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The Farmer as a Salesman.

Success on the farm requires talent in getting profitable prices out of buyers, just as much as ability in getting good crops out of the soil. Salesmanship is just as much a part of a farmer's business equipment as are the goods he produces. It is oftener a born than an acquired gift; unfortunately, it is not always—we might say, it is not usually—linked with distinguished ability in other lines.

Some of the most practical farmers cannot be classed as good salesmen. Some of the most prominent money-makers connected with agriculture have never gained distinction as practical farmers. Men are comparatively scarce who have achieved the difficult twofold success as farmers and salesmen.

Good salesmanship is an invaluable asset. If one is not so lucky as to be born with the knack of selling his products for a top price, he ought to develop it by serious and persistent effort. It is not my purpose to tell farmers how, when and where to dispose of their crops, but rather to show them how very important it is that they should make a close study of the market problem and secure full value for all they produce.

For instance, we grow certain crops on our farms, which we desire to convert into money. Two courses are open to us, the grain elevator and the general market, or the feeding of live stock. If the grain and forage is sold direct, the highest market price is demanded and invariably we are careful to exact the last cent, and in this kind of a transaction we may be characterized as sharp and shrewd salesmen. But very often when we decide to feed our grain on our own farm instead of selling it, our sagacity and acumen deserts us entirely and we exercise anything but good salesmanship in our selection of the animals that are to convert our crops into new and different products. Why should we deliberately sell our grain and forage crops, not in the best market or for the best price, but to unimproved and inferior animals, that for the want of quality or adaptability cannot do a good job of manufacturing and consequently can only pay us a very low price for the farm crops they consume.

What process of reasoning leads us to feed a dairy cow when her milk, the article she has manufactured from our forage and grain she has consumed, does not pay for her board? If dairy products are what we want, why not "sell" the feed to such cows as will pay a good price, and not to the kind we know in advance will never be able to do so?

It is an ever-present bargain we are driving and we should use the same caution to get the last dollar there is in it, as we do when selling our grain and forage at the elevator or in the market.

Another way we often suffer unnecessary loss is in selling our farm stock badly finished. No market in the country will pay top prices for poorly conditioned stock. It is astonishing to observe in the stock yards in any large city how little care the stock raisers have taken in this respect. It is the last few dollars spent for extra feed used that pays the largest returns. Half-fed cattle, grass-grown hogs and ram lambs are not wanted by the trade. This class of live stock sells at a big discount, when the same animals, many of them possessing good blood, would bring good money if well fitted for market, but in

such uncouth condition they are a loss to the men who feed them.

It is the same with all animal products. There is an inexcusable waste of opportunity by many farmers who place inferior milk, butter, cheese and eggs on the market in untidy and uncouth condition. No good salesman thinks of putting his products on the market in dirty and unattractive packages. He understands human nature sufficiently well to know that the human eye is the great buyer of products and that they must be put up in shape to please the fancies of the people who buy them.

In another line, the question of shrinkage and waste is of great importance when we hold products in storage rather than sell them at harvest time. Not only that but it takes a particularly shrewd market speculator to succeed in the practice.

The law of supply and demand does not always hold good. When products of

down so low that many men and firms were ruined.

The man who holds his crops beyond a price at which he can clean up a fair profit is taking a risk, and a big one. He then becomes a speculator and is getting outside of the legitimate bounds of farming. Farmers had best leave the speculating to the board of trade fellows. They study the game all of the time and many of them imagine they have learned every trick of it, but they haven't, as a record of the bankruptcy courts will show. When a specialist with every known way of getting inside information cannot win at his own game, how can the plain farmer, who has no special training hope to succeed.

Honesty in packing and grading produce is a prime factor in securing the best market price. Farmers in the middle and eastern states could learn many valuable lessons by a careful study of the methods of marketing farm products and

their goods will establish a first-class reputation, and the demand for their products will be wonderfully widened and profitable prices assured.

We must learn to utilize our inferior products at home and place none but the best on the market. This does not mean, as it many times does, a stinted home table and inferior rations in the feed lot, but it means that small potatoes ought to go to the hogs or be boiled into supplementary hen feed and the little gnarly apples, the small or frosted vegetables and all other under-standard produce should be disposed of to stock or in some housewifely way, rather than be sent to market in an attempt to make the good produce sell the poor. The man who puts inferior stuff on the market is not exercising high grade salesmanship; he is actually competing with himself, in two ways by curtailing consumption through putting inferior products on the market and increasing the supply through crowding more produce on the market than the trade demands.

The cause of unprofitable market conditions is not so often over-production as under-consumption due to unattractive produce and poor marketing methods.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

ALFALFA EXPERIENCE IN HILLS-DALE COUNTY.

The alfalfa planted last year in the different ways all seemed to look equally well as winter came, and all came through the winter in fine shape. One piece was sown with oats as a nurse crop, using one bushel of oats to the acre, the oats being cut for hay before the grain was matured. Part of this piece was inoculated with sweet clover dirt and part had no inoculation. The part on which dirt was sown from sweet clover bed has done much the best this season. It has been much better color and produced a much better crop, all having made three light crops.

Another piece was also sown June 15, the ground having been plowed the first of May and kept worked once a week until planted. Fifteen pounds of seed was sown to the acre and 300 pounds of dirt taken from sweet clover bed sown and harrowed in. This piece had no nurse crop and has cut three fine crops this season, more than double the amount taken from the former, although all was on about the same kind of land. No lime was used. I think our land contains plenty of lime, as clay has been taken from many places and tested for brick, but in nearly every case contained so much lime that when the brick was wet the lime would slack and the brick go to pieces.

We have planted 10½ acres more alfalfa this season, putting it in in different ways. Inoculating part with pure culture received from the experiment station, and the rest with dirt taken from sweet clover beds. Half an acre was put in May 15, after keeping ground worked about a month, which is a good stand but very weedy. It was clipped once, letting it go back on the land. Six acres we put in June 15, having kept ground worked from April 12. The fore part of August it was so large and much of it blown out that we clipped it as high as we could run the mower bar, and some of it was so heavy that we feared it would smother, so drew a large load of hay from it. The last piece of four



Potato Digging Scenes on the Farm of A. B. Craun, of Branch County.



one kind are out of reach of the consuming public, they are quite sure to buy the next best thing in the market. A few years ago was a good example of this change in consumption. Apples were scarce and reported a light crop, and growers and buyers held out for an unreasonable price. The orange crop was enormous and other fruits were plentiful; and as a result the consumers took to buying these other kinds of fruit until apples were a drug on the market. Then more apples were found than had been dreamed of, and when buyers and growers began to unload, the prices went

fruit practiced by the growers of the Pacific Coast, who co-operate and have all of the products put up by men who are experts in the business and who are employed for no other purpose.

The problem of marketing and handling is not the one that