at the same time that nature tends to diminish the flow. It is almost impossible to keep up her flow, and if the flow of milk is diminished for three or four weeks it cannot be fully restored until she is again fresh. Most farmers have more time to care for their cows during the winter months, and are by this method enabled to hire a man for twelve months in the year instead of eight or nine. To succeed in this system the farmer must have a supply of succulent feed, either roots or silage, and I will say right here that in regions where alfalfa can be grown it is one of the most economical of dairy foods. Its yield is three to six tons to the acre, and where favorable conditions exist I have seen it yield seven and eight tons to the acre. Oats and peas combined also make a profitable crop, and the importance of corn silage as a feed for dairy cows cannot be over-estimated.

**COST OF MILK DEPENDENT UPON QUANTITY OF HAY FED.**

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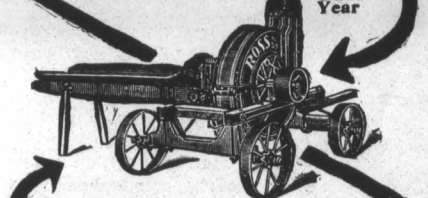
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DETROIT, SEPT. 2, 1911.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

As noted in comments published in the "Silo" Case, previous issues, we have been importuned by a large number of interested subscribers for information regarding the import of the decision handed down by Judge Ray, of the United States circuit court for the northern district of New York, in which the Harder patent relating to silo construction was upheld. As a necessary preliminary to a correct understanding of a review of Judge Ray's opinion by the reader we have, in the two preceding issues, presented the declarations and claims and also the descriptions and illustrations included in and forming part of the letters patent in question. It will be impracticable to publish the text of Judge Ray's decision in full, nor would any substantial benefit accrue to the reader from such publication. It is a comprehensive and lengthy document of some 9,000 words in which every phase of the points at issue are discussed in a manner which would scarcely be as clearly comprehended by the average lay reader as would a brief review of the decision which will embrace little aside from the legal conclusions voiced in the opinion. For that reason we will limit this comment to such review and to brief quotations from the text of the opinion which have an important bearing on the points involved.

In the opening paragraphs of his opinion, Judge Ray takes cognizance of the declarations in the Harder patent and the claims made therein as follows:

On the 27th day of June, 1899, on an application filed February 4, 1899, letters patent No. 627,732 were issued to George D. Harder for certain improvements in silos, the invention relating "to silos or tanks of that class in which a continuous opening is made from top to bottom, through which the contents are removed at intervals." It was particularly designed for tanks for holding ensilage, or silage, as it is sometimes called. The patentee in his specifications, says: "I do not herein claim, therefore, the vertical opening from top to bottom, nor the round construction of the tank or silo, nor the means for closing formed in sections and inserted so as to be removable from the top downward and arranged to be pressed against the wall or any part of the wall in an outward direction, as I am aware that these devices and elements are very old in the same or analogous structures."

The patentee, Harder, then says: "My invention relates particularly to the special form of brace or stay-piece for hold-

ing the edges of the opening at the proper distance from each other to prevent collapse, and further, in the special means for holding the sections of the door firmly in place."

The claim in issue is broad, and limited only in that it relates to the braces between the edges of the walls forming the opening extending substantially from the top to the bottom of the silo, the door sections for closing this opening, and re-inforcing-strips for the door sections or openings, and by the words "substantially as described," meaning, of course, that he claims what he has described in these regards and their substantial equivalents.

As essential to a correct understanding of these declarations and claims, Judge Ray then devotes several paragraphs to a definition of what a silo is and its uses, together with the essential application in use of the Harder inventions, in which the point is made that "He was an improver and in his line of improvement in silos of this construction a pioneer in the silo art." Before going into the Harder improvements in detail, Judge Ray refers in his opinion to other patents relating to silo construction, particularly to a patent granted to one Warren B. Cannon, prior to the granting of the Harder patent and shows that same did not cover the features enumerated in the Harder patent. In this connection and in view of the later application of the point made, we quote briefly from this section of Judge Ray's opinion as follows:

I do not consider it necessary to go into the history of the development of the silo from the hole in the ground to the modern portable silo of wood such as is described in the patent in suit, or the stone or brick silos, with cement linings. It is obvious that the braces of the Harder patent would be superfluous in stone or brick silos. The special means for holding the sections of the door in place might not be.

Passing over the balance of this portion of the opinion, which shows that the Cannon patent did not anticipate Harder in the application of his improvements, it may be said that, briefly stated, the Cannon patent related to the doors of a silo, not of the continuous door type. After describing their construction, Judge Ray said, referring to the principle of construction, it "was so old and so common years before Cannon was grown to manhood that the courts ought to take judicial notice of it." After showing that the Harder improvements were not anticipated by the Cannon patent, Judge Ray devotes several paragraphs of his decision to a discussion of the Harder improvements in which the Harder claims and descriptions published in preceding issues were analyzed and discussed. Inasmuch as these claims and descriptions have already been published we will pass over this section of Judge Ray's decision, simply calling attention to the point made that if the reinforcement at the edges of the continuous door opening is made of a single piece double the thickness of the silo wall at this point, instead of the double thickness or separate reinforcement attached to the outside or inside of the silo wall at this point, the practical effect would be the same in keeping the silo walls in position and effectually preventing collapse.

The functions of the door sections proper are next mentioned in Judge Ray's opinion, the point being made that the door sections are inserted at the top of the silo in a groove made by the overlapping reinforcement and the inside metal plate described and illustrated in previous issues, and that as the silo is emptied of its contents, the door section may be slid up and fastened, either by tightening the bolts, holding the inside metal plate or by tacking them in position. They may thus be left or removed at the option of the user, which is mentioned as an advantage as the sections are not in danger of being lost or injured. After noting the fact that silos constructed under the Harder patent made in sections so as to be easily transported had proved a commercial success, Judge Ray mentioned it as an obvious fact that this form of construction may be varied in many ways without departing from the spirit of the alleged invention, for instance, by substituting a wooden strip for the metallic strip at the inside edges of the door, or by cutting out a groove or sideway for the door sections in the single piece next the opening, made of greater thickness than the silo wall, or in any device which might be substituted for drawing the door sections against the shoulders of the door frame without interfering with their up or down movement.

Inasmuch as claim No. 4 of the Harder patent was the claim at issue in this suit, we quote as follows from the text of Judge Ray's opinion as to the meaning of the somewhat ambiguous wording of

this claim, together with his opinion as to its validity:

Claim 4 of the Harder patent in a silo or tank having the continuous opening from top to bottom does not purport to claim the door sections or the means or mode of inserting, removing or holding them in place alone. It does in such a silo claim the combination of 1, the braces between the edges of the walls forming the opening; 2, door sections for closing the opening; and, 3, reinforcing strips for the door sections. As the door sections of themselves, that is, the sections of the door, have no reinforcing strips, but the silo wall, next the opening and on both sides thereof, each has a reinforcing strip or strips overlapping the wall proper on the outside of the silo, see Fig. 2, or overlapped by the wall proper when used on the inside of the silo, see Fig. 3, against which, or against the flange or shoulder formed by such overlapping, the sections of the door rest and are pressed, we must either read the words "and reinforcing strips for the door sections" as meaning reinforcing strips for the use of and to support the door sections proper, or as forming a part of the door sections proper although in no way connected therewith except when in use by pressing the one against the other, if we take the specifications as properly defining the door section proper, viz., "The door is composed of sections, h, which may be simply cross-staves dovetailed and made so as to be placed one on top of the other with the ends bearing on the outside against the reinforcement, f." In both Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the sections, h, or door sections, are pointed out by h, and as the sliding or movable parts of the door. In a broader sense "door sections" may be construed to mean, or include, that part of the silo which takes in or includes the opening, the door proper, or sections of the door proper when in position, and also the staves next the opening and the reinforcing strip, against which staves and strips the door sections above described abut.

This combination of door sections proper and braces and reinforcing strips, for keeping and maintaining in position the walls of the silo next the openings for the double purpose of preventing collapse of the silo structure and enabling the door made in sections to perform its function, was new and in my judgment disclosed patentable invention. Clearly it was not anticipated. I do not mean to indicate that it was a new or patentable conception for Harder to use braces of some sort and a reinforce to keep the walls next the opening in normal position and prevent collapse. It was not a new idea with him and would have occurred to any ordinary farm hand or at least any carpenter and joiner.

Then follows a lengthy discussion as to whether the defendant in the case has infringed on the Harder patent and of the differences in methods of construction, which will not be of particular interest to the reader, and which we therefore omit, with reference to the point involved, which is that although there is a difference in construction in almost every detail, Judge Ray construed the devices used to be the mechanical equivalents in the same combination, where the office and end of the combination is substantially identical with Harder's, and where each element of the combination performs the same function in the combination as does the corresponding element of Harder. In this connection Judge Ray says:

I take it that the patent law is settled that a patentable combination is infringed when the alleged infringer has all the same elements in his combination, or their substantial equivalents, operating in substantially the same way, each performing the same function in the combination, even if it does something more and is an improvement, and the two combinations as a whole operate in substantially the same way and produce the same result or serve the same purpose. A person cannot avoid infringement by changing the form of construction of one or more of the elements or improving it merely, or by changing the mode and manner or means of putting the elements together unless he changes the mode of operation of the combination as a whole.

It will be clearly noted from the above quotations that the essential feature of the Harder patent is not the special forms of braces, or reinforce, or door sections, but the use of their mechanical equivalents in combination with each other in forming the doorway of a silo, in which it appears that from the evidence submitted in this case Harder was a pioneer. Thus, to avoid infringement upon this patent in silo construction, it is necessary to break the combination which is covered by the patent. Whether it would be possible to do this in the construction of a stave silo we will not here discuss, for the reason that few if any farmers would now think of building a stave silo themselves, since the manufactured silos of this description will generally be found to be constructed of more suitable material than would be available on the farm and more satisfactory in use due to greater accuracy in construction than could be secured on the farm, to say nothing of the improved and patented devices which are employed by the manufacturers of this type of silos. It would not appear, however, that the farmer who desires to build a less

portable type of silo would be handicapped by the necessity of using this combination of factors in silo construction which are covered by the Harder patent under the interpretation of same in Judge Ray's opinion. In the second of the above quotations from his opinion Judge Ray states as an obvious fact that the braces of the Harder patent would be superfluous in stone or brick silos. It is an equally obvious fact that the reinforcement of the silo walls at the edges of the doorway would be equally superfluous, as would the means of holding the sections of the door in place. The use of cross sections of matched lumber for this purpose antedates the Harder patent as noted in paragraphs of the decision not quoted, and the use of a groove or seat on one side of the doorway to hold them in place is also mentioned. In common use it has been found practicable to pack the silage against these doors in a manner to hold them tightly against the door frames, so that in reality not a single factor in the combination covered by the Harder patent is absolutely essential to good silo construction, to say nothing of the combination itself, and it seems entirely probable that no action for infringement could be maintained if the combination were broken by the elimination of any of the essential factors. Thus it would appear that the farmer who has built a silo of tile, concrete or brick or a lined or plastered silo in which the ordinary methods of construction in common use have been followed need have no fear of successful prosecution by the holders of this patent or those who have obtained rights under it.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

## National.

The cry of "fire" by a small boy in a theatre at Canonsburg, Pa., resulted in 26 persons being killed and 55 more or less seriously injured in an attempt to escape from the building. Most of the victims were women and children. The exit became jammed with humanity before it was known that there was no real danger of fire.

A pullman and day coach of an east-bound express train on the Lehigh line were thrown from the track while passing over a trestle near Manchester, N. Y., about midnight last Saturday and 25 persons were killed and 60 injured. The cars tumbled 45 feet below and struck against a solid stone wall, stopping in the shallow water of the stream running through the gully. Fortunately the mass of wrecked material covering the bodies of the unfortunate victims did not catch fire. Among the passengers on the trains were many of the Civil War veterans coming from their encampment at Rochester.

Seven persons were injured in a collision between an interurban car and a city car on Woodward avenue, Detroit, last Friday.

A conference of the superintendents of national parks will be held at Yellowstone National Park, beginning Sept. 11. The purpose of the gathering will largely confine itself to the development of uniform rules by which the different parks of the country will be governed.

President Taft has arranged to be in Detroit on September 13, where he will address the board of commerce of the city.

On September 11 the voters of Maine will cast the ballots to determine whether the prohibition clause of the constitution which has been a part of the fundamental law of that state for a quarter of a century will be retained or not. The campaign is being waged earnestly and it is anticipated that an unusually large vote will be registered.

The recently organized fire protection association of Michigan will begin work in Flint soon. The association is to make an inspection of all the property of the city. This will be done by 25 citizens chosen by the commission, who will inspect different parts of the city. Owners of property will be required to remove from their premises all rubbish and mend defective electric wiring. It is expected that, once started, the work will be carried to other cities and towns of the state and even to country districts.

Citizens of Alaska have presented to Secretary of the Interior Fisher, who is now in the territory, a memorial asking that the coal lands there be placed on the list the same as other government lands that the development of the country may not remain paralyzed as they claim the withdrawal of the lands from occupation has done.

Word comes from Oklahoma that an insect called the "weevil tiger" has been discovered to be an enemy of the cotton boll weevil. Whether this knowledge can be used in the control of the worm is a matter that will probably be investigated by the state and national departments of agriculture.

A surprise to the large financial circles developed when it was announced that the published will of the late John W. Gates was not his last will and testament, but has been succeeded by another which will make his son a power in the financial world.

Charleston, S. C., was in the wake of a terrible gale Sunday and Monday of this week, the wind attaining a velocity of 94 miles an hour. Seven persons known to be dead, and it is feared when the storm subsides so that an inventory can be taken.

(Continued on page 183).



# Magazine Section

LITERATURE  
POETRY  
HISTORY and  
INFORMATION

**MICHIGAN FARMER**  
AND *LIVE STOCK*  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
**JOURNAL**  
ESTABLISHED 1843.

The FARM BOY  
and GIRL  
SCIENTIFIC and  
MECHANICAL

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

## A Visit to an Alligator Farm.

By Irma B. Matthews.

I ALWAYS did like novelty and so when I heard of an alligator farm I certainly thought I had found it, and straightway I wanted to see it. I had two reasons for this; first, I wanted to gratify my own curiosity, and second, I thought that something about the novel place might be interesting to those who were not fortunate enough to have a chance to see for themselves.

Thus it was, that one afternoon, in company with some friends from the east who were visiting me, we started out to find the farm.

That was not a difficult matter, but had I not known that it only took a lot to be called a ranch here, I should not have thought this place large enough for anything but a good sized park; the "gators," as they call them, were there in plenty, however.

The alligator is classed in the reptile family, and is one of the largest and has no very enviable name. On the land they are very awkward and clumsy, but in the water they swim swiftly and easily. This is accomplished not by means of the short legs but by the aid of the tail.

It is not by speed, however, that the alligator catches its food, but in another manner altogether. If you have ever seen one, you have perhaps noticed that the nostrils are in the top of its head or snout, and the big animal can sink beneath the water with only this tiny bit visible, and its prey will come within reach of it without ever guessing it is there. I was shown some at the farm beneath the water in this position, and had to look some time before seeing them even after the location had been pointed out to me.

Then again, when it catches a large animal that might get away from it, on account of these peculiar nostrils it will immediately sink beneath the water with its prey and so hold it there until it drowns.

Although the habits of these strange reptiles, (I almost said animals), have been the subject of much study by naturalists, little was really known until they commenced to be kept in captivity, and some things that I have read for facts I have been unable to verify as truth by those who watch them continually. I have read that the eggs were as large as goose eggs, yet all those shown me were but very little larger than a hen's egg. The shape was different, being rather oblong or all the way alike instead of more pointed at one end, and rather longer and not quite so round. The alligator begins to lay when twenty-five years old and lays from forty to sixty once a year. These they lay in the mud and leave the sun to hatch; but at the farm they are carefully collected and hatched in incubators. If this is not done

the males are cannibals and would eat a great many of them. It takes sixty days to hatch the tiny fellows and very harmless looking the babies are. They had a great many three-months-old ones the day we were at the farm and they handed them around for anyone to hold who wished. These were for sale at one dol-

lar and a half each and are sold for pets to those who have a fancy for them.

The largest 'gator on the farm was Louisiana Joe, supposed to be two hundred years old. He got his name from his native state. Another one, next in size, was El Diablo, one hundred and fifty years old. He received his name

from the fact that he was a terrible fighter and has to be confined in an enclosure by himself on this account. His lower jaw was half torn off in a fight. The disfigured member still shows very plainly. The name, I may explain to those not initiated, is the Spanish for Satan. Another which was minus a leg they called, Fighting Mable.

Of course, I was anxious to learn as much as possible about their habits, and I asked innumerable questions which were all answered very pleasantly. The average life they said was about five hundred years. They feed them only in summer, and then from eight to twenty pounds of meat once in ten days, according to size. This is swallowed whole and the process of digestion goes on for that length of time, then they are fed another meal. The babies, however, are fed oftener, two or three times a week, and are usually fed hamburger. In the winter they lie dormant and need no food. In their native haunts they bury themselves in the mud, and those at the farm did the same, excepting where they were kept in cement tanks for exhibition purposes and not allowed to do so.

We were told that there were about one thousand on the farm at the time of the visit. I asked if they killed them for their skins, and was told that they killed only a few and that when their number got too large. They grew so slowly and the skins used in the manufacture of the goods which they had for sale came mostly from Louisiana and Florida.

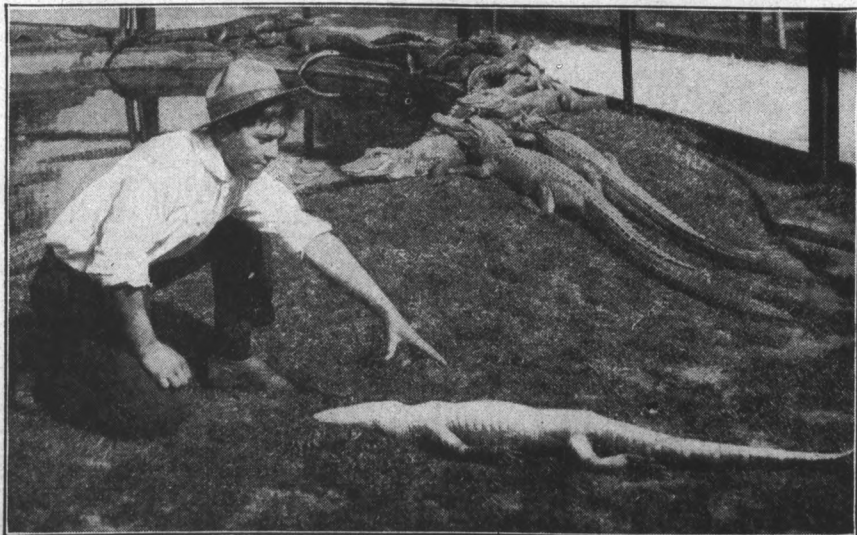
At four o'clock the guide informed us there would be an exhibition of the trained alligators. He said it was almost impossible to teach the alligator anything as they were devoid of intelligence, but they had them do a stunt that they called "shooting the chutes," which they did by crawling up on a platform and then sliding down an incline into the water.

Then the guide hypnotized an alligator, at least that is what he said. What he really did to that 'gator I cannot tell, although I watched closely. An alligator, be it known, will not stay on his back but will flop over just as fast as you can turn him there, but after rubbing or doing something to this one, for just a few moments he laid on his back perfectly quiet and looked as though he was dead. When he brought him out of it, he told us to watch closely, and we could see when the breath began to enter the body, and sure enough it was so, and in a few moments he flopped over again as much alive as ever.

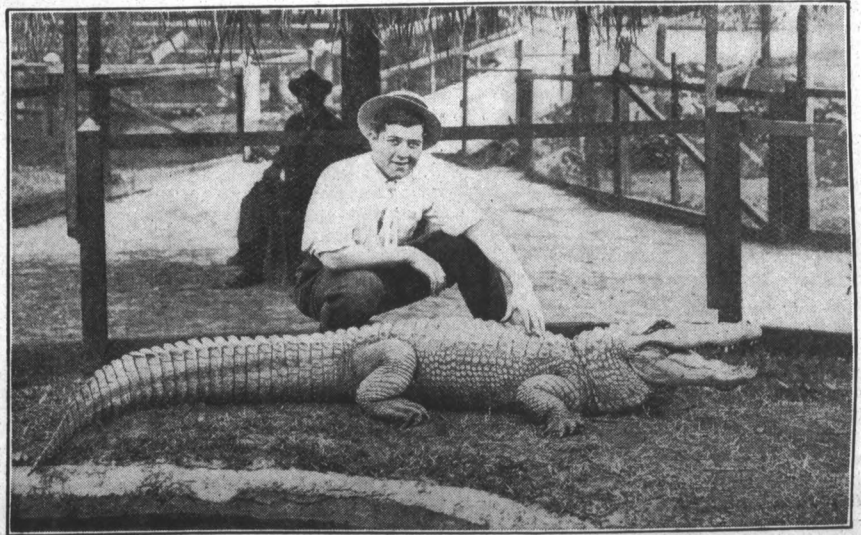
From here we went into the shop room where everything one could think of, made of alligator skin, was for sale, from coin purses to suit cases. What attracted my attention, however, and this was because of its novelty, was a chair and



A Demonstration which Produces "that Creepy Feeling."



The Guide "Hypnotizing" an Alligator.



"Evangeline," One of the Peaceable Alligators.



a table made from the skins. The chair had two heads on top and two in front and four claws, and the table had a head on each corner. I do not think, however, there will be much of a run on alligator furniture, for there are but few people who could afford to furnish their homes with this kind of furniture.

Altogether, I considered the day spent in our visit to this novel farm to be both a pleasant and a profitable one and would advise anyone who has an opportunity of seeing these strange creatures and their homes, to do so, providing they can be watched without producing that "creepy" feeling so generally caused by reptiles.

## A "FLYER" IN WHEAT.

BY W. J. GRAND.

Sitting in the reading room of the Grand Pacific hotel one evening with my little fox terrier at my side I was engaged in conversation by a stranger. I happened to mention to him that I was looking for a business venture. He answered that he knew a man who had a good thing.

"Who, and where is he," I asked.

"Here, I am the man. Give me your address and I will write you."

The next day a letter came to me, a yellow, typewritten letter. I have always felt shy of yellow typewritten letters since then. It was apparently a kindly intentioned letter, bore the letterhead of a firm of commission men, and read:

Dear Sir:—Today's market cables spot wheat 1-2 d. higher.

Wheat fluctuations quick and violent, open farmer with heavy rains in the northwest. There is not a bushel of wheat at the seaboard and when all the Duluth and Chicago wheat reaches tide water, it will rapidly disappear and give us an immense decrease in the visible.

Anybody knows that we shall not have half a crop and there is great danger of that being destroyed by chinch bugs, which have made their appearance in vast numbers in the wheat belts. There is a black war cloud hanging over Europe. The German Emperor has telegraphed he will not attend the yacht races; many chances yet for damage to the growing crop, and when one stops to think that winter wheat only shows half a crop, and with bug reports, we believe purchases of wheat should be made at once.

I at once perceived millions in that letter—large, powerful, reassuring millions—and I rolled the word under my tongue like a sugar plum, only it was more exquisitely delicious than any sugar plum I had ever had, even when a very little boy. Following the directions, I hurried to see my new friend. I call him friend, for I was sure that he must be someone specially raised up by Providence, if not indeed, specially created, to help me set on my newly acquired dollars and hatch them into geese which should each and individually be the goose that laid the golden egg. I felt myself to be up, distinctly and distinguishingly up. I might be a Vanderbilt before the week's end and trod the street as a prospective Rockefeller. I found my friend in. That was no surprise. It seemed only natural that people, specially-raised-up friends in particular, should be waiting for the soon-to-be-millionaire. I believe people usually do wait in for millionaires. He was a bucket-shop steerer. I didn't understand from his letter that he was a bucket-shop sterer. But I reflected that great ends are sometimes wrought by small means. We had dinner together. It was a simple dinner for a man who might sup that very night from a banquet. Then we went to the board of trade. He conducted me to a dim corner where even a wink would be invisible to others. There was to be a sudden rise in that staple commodity, wheat. Wheat had a nice, rich sound to my ears. It was a word one could associate with pride with the making of a sudden fortune. It was a substantial sounding name, and there's a good deal in a name, Shakespeare to the contrary notwithstanding. I thought that I would really rather make my fortune in wheat than in anything else. I associated this agreeable development with the good offices of my friend, a special manipulation of minor details, in fact, for my sole gratification, and felt that I could never be sufficiently grateful to him.

I willingly gave up \$3,000—\$1,000 for 100,000 bushels and \$2,000 for margins—and sat still waiting for the \$3,000 to develop into millions. They didn't develop. My steerer came to reassure me. Such things often happened, he said; I must buy another 100,000 bushels on the drop. Of course, I now reflected, there must necessarily be intermediate steps attended with anxiety, in the acquisition of millions. Otherwise everybody would be reaping millions from a few dollars. I hadn't thought of that before and it completely restored my cheerfulness. I bought another 100,000 bushels on the drop. Buying wheat on the drop sounded well to my ears then. I felt that I should appreciate much more a fortune so nar-

rowly won, snatched from the turning of a hair, as it were. The only drawback to my appreciation or my fortune either was that the hair didn't turn. The wheat dropped. So did my expectations. Both have been dropping ever since. I dropped out of the bidding with \$20 in my pocket. My confidence in my fellowmen dropped also, dropped far below zero. It hasn't come up yet.

Instead of investing \$3,000 in wheat I now invested five cents in a copy of a daily paper. I then retired to the park and, seated on the grass, looked over the "want" columns of the paper. There was nothing there to arouse my expectations greatly after my recent disappointment. I was not familiar with "want" columns, and at any other time some of the ads. might have inspired sanguinary hopes. They invited me to organize secret societies for a high commission per head, to sell a useful household article and thereby earn \$50 a day, to become a printer, painter, coachman or auctioneer. None of these occupations appealed to me as my vocation in life. Painting and printing were not in my list of accomplishments. I doubted my ability to sell a household article, however useful. To be an auctioneer, then, was all that was left to me. It was not exactly in my line but I reflected that in my new way of life, without the prop of a full purse, I should probably sometimes have to stoop to conquer, and I might as well begin at once.

Calling at the address given I surprised myself by securing the position. The next morning I rode to the scene of the auction. I found it a picturesque vacant acre in the suburbs, called the Elms. The name was no doubt derived from a solitary scrub elm standing in the center of the ground, which the imagination of the sponsor magnified into a number of fine old trees. At least I surmised that must have been the way to account for the name being in the plural number. Imagination goes a good way toward making life pleasant. The genius who owned the acre fenced it in and rented it to my employer for a horse market. I almost said a horsemeat market, for I found that dead horses were also sold there, their price being uniformly \$2 regardless of whether they were fat, juicy and tender, or lean and tough as some men's souls. A live horse, I learned, was worth the price of a dead horse plus the value of the life that remained in him. Some of the horses there had fifty cents worth of life, and others had as much as \$50 worth. Those who did not buy a horse for his steak were speculators on the life that was in him. But most of the horses sold were "pelters," "plugs," "skimmers," or "skates," words which are all abbreviations of the sentence, "fit only for slaughter."

When the moment came for the sale I sat in my buggy (my employer's, I mean), and announced the conditions of the sale to the assembled speculators, peddlers and junkmen, a ragged crowd of mongrel humans who came with four or five dollars in their pockets to buy a poor beast to draw their ramshackle carts. Increasing my voice to a stentorian depth, I said: "All we guarantee is that the horse is alive when the hammer falls." My employer had given me strict injunctions on this point, for should a horse breathe his last a few minutes after the bang of the hammer the loss would be the buyer's, and he couldn't even complain.

"Here comes a pelter," yelled the crowd as the stable man led out an unhappy beast which trotted weakly up and down behind the man.

"Start it," I cried, "What'll it be? Two dollars! two dollars. Half'll make it three," etc., etc., until all but one animal had been sold. The last horse led out was blind; he also had the mange; and stringhalt, and was windbroken. These complications were aggravated by a degree of weakness which, in a human, would be called locomotor ataxia. He was alive. That fact was made apparent by his ability to follow the groom by force of the halter. Had the halter broken he would have fallen on his haunches.

I am possessed of a certain amount of humanity, and to sell this poor beast seemed an act of brutality of which I should never have thought myself capable. But I reflected that I was there to sell anything and that the choice lay between selling the horse and losing my position. I did the former, and, as it developed, the latter also. This was the forty-third horse sold that morning, and closed the auction. It also closed my career as a knight of the hammer. The man who bought the object of my pity paid \$2.50 for him, and led him proudly from the market. Just outside the enclosure the horse fell down and died. I have not the stomach of an ostrich, and this sight settled me in the conviction that while I might be an auctioneer of horses I could never be an auctioneer of live horse meat, and that evening I handed in my resignation.

A week after this I sat in the park and meditated on the gloominess of my prospects. The park is a sort of "friendly arms," for men who are broke. But I don't complain. The wheels of the world roll rapidly, and if a man doesn't get out of the way quick enough he'll get under. So I sat in the park and meditated. Meditation, philosophers tell us, is good enough for the soul, and I won't presume to doubt them. But it isn't profitable. I have had plenty of opportunities to meditate, but I never grew fat on it. I noticed a number of other men who came to the park to meditate. They didn't grow fat either. I tried to fraternize with the other men. I felt that we all had one thing in common; we were all broke. That fact was the one conspicuous, unmistakable thing about us—when we were in the park. Elsewhere we put on cheerful faces. And I thought as we were mutually unfortunate—and misfortune is said to make all the world akin—we might exchange advice. Advice was the only thing within our means. We would have liked cigars better, but we yielded gracefully to the inevitable. But I found that being broke was the only attribute, as it were, which was common to us. They were lovers of nature in the nude; in fact, they were quite artistically particular on that point. They lived out of doors so they could see nature in her favorite garb. They preferred a stump to sit on to the softest chair, and the grass to walk on rather than the richest carpet; and the trees and flowers were their interior decorations, the clouds their hangings and the sky their roof. In short, the whole land was their dwelling, and houses were only necessary blemishes on the landscape, the kitchens of their chefs, as it were. They were like the lilies of the field, they toiled not, neither did they spin, and yet they were clothed—and presumably in their right minds. They confided to me that they lived on the fat of the land, and yet were I to believe the tales of great distances traveled by them I calculated they must eat as they walked.

I was feeling pretty blue, discouraged and down-hearted, with a longing to get somewhere and be to myself and commune with nature. I was not exactly broke. I still had about \$200, and noticing an advertisement of a little country place for rent or for sale, I was not long in taking the train and closing the bargain, which I have never regretted and hope I never will.

### THE RULE.

BY LALIA MITCHELL.

There are many good rules,  
As I often have heard,  
About keeping your temper,  
And keeping your word.  
Just smile, if you fain  
Would have smiles in return,  
And learn of fire's danger  
By getting a burn.  
This rule if no other  
The world ought to know—  
For perfect contentment,  
Just pay as you go.

The rule works in money,  
Don't stand for a debt.  
The rule works in kindness,  
No favors forget.  
In love and love's giving  
Friend, sweetheart or kin,  
Who helps you? Be certain,  
You help him to win.  
A word or an action,  
No negligence show.  
For perfect contentment,  
Just pay as you go.

There are axioms many  
And precepts galore,  
Save up for the winter  
From autumn's full store.  
Every cloud has a lining  
Of silver, we're told;  
Faint heart wins no lady,  
So therefore be bold.  
But always from youth  
"Til your locks are like snow,  
For perfect contentment,  
Just pay as you go.

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A FAMILY OF BOYS.

BY GERTRUDE K. LAMBERT.

Oh, dear, I'm almost crazy! I can't begin to tell  
Of all the wild confusion that reigns here where I dwell  
Amid a strange assortment of every sort of thing  
There ever was a use for, nor can I order bring.

I pick up coats and sweaters, I rescue truant caps;  
I chum with fishing tackle and a dozen kinds of traps;  
I'm familiar with the game laws; the champions of the ring;  
And rules for ball and hockey I can glibly say, or sing.

There are skate straps in the parlor, and bird snares in the hall;  
And the things that ought to be there cannot be found at all;  
And as I work and worry, each trifling thing annoys—  
Oh, a woman is a martyr who brings up a crowd of boys.

My neighbor called to see me—a woman on in years—  
Her eyes were red with weeping, and her voice weak with tears.  
'We're the parents of eleven, but we're all alone today.  
Our Bennie went this morning—the last to go away.

"I just can't seem to stand it, now, with only pa and me—"  
Her tears broke out again, and I, I wept in sympathy.  
When she had gone I sat right down and reckoned up my joys,  
And I found a generous balance in favor of the boys.

HOW GRANDMOTHER FRIGHTENED THE INDIANS.

BY ALICE J. CLEATOR.

By the fire in grandmother's dainty sitting-room I was looking through her "piece-bag" for bright materials to make doll clothes. "Oh, what pretty goods!" I exclaimed on seeing a dainty scrap of soft, old-rose delaine. Grandmother looked up from piecing one of her famous "Dancing Wave" quilts. A far-away look came into her eyes as if she were thinking of the past.

"That's a piece of your great aunt Polly's wedding dress, my dear," said she, "and I'd never forget that day if I could live to be a thousand!"

"Oh, please tell me about it," I cried. "I'd rather hear one of your stories, grandmother, than all the fairy tales I ever heard!"

"Well," smiled grandmother, in pleasant acknowledgement of the compliment, "it was a long time ago, but that day is engraved on my mind as by fire. I was but twelve years old and lived with my parents and three brothers aged eight, ten and fourteen. Our home was in York state (Ka-na-noo as the Indians called it). We lived on the Oswego river in a tiny four-room log house near the site of old Fort Ontario.

"The treaty of the war of 1812 had been signed but a short time before, leaving

great western water systems. It was truly a real frontier of empire and had been a favorite region of ambush for the Indians.

"Although occasionally a story of Indian scalping would reach our ears, yet for some time no fear was felt in that region and we were considered very safe even when mother and father found it necessary to leave us alone for a short time.

"It was on a bright day of Indian summer that they started off in the old chaise to attend my Aunt Polly's wedding four miles up river. The groom was a Mr. Armstrong, an officer of some distinction in the war of 1812. It was to be a day wedding and was an event of considerable importance, many guests having been invited. Mother and father drove away smiling and waving at us and promising to bring home some of the wedding 'goodies' which Aunt Polly would be sure to send.

"Now remember, and mind Barbara, was father's last injunction to the boys. Although I was not the oldest, I was full of care for one of my years and really seemed what father sometimes called me—'Little Mother.'

"They were to be back by early evening. There was a long day before us, but there was work to do as well as play, for our parents wisely believed that work and play were important factors in a child's healthy development.

"The boys busied themselves with outdoor work which father had directed them to do, while I did the morning work and spun a number of woolen 'rolls' mother had left for me.

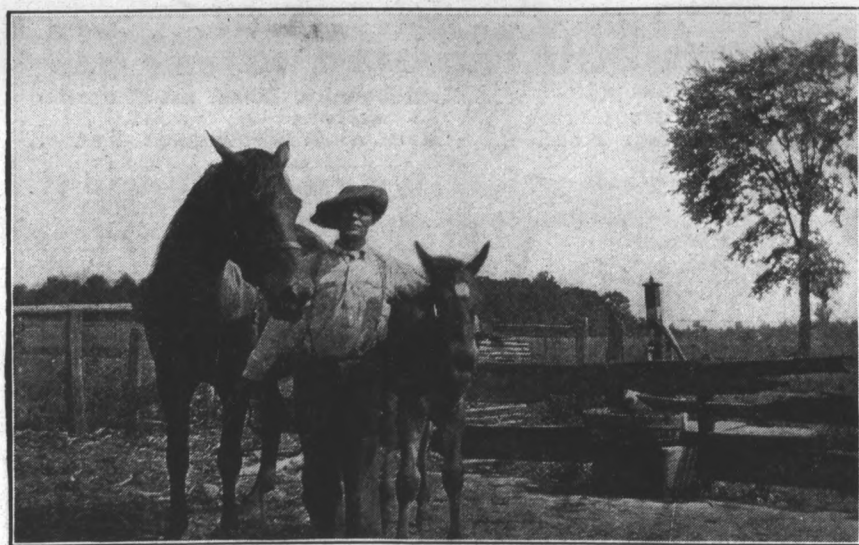
"This being done I prepared dinner. Strange, isn't it, but I remember just what we had for dinner that day. Baked potatoes and bacon, corn bread with one of mother's dainty little pats of butter with a goose printed on top, pumpkin pie and dumplings of barley flour, with a big pitcher of sweetened cream for sauce.

"After dinner the boys played marbles outside the door, then came in by the bright fire, attracted, I suppose, by the delicious odor of molasses candy which mother had told me I could make. While this was cooling I sat down to piece blocks.

"Let's play Shakespeare," exclaimed George, the oldest.

"Oh, dear," I replied, "that means two or three sheets and several masks for ghosts, I suppose. I don't know as mother'd want you boys to rumple up the sheets that way." But, remembering that we had been given permission to spend the afternoon as a sort of holiday I got the sheets out of the old oaker chest and cut some white masks from cotton cloth, which were accessories of the ghost apparel.

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Shylock trial, the Tempest, etc. But the Hamlet ghost part was their favorite, and with alterations, such as working in two or three ghosts instead of one, the result was anything but Shakesperian. The great author would surely have laughed could he have witnessed some of those dramatic performances.

"After having a jolly time with the candy, which the boys pronounced 'tip top,' I went back to my piecing, leaving the boys to their play which this time I refused to join.

"Looking up from my work at the window I saw a startling sight. Two

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a table made from the skins. The chair had two heads on top and two in front and four claws, and the table had a head on each corner. I do not think, however, there will be much of a run on alligator furniture, for there are but few people who could afford to furnish their homes with this kind of furniture.

## A "FLYER" IN WHEAT.

BY W. J. GRAND.

Sitting in the reading room of the Grand Pacific hotel one evening with my little fox terrier at my side I was engaged in conversation by a stranger. I happened to mention to him that I was looking for a business venture. He answered that he knew a man who had a good thing.

"Who, and where is he," I asked.  
"Here, I am the man. Give me your address and I will write you."

The next day a letter came to me, a yellow, typewritten letter. I have always felt shy of yellow typewritten letters since then. It was apparently a kindly intentioned letter, bore the letterhead of a firm of commission men, and read:

Dear Sir:—Today's market cables spot wheat 1-2 d. higher.

Wheat fluctuations quick and violent, open firmer with heavy rains in the northwest. There is not a bushel of wheat at the seaboard and when all the Duluth and Chicago wheat reaches tide water, it will rapidly disappear and give us an immense decrease in the visible.

Anybody knows that we shall not have half a crop and there is great danger of that being destroyed by chinch bugs, which have made their appearance in vast numbers in the wheat belts. There is a black war cloud hanging over Europe. The German Emperor has telegraphed he will not attend the yacht races; many chances yet for damage to the growing crop, and when one stops to think that winter wheat only shows half a crop, and with bug reports, we believe purchases of wheat should be made at once.

I at once perceived millions in that letter—large, powerful, reassuring millions—and I rolled the word under my tongue like a sugar plum, only it was more exquisitely delicious than any sugar plum I had ever had, even when a very little boy. Following the directions, I hurried to see my new friend. I call him friend, for I was sure that he must be someone specially raised up by Providence, if not indeed, specially created, to help me get on my newly acquired dollars and hatch them into geese which should each and individually be the goose that laid the golden egg. I felt myself to be up, distinctly and distinguishingly up. I might be a Vanderbilt before the week's end and trod the street as a prospective Rockefeller. I found my friend in. That was no surprise. It seemed only natural that people, specially-raised-up friends in particular, should be waiting for the soon-to-be-millionaire. I believe people usually do wait in for millionaires. He was a bucket-shop steerer. I didn't understand from his letter that he was a bucket-shop steerer. But I reflected that great ends are sometimes wrought by small means. We had dinner together. It was a simple dinner for a man who might sup that very night from a banquet. Then we went to the board of trade. He conducted me to a dim corner where even a wink would be invisible to others. There was to be a sudden rise in that staple commodity, wheat. Wheat had a nice, rich sound to my ears. It was a word one could associate with pride with the making of a sudden fortune. It was a substantial sounding name, and there's a good deal in a name, Shakespeare to the contrary notwithstanding. I thought that I would really rather make my fortune in wheat than in anything else. I associated this agreeable development with the good offices of my friend, a special manipulation of minor details, in fact, for my sole gratification, and felt that I could never be sufficiently grateful to him.

I willingly gave up \$3,000—\$1,000 for 100,000 bushels and \$2,000 for margins—and sat still waiting for the \$3,000 to develop into millions. They didn't develop. My steerer came to reassure me. Such things often happened, he said; I must buy another 100,000 bushels on the drop. Of course, I now reflected, there must necessarily be intermediate steps attended with anxiety, in the acquisition of millions. Otherwise everybody would be reaping millions from a few dollars. I hadn't thought of that before and it completely restored my cheerfulness. I bought another 100,000 bushels on the drop. Buying wheat on the drop sounded well to my ears then. I felt that I should appreciate much more a fortune so nar-

rowly won, snatched from the turning of a hair, as it were. The only drawback to my appreciation or my fortune either was that the hair didn't turn. The wheat dropped. So did my expectations. Both have been dropping ever since. I dropped out of the bidding with \$20 in my pocket. My confidence in my fellowmen dropped also, dropped far below zero. It hasn't come up yet.

Instead of investing \$3,000 in wheat I now invested five cents in a copy of a daily paper. I then retired to the park and, seated on the grass, looked over the "want" columns of the paper. There was nothing there to arouse my expectations greatly after my recent disappointment. I was not familiar with "want" columns, and at any other time some of the ads. might have inspired sanguinary hopes. They invited me to organize secret societies for a high commission per head, to sell a useful household article and thereby earn \$50 a day, to become a printer, painter, coachman or auctioneer. None of these occupations appealed to me as my vocation in life. Painting and printing were not in my list of accomplishments. I doubted my ability to sell a household article, however useful. To be an auctioneer, then, was all that was left to me. It was not exactly in my line but I reflected that in my new way of life, without the prop of a full purse, I should probably sometimes have to stoop to conquer, and I might as well begin at once.

Calling at the address given I surprised myself by securing the position. The next morning I rode to the scene of the auction. I found it a picturesque vacant acre in the suburbs, called the Elms. The name was no doubt derived from a solitary scrub elm standing in the center of the ground, which the imagination of the sponsor magnified into a number of fine old trees. At least I surmised that must have been the way to account for the name being in the plural number. Imagination goes a good way toward making life pleasant. The genius who owned the acre fenced it in and rented it to my employer for a horse market. I almost said a horsemeat market, for I found that dead horses were also sold there, their price being uniformly \$2 regardless of whether they were fat, juicy and tender, or lean and tough as some men's souls. A live horse, I learned, was worth the price of a dead horse plus the value of the life that remained in him. Some of the horses there had fifty cents worth of life, and others had as much as \$50 worth. Those who did not buy a horse for his steak were speculators on the life that was in him. But most of the horses sold were "pelters," "plugs," "skimmers," or "skates," words which are all abbreviations of the sentence, "fit only for slaughter."

When the moment came for the sale I sat in my buggy (my employer's, I mean), and announced the conditions of the sale to the assembled speculators, peddlers and junkmen, a ragged crowd of mongrel humans who came with four or five dollars in their pockets to buy a poor beast to draw their ramshackle carts. Increasing my voice to a stentorian depth, I said: "All we guarantee is that the horse is alive when the hammer falls." My employer had given me strict injunctions on this point, for should a horse breathe his last a few minutes after the bang of the hammer the loss would be the buyer's, and he couldn't even complain.

"Here comes a pelter," yelled the crowd as the stable man led out an unhappy beast which trotted weakly up and down behind the man.  
"Start it," I cried, "What'll it be? Two dollars! two dollars. Half'll make it three," etc., etc., until all but one animal had been sold. The last horse led out was blind; he also had the mange, and stringhalt, and was windbroken. These complications were aggravated by a degree of weakness which, in a human, would be called locomotor ataxia. He was alive. That fact was made apparent by his ability to follow the groom by force of the halter. Had the halter broken he would have fallen on his haunches.

I am possessed of a certain amount of humanity, and to sell this poor beast seemed an act of brutality of which I should never have thought myself capable. But I reflected that I was there to sell anything and that the choice lay between selling the horse and losing my position. I did the former, and, as it developed, the latter also. This was the forty-third horse sold that morning, and closed the auction. It also closed my career as a knight of the hammer. The man who bought the object of my pity paid \$2.50 for him, and led him proudly from the market. Just outside the enclosure the horse fell down and died. I have not the stomach of an ostrich, and this sight settled me in the conviction that while I might be an auctioneer of horses I could never be an auctioneer of live horse meat, and that evening I handed in my resignation.

A week after this I sat in the park and meditated on the gloominess of my prospects. The park is a sort of "friendly arms," for men who are broke. But I don't complain. The wheels of the world roll rapidly, and if a man doesn't get out of the way quick enough he'll get under. So I sat in the park and meditated. Meditation, philosophers tell us, is good enough for the soul, and I won't presume to doubt them. But it isn't profitable. I have had plenty of opportunities to meditate, but I never grew fat on it. I noticed a number of other men who came to the park to meditate. They didn't grow fat either. I tried to fraternize with the other men. I felt that we all had one thing in common; we were all broke. That fact was the one conspicuous, unmistakable thing about us—when we were in the park. Elsewhere we put on cheerful faces. And I thought as we were mutually unfortunate—and misfortune is said to make all the world akin—we might exchange advice. Advice was the only thing within our means. We would have liked cigars better, but we yielded gracefully to the inevitable. But I found that being broke was the only attribute, as it were, which was common to us. They were lovers of nature in the nude; in fact, they were quite artistically particular on that point. They lived out of doors so they could see nature in her favorite garb. They preferred a stump to sit on to the softest chair, and the grass to walk on rather than the richest carpet; and the trees and flowers were their interior decorations, the clouds their hangings and the sky their roof. In short, the whole land was their dwelling, and houses were only necessary blemishes on the landscape, the kitchens of their chefs, as it were. They were like the lilies of the field, they toiled not, neither did they spin, and yet they were clothed—and presumably in their right minds. They confided to me that they lived on the fat of the land, and yet were I to believe the tales of great distances traveled by them I calculated they must eat as they walked.

I was feeling pretty blue, discouraged and down-hearted, with a longing to get somewhere and be to myself and commune with nature. I was not exactly broke. I still had about \$200, and noticing an advertisement of a little country place for rent or for sale, I was not long in taking the train and closing the bargain, which I have never regretted and hope I never will.

### THE RULE.

BY LALIA MITCHELL.

There are many good rules,  
As I often have heard,  
About keeping your temper,  
And keeping your word.  
Just smile, if you fain  
Would have smiles in return,  
And learn of fire's danger  
By getting a burn.  
This rule if no other  
The world ought to know—  
For perfect contentment,  
Just pay as you go.

The rule works in money,  
Don't stand for a debt.  
The rule works in kindness,  
No favors forget.  
In love and love's giving  
Friend, sweetheart or kin.  
Who helps you? Be certain,  
You help him to win.  
A word or an action,  
No negligence show.  
For perfect contentment,  
Just pay as you go.

There are axioms many  
And precepts galore,  
Save up for the winter  
From autumn's full store.  
Every cloud has a lining  
Of silver, we're told;  
Faint heart wins no lady,  
So therefore be bold.  
But always from youth  
'Til your locks are like snow,  
For perfect contentment,  
Just pay as you go.

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All Rayo lanterns are equipped with selected Rayo globes, clear, red or green, as desired, and wicks are inserted in the burners, ready to light.

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WANTED—A man or woman to act as our information reporter. All or spare time. No experience necessary. \$50 to \$300 per month. Nothing to sell. Send stamp for particulars. Address Sales Association, 814 Association Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



A FAMILY OF BOYS.

BY GERTRUDE K. LAMBERT.

Oh, dear, I'm almost crazy! I can't begin to tell  
Of all the wild confusion that reigns here where I dwell  
Amid a strange assortment of every sort of thing  
There ever was a use for, nor can I order bring.

I pick up coats and sweaters, I rescue truant caps;  
I chum with fishing tackle and a dozen kinds of traps;  
I'm familiar with the game laws; the champions of the ring;  
And rules for ball and hockey I can glibly say, or sing.

There are skate straps in the parlor, and bird snares in the hall;  
And the things that ought to be there cannot be found at all;  
And as I work and worry, each trifling thing annoys—  
Oh, a woman is a martyr who brings up a crowd of boys.

My neighbor called to see me—a woman on in years—  
Her eyes were red with weeping, and her voice weak with tears.  
"We're the parents of eleven, but we're all alone today,  
Our Bennie went this morning—the last to go away.

"I just can't seem to stand it, now, with only pa and me—"  
Her tears broke out again, and I, I wept in sympathy.  
When she had gone I sat right down and reckoned up my joys,  
And I found a generous balance in favor of the boys.

HOW GRANDMOTHER FRIGHTENED THE INDIANS.

BY ALICE J. CLEATOR.

By the fire in grandmother's dainty sitting-room I was looking through her "piece-bag" for bright materials to make doll clothes. "Oh, what pretty goods!" I exclaimed on seeing a dainty scrap of soft, old-rose delaine. Grandmother looked up from piecing one of her famous "Dancing Wave" quilts. A far-away look came into her eyes as if she were thinking of the past.

"That's a piece of your great aunt Polly's wedding dress, my dear," said she, "and I'd never forget that day if I could live to be a thousand!"

"Oh, please tell me about it," I cried. "I'd rather hear one of your stories, grandmother, than all the fairy tales I ever heard!"

"Well," smiled grandmother, in pleasant acknowledgement of the compliment, "it was a long time ago, but that day is engraved on my mind as by fire. I was but twelve years old and lived with my parents and three brothers aged eight, ten and fourteen. Our home was in York state (Ka-na-noo as the Indians called it). We lived on the Oswego river in a tiny four-room log house near the site of old Fort Ontario.

"The treaty of the war of 1812 had been signed but a short time before, leaving

great western water systems. It was truly a real frontier of empire and had been a favorite region of ambush for the Indians.

"Although occasionally a story of Indian scalping would reach our ears, yet for some time no fear was felt in that region and we were considered very safe even when mother and father found it necessary to leave us alone for a short time.

"It was on a bright day of Indian summer that they started off in the old chaise to attend my Aunt Polly's wedding four miles up river. The groom was a Mr. Armstrong, an officer of some distinction in the war of 1812. It was to be a day wedding and was an event of considerable importance, many guests having been invited. Mother and father drove away smiling and waving at us and promising to bring home some of the wedding 'goodies' which Aunt Polly would be sure to send.

"Now remember, and mind Barbara," was father's last injunction to the boys. Although I was not the oldest, I was full of care for one of my years and really seemed what father sometimes called me—"Little Mother."

"They were to be back by early evening. There was a long day before us, but there was work to do as well as play, for our parents wisely believed that work and play were important factors in a child's healthy development.

"The boys busied themselves with outdoor work which father had directed them to do, while I did the morning work and spun a number of woolen 'rolls' mother had left for me.

"This being done I prepared dinner. Strange, isn't it, but I remember just what we had for dinner that day. Baked potatoes and bacon, corn bread with one of mother's dainty little pats of butter with a goose printed on top, pumpkin pie and dumplings of barley flour, with a big pitcher of sweetened cream for sauce.

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"Let's play Shakespeare," exclaimed George, the oldest.

"Oh, dear," I replied, "that means two or three sheets and several masks for ghosts, I suppose. I don't know as mother'd want you boys to rumple up the sheets that way." But, remembering that we had been given permission to spend the afternoon as a sort of holiday I got the sheets out of the old oaker chest and cut some white masks from cotton cloth, which were accessories of the ghost apparel.

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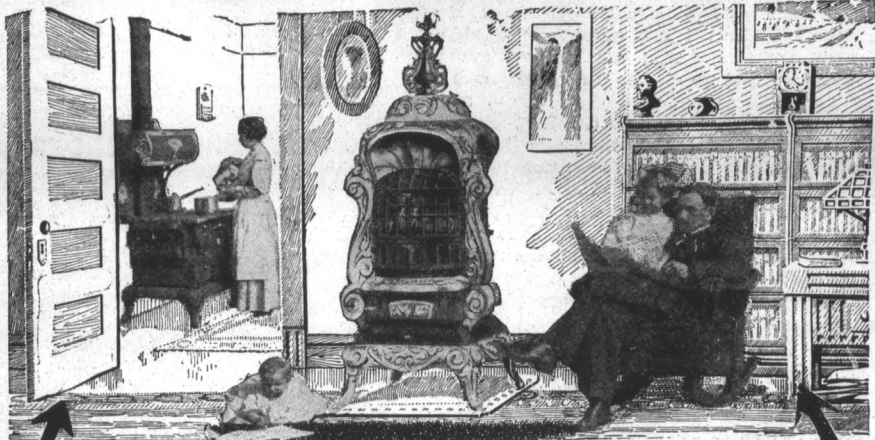
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When Writing to advertisers mention the Michigan Farmer



Indians were skulking down the lane that faced my window!

"My heart seemed to stand still. I knew that hiding might only be a fatal thing; besides, the loft ladder was out of doors. A quick thought came to me! I had heard father say that though the Indians could scarcely be daunted by danger in warfare, yet they were superstitious and easily surprised and frightened by even a simple thing which they could not understand. I did not even scream, but I dropped my piece-bag and quickly grabbed three chairs, one by one, and placed them in the center of the room. My voice sounded so far away and strange that I scarcely recognized it as my own.

"Quick," I said to the boys, two of whom were arrayed in their ghost apparel. "Get up on those chairs! Not a word! Obey me. Remember what father said!"

"They looked at me as if they thought me crazy.

"Quick," I cried again, my voice as tense as the strings of a violin. I snatched another sheet from the oak chest, near, snipped holes in it for nose and eyes, for there was no time for making a mask, and I was soon wrapped in its folds. The boys had each mounted a chair. I hid little Paul behind us and mounted the third chair myself.

"I reached my hand behind me and held Paul's trembling little hand. The strange fear was upon them all, yet they knew not what this proceeding meant. It was wonderful, but the boys obeyed me as faithfully as soldiers under drill.

"Suddenly Charley began to whimper with fright. 'Not a word!' I whispered fiercely, catching him by the arm. 'T's the Indians, but if you only keep still we'll be safe!'

"How we lived through that terrible few moments I cannot tell. In deathlike silence we waited. I began to think the Indians had gone when I heard their footsteps outside the door. It seemed to me I was turning to stone. For years after I would sometimes awake in the night and live over again those moments of terror.

"The door opened and two Indians, in full paint and feathers, appeared. Each carried a tomahawk and other instruments of savagery. Several scalps hung from their belts.

"For a moment, which seemed to us an eternity, they stood, their hard, cruel faces gazing at our motionless figures. The fiercest looking of the two felt of his tomahawk and advanced a step toward us, then with a look of great fright he turned back and both quickly left the house.

"Ugh! White man's spirits! White squaw's spirits! I heard one exclaim.

"For another few moments of suspense we waited. But I felt sure they would not return. That was the last we saw of them. I had no sooner descended from my chair than I fainted dead away, as white as the sheets which enfolded me.

"Four hours later mother and father came. Oh, the joy of that moment! We never knew the errand of the Indians to our cabin, but that night a family of four were murdered in their beds ten miles down the river. The Indians never visited our cabin again.

The circumstance of the boys playing ghosts, my quick thought as to a plan of action, but, most important of all, the boys' perfect obedience to my commands, were what saved us. But, as I said, my dear, I would never forget that day were I to live to be a thousand."

A LAND OWNER.

BY CORA A. MATSON DOLSON.

Say, do you know how much I'm worth? "A dollar, more or less."

A million dollars, though, it is, I knew you'd never guess.

A million dollars, all in land—I own a town and church, Four saw-mills and a 'lectric road, And woods all of white birch.

Where is my land? Why, right round here— These are the mills, just see, This heap of pine cones is my church And there's a white birch tree.

This pump chain is the 'lectric road My streets are all laid out; The rubber buckets are the cars, The station's here-about.

Stones? They are houses of brown stone With green lawns here, in front— You'll find some richer boy round here? Well now, I guess you won't.

125,000 Opportunities to Save Money

Save every cent you can. The total will be worth while. We carry in stock more than 125,000 articles of every day use. On every item in this tremendous stock you are offered a saving that ranges from 20 to 50 per cent; So we offer you your choice of 125,000 separate and distinct opportunities to save money. We secure the lowest possible prices by buying in great quantities. The prices you pay us are a very slight advance over those we pay. Every article we sell is of the best quality—the biggest value. We guarantee that every purchase will be satisfactory. Return any article that is not. We will pay transportation charges both ways and return your money or make any exchange that is fair. Start saving NOW. Tear out the coupon and check the books you want. Mail it to us.

Chair advertisement with price \$4.68 and text 'Buys This Chair'.

This chair is a large, comfortable, upholstered rocker for the sitting room. It is covered with black imitation leather and is 40 inches high and 25 inches wide. It will be an ornament in your home and will give long service. This is just one out of the many hundred furniture bargains we offer. We buy the entire output of furniture factories. We know that our furniture is made of best materials and by expert workmen because we superintend every detail. We know our prices are the lowest because we ask only a slight advance over the manufacturing cost. You save 50c on the dollar.

Roofing advertisement with price 1/2 and text 'Buy Guaranteed Roofing and Save'.

You can forget that you have a roof if it is protected with our guaranteed roofing. Just send for Book No. 5. Go compare the prices for yourself. You will see that you can save just 1/2. Remember, you are taking no chances because we guarantee the roofing for periods of 10, 12, and 15 years, depending upon the quality you buy.

Check the Book You Want Let us show you, free of all cost, how you can save money on everything you buy to eat or wear or use in any way.

Montgomery Ward & Co. 19th and Campbell Sts. Chicago Avenue Bridge KANSAS CITY CHICAGO

- List of products including Paints, Planos, Organs, Trunks, Roofing, Vehicles, Furniture, Incubators, Wall Paper, Typewriters, Grocery List, Feed Cookers, Tank Heaters, Wire Fencing, Carpets, Rugs, Building Plans, Baby Carriages, Men's Fur Coats, Sewing Machines, Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Building Material, Stoves and Ranges, Underwear Samples, Automobile Supplies, Bicycles-Motorcycles, Baby's Dress and Toilet, Women's Tailored Suits, Circular and Drag Saws, Women's Fashion Book, Rain Coats, Rubber Coats, etc., Tombstones, and Monuments, Men's Clothing, Women's Furs.

Form for requesting a book, including fields for Name, Post Office, State, and address.

By return mail we will send you, free of all charge, the books you want.

Stoves and Ranges advertisement with price \$3.95 to \$9.29 and text 'Perfect stoves, perfect ranges, are the only kind we sell'.

Perfect stoves, perfect ranges, are the only kind we sell. We know they are perfect in every way because we control the output of stove foundries. Thus we can inspect every piece of material that goes into the making of them. We buy these stoves and ranges in solid trainloads at prices that are hardly more than the cost of manufacture. We guarantee our stoves or ranges to reach you in perfect condition. You will find real stove and range bargains in our special stove book. Every stove or range is of the best quality. You will save from 40 to 50 cents out of every dollar that you will be asked to pay elsewhere. Send for Book No. 23.

Star-shaped graphic with text 'READ THESE CAREFULLY Fall and Winter Necessities at Big Savings'.

Two New Clothing Books

Save 1-2 on Your Fall and Winter Clothing Dress comfortably and stylishly this winter at half the usual cost. Provide yourself with clothes made of the latest and best fabrics and perfectly tailored by experts.

In two special books we offer you the opportunity to do this. They are the "Women's Fall and Winter Fashions" and "Men's Fall and Winter Clothing."

We know that our clothes are made of the best fabrics and from the latest designs because the manager of our tailoring division keeps closely in touch with the leading fashion centers of the world. He selects those fabrics and designs which he knows to be the best.

We know that our prices are lower than you would pay elsewhere for the same excellent quality of clothes we sell because we buy the clothes in great quantities. We get right down to the rock bottom prices at which clothes can be bought. Then we ask but a slight advance over these in the prices we ask you to pay.

Get an early start and have your selections made before the fall and winter season is upon you. Send for the book you want—women's fashion book is No. 30, men's book is No. 33—and make your choice without delay.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 19th and Campbell Sts., Kansas City Chicago Avenue Bridge, CHICAGO

Buy Your Groceries at Wholesale Prices

Economize on your grocery bills, but do it in the right way. Here is a chance to get just the same amount of food—or more, and just the same quality of food—or better, for less money than you have been paying. Our grocery department is complete in every particular. In every article we give full weight and full value. We make many articles ourselves so that we can be certain they will be pure. The prices we ask are really 50 per cent lower than those you have been paying the local dealer.



New Grocery List Every 2 Months

It is not going to cost you anything to write to us and tell us to put your name on the list to receive our special grocery catalogue every two months. Just send to us today for Book No. 11; we will put your name on our regular mailing list to receive the grocery list every two months.

Pay Manufacturing Cost Only for the Best Carpets and Rugs

Cover the "empty looking" spots on the floors in your home with fine carpets and rugs. Every carpet or rug quoted in our special catalogue No. 15 is an exceptional value. Send for our beautifully illustrated book and you will see this for yourself. Do as thousands of others have done and save half by buying your rugs and carpets from us. Send for Book No. 15.

Bobsled and Cutter Time is Almost Here

You can afford a new cutter or sleigh this winter. Our special vehicle catalogue (Book No. 6) will make this possible because of exceptionally low prices. Send for it.

Winter Farm Supplies at Factory Prices

Feed cookers, tank heaters, incubators and brooders and winter farm necessities we can sell you at a great saving. Select the books you want from the list. Send us the numbers of them.

Get a Cream Separator that is Guaranteed for a Lifetime

We know that we have the best cream separator on the market because ours was made especially for us. It combines all the good features of every cream separator and has many additional ones. It is because we are so sure of every detail of its construction, so sure of its lasting efficiency and durability, that we are able to guarantee it for a life-time. Buy your cream separator from the maker at one profit. We tell you all about our cream separator in the special catalogue (Book No. 21).

Men's Fur Coats and Heavy Winter Clothing Special

JUST OFF THE PRESS—Fur Coats for \$13.65 and up. Fur gloves and caps, heavy mackinaw and sheepskin lined coats. Our fur coat sales are about the largest of any house in America. This catalogue prices dog coats at \$15.95 and up, raccoon at \$48.50 and up, muskrat lined at \$48.50 and up, lamb at \$25.75 and up, coats for doctors, automobilists, lumbermen, farmers and livermen. Also containing complete line of heavy underwear and outer clothing. Ask for book No. 18. You will find it interesting.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 19th and Campbell Sts., Kansas City Chicago Avenue Bridge, CHICAGO

P. & B. Fence Anchors advertisement with image of anchor and text 'Keep hogs from going under wire fence. Hold fence down in crossing depressions. Protect stock from lightning by forming ground connection. Hold in any soil. By their use you can set your Posts 35-40 Ft. Apart'.

Handy in Every Home advertisement with image of tweezers and text 'Everybody who sees this useful and pretty little novelty wants one of the Excelsior Combination Tweezers and Magnifying Glass'.

Bonds advertisement with text 'Accepted by U. S. Gov't as security for Postal Savings Bank Deposits are the only class we offer. Instead of the 2 1/2 % the Postal Banks pay these Bonds will yield from 4 1/2 % to 4 3/4 %'.

Large advertisement for a sewing machine with text 'A \$50 MACHINE for \$19 New Model with Ball Bearing Head and Stand--Automatic Tension Release--Automatic Lift Drop Head--High Arm--Oak or Walnut Table. We Pay the Freight and Allow 90 Days' Trial' and image of the machine.



# Woman and Her Needs

## At Home and Elsewhere

### The Anglo Saxon Lad Enjoys a Merited Flogging.

QUOTED at length in the papers of the country, Mrs. John MacMahon, recently appointed member of the Chicago board of education, is credited with saying many things that are wise and a few that are foolish. Perhaps the two most foolish things are these:

"When something appears wrong to me and I can't make the child see it, I pretend the wrong isn't there and things go nicely."

"I think a whipping fills a child with resentment that lasts for years."

Just what is to be gained by letting a child continue in wrong doing because he can not be made to see the wrong, is a puzzler to thinking mothers and fathers. To follow the rule to its logical end, if the child could not be made to see the harm of putting its hand on a red-hot stove or of walking off the dock into the lake, I suppose Mrs. MacMahon would pretend not to see what was going on and would let the youngster have his way rather than "break his will" by preventing his coming to harm.

Mrs. MacMahon's theory of letting the child have his way is a beautiful one on paper, but the results it produces are never satisfactory. Everyone who deals with children knows that the average child is nothing but a healthy young savage and must be taught the manners of civilization. A few accept their lessons with docility, but the greater majority revolt. The only way to deal with them, then, when persuasion fails, is by superior force. Parents and teachers are morally responsible for the habits their charges form. They should grow into habits of obedience to law, industry and thrift and if they do not take to these ways willingly, the only fair thing for the

child is to see that they grow into them because they know they must.

In the last few years we have heard much about giving the child his way, and have been warned not to break his will lest he grow up a weakling. But since the days of Adam parents have taken the other course, that of exacting obedience, and strong men and women have grown up from that training. And as children they were much pleasanter to live with than the youth of our day. Never has the world known so much license granted children, and never have we heard such shocking stories of juvenile immorality, nor been so annoyed by impudent, lawless children.

The Anglo-Saxon child never resents a whipping which he knows he deserves. It is the whipping unmerited which sticks in his memory, but these are of so infrequent occurrence as to be scarcely worthy of mention. The boy who has flagrantly disobeyed knows he deserves a hiding and feels only a contempt for the parent or teacher who doesn't administer it. The child's love of justice is as keen as the man's. His admiration of a clean fight, the best man to win, is as great, and when he matches his strength against that of his parent or teacher he is really disappointed if he wins out when in his heart he knows he was wrong.

Flog the child when he needs it, and don't let the fear of his eternal resentment keep you from giving him what he deserves. There are more men in the world today who say,

"If my father had done as he ought by me he would have trounced me soundly and made me obey him," than there are who cherish resentment because of whippings administered in youth.

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES THAT CANNOT BE QUARANTINED.

BY HILDA RICHMOND.

WHEN first the custom of placing certain diseases under quarantine came in vogue, people were apt to become terror stricken at sight of a red flag or a policeman standing guard or a warning card, but in a great measure that feeling has passed away, and all recognize the beneficent effects of the safeguards thrown around the sick and also the well in these days. Indeed, it is considered a crime to go about among healthy people concealing the fact that one has a contagious disease, yet there are many maladies that can not be isolated. A case of small pox is hustled to safety and a guard placed to keep the patient in and the public out, and the same precautions apply to many other diseases, but some of the most contagious diseases and those fatal in their effect will probably never be isolated, as in the very nature of things they cannot be.

"Keep all visitors out!" said a doctor to the anxious relatives of a sick woman not long ago, and at once he had to listen to a chorus of "Why, Doctor, she isn't that bad, is she?" The medical gentleman was out of patience with his patient who was not very ill, and he thought a little plain truth would do no harm. "No, she isn't bad at all," he said grimly, "but if you let people in to see her, she'll have a dozen new diseases by morning." Of course, the indignant relatives "changed doctors" at once, but the physician did not care. He was busy enough with people with real complaints, and did not want to encourage those with none to speak of so he rather rejoiced that he lost the whining woman. She was so constituted that she immediately acquired any disease mentioned in her hearing, and once she contracted the trouble she was certain she was going to die from it.

The manufacturers of patent medicines are wise when they flood the country with their neat little pamphlets telling suffering people exactly what to do in order to get well. Especially do people with little to do get the patent medicine habit, and

country men who are the pictures of health are perhaps the best customers the vendors of patent medicines have. Many a farmer has sat down by his cosy fire to read a little book found in his buggy on returning from town or mailed to him by the crafty individuals, and before he rose from his chair has "caught" several diseases, and longs for the day when he may hurry to town to buy some of the life saving medicine. If you don't believe it, try it yourself. Take a little book gotten out by any patent medicine man and read the things printed there some evening when the wind is howling around the house. You begin to feel that here is a doctor that understands your case at last, as you read of disturbed sleep, fits of depression, a hacking cough, pain in the chest or any one of a thousand other "symptoms," and in spite of common sense and everything else you begin to cough a little or to wonder if the last blue spell you had was not caused by liver complaint and—well, there is no end to the things your imagination will load upon you then and there. Without the fascinating little books the medicine would stand on the shelves year in and year out, but once the books are read the sales begin.

It seems strange that a woman of the "contagious" type, or a man either, can read an article in a magazine dealing with health and never catch the idea of being well, but let the same person read about diseases and the effect is something entirely different. Some months ago when there was much discussion about pellagra it was very easy to find people everywhere who had the disease or were enjoying it at the time the agitation was going on. Some years ago there was much talk about the disease resulting from improperly cooked pork, and all our neighbors had it on the spot. I think we would have had it ourselves if my mother had not been sensible enough to laugh at our symptoms. Every new disease that is talked about or written about is immediately caught by a lot of susceptible persons, and it is a very good thing for young doctors that this is true, they often think. That class of people, in addition to trying every new patent medicine, also look favorably upon new doc-

tors, and the aspiring new physicians get a start without doing much harm, as they speedily recognize the type and prescribe harmless remedies.

The diseases children "catch" without ever getting them at all, also help young physicians greatly. The anxious mother captures a youngster flushed from play or a trifle warm from over exertion and demands that an affirmative answer be given to all her questions. She looks down the throat of the youngster anxious to return to play, feels of the hot little hands and critically examines the pulse. Then she pops the protesting infant into bed and sends for the family physician who, being too busy to go at once, and knowing there is nothing very alarming the matter, neglects the case. Whereupon another doctor is called and effects a miraculous cure and the grateful mother does a great deal of free advertising for the young M. D. It is a very common thing for your mothers to imagine their children are suffering with all the diseases of the list, when a little fatigue, or indigestion, or other slight trouble is responsible for the fancied illness. In such cases the mother is the one who takes the disease, not the child, and she has it in her mind rather than her body. It really does little harm when the doctor gives medicines in such cases, for many of them laughingly confess to keeping a supply of sugar pellets for them, and they really only charge for the time they waste. But the sad part of it is that the children later on will probably develop into the men and women who are catching everything that is abroad in the land in the way of disease.

The happy people in the world are those who keep between the extreme of nursing every slight complaint and magnifying it and talking about it and dosing it, and that other evil, the habit of ignoring plain symptoms until the disease has made such progress that it is incurable. In between those two forlorn conditions is the happy medium, and there is where the workers of the world are today. Of course, there are many invalids and people handicapped by ill health, doing good work everywhere, but the great majority of men and women who are accomplishing things in every department of life are going along in sane, sensible fashion, eating what they like in moderation, sleeping the sleep of the just and talking about interesting topics and not their "symptoms."

Health is contagious as well as disease, and it is a pity the morbid, discouraged, idle men and women who imagine themselves the greatest sufferers in the world do not cultivate cheerful people, and stop groaning. Scientists tell us that most diseases come from germs, but that can not be wholly true since so many of them come from listening to doleful tales and reading little medicine almanacs, or else the tales and the pages are full of germs. You can not shut out all people from your homes nor can you destroy all the little pamphlets that fall into the hands of your friends and relatives, but you can be so sunny and cheerful and so skeptical toward "symptoms" that your healthy ideas may be communicated to those with whom you come in contact and the contagious diseases will be routed from your home at least.

### FASHION'S FANCIES.

"Beside the new linens marquisesettes look like a last season's gown." So says one fashionable authority. The new linens are very coarse in weave and look more like basket weave materials or brocades than like the linens with which we are familiar. They are heavy, and supposed to be very handsome. A "linen" color is extremely good for suits, while both that shade and white are shown for dresses.

Already felt hats are being worn. Just now the only things are white and untrimmed except for one of the big white veils. They are shaped just like the summer's straws.

In spite of the decree of Queen Mary anent hobbles and divorces, both seem to be as popular as ever on this side of the water. The restraining band is not



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Today they are buying Suesine Silk again and again—not alone for one dress but for many—because they have proved for themselves by their months of trial that Suesine Silk is the best silk VALUE they can buy.

Go to your Dealer today and ask for Suesine Silk. See that the words

### SUESINE SILK

are on every yard. Beware of accepting substitutes.

These substitutes are finished with glue, to make them glossy, and are weighted with tin and iron dust to give them "body". They look beautiful at first. A few months' wear will prove them worthless. Insist upon the genuine Suesine Silk with the name stamped along the edge.

We will send you absolutely free, forty-two samples of Suesine Silk—more than 255 square inches altogether.

We ask only that, when writing for these free samples, you will mention the name of your regular dry goods dealer, and say whether he sells Suesine Silk or not. Please be sure to give that information in writing to us.

No matter where you live, it is easy to get genuine Suesine Silk.

We do not sell Suesine Silk except through regular retail merchants. But if we cannot send you the name and address of a dealer in your vicinity who has Suesine Silk, we will see that your order is filled at the same price, and just as conveniently, by a reliable retail house, if you enclose color sample and price, 39c. per yard.

The price of Suesine Silk in CANADA is 50c a yard.

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seen so much on the skirts, but they are as tight and ungainly as when they came in.

There are bags for every gown. You can buy them in blue or gray, red or brown, white or black, and of silk or satin. Then there are the wash embroidered ones, not to mention bags of leather.

**THE YOUNG MOTHER AND THE FIRST CHILD.**  
No. 4.

**Concerning Regularity.**

If you wish to know aught of comfort with your child, teach it at once habits of regularity. Have a regular hour for bathing, any hour that is most convenient to you, though 9 o'clock or half past nine is best. Having settled on the hour, however, bathe baby religiously at that hour every morning, no matter how many grownups wait your pleasure. Have the room at about 90 degrees for the first few weeks and sit where no draft can strike. Put him on a flannel blanket in your lap, remove the clothing, soap all over quickly, and place him for a couple of minutes in the bowl while you wash off the soap. Then dry quickly, powder well with a good talcum powder, dress, and he should be ready for a feeding and a nap.

Feed him religiously every two hours during the day and you will soon be able to get along with one night feeding. Even if he is asleep, give him the bottle and he will soon take the milk without ever awaking. In this way he gets sufficient food during the day time to satisfy him, and he is not hungry in the night, nor will you need to be awakened every hour or two to feed him. By the time he is six months old he should sleep from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. without feeding, if he is perfectly healthy and you have religiously held to your hours of day feeding.

Above all else, have a regular hour for undressing him and putting him out of the way for the night. Seven o'clock is a good hour for by that time supper is usually over. Undress him, rub him well with the palm of your hand to rest him and stimulate the skin, put on dry, clean night clothes, feed him while you hold him and then lay him down absolutely alone in a darkened room to go to sleep. He may fuss a little, but do not pick him up and carry him out into the light. If you do it once, you may keep on doing it for he will quickly learn that a good lusty yell will bring you to time. Stay by him if you like, pat him if you must, croon to him, but do not pick him up. Let him learn that he is put down for the night and you are saving for yourself all those long quiet evenings which mean rest for you and better health for the baby. Of course you love the new baby beyond anything but after six months or a year of having baby constantly on hand morning, noon and night the novelty will begin to wear off and you will wish you could have a few hours of the day to yourself. Secure them now by putting him to bed right after supper. It will be better for him, too. He needs long hours of sleep all through his childhood, and the best hours are those before midnight. Children who are allowed up until the parents retire are usually nervous and fidgety and not so well fitted for the battle of life as those who are packed off to slumberland at an early hour.

The habit of putting baby to bed without a bottle will help you immensely when it comes to weaning time. If he is used to a bottle to go to sleep with he will demand it and you will have far more trouble in taking it away than though he had not acquired the habit of a bed time bottle.

Whatever else you do or leave undone, do not pick baby up from a nap to show him to friends. They can see him any time, but he has only one babyhood in which to acquire good habits and to sleep and grow. If you awaken him this morning to show him off, do not blame him if he wakes in the middle of his nap tomorrow when you are in a hurry and do not want to bother with him. Babies acquire habits quickly, and it behooves you to see that his habits are good ones.

(Questions concerning diet, clothing or anything else regarding the child will gladly be answered.—Ed.)

When preparing to stew pumpkin, peel it and cut in small pieces, then run it through the food chopper before cooking, it is then cooked in much less time. Also if set in the oven to stew it will require very little attention, and no danger of burning up.—E. I. L.

**SHORT CUTS TO HOUSEKEEPING.**

Cloth that is seemingly spoiled from coming in contact with sticky fly paper can easily be cleaned by first wetting the soiled spots in kerosene oil, then wash in quite warm suds. Bismuth and vaseline paste sometimes used in the sick room can also be removed in the same way.—E. K.

Take a small tree limb that is smooth, point it at one end and place a screw eye in the other to hang it up by; have some pieces of old cloth or cotton handy and when the drain pipe to the refrigerator needs cleaning wind the cloth on the pointed end of the stick and clean as you have seen the men clean the old rifle. Then flush with boiling water.—Mrs. F. E. F.

To keep cider fresh and sweet bring it to boiling heat and bottle and seal by dipping the cork in hot paraffin. Or put in cans as you do your fruit and seal. It will remain fresh and retain its flavor.—Mrs. A. D. P.

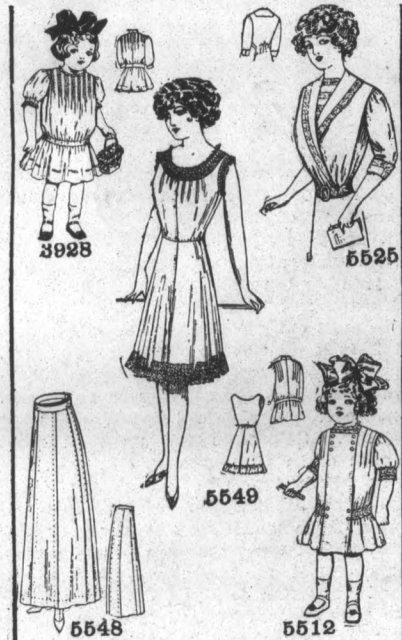
To keep pieplant or rhubarb fresh for winter use, cut in inch or half-inch pieces, put in cans, pour cold water on them for 20 minutes. Have the can full of water and put covers on the top just as you do in canning fruit.—Mrs. A. D. P.

A suggestion to those who like jelly but do not like the crystals. Stem and wash grapes, but put no water in unless the grapes are drained after washing, and then only a very little. Set on range where they will heat very slowly at first. When thoroughly cooked drain into a jar or earthen dish and let stand over night, not granite because grape juice will injure the enamel if let stand so long. In the morning the crystals will nearly all be settled; strain juice and proceed as usual.—F. J. M.

Jelly, ketchup, chili-sauce, etc., may be kept steadily boiling without danger of burning, if a ring from an old wagon hub is placed under the kettle. I use one in meat boiling, and prefer it to an asbestos mat.—Mrs. J. C. T.

**MICHIGAN FARMER PATTERNS.**

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



No. 3928—Childrens' Tucked French Blouse. Three sizes, 1, 3 and 5 years. For 3 years it requires 2 yards of 36 inches wide; 1 1/2 yards insertion; 2 1/4 yards of edging. Price, 10 cents.

5525—Ladies' Shirt-waist with Removable Chemisette. Cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material; 3 3/8 yards of insertion. Price, 10 cents.

5549—Ladies' Combination of Corset Cover and Open Drawers. Cut in seven sizes, 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires two yards of 45-inch material, with 2 1/2 yards of 5-inch edging for ruffles, 3 1/4 yards of narrow edging and 1 1/4 yards of insertion. Price, 10 cents.

5548—Ladies' Six-gored Skirt. Cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches, bust measure. Size 24 measures 2 1/2 yards around lower edge and requires 3 1/2 yards of 50-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

5512—Childrens' French Dress with High or Low Neck and Long or Short Sleeves. Cut in sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Age eight requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material; 3/4 of a yard of insertion, and 1 1/2 yards of edging. Price, 10 cents.



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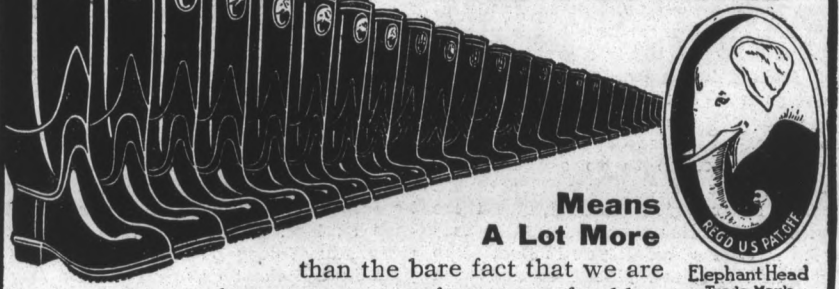
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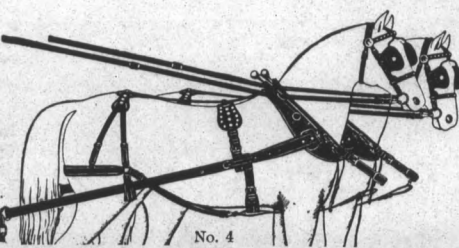
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Ask your dealer for the Label.

**ARMSTRONG & GRAHAM**

WHOLESALE ONLY. DETROIT. ESTABLISHED 1880.



(Continued from page 176).

en that this number will be greatly increased. A large part of the city was inundated from the high tide caused by the wind. Property to the extent of \$1,000,000 is estimated to have been destroyed. Telegraph and telephone service are completely demoralized, railroads are washed out, many boats have been washed ashore and business is paralyzed.

The recent ruling of the pure food officials prevents the importation from China of her artificially colored teas. It is claimed that the ruling will not have a large influence upon the market of this country in that most of the tea purchased here is from Japan and that the quality of the tea from that country generally conforms to the regulations.

The city of Toledo has begun an ouster suit to compel street railways to vacate streets upon which franchises have expired. Eighteen streets are affected.

Federal officers discovered a secret oleo plant on Michigan avenue, Detroit, last week. The proprietor of the place is now under arrest.

J. M. Pollock, a Michigan log runner, successfully rode a log through the rapids in St. Mary's river, being the first man to perform the difficult task.

It is expected that William Ellis Corey will be elected to head the Republic Iron & Steel Co., which is taken to mean that there will be no merger of this concern with two other large steel companies.

The battleship Michigan, which is termed the despot of the world's navies, has been awarded the championship for target efficiency by the naval department.

A New Jersey stock raiser has furnished his prize Berkshire pigs a bathtub, and twice every day the tub is filled with water, and the pigs rush eagerly to take their bath. The old idea that pigs were naturally filthy animals is being abandoned.

**Foreign.**

The famous painting, "Mona Lisa," which is claimed to have been stolen from the Louvre at Paris recently, is believed to be headed toward America.

Diplomats apprehend a serious situation arising between France and Germany over Moroccan affairs. On Friday last France sent what appears to many to be her ultimatum in offering through her ambassador at Berlin to surrender to Germany absolute title to certain portions of Congo, and that less than is already demanded by Germany, in lieu of the latter country abandoning all claims to Morocco. It seems impossible that German will accept the terms of the offer, which adds gravity to the situation as France takes the position that the paragraphs of her message to the German government describe the most liberal grounds upon which she will make settlement.

Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, a Parisian connected with one of the large daily papers of that city, has succeeded in circling the globe in just 40 days.

A division in the republican party of Portugal, is giving a serious color to the future supremacy of that party. The progressives who are anxious to interject in the separation law drastic clauses and the conservatives who are opposed to making this law a hardship upon the common people and institutions, are about equally divided, which offers a strong inducement for imperialists to pursue their reorganization. The division is considered a menace to the peace of the country and is likely to develop considerable unrest as already there are many strikes on and the inhabitants are getting uneasy over the situation.

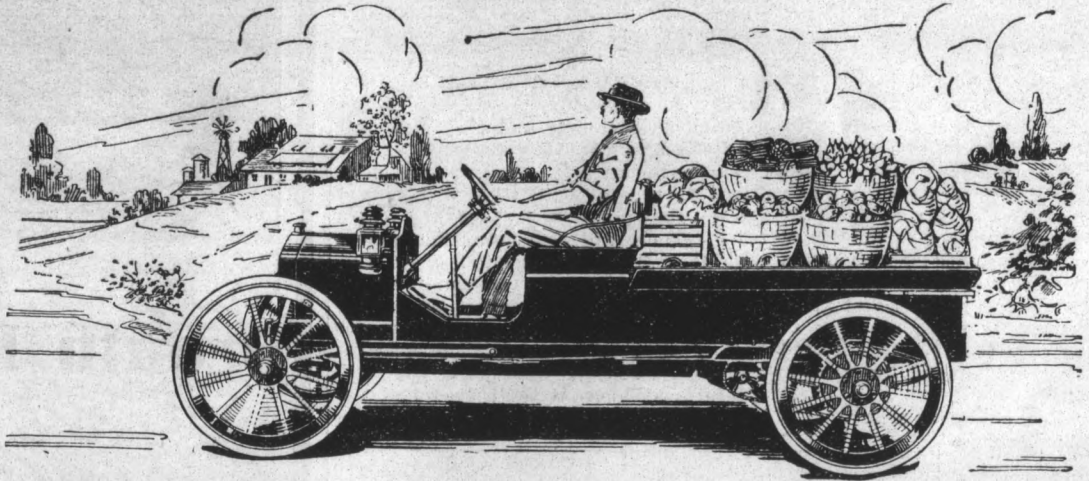
**CROP AND MARKET NOTES.**

Shiawassee Co., Aug. 22.—This has indeed been a very peculiar season, so far. The spring opened with less water in the ground than usual. Then, after corn planting a heavy, driving rain so packed the ground that corn that had not yet come up, could not get through the crust, without dragging; and many low spots never came up. Some sowed turnip seed on those spots and they did not come up either. Potatoes fared no better, for the hot sun destroyed or impaired the vitality of the eyes. They have kept coming until now, Aug. 22, and some have only just come up. It will need rain from now on, and no frost for a month at least, to make half a crop.

Mecosta Co., Aug. 21.—The dry weather continues, with now and then a shower that lays the dust but that is all. The early planted potatoes and beans are quite badly hurt for want of rain. The early planted corn is being cut; is pretty well eared and fairly solid. Pasture is nearly burned up. Silos are being filled now. Good plum and peach crop but apples are a short crop. Veals are worth 7½c lb.; hay, \$15 per ton, loose; rye, 75c; corn, 32c per basket of 35 lbs.; wheat, 70c per bu.; eggs, 15c; butter, 16c; butterfat, 24c.

Lapeer Co., Aug. 12.—Fine weather, with occasional rains. Some oats in shock yet in fields. Oat straw well stained this harvest. Farmers busy plowing stubble intended for fall wheat and some are yet cultivating potatoes. Lots of missing hills on Michigan potato fields. Some are one-half to two-thirds short in the number of hills per acre. The yield of oats per acre as far as heard from, is light, 30 bushels being the best as yet. Fall crops promise fair. Sugar beets looking excellent. The tornado of July 17 whipped off a large amount of fruit. Early potatoes a short crop. Pastures are short and hay too expensive to commence feeding out too early, as was done in 1910. Bean crop fair but from present appearances will not yield as good as last year. Beans, \$1.90; butter, 20c; eggs, 16c; hay, \$14. Second crop of clover coming on fine and promises quite a crop for the second cutting this season, which will be very acceptable as the first crop was short on many farms.

# Motor Delivery Now So Cheap any Farmer Can Afford It.



**Motor-Wagon with open express body—\$610**

Body allowances made and chassis dimensions furnished to those requiring special bodies.

Motor delivery, now down to a common sense, economical basis, has been brought within reach of the farmer:

The Motor-Wagon has done this!

The farmer wants motor delivery. He needs it; and he keenly recognizes his need.

But he never before could think seriously of adopting it.

Because nobody built a motor for him until we built the Motor-Wagon.

What is the Motor-Wagon?

Exactly what its name says it is—a Motor-Wagon.

It will carry 800 pounds over all sorts of roads in any kind of weather at 15 miles an hour.

One Motor-Wagon will do more work than a two horse, two wagon outfit, in less time, at less cost; and it costs less to buy.

It is so simple a boy can be trusted to manage and care for it.

Its motor simply can't get out of order, for it has nothing but two cylinders, two pistons, two connecting rods, a crankshaft and a fly wheel. No valves, no gears, no cams or camshaft, no springs or rollers.

## MOTOR WAGON—\$610

Not a big heavy truck, too cumbersome for quick delivery, and expensive to buy and to keep; not a converted touring car, unfit to stand the strain of continuous delivery service.

But a stout, sturdy wagon with a motor to make it go. The Motor-Wagon is built essentially, and primarily and expressly, for delivery purposes.

For Sundays and Holidays.



Motor-Wagon as a Passenger Car. Extra Seats \$10 each.

No tire expense—free from punctures and blow outs. Car equipped with hard tires, designed to carry twice the load of the ordinary pneumatic tire.

Fragile goods can't be injured because its spring action is that of an easy-riding pleasure car.

For a very small cost, the Motor-Wagon can be equipped with extra seats, allowing eight people to enjoy the easy-riding action of the most expensive pleasure car.

We want every farmer who reads this to write to us.

The Motor-Wagon will be exhibited at the Michigan State Fair in spaces 37 and 38.

**THE MOTOR WAGON SALES CO.,**  
547 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 inch tile made at a ridiculously low cost on our Farmers' Cement Tile Machine. Large capacity, hand or power, no tamping or the use of pallets. Our process takes care of the proper curing as well as the proper forming. The tile are troweled thoroughly, giving great strength. Machine and product recommended and used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and by farmers all over the continent. We ship this machine to you on 10 days free trial.

Send for Free 36 Page Catalog, telling how to tile your farm at low cost. How to take levels and get grades, lay tile, etc.

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AT THE WEST MICHIGAN STATE FAIR,  
GRAND RAPIDS, SEPT. 11 to 15.

You should come to this year's Fair, which will be even bigger and better than ever. It will pay you to visit our exhibit tent where you can see Sun Beam Goods and make comparisons for fall purchases. The line includes—

Collars, Harnesses, Robes, Blankets, Saddlery Hardware,  
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Trunks, Suitcases, Bags, etc.,

and we promise a magnificent showing of each.

Be sure to see Sun Beam Goods and find out who sells them in your vicinity.

**BROWN & SEHLER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

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Address, Nearest Office, Dept. 205  
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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.; Heavenrich Block, Saginaw, Mich.; Corner 1st & Saginaw Sts.; Flint, Mich.; 110 East Main St., Jackson, Mich.

**Farmer and His Wife Wanted**—Farmer to work a small 30-acre farm, one with knowledge of fruit and poultry preferred. Wife to work in house. Good wages and board to right people. Address Box H, Mich. Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

**For Rent—A FARM OF 160 ACRES**—Good land and good buildings on rural route and telephone line. Address ROBERT J. HARRIS, Reed City, Mich.



**HORTICULTURE**

**THE RENOVATED APPLE TREE.**

Much has been done in Michigan and other states to improve the old apple trees. Some of these trees merely lacked the right kind of care, and with tillage, addition of fertilizer, the removal of dead wood and such of the live branches as hindered the best development of the tree and fruit, and proper spraying, they have come into their own and given to the owners or renters returns that pay liberally for the trouble. Others were useless because they were not the kinds that the kitchen or the market demanded, and it became necessary to work over the tops into other varieties before success could be had. Many of these trees were afflicted the same as the class first mentioned above, and it was necessary to give them the care that poorly nurtured trees need, besides changing the tops to another variety.

Our illustration shows a picture of a "rejuvenated" Duchess tree which had yielded a 12-barrel crop previous to the taking of the picture from which the cut was made. A more shapely tree could not be imagined. It is near the ground and has a very large bearing surface. Its care has been according to the most approved kind, as may be seen by looking at the condition of the ground beneath and around it. The heavy foliage does not indicate that the tree is going to "quit" with the production of this big crop. Who knows but that another year it may produce as large a crop again, and still another and another sea-



"Renovated" Duchess Apple Tree in Famous "A. B. C." Orchard of Van Buren County. Yielded 12 Barrels.

son for nobody knows how long, if the present kind of care is given it. And yet, if the cost of getting this tree in the condition it is were calculated, and the price secured for the crop set over against the cost, it is more than probable that here, as in so many other instances, nature has more than paid for her keep and paved the way for splendid future profits. Instances of good returns have become so common from these renewed trees, that not a few men have gone into the business of renting old orchards from farmers, care for them intelligently and reap the rewards. There are still thousands of trees awaiting the opportunity of doing something. It is for the young men of Michigan to see that the trees are not disappointed.

**GLEANINGS FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS ORCHARD MEETING.**

The State Horticultural Society adopted something of an innovation for this state by holding an orchard meeting at the farm of Henry Smith near Grand Rapids, and in connection visiting the market in the morning and several other fruit farms in the forenoon. This is certainly a commendable course, as growers can learn as much by observing the orchards and methods of successful growers as by listening to their talks, and we hope that the society will continue to hold one or more orchard meetings each summer. I shall not attempt to give a detailed report of the meeting, only touch upon a few things that impressed me as being worthy of emphasis.

The Grand Rapids market, which was visited in the morning is somewhat unique, being the largest of its kind in the country. It was not in full swing at this time, the grapes and peaches not having yet made their appearance. The market covers a large acreage and has parallel cement walks far enough apart to allow teams to back up to them from each side and leave plenty of room to drive out and turn. One of these walks has been covered by a steel supported roof as an experiment and it is likely that in time the entire market will be under cover.

At this place as early as four o'clock in the morning the teams of fruit growers who come in with their wagons for buyers. The latter are composed of grocers who come in with their wagons for the day's supply, hucksters and peddlers, agents of local and distant shippers, and a large number of consumers. Here all

meet the buyers on an equal footing whether they are buying by the carlot or purchasing a supply for home consumption. It comes as near to eliminating the middleman as any method yet devised. If he comes on the market it must be as a buyer on an equal footing with the retailer or the consumer.

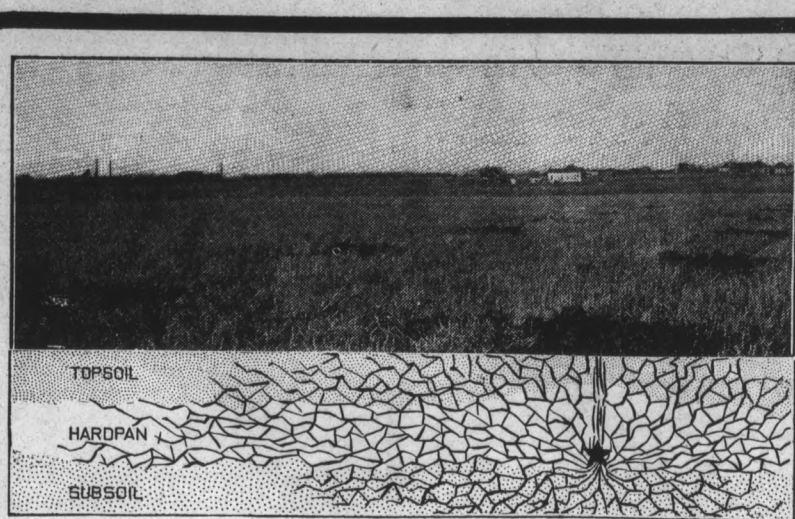
By seven or eight o'clock the market is pretty well cleaned up, and if it is shipping season there is a line of teams waiting at the cars to unload the fruit sold to buyers for shipment. The large growers who may have several loads each day usually send one to the market in the morning as a sample and the buyer will take the balance to be delivered at the car later in the day. Grocers and hucksters are present with their wagons and select what they want for the day's trade. There are also many housewives with their husbands selecting their fruit for canning and home consumption.

The expenses of the market are met by a charge of fifteen cents per team for both growers and grocers going upon the market. Footmen need not pay toll. There is also, or at least used to be, a stall rental paid by growers to secure the

most desirable positions on the market. Practically all deals are spot cash, with packages returned, the grocers bringing their baskets and exchanging or transferring the fruit. The prices received seem comparatively low, but when the fact that the seller receives cash and packages back, with no deduction for packing or packages, freight, cartage, or commission, they compare favorably with the prices paid on the commission markets of our large cities.

The visiting growers were then taken in automobiles to the farms of some of the leading growers about Grand Rapids. The Munson farm, noted for its King grapes, and other leading varieties grown for the best trade of the country, was visited, the party going over the farm between the rows of grapes in automobiles. There were also plums, currants, and gooseberries, but Mr. Munson has most of his eggs in his grape basket, and he is certainly watching that basket. The grapes are beginning to turn, and present a beautiful sight. At the packing house everything is being made ready to handle the large crop. Thousands of baskets are nailed up ready for the pickers, and trucks are in readiness to take them to the field. The delivery wagons were also receiving a coat of paint. Mr. Munson has a large cellar storage in which he sometimes holds large quantities of grapes when the market is glutted temporarily.

The party then visited Mr. Brahman's farms, where a \$20,000 crop of peaches was harvested last year, and whose orchards bid fair to eclipse this record this season; in fact, Mr. Brahman has stated that his orchards net him \$450 per acre per year and he expects to keep them up to this standard of production. This is a large farm, or rather several farms, and there are several excellent orchards of peaches, also plums and some apple orchards. Everything has the best of care, clean cultivation and thorough spraying being practised. Much stress is laid on summer spraying with self-boiled lime-sulphur wash for peaches and plums, and the excellent control of the rot on these fruits bears testimony to its efficacy. Fertilization with both manure and commercial fertilizers is practiced and the trees have a healthy growth, four-year-old trees nearly covering the ground. The orchards are for the most part, on high ground on the tops of plateau-like hills, being comparatively level where the trees stand. The lower places



**Drouth Problem Solved**

WITH

**DU PONT RED CROSS DYNAMITE**

The ample rains of fall, winter and early spring may be drawn on all summer by storing them in subsoil. This is made possible by dynamiting the compact subsoil or hardpan, thus creating a water reservoir and making available fresh nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium and other fertilizing elements now useless. *October is the time to subsoil.*

**Write for Free Booklet**

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Farming With Dynamite, No. 103"

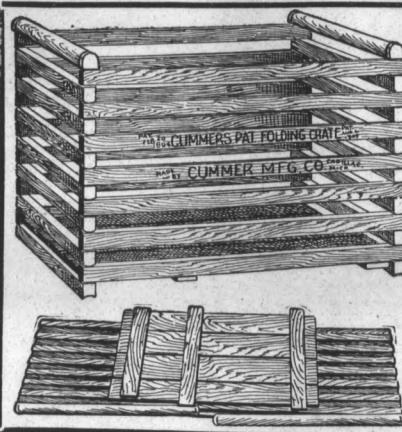
**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.**

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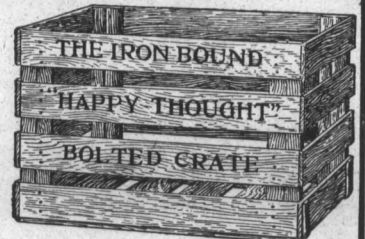
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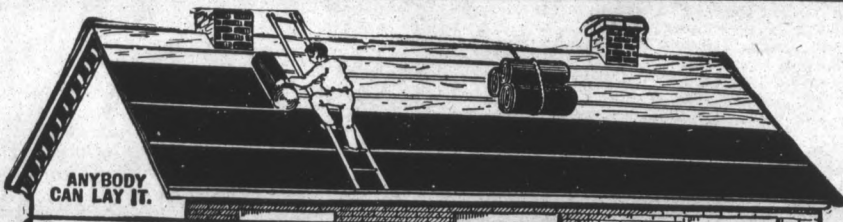
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So used for 30 years. Sold by all SEED DEALERS. For pamphlets worth having write **B. HAMMOND, Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York.**



ANYBODY CAN LAY IT.

**Rubber Roofing**

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years. FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla. Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

**ONE-PLY** . . . Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.10 per roll.  
**TWO-PLY** . . . Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.30 per roll.  
**THREE-PLY** . Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.50 per roll.  
**TERMS CASH:** We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

**Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.**

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank. **CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 643, East St. Louis, Ills.**



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ORIGINATOR LIGHTNING CONTROL

**T**HE home may go. Every loved memory may be utterly destroyed in a few brief moments by lightning.

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You have a home and family. You see your children in terror at the approach of every thunder storm.

**Are You the Prudent Man?** Have you taken steps to protect them? Or will your ears remain deaf to their cries until the lightning stroke falls upon you, and then vainly sit down and mourn your loss?

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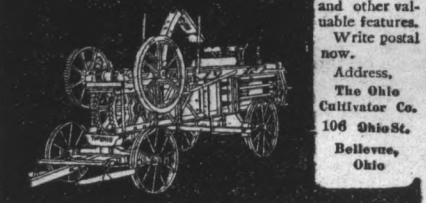
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### Potato Digger

Works perfectly in any soil. Digs, elevates, separates—all in one operation. Built to last. World's best materials and construction. Has 30-inch wheels, cold-rolled steel axle and malleable main beams. Main gears are interchangeable. Lightest draft digger made—no friction anywhere. Only digger with separating agitators which pulverize soil before it reaches rear of machine—reducing power, wear, and lightning draft. Get our

**Book Free**—Tells the many money-making advantages of the Schreiber. Proves its wonderful efficiency and superiority. Made in two styles to meet all conditions—Revolving Chain Conveyor Style and Endless Chain Style. Book tells all facts. Write postal now. The Schreiber Mfg. Co., Dept. 23, Hammond, Ind.

## THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 14. Send for it now. It is FREE.

**Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago**

MENTION the Michigan Farmer when writing to our advertisers.

are planted to plums, pears, or apples.

Although for the most part the peach trees in this section are healthy, there are two serious diseases which are making gaps in the orchards, namely the yellows and the little peach. Both are creeping through the orchards, and it is a question of but a few years before they must go and be replaced by others to succumb in their turn. These diseases are certainly baffling every effort of scientists to understand and check them. One government man who has literally lived in the orchards for the past three years studying these diseases, states that he does not know a single thing about them. What they are or how they spread remains a secret. Growers have their opinion, but it varies. Many believe the disease spreads only at blossoming time, and prefer to leave the trees until fall rather than cut and drag them through the orchards in the summer. Others believe that the disease will spread at any time and take them out as soon as noticed.

The trees begin to show these diseases about as soon as they begin to bear, and in some cases there are gaps in four-year-old orchards, while those six and seven years of age have from ten to fifty per cent of the trees removed or affected. Some growers replant in the vacant places at once, others set new orchards elsewhere instead. A fine four-year-old orchard on the farm of Hon. R. D. Graham, which was the next place visited, was set entirely from stock secured from Texas where these diseases are unknown and on ground that had not produced peach trees before. However, these trees were already developing quite a number of cases of little peach and some yellows.

Mr. Barenburgh, president of the New York branch of the National League of Commission Merchants, spoke for a short time on the work of the league and the importance of honest packing and honest buyers. He stated that the League had done much to eliminate the dishonest commission merchant, and would be glad to investigate any grievances against any member of the league. He stated that the grade of fruit was improving all the time, due to the efforts of the Department of Agriculture, and the education of the grower. Short packages were coming into disfavor, and the best buyers would handle only the best grades of fruit, the poorer grades being handled at a price which netted little for either the grower or the buyer. The enactment of national laws regulating the grading of the fruit similar to those now in force in Canada, and recently passed by the New York legislature was favored.

Calhoun Co. S. B. HARTMAN.

### APPLE MARKET CONDITIONS—SHIP-PERS GIVE WRONG IMPRESSION.

Much interest is centering in the apple situation just at present. The International Apple Shippers' Association which recently held a meeting in Detroit has published a report which, upon its face, shows an enormous crop in the country, and, of course, buyers who pin their faith to this report are in a near panic. Some buyers who have already made a few contracts are ready to dispose of their purchases at a considerable loss. The report is made in comparison with last year's crop. If a state is reported at 175 per cent it means that state has 75 per cent more than a year ago. Sixty per cent means 40 per cent less, 100 means a crop of equal proportions. Taking seven of the principal apple-growing states of the country the report shows the following percentages:

Missouri	200
New York	150
Ohio	140
Pennsylvania	135
Michigan	250
Illinois	170
Indiana	125

These seven states represent approximately 50 per cent of the apple production of the country, and together they are credited by this report with an average of 186, or a crop 86 per cent greater than last year. The condition thus represented is susceptible of still further analysis. For instance, Missouri is credited with a crop double the size of last year. Missouri stands at the head of the list with the largest acreage of any state in the Union. A report from this state would therefore mean more by far than a similar record from a state with a much smaller acreage. But Missouri last year had a crop which was approximately a failure, being reported by the United States Department of Agriculture at about nine per cent of a crop, as my memory serves me. According to this showing, then, Missouri would have about

18 per cent of a normal crop this year.

The August report of the Department of Agriculture will give a more comprehensive and intelligible showing. This report is in percentages, not in comparison with any previous crop but with a normal crop. Taking these same states the report is given for the 1911 crop and the 10-year average.

	1911.	10-yr. Av.
Missouri	40	42
New York	62	58
Ohio	73	42
Pennsylvania	66	57
Michigan	49	57
Illinois	67	39
Indiana	63	44
Average	60	48.4

This report shows a crop this year that is 11½ points above the 10-year average. If we add two more states which grow a considerable quantity of apples, and which show a falling off in production Kansas, with a 30 per cent crop this year and a 10-year average of 47 and Arkansas with 47 this year and 57 for 10 years, we have a 55 per cent crop this year and a 10-year average of 49, or a crop only six points above the 10-year average, in these nine states.

It must be borne in mind, too, that both of these reports cover the entire apple crop, both early and late. The crop of early apples is enormous this year, and if these were subtracted and the reports made solely on the winter varieties the percentages would be very materially reduced. For several years apples have sold at packing time for \$3 per barrel and above. The abundance of early apples may hold prices down for a time, but judging from the present outlook and the exceptionally fine quality of the fruit this year the man who has a quantity of apples after the early stock is cleaned up will find that there is value in them.

Allegan Co. EDWARD HUTCHINS.

### HARVESTING AND MARKETING SUMMER AND FALL APPLES.

(Concluded from last week.)

On our No. 1 fruit we put a label on the outside of the barrel which is a design of an apple colored to catch the eye, and with this is a guarantee of the contents and address of the grower. The grade is also stated. Just inside the head is put a circular white paper head with the address and guarantee of the grower. Below this is a corrugated pasteboard pad to protect the fruit from bruises. We usually put one of these on the opposite end also. We also use a false padded head to press the apples down before putting on the barrel head. These precautions allow of packing quite delicate varieties with only slight bruises, and if pressed down firmly and well shaken down while filling they should carry in good condition.

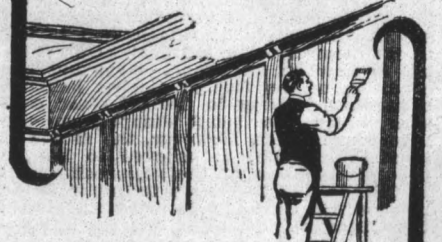
I have treated this subject backward, and wish to close with a few remarks on picking the fruit. I believe it is desirable with summer and fall apples and some winter apples to make two or more pickings, in order to get the majority of fruit at the proper stage and to allow the later fruit to mature and color. We use both baskets and sacks, though I prefer the basket with tender varieties, and where the fruit is quite thick. For scattered apples or cleaning up the tops of tall trees I prefer a sack. We have recently tried a leading make of picking sack, but neither myself or any of the pickers like it. The fruit hangs in front and too low, and is in the way in moving about and subject to bruises. We have not found anything better for a picking sack than an ordinary grain sack with a lower corner tied about six inches from an upper one and this connection well padded where it passes over the shoulder, or a wide band may be used to connect them and sewed firmly to each corner. The top is held open by tacking a portion of a keg or barrel hoop to it, about nine inches long. The fruit is put directly on the sorting table if packing in the orchard, or in barrels or crates if packing is done inside. Basswood ladders with ash rungs, pointed tops, and wide bases are the lightest ladders we can find and amply strong. They are about half as heavy as the Georgia pine ladders, and there are no slivers in the sides, but these ladders must be kept painted and housed. For low work the step ladder with a three point base is satisfactory. If hauled far the fruit should be hauled on spring wagons, especially if not headed. Any wagon can be converted into a spring wagon in a few moments by a pair of strong bolster springs which will cost from seven to ten dollars.

Calhoun Co. S. B. HARTMAN.

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MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

August 30, 1911.

Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—The present status of the wheat market is considered discouraging by all factor in the trade. While the market scored an advance during the first half of the past week there was a drop of a half cent on Tuesday under conditions that should have resulted in a gain of a full cent in the market for cash wheat.

Table with 4 columns: Day, No. 2, No. 1, and price. Rows include Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Corn.—This market has been uneventful with a fractional advance for the week. The harvesting of the new crop has been started in some drought areas.

Table with 4 columns: Day, No. 3, No. 3, and price. Rows include Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Oats.—Cash oats have been in fair demand and the market has strengthened somewhat as a result of more active movements.

Table with 4 columns: Day, Standard, No. 3, and price. Rows include Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Beans.—This market has been inactive at nominal quotations, which follow for the week:

Table with 4 columns: Day, Prompt, Oct., and price. Rows include Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Clover Seed.—Prices have been strongly uneven, with a gain of 25c for the week. Quotations are:

Table with 4 columns: Day, Spot, Oct., and price. Rows include Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Rye.—This grain is firm and quiet with prices ruling on about last week's basis. The quotation for No. 1 rye now being 90c per bu.

Flour.—Market is quiet and easy with values steady except for Michigan patent which is 5c lower. Quotations are:

Table with 4 columns: Type, Price, and value. Rows include Clear, Straight, Patent Michigan, and Ordinary Patent.

Feed.—Except for corn and oat chop prices are steady for all kinds of feed. Carlot prices on track are: Bran, \$26 per ton; coarse middlings, \$27; fine middlings, \$30; cracked corn, \$26; coarse corn meal, \$26; corn and oat chop, \$26 per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Both hay and straw values are advanced over last week. Quotations on baled hay in car lots f. o. b. Detroit are: No. 1 timothy, \$21; No. 2 timothy, \$19@20; clover, mixed, \$16@20; rye straw, \$7.50; wheat and oat straw, \$6.50 per ton.

Potatoes.—Offerings are a little more plentiful and the recent high figures have been shaded, a fair grade of tubers commanding about \$1.40 per bu. The crop shows an unusual amount of scab.

Provisions.—Family pork, \$18.50@19.50; mess pork, \$18; medium clear, \$16@18; smoked hams, 16@17c; briskets, 11½@12c; shoulders, 11c; picnic hams, 10½c; bacon, 15½@16c; pure lard in tierces, 10¼c; kettle rendered lard, 11¼c per lb.

Dairy and Poultry Products. Butter.—The demand is active and prices are holding steady. Pastures have improved and output, while behind that

of last year is slightly improved for August. Prices are steady. Extra creamery, 26c; firsts, do., 25c; dairy, 18c; packing stock, 17c per lb. Eggs.—The offerings of eggs are not able to hold the price steady, on account of their size and also quality which, though favoring reductions in the poorer grades, makes it difficult for the best trade to supply needs.

Poultry.—Prices are the same as a week ago. Supply is light. Prices are: Live—Hens, 12½@13c; old roosters, 9c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 8@9c; ducks, 12@13c; young ducks, 15@16c; broilers, 15@16c per lb.

Cheese.—Michigan, old, 17c; Michigan, late, 14½@15½c; York state, new, 14@15c; Swiss, domestic block, 16@18c; cream brick, 15@16c.

Veal.—Market higher for best. Fancy, 11@12c; choice, 8@9c per lb.

Fruits and Vegetables. Cabbage.—Steady. Selling at \$2.75 per bbl. for home-grown.

Plums.—Higher. Per bu., \$1.50@1.75.

Peaches.—The market has an easy tone due to the increased supplies. Prices rule a little lower. Quotations: A. A., \$1.75@2; A., \$1.50; B., \$1.25 per bu.

Huckleberries.—Steady. Quoted at \$3@3.50 per bu.

Apples.—Fewer apples are coming to market. Prices are looking better, ranging from 65@85c per bushel.

From Farmers' Wagons on Detroit Eastern Market. The sheds at Russell street were overcrowded Wednesday morning with wagons, making the uncovered portions of the square necessary for the accommodation of the farmers' loads.

The sheds at Russell street were overcrowded Wednesday morning with wagons, making the uncovered portions of the square necessary for the accommodation of the farmers' loads. Prices rule about steady with a week ago except in those products more in season this week. Following are the prices asked by sellers: Potatoes, \$1.40 for only fair grade; green corn, 50c bag; cucumbers, 50c per bu. for large, \$1.25 for medium; watermelons, 10@15c apiece; muskmelons, 60@70c per basket; tomatoes, 30@75c per bu. according to quality; apples, \$1@1.25 per bu. for hand-picked; pears, \$1@1.25; plums, \$1.50 for a good grade; peaches, \$1.25@1.65 per bu. Hay shows a tendency upward, the average price for the best timothy being now about \$24 per ton. Some few loads are going a little better than this figure and some of good quality do not command it. Offerings are small.

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

A few cars of Michigan potatoes are beginning to move, the prices paid at up-state points ranging from 75@85c. Reports on the late crop are quite conflicting, though as the season advances the reports of crop shortages increase and potatoes are certain to bring good prices. Potatoes ranged from \$1.25@1.50 on the city market Tuesday morning. Fruit sold Tuesday as follows: Peaches, \$1@3; pears, 60c@81c; plums, \$1@1.50; grapes, \$1.50 per dozen baskets; apples, 50c@1.25. Tomatoes are selling at 75c; celery 10@15c; corn, 10@15c. Muskmelons are cheaper, on account of the good crop, and sold this week at 25@50c per bu. Hay, loose in loads, is worth \$16 per ton. Eggs are worth 15½c, and butter is unchanged.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, 90¼@90¾c; Sept., 89¾c; Dec., 94¼c per bu.

Corn.—No. 2, 65@65½c; Sept., 65c; Dec., 62½c per bu.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 42¼@43¼c; Sept., 42¼c; Dec., 45¼c.

Barley.—Malting grades, \$1.16@1.23 per bu; feeding, \$1.05@1.09.

Butter.—There was an advance in butter of one cent during the week but the conditions of the market would not sustain it there and so price limitations declined to those of last week. Trade is steady. Quotations are: Creameries, 20@25c; dairies, 18@22c per lb.

Eggs.—The market is substantially the same as a week ago and prices rule a half-cent higher for the best grades and lower for poorer kinds. Quotations are: Prime firsts, 17½c; firsts, 16c; at mark, cases included, 10@14c per dozen.

Potatoes.—There is little to be said that is not old to potato men. The limited supply is keeping the trade steady and prices are on a par with a week ago. Jerseys are quoted at \$1.20@1.30 per bu; Minnesotas, \$1.10@1.15.

Beans.—Market is firm with prices unchanged. Choice hand-picked pea beans are quoted at \$2.38@2.45 per bu; prime, \$2.25@2.30; red kidneys, \$3@3.50 per bu.

Hay and Straw.—The small holdings of hay and the normal demand have compelled higher prices. Choice timothy, \$23@23.50; No. 1 timothy, \$20.50@22; No. 2 do., \$18.50@20; No. 3 do., \$13.50@17; clover, \$10@14; rye straw, \$7.50@8; oat straw, \$7@8 per ton; wheat straw, \$5.50@6 per ton.

Boston.

Wool.—There has been a brisk trade in wool the past week and the tendency of the market looks upward. Ohio and Missouri fleeces are particularly favored, although none of the lines are altogether forgotten. Worsteds mills are buying heavily because of demand for their goods. The reaction due to the failure of congress to meddle with the wool tariffs, is also a factor in lending confidence to the trade. Following are the leading domestic quotations for the week: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine washed, XXX 30c; X, 28c; fine unmerchanted 22@23c; half-blood combed, 26c; three-eighths, blood combed, 25c; quarter-blood combed, 24@25c; delaine unwashed, 25c;

fine unwashed, 20@21c. Michigan, Wisconsin and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 19@20c; delaine unwashed, 23@24c; half-blood unwashed, 25c; Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri—Three-eighths blood, 25c; quarter-blood, 24½c.

New York.

Butter.—Market is unsettled with values a cent lower than a week ago. Creamery specials are quoted at 27c; extras, 26c; firsts, 23@24½c; seconds, 21½@22c; thirds, 20@20½c.

Eggs.—Top grades are steady while lower ones rule on a declined basis. Fresh gathered extras, 22@24c; extra, firsts, 18½@20c; seconds, 15½@16c; western gathered whites, 18@23c per dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Prices rule firm and are unchanged. Turkeys, 12@15c; do. young, 28@30c; fowls, 11@16c; western broilers, 14@17c.

Eigin.

Butter.—Market firm at 26c per lb., which is last week's quotation. Output for the week, 839,800 lbs., as compared with 849,300 lbs. for the previous week.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

August 28, 1911. (Special Report of Dunning & Stevens, New York Central Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y.)

Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 166 cars; hogs, 80 double decks; sheep and lambs, 42 double decks; calves, 1,400 head.

With 166 cars of cattle on our market today, and 25,000 reported in Chicago, the good to prime cattle are selling steady with last week; all other grades from 15@25c per cwt. lower. These thin, grassy steer cattle, weighing from 850 to 1,050 lbs., and only slippery fat, sold worse today than they have sold any time this year, and think will continue to sell that way until after frost.

We quote: Best 1,400 to 1,600-lb. steers \$7.50@7.85; good prime 1,300 to 1,400-lb. steers, \$6.85@7.35; do. 1,200 to 1,300-lb. steers, \$6.50@7; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. shipping steers, \$5.85@6.40; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100, \$5.25@5.85; light butcher steers, \$4.50@5.25; best fat cows, \$4.75@5.25; fair to good do., \$3.50@4.50; common to medium do., \$2.75@3.25; trimmers, \$1.75@2.75; best fat heifers, \$5.75@6.25; good do. \$5@5.50; fair to good do. \$4.25@5; stock heifers, \$3.50@3.75; best feeding steers, dehorned, \$4.25@4.50; common do., \$3.50@3.75; best butcher and export bulls, \$4.50@5.25; bologna bulls, \$3.50@4; stock bulls, \$3.25@3.50; best milkers and springers, \$55@60; common to good, \$20@35.

The milker and springer trade was from \$3@5 per head lower than last week; common kind still hard to sell at satisfactory prices.

Hog market opened fairly active, with the bulk of the good hogs selling about the same as the close of last week. Choice quality, corn-fed yorkers and mixed sold from \$8@8.05; heavier grades of good quality around \$7.85@7.95. Lean and grassy yorkers sold from \$7.60@7.90, according to quality. The odd bunches of heavier grades sold all the way from \$7.50@7.65. A few choice quality steers, running to york weights, sold from \$7.90@8, while the lean starters ranged all the way from \$7.40@7.70. Trading is very slow and unsatisfactory on anything that is lacking in quality. Pigs sold generally at \$7.50@7.60; roughs, \$6.70@6.80; stags, \$5@6; market closing about steady; few loads going over unsold.

The sheep and lamb market was active today. Most of the choice lambs sold from \$6.75@7; wethers from \$3.85@4.10. Look for strong prices the balance of the week; everything sold tonight.

We quote: Best spring lambs, \$6.75@7; wethers, \$3.85@4.10; cull sheep, \$1.50@2.50; bucks, \$2.50@2.75; yearlings, \$4.50@5; handy ewes, \$3.50@3.75; heavy do., \$3@3.25; veals, choice to extra, \$8@9.25; fair to good do., \$7.50@8.50; heavy calves, \$3.25@5.

Chicago.

August 28, 1911. Cattle Hogs Sheep

Received today 24,000 34,000 28,000 Same day last year 25,679 24,204 31,347

Cattle of prime grade established new top prices for the year to date early last week, a big crop going around \$8 and several droves of both yearling and heavy bullocks sold up to \$8.15. There was large local and shipping demand for this class, with hardly enough offerings to fill demands, but a sharply contrasting situation developed in trade for other classes. Market lost all the bloom it wore ten days ago. Increased receipts of both native and range steers, coupled with a bearish packer demand in consequence of public agitation against retail beef price rise effected severe declines for all excepting prime steers. On the close last week everything of common to strictly good grade sold 25c lower than the week previous and many of the \$6@7 grades were off 50c from high point of ten days previous. Chicago market had risen to a basis relatively higher than anywhere east or west with the result that New York and Boston demand was diverted to considerable extent to eastern points where cost was cheaper, and in consequence Chicago prices have dropped back to their relative basis. Price range is now widest in months but this is expected to be a trade feature as long as range runs come freely from the northwest since the westerns are strong competitors against native steers off pasture. Latter kinds are going down to \$5@5.50 and a good grass-fed native steer makes \$6. For corn-feds of fair to good grade it is now a \$6.25@7 market against \$6.60@7.35 at recent high point and only the strictly choice heavy and yearling heaves now command \$7.25@7.75 while prime,

such as sold at \$8.10@8.15 are quotable back to an \$8 basis.

Packers paid \$4.75@5.50 for corn-fed cows, and good grassers made \$4.15@4.65 while medium and plain native grass steers sold at \$3.50@4, with canners at \$2@2.75 and decent to good cutters at \$2.85@3.35. Bulls sold at \$3@4 for poor too good and fat heavy lots made \$4.25@5.40. Calves have gone at best prices of the summer, under pressure of broad demand for veal, prime grades making \$9 and good to choice \$8.50@8.85. Feeding cattle demand has been good, a decline of 10@25c in values recently stimulating country orders. Choice fleshy feeders still sold up to \$5.60 but a good class was had at \$5@5.25, fair to good, \$4.65@4.90 and common down to \$4, while plain to good, 500 to 700-lb. stock steers sold at \$3.50@4.40. Pennsylvania and New York buyers are keen bidders for choice milkers and springers and that kind command best prices of the summer. Prime grades sold up to \$70 and good to choice at \$50 while a few of only a plain class was had at \$35, a spread of \$42@48 taking medium to good.

Hogs of the choice, fat, shipping grade, the kind demanded by eastern packers, have continued to sell extremely well, subject to the customary reactions from time to time, and may be expected to remain first-rate sellers so long as the receipts at western markets remain on so moderate a scale. There is a real shortage of matured hogs of the better class, and with not enough of these offered, buyers are compelled to fall back to a considerable extent on the next best grade, so that these, too, are sold at high prices. Naturally, the rough, extremely heavy old brood sows are slow sellers, and so are pigs, especially the little ones, most of which are marketed from places where hog cholera prevails more or less. The east is much more short of hogs than is the west, and this brings in a call for hogs to send east that uses up the principal share of the best droves of light weight. Hogs coming here have been averaging around 238 lbs., compared with 254 lbs. one year ago and 230 lbs. two years ago, while lots averaging around 180 to 225 lbs. have been among the highest sellers, local packers resisting the advances in prices and contenting themselves with the cheaper lots. Provisions and fresh pork are active and sell so freely that stocks are diminishing. It is a \$7.50@7.80 market for good to choice light weights while best butcher grades are making \$7.70 and choice heavy \$7.65. Killers still effect sharp discrimination toward the mixed and heavy packing classes, buying them at \$7.10@7.40 while pigs in good health are making \$5.50@6, but a lot of 40 to 50-lb. stuff from localities where cholera is prevalent goes down to \$4@4.50.

Sheep and lambs have continued to fluctuate rather freely in prices, as usual, with fat lambs of the popular weights much the most active and commanding a substantial premium over everything else. Choice black-face breeding ewes have been in large demand most of the time, with yearlings greatly preferred and selling the highest, and there has been marked improvement in the demand for feeders from the range country, the dearth and scarcity of feeder lambs causing numerous country buyers to purchase wethers instead, these being offered at more reasonable figures. Feeding yearlings have also met with a great deal of favor with numerous buyers. The ranges are shipping in stock liberally all the time, and the lambs are largely fat and choice.

Wide discrepancy still prevails between prices for fat sheep and lambs. It is a \$3.50@3.75 market for the latter, with prime wethers at \$3.90, while the best price yearlings make \$4.75. Lambs, on the other hand, are going up to \$6.75 and bulk of fat stuff at \$6@6.50, with a common light sort down to \$4 and lower. Much of the run now comprises grass-fed stock from the western ranges and a good share of this is thin, affording feeder buyers rather good picking. The weak condition of fat sheep and lamb trade, however, offers small inducement for feeders to buy heavily of thin stock this early in the season, since the cost of feed is relatively high considering selling values of fat stock. Montana is sending bulk of range stuff this way, although the movement from Idaho and Utah will increase within the next few weeks and a much larger feeding sheep and lamb business is then looked for from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan farmers.

Horses have to be good in quality and reasonably well filled out to sell advantageously, and buyers refuse to purchase any of the common animals except at extremely low prices. A few strictly prime horses show up on some days, but the receipts that grade better than medium to pretty good are small. The demand still centers in business horses, with wagoners and drafters selling chiefly, although low prices have made some demand for feeders. Receipts are running heavier, last week's total being 1,600 against 1,100 the week previous and 1,080 a year ago. A wide spread is still shown, drafters being quotable up to \$285 and higher where prime, but there are few selling above \$240 and \$200 takes a good kind while plain and medium go at \$140@165. Cheap loggers and feeders have made \$85@125 and good ones \$150@170, while a few good drivers sold at \$165@200.

The Pacific coast states are short of beef cattle, and it is stated that scarcely a train of cars loaded with western range cattle starts for the Chicago market until after buyers representing the Pacific coast slaughterers inspect the cattle and make an offer to buy, if their quality suits. Foreigners have been good buyers of American lard recently, and there has been an excellent cash demand for that commodity, the surplus having been taken off the market.



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.

Thursday's Market.

August 31, 1911.

Cattle.

Receipts, 1,311. Good cow grades, bulls and handy little butchers steady; all others 10@25c lower than last week.

We quote: Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$5.75@6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.25@5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; do. 500 to 700, \$3.75@4.50; choice fat cows \$4@4.50; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$1.75@2.25; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75@4.25; fair to good bologna bulls, \$3.25@3.75; stock do. \$2.50@3.25; choice fkg steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@4.90; fair do., 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@3.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5; common milkers, \$25@35.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 1 steer weighing 1,380 at \$7, 3 bulls at 1,216 at \$4, 2 cows av 960 at \$3, 1 do weighing 1,050 at \$3, 2 bulls av 895 at \$3.75, 2 do av 1,245 at \$4, 3 steers av 787 at \$4.50; to Bockfoer 4 stockers av 607 at \$3.85, 6 do av 621 at \$4, 6 do av 530 at \$4, 6 do av 660 at \$4; to Sullivan P. Co. 21 butchers av 574 at \$4, 4 cows av 1,007 at \$4.25, 1 do weighing 1,070 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 940 at \$2.50, 2 steers av 930 at \$5.35, 3 do av 910 at \$5, 6 do av 712 at \$3.90, 1 cow weighing 950 at \$3, 1 do weighing 800 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 1,360 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 1 heifer weighing 770 at \$3.75, 24 butchers av 912 at \$4.75, 2 do av 745 at \$4, 2 cows av 830 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 1,000 at \$4.50; to Bresnahan 1 heifer weighing 510 at \$3.50, 3 bulls av 620 at \$3, 14 butchers av 678 at \$4.10; to Regan 2 do av 580 at \$3.50; to Fromm 11 do av 740 at \$4.25, 3 bulls av 640 at \$3.75; to Parker, W. & Co. 1 steer weighing 1,000 at \$5.40; to Mich. B. Co. 25 do av 1,006 at \$5.40, 34 do av 750 at \$4.40; to Kamman 9 do av 970 at \$4.85, 17 butchers av 653 at \$3.75, 3 cows av 980 at \$3.50; to Bresnahan 7 do av 800 at \$2.75.

Haley & M. sold Applebaum 3 cows av 960 at \$3.70, 3 heifers av 673 at \$3.65; to Regan 3 do av 510 at \$3.65, 6 do av 620 at \$3.70; to Sullivan P. Co. 3 cows av 1,053 at \$4.35, 1 do weighing 1,080 at \$4, 1 do weighing 930 at \$3.25, 3 bulls av 673 at \$3.25, 11 butchers av 723 at \$4.35, 3 do av 750 at \$4, 2 do av 650 at \$3.25, 2 bulls av 1,090 at \$3.90, 1 do weighing 1,390 at \$3.90, 1 do weighing 700 at \$3.25, 3 cows av 1,170 at \$3.90, 1 heifer weighing 880 at \$5, 2 do av 720 at \$3.65, 4 cows av 955 at \$3.35, 2 do av 915 at \$3.35, 3 bulls av 600 at \$3.15; to Hammond, S. & Co. 3 bulls av 1,040 at \$3.90, 2 do av 990 at \$3.75; to Simmonds 14 stockers av 580 at \$3.75; to Lachatt 16 butchers av 883 at \$4.80; to Kamman 2 cows av 1,295 at \$4, 3 heifers av 700 at \$4.25; to Rattkowsky 11 butchers av 762 at \$4.25; to Breitenbeck 2 cows av 1,185 at \$3.90; to Applebaum 1 steer weighing 790 at \$4.50, 4 heifers av 725 at \$4; to Goose 2 butchers av 345 at \$3.50, 6 do av 430 at \$3.30, 4 do av 412 at \$3.25; Schlicher 3 do av 573 at \$3.25.

Spicer & R. sold Breitenbeck 24 butchers av 944 at \$5.25, 14 cows av 910 at \$4.25; to Regan 5 heifers av 514 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 8 butchers av 770 at \$4.50, 13 do av 952 at \$5, 2 cows av 840 at \$4, 32 steers and heifers av 915 at \$5, 17 steers av 998 at \$5.50; to Bresnahan 13 cows av 805 at \$2.75; to Goose 12 do av 802 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 do av 1,260 at \$4.50, 5 heifers av 582 at \$4. Roe Com. Co. sold Rattkowsky 3 heifers av 423 at \$3; to Sullivan P. Co. 9 butchers av 570 at \$5.85, 5 do av 814 at \$4.25, 1 bull weighing 830 at \$3.50, 7 steers av 1,043 at \$5.35; to Simmonds 8 stockers av 566 at \$3.75; to Parker, W. & Co. 2 bulls av 895 at \$3.40, 1 do weighing 790 at \$3.40, 1 do weighing 530 at \$3, 1 cow weighing 940 at \$2.50; to Thompson Bros. 3 bulls av 1,260 at \$4; to Goodwin 3 cows av 987 at \$3.40, 1 do weighing 760 at \$3.50, 2 do av 910 at \$3.25; to Bresnahan 6 canners av 842 at \$2.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 12 butchers av 563 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 840 at \$3.75, 9 butchers av 640 at \$4; to Holmes 10 stockers av 467 at \$3.65. Robb sold Marx 4 butchers av 855 at \$4.30. Merritt sold Sullivan P. Co. 2 cows av 1,280 at \$4.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 549. Market strong and 50c higher than last week. Best, \$9.75@10; others, \$5@9; milch cows and springers dull.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 4 av 190 at \$5.50, 4 av 155 at \$3, 7 av 165 at \$8.75; to Goose 2 av 140 at \$9; to Mich. B. Co. 3 av 120 at \$5.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 200 at \$5; to Mich. B. Co. 8 av 135 at \$9.50, 4 av 130 at \$7, 8 av 180 at \$8.75, 3 av 220 at \$6.50, 12 av 130 at \$9.

Weeks sold Hammond, S. & Co. 5 av 185 at \$9, 2 av 215 at \$7. Carmody sold same 5 av 165 at \$8.50. Groff sold same 9 av 150 at \$9.75. Kendall sold Sullivan P. Co. 11 av 126 at \$9. Roe Com. Co. sold Goose 13 av 170 at \$9.40; to Hammond, S. & Co. 5 av 145 at \$8.50. Sharp sold Goose 5 av 125 at \$8.50. Robb sold same 2 av 180 at \$9.25.

Stephens sold Newton B. Co. 2 av 160 at \$9.

Haley & M. sold Parker, W. & Co. 6 av 275 at \$8.75, 11 av 190 at \$9, 3 av 280 at \$5; to Mich. B. Co. 2 av 240 at \$5.50, 13 av 130 at \$8.50, 3 av 170 at \$8.50, 6 av 215 at \$7.50, 7 av 160 at \$9; to Parker, W. & Co. 7 av 155 at \$5; to Goose 5 av 210 at \$5.50, 5 av 155 at \$8.50; to Newton B. Co. 4 av 155 at \$9, 2 av 120 at \$9, 5 av 155 at \$9, 1 weighing 140 at \$8, 11 av 135 at \$9; to Friedman 3 av 185 at \$7, 5 av 125 at \$9.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 weighing 190 at \$10.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 2 av 700 at \$9, 3 av 185 at \$6, 3 av 215 at \$7, 10 av 170 at \$9.50, 3 av 180 at \$9; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 130 at \$9, 3 av 127 at \$7; to Goose 3 av 375 at \$5.50; to Rattkowsky 5 av 275 at \$8; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 weighing 150 at \$7.50, 5 av 140 at \$9; to Parker, W. & Co. 1 weighing 150 at \$10; to Burnstine 8 av 145 at \$10, 2 av 215 at \$9.50, 1 weighing 230 at \$6; to Hammond, S. & Co. 16 av 145 at \$9.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 7 av 155 at \$9.75, 7 av 180 at \$9.50, 12 av 160 at \$10, 1 weighing 300 at \$7; to McGuire 5 av 150 at \$9.75, 2 av 160 at \$10, 1 weighing 130 at \$8, 8 av 150 at \$10, 1 weighing 140 at \$10; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 av 125 at \$9, 2 av 150 at \$9.75, 1 weighing 140 at \$7.50, 8, av 145 at \$9.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 8 av 140 at \$9.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 4,302. Market opened steady with last week, will close about 25c lower. Best lambs, \$5.75@6; fair to good lambs, \$5@5.50; light to common lambs, \$4@4.75; fair to good sheep, \$3.25@3.75; culls and common, \$1.50@3.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 2 sheep av 140 at \$3.25, 19 lambs av 68 at \$5.50, 15 do av 55 at \$4.25, 58 do av 73 at \$6, 2 bucks av 160 at \$3.25, 17 sheep av 105 at \$3.25, 10 do av 103 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 13 lambs av 65 at \$5.50, 11 do av 58 at \$4.50, 31 do av 45 at \$4, 33 do av 65 at \$5.50, 22 do av 60 at \$4, 18 sheep av 90 at \$1.50, 29 lambs av 65 at \$5.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 25 do av 68 at \$6, 46 do av 72 at \$6, 8 do av 67 at \$5, 15 sheep av 105 at \$3.25, 65 lambs av 60 at \$5; to Thompson Bros. 34 do av 50 at \$4, 27 do av 73 at \$5.50, 17 sheep av 92 at \$2, 21 do av 110 at \$3.30; to Hammond, S. & Co. 10 lambs av 65 at \$5, 6 do av 65 at \$5, 34 do av 60 at \$5.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 18 do av 67 at \$5, 8 sheep av 125 at \$3; to Thompson Bros. 34 lambs av 50 at \$4; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 11 do av 50 at \$5, 76 do av 72 at \$6, 30 sheep av 130 at \$3.25, 28 do av 105 at \$3, 24 do av 110 at \$3.

Haley & M. sold Mich. B. Co. 17 sheep av 110 at \$3.50, 32 lambs av 80 at \$5.50, 26 do av 75 at \$5.50, 4 sheep av 140 at \$3.50, 13 do av 100 at \$2.75, 18 do av 125 at \$3.50, 219 lambs av 65 at \$5.50; to Newton B. Co. 82 do av 85 at \$5.75, 11 do av 78 at \$5.75, 16 sheep av 105 at \$3, 10 lambs av 52 at \$4, 35 do av 68 at \$6, 10 do av 55 at \$5, 43 do av 80 at \$6, 25 do av 65 at \$4.75, 86 do av 73 at \$5.75, 17 sheep av 100 at \$3; to Barlage 14 do av 75 at \$3.50, 57 lambs av 73 at \$5.50.

Spicer & R. sold Sullivan P. Co. 79 lambs av 63 at \$5.25, 34 do av 60 at \$4.85, 21 sheep av 80 at \$2, 17 do av 100 at \$1.50, 14 lambs av 52 at \$4.50, 30 do av 48 at \$4.25, 19 do av 47 at \$4.50; to Mich. B. Co. 10 sheep av 125 at \$3.50, 20 lambs av 72 at \$6, 37 sheep av 125 at \$3.75, 34 do av 100 at \$3.15, 47 lambs av 70 at \$5.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 16 sheep av 80 at \$3.50, 44 lambs av 65 at \$5.75; to Newton B. Co. 32 do av 80 at \$5.75, 28 sheep av 120 at \$3.50, 3 do av 80 at \$2; to Kull 30 lambs av 55 at \$5.50; to Barlage 25 do av 68 at \$5.50, 13 do av 50 at \$4.25, 19 sheep av 95 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 29 do av 90 at \$3.85; to Thompson Bros. 44 yearlings av 73 at \$4.15; to Young 20 lambs av 48 at \$4.50, 70 do av 60 at \$5.50.

Boyle sold Newton B. Co. 72 lambs av 67 at \$5.50. Stephens sold same 2 do av 160 at \$3.75.

Hogs.

Receipts, 4,175. Nothing sold up to noon. Bidding \$7.40 for best grades; grassy stuff very dull and 25c lower.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.30@7.40; pigs, \$6.75@7; light yorkers, \$7.30@7.40; heavy, \$7.30@7.35.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 225 av 190 at \$7.40.

Spicer & R. sold same 190 av 190 at \$7.40, 150 av 180 at \$7.35, 83 av 180 at \$7.30.

Bishop, B. & H. sold same 170 av 170 at \$7.25, 69 av 150 at \$7.30.

Haley & M. sold Parker, W. & Co. 430 av 180 at \$7.40, 150 av 170 at \$7.35, 80 av 165 at \$7.30, 70 av 150 at \$7.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 815 av 180 at \$7.40, 510 av 200 at \$7.35, 325 av 150 at \$7.30.

Friday's Market.

August 25, 1911.

Cattle.

Receipts this week, 1,240; last week, 1,176. Market dull at Thursday's prices. We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.25@5.75; do. 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; do. 500 to 700, \$3.75@4.50; choice fat cows, \$4@4.75; good do. \$3.75@4.25; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$1.50@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$4@4.25; fair to good bologna bulls, \$3.25@3.75; stock bulls, \$2.50@3.25; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@4.90; fair do. 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@3.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5.5; common milkers, \$25@35.

Veal Calves.

Receipts this week, 659; last week, 761. Market strong at Thursday's advance. Best, \$9@9.50; others, \$5@8.75. Milch cows and springers steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts this week, 3,412; last week, 4,048. Market 25c lower than at the opening Thursday. Best lambs, \$5.50@

5.75; fair to good lambs, \$5@5.50; light to common lambs, \$4@4.50; fair to good sheep, \$3.25@3.50; culls and common, \$2@3.

Hogs.

Receipts this week, 4,459; last week, 4,376. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Grass pigs very dull. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.50@7.60; pigs, \$6.75@7.25; light yorkers, \$7.50@7.60; heavy, \$7.25@7.60.

VETERINARY.

(Continued from page 174).

excrement and their bladder full of strong smelling water. W. S. B., Trenton, Mich. If you will give them either epsom salts or castor oil in repeated doses until their bowels move freely and give fluid extract of buchu to start kidneys they will soon feel better. From two to three ounces of castor oil and one ounce doses of salts will act on bowels, but if it fails, repeat the dose in 12 hours. Forty to 50 drops of buchu will act on kidneys.

C. V. H., Zeeland, Mich.—See treatment for enlarged liver in this column. Feed less fat-making food and allow your chickens to take more exercise.

Indigestion—Kidney Disease.—One of my horses has not shed his old coat; when stopped he spreads hind legs far apart and stretches. He is well fed, but not able to do full work and seems to be out of condition. W. R. K., Gobles, Mich.—Mix equal parts powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, fenugreek and rosin together and give him a tablespoonful or two at a dose in feed two or three times a day. A change of feed will help him.

Impure Blood—Indigestion.—For the past six months my eight-year-old mare has been gradually falling, now she is thin and weak. She has running sores on hind leg. I have rested her for the past four months. W. G., Bentley, Mich.—Give her one-half ounce Fowler's solution at a dose in feed three times a day and apply equal parts boric acid, powdered alum and iodoforn to sores once a day. Cover sores lightly with oakum and bandage. If legs stock give a desertspoonful of powdered nitrate of potash at a dose in feed twice daily until the stocking leaves.

Sore Neck and Shoulders.—I wish you would tell me what to do for a horse that is troubled with sore on top of neck and sore shoulders and I would also like to know how to make mane of mule grow where collar rests. L. A. S., Berrien Springs, Mich.—Clip hair off neck closely and apply the following lotion three times a day: Dissolve 1/4 lb. acetate of lead, 3 ozs. sulphate zinc and 2 ozs. carbolic acid in one gallon of water. The same application will do for shoulder. Apply one part kerosene and six parts vaseline to top of mule's neck once a day.

Infected Joints—Sprain.—We have a four-months-old colt that has been lame for some time in ankle joint of hind leg. Our Vet. gave us a liniment which we have applied without helping it any. E. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Apply equal parts tincture iodine and camphorated oil to fetlock joints every day or two, but avoid making skin very sore. Give 10 grains salol at a dose night and morning.

At various times recently the speculators in hogs at the Chicago stock yards have made concerted efforts to check the upward course of prices, and on a recent day they confined their operations to the cheaper class of stock, paying higher prices for these instead of buying the choicer lots. The yard speculators in hogs did not anticipate such a move and were forced to carry over to the following day nearly five thousand hogs of superior quality, which they had purchased at an advance of five cents per 100 pounds, with the intention of unloading on the packers at a ten cent rise.

Farmers are feeding corn to their stock more extensively than usual, notwithstanding the high prices prevailing everywhere, the boom in prices for cattle and hogs that has taken place acting as a powerful incentive, and for this reason much less corn is being shipped to market. In parts of Iowa as high as 73c a bushel has been paid for corn recently, or eight cents more than a year ago. Hay in most sections is a scarce and high-priced staple, and a farmer near Birmingham, Iowa, recently shipped out some hay that brought \$21.50 per ton. Canadian hay has been offered in large blocks in the Chicago market within a short time for \$15 per ton, after paying the duty of \$4 per ton.

Ontario Veterinary College

Temperance Street, Toronto. Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for Sick Animals at the college. College Re-Opens October 2nd, 1911.

E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.S., Principal. N. B.—Calendar on application.

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**POULTRY AND BEES**

**PROPER CARE OF THE FOWLS DURING MOULT.**

The care of fowls during the moulting season should have the most careful consideration, as it is the most important period in their existence. Their health and vitality must not be impaired to a very great extent if they are to properly moult the old feathers and grow the new coat.

Separate the males from the females, as this will keep the males from constantly annoying the females and will give the latter a better opportunity to rest and recuperate during this trying ordeal. The males can be penned in small enclosures but the females should have all the room possible. To allow them free range is the best arrangement.

Provide plenty of shade throughout the moulting period. If natural shade is not at hand in the shape of trees, shrubbery and the like, then some temporary protection from the sun must be provided. This can be done by building a frame work in the run, over which can be spread old carpet, boards, branches from trees, etc., in fact anything that will tend to keep out the sun. If this seems impossible they may be penned in the coop, providing they have plenty of room and a good supply of litter on the floor to keep them busy. In this case endeavor to shade the windows to keep out the hot sun, thus making the interior of the coop a great deal cooler. Awnings made of old carpet, burlap, etc., tacked on strips of wood and nailed above the windows will answer the purpose.

Mottled plumage and ragged looking feathers are caused, to a certain extent, by the hot sun during the period of moult. Should some very fine specimens develop mottled or twisted feathers they should be attended to as soon as possible. Pull out all the defective feathers so the new ones will have ample time to grow in time for the show, if the fowl is to be exhibited. White fowls, especially, should have ample shade while moulting. They will moult out whiter and will not be so liable to develop the brassiness so often seen.

The ration for moulting fowls must also have consideration. It must not be so poorly balanced as to produce fat instead of feathers. Of the grains, wheat and oats are probably the best. A mash should also be fed three or four times a week. This should consist of equal parts of bran, cornmeal and wheat middlings and a little linseed meal. The linseed meal should consist of about one-tenth part of the ground grains. Linseed meal is very beneficial in growing a new coat of feathers. Sunflower seed should also be fed, giving this in the proportion of about one-twenty-fifth part of the grain ration. Sunflower seeds aid wonderfully in bringing out the gloss in the plumage. Some form of animal feed is helpful at this time. This may be beef meal, beef scraps or green cut bone, and may be mixed right in the mash.

Indiana. O. E. HACHMAN.

**HOW THOSE BROILERS WERE FED.**

In a former article I stated that good Barred Rocks can be made to weigh two pounds at eight weeks when forced for broilers. There will always be a few in any flock that do not quite come up to this standard. Barring these few, by proper feeding the above weights can be attained under conditions such as ordinarily prevail in the hands of a good careful feeder.

In response to an inquirer who seems to question the results given in my former article, and who desires further details regarding the manner of feeding, I will say that the first food given the chicks was bread which was dried and crushed, then slightly moistened with sweet milk, just enough to make it crumbly. To this was added one or two chopped hard-boiled eggs to each quart. This was fed five times a day. A supply of sweet milk, also clean water, in shallow drinking dishes, was constantly within their reach. Fine sharp gravel was provided, but this was given sparingly at first; later the chicks were allowed to eat it at will. The bread mixture was continued for two or three weeks, five times a day. Dry wheat bran and chopped clover were kept before them constantly. They were also given dry oatmeal once a day during the first three weeks.

After this time they received as great a variety of small grains as possible and

some cracked corn morning and night, not forgetting the dry bran. A little commercial chick food, to be had of any poultry supply house, was scattered in the run to keep them busy between meals. Green food or finely cut clover was supplied every day. Meat scraps are good but not absolutely essential if they have plenty of sweet milk.

Feeding five times a day was kept up right along to get the best development in the eight weeks before marketing. All foods were moistened slightly (not made sloppy) with sweet milk, except the cracked corn and wheat bran which were constantly before them. After the first few weeks a mash was given which was prepared as follows: Corn meal, ground oats and wheat bran, equal parts, slightly moistened with the milk. At four weeks the bran was gradually supplanted by middlings until one-sixth of the mash was composed of middlings. At six weeks the corn meal was gradually increased and a little linseed meal added. All moistened food was slightly salted.

It is not advisable to drop the green food for a single day, nor to keep over 20 chicks in a flock. The chicks were kept on the ground and it was freshly spaded every day. The feeder made it a point to always have their crops full at roosting time. It is important that the chicks are confined during the entire period as they will not make such gains if allowed to roam at large. Utmost cleanliness must be observed as filth is not conducive to thrift.

Genesee Co. E. E. ROCKWOOD.

**BEES HANGING OUT ON THE HIVE.**

We have a very large swarm of bees that appear to be working but are not making much honey. There is a crowd of them hanging on the outside of the hive and root around. They hang out night and day. Can you tell me the cause?

There are several things which may cause bees to hang out on the hive. Without an examination one cannot tell definitely what may be the reason in this particular case. The principal causes of this trouble are too small entrances, crowded hives, hives filled with honey and no room for storing more, upper stories with nothing but foundation in them, and the swarming fever. It is usually some one of these, and sometimes it is just the nature of the brutes.

Through the hot months of summer a good strong colony should have an entrance not less than one inch by the width of the hive. Better yet, put an inch block under each corner of the hive and by so doing get a free circulation underneath. A strong colony should always have at least one upper story during a honey flow, and many of them will need more than one. I've had as many as seven supers on a hive at once and good work being done in all of them. Never give them as many upper stories as that at once but give them one or two at a time as they need them, even if you get as many as that on before the first are ready to take off. Never leave a strong colony, in a honey flow, without a place to store honey. Bees are sometimes averse to going into the supers where there is nothing but the foundation to work on. In this case they should be given some bait sections, that is, sections containing drawn comb. In the case of foundation in extracting supers one can usually draw up a comb from the brood-nest.

Most bees will get the swarming fever sooner or later if run for comb honey, but it is greatly aggravated by any of the causes mentioned above. For this there seems no remedy except to allow them to swarm, or to practice some form of artificial swarming.

Last, but not least, it seems to be the nature of some bees to persistently hang out on the hive and sulk instead of working as they ought. The best remedy for such is to snap off the head of the queen and introduce a queen from some good stock that is free from this habit.

I should advise this correspondent to see that his colony has a sufficiently large entrance and room above to store some honey. It is too late to give them much room, but there should be an upper story, containing some drawn comb, if possible. Go through the brood nest and cut out the queen cells, if there are any. Then, if they still persist in sulking, better queen at the earliest opportunity.

Quite likely before he reads this they will have swarmed out, and the matter will be ended for this year. In such case nothing further can be done for this season, but a careful observance of the above rules will obviate future difficulties along this line.

Mecosta Co. L. C. WHEELER.

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The Steel Shoe Man—he has made a million feet happy.

Nearly a million people have bought my Steel Shoes. Every pair was sent out on Free Examination. Every pair could have been returned. But every Steel Shoe Wearer recognized at once what my Steel Shoes meant. Today not one of them would do without my Steel Shoes. They know now perfect comfort in all kinds of work—in all kinds of weather. They know what it means to be free from wet feet, and all resulting sickness, such as colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, and even the dreaded pneumonia. They know what it means to be free from corns, bunions, callouses, and sore, aching, tired feet. And they know real shoe economy. For the half million Steel Shoe wearers will each save \$10 to \$20 shoe money on every pair of my shoes. Steel Shoes outlast 5 to 6 pairs of ordinary shoes.

Don't you want to join this great army of health-savers and money-savers? Don't you want to do your work without your feet bothering you? Don't you want to save about \$10 on your shoe money every year? Then wear Steel Shoes, like the half million that are now doing it.

**No More Wet or Cold Feet Prevents Colds, Rheumatism, Pneumonia— And No More Corns, Bunions, or Callouses**

There is nothing in the world like my Steel Shoes. Nothing can even compare with them. The soles are stamped out of a thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steel. This steel extends from heel to toe and up around the edges. There are no cracks or seams. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets which protect them from wear and give a sure, firm footing. When rivets wear out they can easily be replaced by yourself. Fifty rivets cost 30 cents and they will keep your shoes in good repair for two more years.

Let me prove all these wonderful advantages to you. You ought to have enough consideration for your own health and comfort to write me a postal for the facts right now. Read how the construction of my Steel Shoes makes them absolutely the greatest boon to the outdoor worker ever invented.

**My Free Book Proves It**

Read why the heels and soles on Steel Shoes can't wear down at one side or run over, can't give you an uneven standing surface, can't throw the weight to one side on your ankles. That's one reason why steel shoes can't cause crippled, sore, aching feet, tired ankles. Do you know the real reason why you get so tired standing on your feet all day tramping around? It is a hundred to one that you have broken down the instep of your leather shoes, making you stand flat footed. There's where the fatigue comes in. Thousands of people have their shoes made to order, putting in steel shanks to prevent this. Every pair of Steel Shoes that I make prevents it. And here's the economy feature. Let me prove to you that **Steel Shoes Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of All-Leather Shoes**

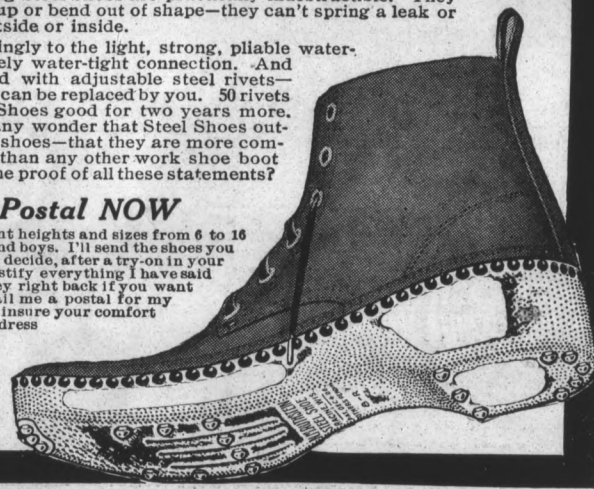
The light, thin, rust-resisting Steel Shoes are practically indestructible. They can't ever shrink, crack, curl up or bend out of shape—they can't spring a leak or get your feet wet from the outside or inside.

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**Write Me a Postal NOW**

Steel Shoes are made in different heights and sizes from 6 to 16 inches—sizes from 1 to 12, for men and boys. I'll send the shoes you want, on free examination—you to decide, after a try-on in your own home, whether or not they justify everything I have said about them and more. Your money right back if you want it—no questions, no quibbling. Mail me a postal for my free book. Take this step NOW to insure your comfort and health and shoe economy. Address

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The Steel Shoe Man  
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# GRANGE

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

## THE SEPTEMBER PROGRAMS.

### State Lecturer's Suggestions for First Meeting.

"Music works away from the soul the dust of every-day life."—Auerbach.

Music—Grange chorus.  
 Relation of good roads to: 1. Cost of living. 2. Church and school. 3. Social gatherings.  
 Recitation.  
 Is a pig worth two calves? 1. Yes. 2. No.  
 Sending the boy and girl to school.  
 Dialog.  
 Plantation melodies throughout this program.

### SUCCESSFUL GRANGE PICNICS.

#### St. Joseph Pomona Picnic and Field Day.

The Pomona Grange of St. Joseph county convened for its second annual picnic and field day on Aug. 19, in the Mahona Vaughay grove at Colon. Owing to the beneficial fall of rain a week earlier the attendance was not as large as was expected, since many of the members were much occupied with work which the rain made possible. However, the number present was estimated at 500, coming from all parts of the county, which was a comparatively good representation. The day was an ideal one—not too cool but a relief from former excessive heat. The members, their families and their friends began to gather about eleven o'clock and at noon 250 sat down to dinner. As usual the ladies furnished such a tempting and wholesome repast as only they know how to prepare. Dinner was followed by an entertaining program which was in charge of the Pomona lecturer. This part of the day's activity consisted of music and readings, beautifully rendered by artists from Colon and other parts of the county. Subsequently the Leonidas band furnished part of the day's music. Hon. D. E. McClure favored the assemblage with an instructive address entitled, "The Message of the Grange," the burden of which was the value of the Grange as a promoter of prosperity, social industry and fraternity in the schools and homes of our farmers. Mr. McClure has been a close observer of the Grange's work and efficiency for many years and he speaks with authority.

The field day sports next claimed attention, a series of races proving unusually amusing. Especially so were the tug of war and the nail-driving contest for the ladies. Sturgis Grange won the greatest number of honors in the contests. This completed the day's entertainment and such a good time had the people enjoyed that they remained late into the evening. They finally departed, assuring each other, and their entertainers, that the day had been one well spent away from toil and worries, and one long to be remembered in the history of the Grange.—Bert A. Dickerson, Master Pomona.

#### Iowa Granges Hold Picnic and Rally.

Upwards of 500 people, composed largely of members of Danby, Sebewa and Portland Granges, held a successful picnic and rally in the beautiful grove near Centerline bridge, the members of Danby Grange acting as hosts. During the forenoon State Master Hull told, in an interesting way, of his trip to Washington and his efforts there to accomplish the defeat of the reciprocity bill in the interests of the Grange and of farmers generally.

At noon a delightful dinner was served, after which a short musical and literary program was carried out. Miss Elsie Hudson gave a recitation, Miss Lucinda Monroe a vocal solo, the Misses Sadie Skinner and Marion Fryer furnished instrumental music and the Danby Grange male quartette rendered several selections.

State Master Hull's address in the afternoon was principally on the reciprocity law, which he said would prove a great blow to every farmer in America. He said the farmer was treated in an unjust manner by the measure while other classes would be benefited at his expense. He also spoke on other matters of interest to the farmer, including the initiative and referendum. C. H. Bramble, of Tecumseh, state organizer of the Grange, gave a talk on the life insurance feature of the order, which was interesting. The ball game between the two picked teams from Danby was a one-sided affair, ending in a score of 9 to 1. Everyone present at the big rally enjoyed the occasion greatly.

#### Butterfield Grange Picnic.

Butterfield Grange, of Missaukee county, has held larger picnics but never a better one than that held this year. Two ball games, a splendid dinner and an excellent local program were features. An inspiring, enthusiastic uplift address was delivered by Deputy Grange Master McClure, of Muskegon, who used for his subject "The Relation of the Government to the Farmer, the Farmer's Relation to the Government." Mr. McClure said: Since society cannot be sustained without the every-day efforts of the farmer, he should receive first consideration at the hands of the government; that tariffs should be adjusted to lighten, not in-

crease, the farmer's burden; that local taxation for schools, good roads and social equipments should only enter into the farmer's taxation assessment; that since the farmer is the creator of large wealth he should receive a larger share in its distribution. He said the farmer's relation to the government was best expressed in better farming, better homes, the social center Grange in which the social side of rural life is best developed, the farmer's centralized high school with its social center assembly room which will keep the boys and girls at home and break up the isolation of rural life; that rural communities must raise ideals as well as pumpkins. The address was well received and will do great good.—E. S. Wall, Master Pomona Grange.

### CHARLEVOIX POMONA MEETING.

Another excellent meeting of Charlevoix County Pomona Grange was enjoyed by a large number of patrons when Pomona met with Boyne River Grange, Aug. 10. Mrs. O. J. C. Woodman, Chaplain of Michigan State Grange, was present as state speaker. Mrs. Woodman is unusually gifted as an orator and is thoroughly alive to the important questions of the day. Her subject, "Some problems of 1911," was handled in a very able and convincing manner. Chief among the problems pointed out by her as worthy of earnest attention by the Grange were child and woman labor, wife desertion, and manual training in our public schools. Her address closed with a strong plea for loyalty to the Grange and its principles.

The chairman of the building committee reported that plans for hall were complete and that about one-half of the amount of money needed had been secured. Secretary was instructed to write the Granges for the purpose of getting the balance needed. Ironton was declared the banner Grange for the second quarter. Six applicants were obligated and instructed in the fifth degree. Next meeting of Pomona will be held with Peninsula Grange, Nov. 2. At this meeting will occur the biennial election of officers.—R. A. Brintnall, Sec.

Gun Plain Grange No. 1281, of Allegan Co., sends greeting and would assure all that it is in a healthy growing condition. In less than a year the membership has increased 75 per cent and the attendance is remarkably good. There is a large number of young people and all are willing to aid in the lecture hour work. Ceres' program was interesting and entertaining. This was followed by a corn and marshmallow roast. The Grange hall has been much improved in appearance by being newly painted, the color chosen being white trimmed with brown.—Cor.

### COMING EVENTS.

#### Pomona Meetings.

Lenawee Co., with Palmyra Grange, Thursday, Oct. 5.  
 Kent Co., with Carlisle Grange, Wednesday, Oct. 4. Master N. P. Hull, state speaker.  
 Gratiot Co., with Sumner Grange, Saturday, Nov. 4. Hon. Geo. B. Horton, state speaker.

# FARMERS' CLUBS

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

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

### CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

**Young People's Day.**—The August meeting of the Ingham County Farmers' Club was designated as Young People's Day and the program given by the young people. There is no fear for the welfare of the Club as long as the coming generation can be kept interested. Aside from music and recitations, Miss Alice Chapin gave an interesting paper discussing some of the modern methods in school work and speaking especially of what is being done for backward children. There ought to be a teacher for every eight or ten scholars, who would do a great deal of individual work with the pupil. One case was mentioned where the child did not do its allotted work and, upon examination it was found the child was deaf and after a few treatments by a specialist he was able to do the regular work with ease. Attention is also given to adenoids and it is well to know the home environment. In Detroit,

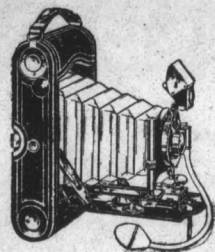
in one of the schools, there is a room fitted up for crippled children. They are gathered by carriages calling for them, and seats and couches are provided to meet their individual needs. Sewing and cooking are taught the girls and the boys are given work in carpentry, etc. Miss Bristol led in the discussion and thought the business of the school was to make good citizens and statistics showed that a majority of the pupils left school while still in the grades, and also that the majority of the criminals came from this class. She would suggest elective studies, the same as we have in our colleges and many high schools, and not allow the scholars to lose their interest and drop out of school because they have to study what they do not like. Also manual training, so that they may learn at least the rudiments of some trade. She often thought the training given at the Industrial school at Lansing was ideal. There one could learn to be a baker, a tailor, a printer, a cobbler or a carpenter and still not neglect their books. Germany has good trade schools and is out-distancing England. The ball was opened and the discussion lively and some of the things emphasized were: Practical education is not technical. Go off the university list and have a better school. Keep on the list and have a poorer school. Do not try to keep so much a unity. Uniformity in America is making the people look alike. Offer a prize for the best essay upon the horse. Take the pupils to see a good horse and if you can not judge, get some practical person to tell why one is better than another. The same course could be applied to machinery. The good teacher does not confine herself to books. The primary object of teaching should be to develop the child, and parents can judge from the child, the work that is being done in school. No harm to visit the school. The next meeting will be held the second Saturday of September, with Mr. and Mrs. Sanford.

### Should School Teachers be Pensioned?

—Conway and Handy Farmers' Club, of Livingston county, was pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Grant, Friday, July 28. It was so arranged that the meeting was held on the lawn and was found to be very agreeable and pleasant to all. After opening exercises the subject, "Should school teachers be pensioned?" was opened by G. Stowe who said in part: The subject of pensioning teachers has been brought up now and then, but seemingly is not much thought of as but little headway has been made in this state as compared to some other states in regard to it. Great Britain passed a law in 1840 to pension teachers and repealed the law in 1860. Again, after that a pension was given to teachers past 65 years of age, a certain amount having been exacted from teachers' wages; two pounds from ladies, three pounds from gentlemen. France has still different laws, giving pensions after 25 or 30 years of service as teachers, taking some portion of wages for same. Several foreign countries pension teachers. Some cities in Michigan and other states pension the teachers, taking a certain per cent. The fore part of a life is spent in getting the education to be a teacher and great expense attached to it. Teachers have more influence than any farmer can have for a community. I would favor a pension to a teacher that had no bank account, or no means of support, otherwise they do not need to be pensioned more than a farmer, and if he is a successful farmer he needs no pension. A successful teacher will need no pension. Mrs. H. Wilkinson, in discussion, said: Either receive a pension or better wages; teachers often have a nervous breakdown and the need of a teacher along different lines demand considerable money. The teacher cannot be doing her best for the children when she is obliged to look out for a livelihood. New York and Philadelphia were first to pension teachers in the United States, a certain per cent taken from teachers' wages. Ladies retire after 30 years' service, gentlemen 35. There has been an advancement along that line in the past 18 years and no doubt time will bring the teachers pensions. W. E. Stowe, G. L. Adams, C. Fuller, were not in favor of the pension. Give them good wages and let them save a portion of their earnings as well as any other profession. Several others passed opinions for and against. It was an interesting subject and some times was spent in discussion.

"College Pranks."—A few items were sent in by some experienced students, but they said it would not be of much use to try to tell or write them as it would no doubt seem outrageous instead of amusing to those listening. After a good program had been rendered, followed by the question box, roll call and secretary's report, the Club adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stowe in August. A fine supper was served on the lawn to nearly 100 people.

**A Good Club Picnic.**—The Rives and East Tompkins Farmers' Club held their Club picnic at Cowan's Grove, Pleasant Lake, Saturday, Aug. 5. The day was an ideal picnic day, sunny and warm with not enough air stirring to ripple the surface of the water. After a splendid dinner furnished by the ladies of the Club, an excellent program consisting of recitations and songs was given, the committees for next meeting were appointed and the Club adjourned to the lake side where the warm water soon tempted parties of bathers and boats filled to near overflowing were soon seen gliding from shore to shore. Little groups of people were sitting on the banks discussing the weather and farming, and perhaps the gentler sex was guilty of a little gossip, but still keeping an anxious eye on the little tots down in the water's edge looking for shells, dirty, but so happy. But all good things must end and the Club members turned their reluctant feet homeward, all agreeing they had spent a most delightful holiday.—Ina Stringham, Cor. Sec.



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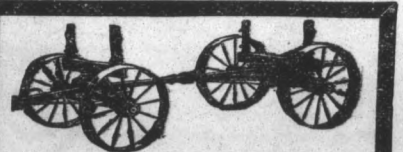


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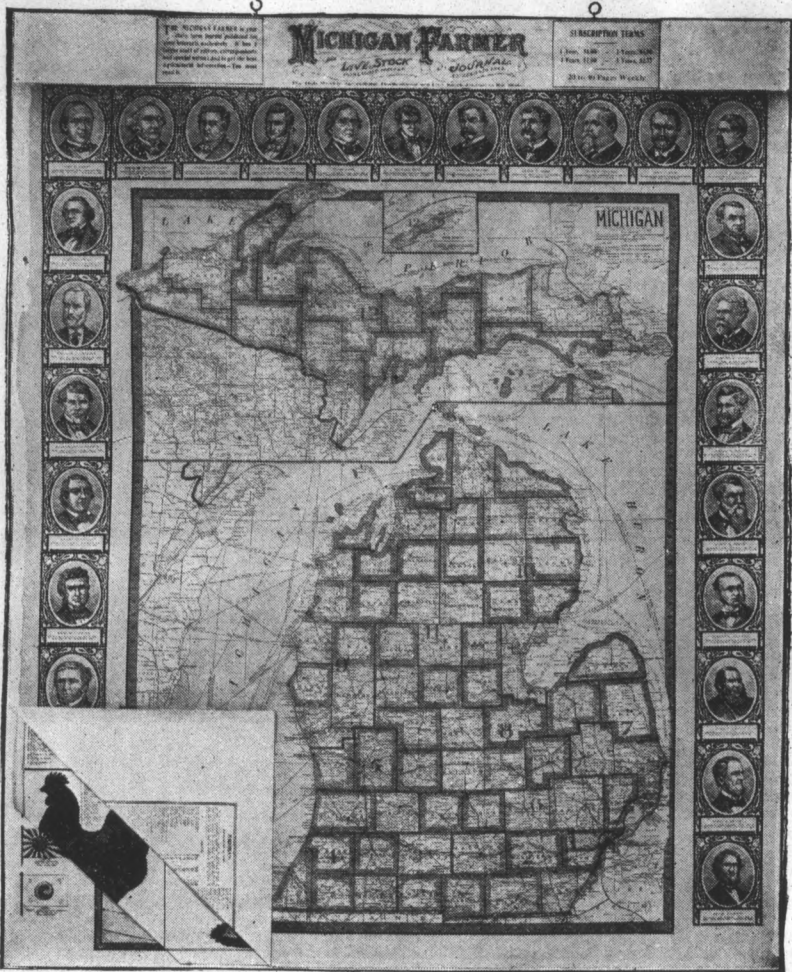
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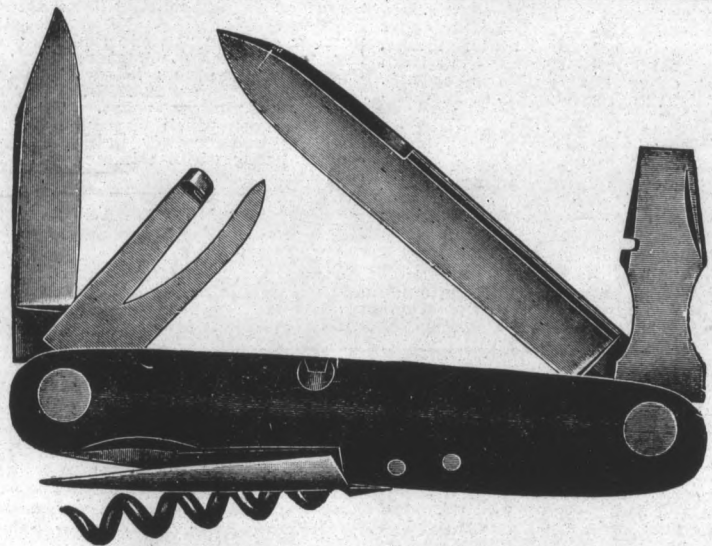
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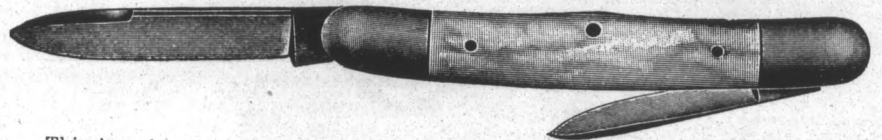
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Gent's Combination Knife contains two razor steel blades, large and small, screwdriver, can opener, cork screw, leather punch and tack puller. Made of best material, brass lined, with ebony handle. This knife would cost you \$1.50 anywhere. We give it free with The Michigan Farmer, 5 years at \$2.75, or free for a club of 3 subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Mention Premium No. 212

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER,  
Detroit, Michigan.

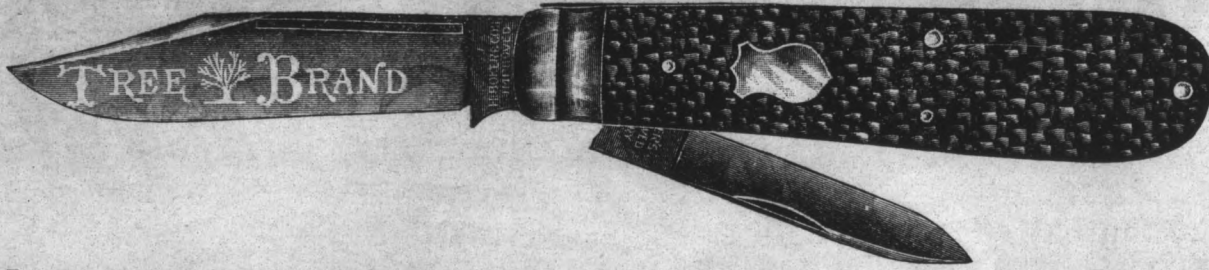
Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$..... for which send me The Michigan Farmer for ..... years. With free Premium No. ....

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 Name .....  
 P. O. ....  
 R. F. D. No. .... State .....

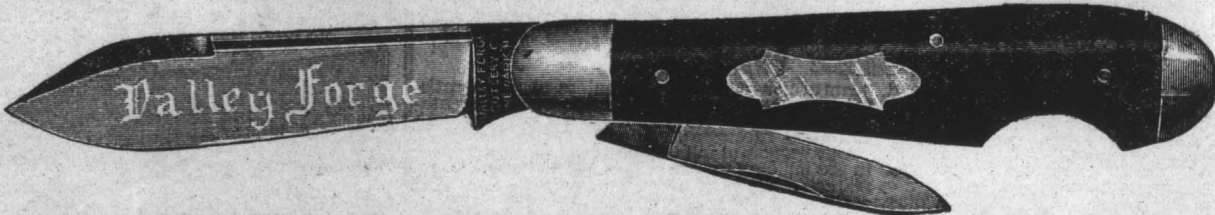
**EXTRA!** All NEW subscribers for one year or longer will be given the balance of 1911 free and their subscription dated from January 1, 1912.



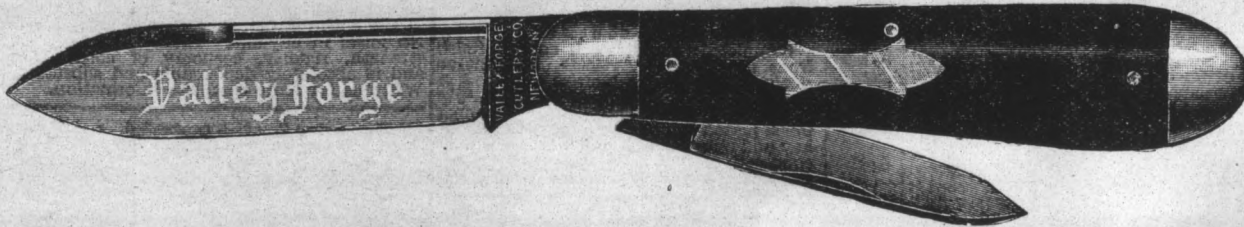
# Some Excellent Farmer Knives.



**Farmer's Stag Handled Knife.**—This knife is a dandy. Stag handles and two blades made of best razor steel, also brass lined. Just the right size for every-day use. Free with the Michigan Farmer, 1, 2, 3 or 5 years, also free for a club of two subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Mention Premium No. 167.



**Easy Opener Knife.**—Made of finest English cast steel, hardened and tempered. Ebony handle, brass lined, in fact, a knife of superior quality throughout. This knife is guaranteed to give satisfaction if properly used. Retail price ordinarily for 75 cents. We give it free with the Michigan Farmer for 1, 2, 3 or 5 years. Also free for a club of two subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Always mention Premium No. 205.



**Farmer's Knife.**—This knife has same quality of material as the Easy Opener but does not have that feature as some prefer not to have it. We give it free with the Michigan Farmer for 1, 2, 3 or 5 years. Also free for a club of two subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Always mention Premium No. 207.



**Leather Punch Knife.**—An excellent knife and a handy tool combined. The punch blade can be used to good advantage in repairing harness. The knife is made out of the same quality of material as the others, and every farmer could use one. We give it free with the Michigan Farmer 1, 2, 3 or 5 years. Also free for a club of two subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Always mention Premium No. 208.

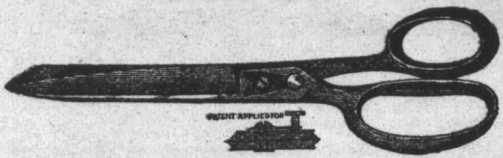


## "PRESTO" The "ALL--INONE" RAZOR STROP

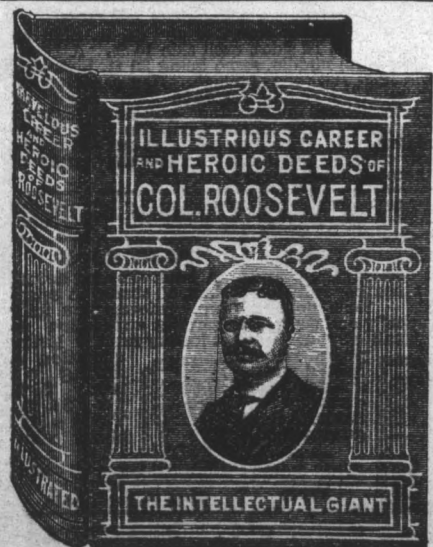
This strop is made from the finest horse-hide leather, tanned by special processes, then chemically treated with "all-in-one" solution. This preparation is so thoroughly incorporated in the leather that it is guaranteed not to peel, wear, scrape or wash off.

Any man can strop a razor with as keen an edge as can the most expert barber. A few strokes on the sharpening side, followed by a like number on the finishing side does the trick. The set we have purchased are "Extra Strong" and it requires but little stropping to bring a deadly dull blade to a hair splitting edge. Free with the Michigan Farmer 1, 2, 3 or 5 years. Also free for a club of two subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Mention Premium No. 211.

## Patent Tension Shears



Good quality of material, 8 inches from spreading and giving a clean cut the full length. We have sent out thousands of these with excellent reports from users, and they have been one of our most popular premiums. Free with the Michigan Farmer 1, 2, 3 or 5 years. Also free for a club of two subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Mention Premium No. 159.



## The Illustrious Career and Heroic Deeds of COL. ROOSEVELT

Containing a full account of his strenuous career; his early life; his adventures on a ranch; as a leader of the Rough Riders; President of our great country and his

### Famous Adventures in the Wilds of Africa.

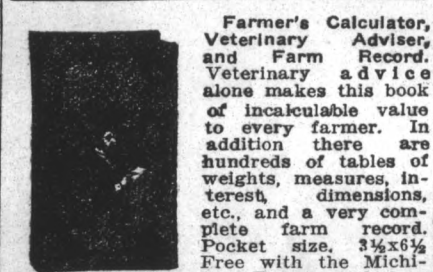
Handsome bound in cloth, 400 pages, size 7x9 inches. Profusely illustrated and well printed on high-grade book paper. Regular price would be \$1.50. We give it with the Michigan Farmer for 5 years at \$2.75. Also free for three subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Always mention Premium No. 203.



Not a cheap razor such as is generally used as a premium. It is made of best steel, black handle, hollow ground 5/8-in. concave blade; honed and stropped ready for use. We give it free with the Michigan Farmer for 1, 2, 3 or 5 years. Also free for a club of two subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Always mention Premium No. 210.

**Bill Fold and Coin Purse.** Cowhide leather, stitched throughout. One pocket for coins, and separate fold for bills. Size 2 3/4 x 3 1/2. Button fasteners. A strong, substantial purse that will outwear a half dozen of the ordinary kind. Free with the Michigan Farmer 1, 2, 3 or 5 years. Also free for a club of two subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Mention Premium No. 102.

**Farmer's Calculator, Veterinary Adviser, and Farm Record.** Veterinary advice alone makes this book of incalculable value to every farmer. In addition there are hundreds of tables of weights, measures, interest, dimensions, etc., and a very complete farm record. Pocket size, 3 1/2 x 6 1/2. Free with the Michigan Farmer 1, 2, 3 or 5 years. Also free for a club of two subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Mention Premium No. 127.



**Lock Stitch Sewing Awl,** with straight and curved needles. Makes a lock stitch with one thread and one operation. For harness, sacks, canvas or any heavy sewing. Regular price of this awl is \$1.00 in most stores. Free with the Michigan Farmer 1, 2, 3 or 5 years. Also free for a club of two subscriptions, (1, 2, 3 or 5 years). Mention Premium No. 123.

## Michigan Farmer's Club List.

For the benefit and convenience of our subscribers we have arranged the following list of papers on which we can save them money. Besides the money, they save the trouble and expense of sending each order separately.

**EXPLANATION.**—The first column is the regular subscription price of the other papers. The second column gives our price for a years subscription to both the other paper and the Michigan Farmer. The third column gives the price at which the other paper may be added when three or more are ordered. Example: We will send the Michigan Farmer and Detroit Semi-Weekly Journal for \$1.60. If, for instance, McCall's Magazine also is wanted add it at 40c making total \$2.00. Any number of papers may be added at third column price if they are for a subscriber to the Michigan Farmer.

If you want the MICHIGAN FARMER THREE YEARS and the other papers one year add \$1.00 to the second column price. For the Michigan Farmer 5 years add \$1.75. We do not send samples of other papers. Address the publishers direct.

Send all orders to the Michigan Farmer or through our agents.

We will take your order for any publication you want whether listed or not. Write for rates.

**NOTE.**—So long as a subscriber is on our list for one or more years he may order at any time any publication at third column price. So that a three or five year subscriber does not lose the advantage of the reduced price if he wants any other paper next year or the year after.

Subscriptions ordered to Canada require postage. Write for rates unless postage is known, in that case include with order. Postage on Michigan Farmer alone to Canada is 1 cent per week.

NAME OF PUBLICATION.	See explanation above.
Daily, (6 a Week.)	\$ \$ \$
Journal, Detroit Mich., on rural route	2 50 3 50 2 55
off	5 00 5 25 4 75
Times, Detroit.....	2 00 2 75 1 75
News, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2 02 25 1 50
Courier-Herald, Saginaw, Mich., (inc. Sunday) or R. H.....	2 50 2 55 1 60
News, Cleveland, Ohio, (m).....	2 00 2 85 1 85
Tribune, Bay City, Mich.....	2 00 2 75 1 85
Blade, Toledo.....	2 50 2 25 1 75
News-Bee, Toledo, Ohio.....	2 00 2 50 1 65
Tri-Weekly, (3 a Week.)	
World, New York, (3 a week).....	1 00 1 70 75
Semi-Weekly, (2 a Week.)	
Journal, Detroit, Mich.....	1 00 1 60 75
Weekly Newspapers and Current Comment	
Blade, Toledo, Ohio.....	1 00 1 30 35
Commoner, Waukegan, J. Bryan, Editor, Lincoln, Neb.....	1 00 1 50 65
Inter Ocean, Chicago (w).....	1 00 1 35 75
Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, etc.	
American Poultry Journal, Chicago (m)	50 1 30 35
American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y. (m).....	50 1 30 35
American Sheep Breeder, Chicago (m).....	1 00 1 75 80
American Swineherd, Chicago, (m).....	50 1 30 35
Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, (w).....	1 75 1 90 1 00
Farm Poultry Boston, Mass. (s-m).....	50 1 30 35
Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, O. (s-m).....	1 00 1 50 60
Hoard's Dairymen, Fort Atkinson, Wis.	1 00 1 70 1 00
Horse World, Buffalo, N. Y. (w).....	2 00 2 25 1 50
Horseman, Chicago, (m).....	2 00 2 55 1 80
Jersey Bulletin, Indianapolis, Ind. (w)	1 00 1 85 1 00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, Waterloo, Ia. (s-w).....	40 1 30 35
Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ill. (m).....	50 1 30 35
Poultry Success, Springfield, O. (m).....	50 1 30 40
Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill. (m)	50 1 30 35
Swine Breeders' Journal, Indianapolis Ind. (s-m).....	50 1 30 35
Popular Magazines.	
American Magazine, (m).....	1 00 1 95 95
Etude, Philadelphia, Pa. (m).....	1 50 1 95 1 00
Hampton's Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	1 50 2 00 1 10
Metropolitan Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	1 50 2 00 1 00
Mechanical Digest, Grand Rapids, (m).....	1 50 1 15 25
McClures, Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	1 50 2 05 1 20
Musicalian, Boston, Mass. (m).....	1 50 2 05 1 10
Outing Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	3 00 3 40 3 00
People's Home Journal, N. Y. (m).....	50 1 25 70
People's Magazine, New York (m).....	1 50 1 75 1 50
Pearson's Magazine, Chicago, Ill. (m).....	1 50 2 30 1 25
Success, N. Y. (m).....	1 50 1 75 80
Ladies' or Household.	
Designer, N. Y. (m).....	75 1 55 60
Everyday Housekeeping, Salem, Mass. (m).....	50 1 40 35
Harper's Bazar, N. Y. (m).....	1 00 1 75 1 00
Housewife, N. Y. (m).....	30 1 35 40
McCall's Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	50 1 35 40
Mother's Mag., Elgin, Ill. (m).....	50 1 35 40
Modern Priscilla, Boston, Mass. (m).....	75 1 55 60
Pictorial Review N. Y. (m).....	1 00 1 75 80
Woman's Home Companion, N. Y. (m).....	1 50 2 05 1 25
Religious and Juvenile.	
American Boy, Detroit Mich. (m).....	1 00 1 65 75
Little Folks, Salem, Mass. (m).....	1 00 1 75 1 00
Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, Pa. (w).....	1 00 1 80 85
Young People's Weekly, Elgin, Ill. (w).....	75 1 45 75

**FREE PREMIUMS.**  
These subscribing for the Michigan Farmer in combination with other papers are allowed premiums just the same as if the order was for the Michigan Farmer alone. One premium only for every Michigan Farmer order. Orders for other papers alone will receive no premium under any circumstances.

## WANTED AGENTS!

We want an agent in every town in Michigan, who will look after renewing subscriptions and also securing the subscription of all those not now taking The Michigan Farmer, in his vicinity. We have absolutely the most attractive proposition to offer. A liberal commission and in addition a generous rebate if 10 or more subscriptions are sent in any one month.

We furnish free all supplies necessary for the work. Now is the best time to begin write for terms at once. The Michigan Farmer Agents Div. Detroit, Michigan.



# BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES ABSOLUTELY SMASHED!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUILD OR IMPROVE

**\$527** Our price for the material to build this house.



**HOUSE DESIGN No. 111**

Here is a neat, cozy, little cottage that can be built at the minimum of cost under our guaranteed building proposition. Size, 23 ft. 6 in. wide by 33 ft. Five rooms and bath. All the comforts desired by home-loving people. Extra large porch. Convenient interior. For the price it is impossible elsewhere to secure a home with so many excellent features.

**\$660** Our price for the material to build this house.



**HOUSE DESIGN No. 149**

The Mansard roof construction of this design enables the owner to utilize all space to the best advantage and get the very most to be had for the money. Size, 21 ft. wide and 28 ft. deep; six rooms, bath and basement. This design offers more convenience than many larger and higher priced houses. Is constructed of the very best materials at a magnificent saving.

**\$698** Our price for the material to build this house.



**HOUSE DESIGN No. 6**

This is our leader. Size, 23 ft. by 33 ft. 6 in.; 7 rooms and bath. There has never been a design offered that can be built in so economical a manner with less material to produce satisfactory results and a general effect of elegance than this house. Has satisfactorily been built more than 400 times during the last two years. A beautiful home at a splendid money-saving price.

**\$877** Our price for the material to build this house.



**HOUSE DESIGN No. 130**

Size, 25 ft. 10 in. x 29 ft. 6 in.; eight rooms and bath, pantry, vestibule and large hall. A square, solid, substantial construction. All space is advantageously utilized. The Colonial windows and porch columns are distinctive features. For convenience and artistic arrangement, general elegance of appearance, and low price, this house is unequalled.

**CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY THE GREAT PRICE WRECKER.**

We buy supplies at Sheriffs', Receivers', and Factory Sales, besides owning outright saw mills and lumber yards. Usually when you buy your building material elsewhere for the complete buildings shown in this advertisement, it costs you from 50 to 60% more. By our "direct to you" methods we eliminate several middlemen's profits.

Every stick of lumber and every bit of building material offered in this advertisement is guaranteed brand new and first class; as good as you can purchase from anyone anywhere.

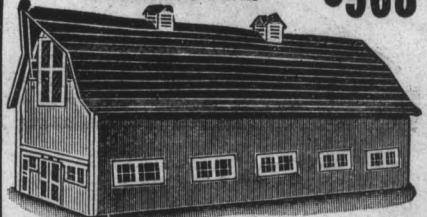
You run no risk in dealing with us. Our capital stock and surplus is over \$1,500,000.00. Our 18

years of honest dealing guarantees absolute satisfaction. Any material not up to our representation may be returned at our freight expense both ways and money refunded in full.

Our wonderful fall building offer sets a new pace in the building world. Never before have such remarkably low prices been published.

Our stock includes practically every manufactured article. Besides building material we have a complete stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Household Goods, Groceries—in fact everything needed in the home, on the field or in the workshop.

Our price for the material to build this barn. **\$568**



**OUR JOIST FRAME BARN No. 221**

Size, 36 ft. by 48 ft. Height to top of roof, 38 ft. 6 in. The most practical and serviceable barn ever designed. No heavy timber in the entire structure. Self-supporting roof. No joists in hay-loft. This design represents strength, rigidity, economy of construction, and is absolutely dependable and substantial. Write us for more complete information.

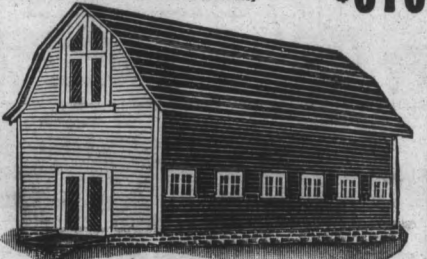
Our price for the material to build this barn. **\$608**



**OUR "STAR" BARN DESIGN No. 270**

Size, 53 ft. wide by 80 ft. long 24 ft. to comb. An ideal barn for farmers raising stock on a moderate scale; balloon type. The hay-mow extends to the ground floor and above the grain rooms on each end of the barn. Cattle stalls on one side of the hay-mow; horse stalls on the other. Excellently ventilated in every part. A practical barn well built of guaranteed first-class material, and will give excellent, all around satisfaction.

Our price for the material to build this barn. **\$616**



**BARN DESIGN No. 250**

Size, 30 ft. wide and 60 ft. long, 18 ft. to top of plate. A barn arranged exclusively for horses. Has 12 single stalls, 5 ft. each, and 6 double stalls, 10 ft. each. Ten foot driveway. Can also be used as a horse and a cattle barn and will accommodate 12 horses and 18 head of cattle. A building of brand new high grade materials, dependable construction, sanitary and generally convenient throughout.

Our price for the material to build this barn. **\$937**



**ROUND BARN DESIGN No. 206**

Size, 20 ft. in diameter and 16 ft. high to plate. Has 14 sides, each side 14 ft. A 16 ft. silo in the middle, same being 36 ft. high and will hold 160 tons of silage. Hay capacity, 65 tons. Will accommodate 100 head of cattle. The many and excellent features offered by this construction, the high grade materials furnished by us, and our extremely low price makes this a barn bargain worthy of thorough investigation.

**CORRUGATED ROOFING Per Square \$1.25**

Roofing Prices Smashed.

Metal roofing is superior to all other coverings. A fact proven absolutely and conclusively of 100 years' actual experience. We carry a complete stock of all styles.

Here is a roofing offer that has never before been equalled. We have 5,000 squares of Corrugated Iron Roofing sheets all 22x24x1 1/4 in. corrugation. Strictly new first-class that we offer at \$1.25 per square Free on Board Cars at Chicago. At this price we do not pay the freight, but if you will write us for our Great Roofing Offer, we will make you Freight Prepaid Prices lower than ever offered in the history of roofing material.

Our stock includes painted and galvanized. We can furnish it in flat, corrugated, standing seam, "V" crimped, brick siding, beaded ceiling and in ornamental fancy ceiling. In fact we can furnish your every want in the covering line.

A hammer is the only tool needed in putting on all grades but the standing seam. We give you free with every order for 3 squares or more a handsome serviceable crible steel hammer that ordinarily retails from 75c to \$1.00. Write today for our Great Complete Roofing Catalog, and our latest Roofing quotations.

Our stock includes painted and galvanized. We can furnish it in flat, corrugated, standing seam, "V" crimped, brick siding, beaded ceiling and in ornamental fancy ceiling. In fact we can furnish your every want in the covering line.

**"PREMIER" HOUSE PAINT Per Gallon \$1.08**

Mr. V. Michaelson, Supt. of our Great Paint Dept. is probably the best known paint man in the world. His picture has appeared on millions of gallons of cans. He is our guarantee of quality. Our Ready Mixed "Premier" Brand of Paints are made under a special formula and will give the best service and satisfaction. Our prices range from \$1.08 to \$1.21, depending upon quantity.

Our "Premier" Barn Paint is an ideal protection for barns, roofs, fences, outhouses and all general purposes. This is a paint in which Mr. Michaelson has put all his personality. Comes in green, maroon, yellow, lead, red and slate.

In 1 gallon cans, per gallon..... 82c  
In 25 gallon cans, (1/2 barrel), per gallon... .72c  
Write to-day for our Great Color Card and prices.

**\$37.50 BUYS COMPLETE BATHROOM OUTFIT**

Here is an outfit that is good enough for any home. It is strictly a No. 1 and first-class in every particular. The bath tub and lavatory are white porcelain enameled over iron. The closet is a syphon acting low down outfit.

It is our lot No. 5-AD-35. Our handsome Plumbing Catalog lists many other outfits ranging in prices from \$26.30 to \$92.50.

We will furnish all the Plumbing material needed for any of the houses shown in this advertisement, including one of the bathroom outfits described above, besides a one piece roll rim white enameled kitchen sink, with white enameled drain board, a 30 gallon range boiler and all the necessary pipe and fittings, and all material of every kind to complete the entire plumbing system, including all fixtures, furnished with iron pipe connections for the sum of..... **\$83.95**

**CEMENT COATED WIRE NAILS Per Keg. \$1.92**

A patent process coats these nails with a cement preparation that lasts forever. Drives easily but are hard to pull out. Once use them and you will have no others, as for every purpose they are far superior to the common kind. Full kegs—not sold by pound weight. Sizes 20D to 60D weight. Price per keg..... **\$1.92**  
Other sizes equally as cheap.

**MONEY SAVING HARDWARE OPPORTUNITIES**

Complete, wrought steel, copper finish front door set. Artistic, attractive design. Size, 4 1/2 x 3 1/2; Mortise lock complete. Price, per set. **\$1.40**

Complete wrought steel, antique copper finish plated front mortise lock 3 1/2 x 3 1/2. One key and one pair of knobs; two escutcheons with screws. Per set..... **48c**

**READY ROOFING, PER SQUARE 85c**

Our Rawhide Roofing is the highest grade roofing at the lowest price ever offered. It has a foundation of tough fibre texture so substantially prepared that it is well-nigh indestructible. Every foot carries our iron-clad guarantee to be absolutely right.

This is our price for Ajax Brand of Ready Roofing. It is put up 108 square feet to the roll. Price includes large headed nails and cement sufficient to lay.

Price for 1-ply..... **85c**  
These prices include freight to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan. Write for delivered prices to other states. Samples furnished free.

**GALVANIZED WIRE, \$1.35 PER 100 LBS.**

It is suitable for fencing, stags, grape vines or any purpose where ordinary wire is used. This Galvanized Wire which we offer at this Great Bargain Wrecking Price is brand new, smooth stock. In manufacturing, wire mills accumulate mill ends—irregular lengths ranging from 50 to 250 ft., which are bundled together in coils of 100 lbs. The wire itself is exactly the same as that which is wound on spools, the only difference being that the lengths are not continuous. Such wire is known as Galvanized Wire shorts.

Handy to have about the farm for many purposes. Extensively used by fruit growers, fence builders and all kinds of repairs. It is new, smooth, clean wire. You save money in buying from us.

\$1.35 is our price for 6 gauge. Other gauges as follows:  
No. 8.....\$1.40 No. 12.....\$1.65  
No. 9.....1.50 No. 14.....1.75  
No. 11.....1.60 Prices are per 100 lbs.

Write for our Free Wire Catalog, which includes prices on Samson's Woven Wire Fencing the best all around farm and field fence. Also quotes low prices on Barbed Wire and everything in the wire and fencing line.

**HEATING PLANTS**

We will save you 30 to 50% on a modern steam, hot water or hot air heating system. A modern heating system is now within the reach of all. We have hot water heating plants for modern homes all the way from \$100 up.

By following our simple plans and instructions, you can install your own material, thus cutting out the expense of plumbers and steamfitters. This together with the great saving we afford you on the material itself insures a saving of 30 to 50%.

**IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS**

Rejuvenated Pipe, in random lengths, complete with couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids. Sizes 1/2 inch to 12 inch. 1 inch, per foot... 3c 1 1/2 inch, per foot... 4c  
Send us specifications and we will quote for your exact requirements. Also a complete stock of Valves and Fittings.

**FILL OUT THIS COUPON** No. N. W. 28

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago. I saw your ad in the Michigan Farmer. I am interested in.....

Place an X in square opposite book you want sent free.

Plan Book	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paint Book	<input type="checkbox"/>
Roofing Book	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wire List	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plumbing Book	<input type="checkbox"/>	Iron Pipe	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heating Book	<input type="checkbox"/>	Acety. Light.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name.....  
Town..... County.....  
State..... R. F. D. .... P. O. Box.....

**ANY OF THESE PRICE WRECKING BOOKS SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE!**

<p><b>PLAN BOOK</b> Upwards of 100 medium price houses, barns and other designs shown. Each design represents beauty, utility, substantial construction and the lowest possible price.</p> <p>This Valuable Book Free.</p>	<p><b>ROOFING BOOK</b> This book explains all about metal roofing, ready roofing and all other styles. Tells how to apply same in the most economical and satisfactory manner. Quotes lowest prices on highest class material.</p> <p>Sent Free.</p>	<p><b>PLUMBING BOOK</b> A complete education in plumbing so you can equip any building of any style or size and save yourself at least 50% by taking advantage of the bargains offered.</p> <p>Sent Absolutely Free on Request.</p>	<p><b>HEATING BOOK</b> Hot water, steam, and hot air heating fully described. Tells how to economically and successfully install any heating plant. Prices quoted mean a saving of one-third. Satisfaction guaranteed.</p> <p>This Book Free.</p>	<p><b>PAINT BOOK</b> A book showing actual colors, 40 shades to select from. Informs you fully regarding application to get lasting results. Every quotation a saving of from 30% to 50%. Tells all about painting and painters' supplies.</p> <p>Free Paint Book.</p>
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**CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO**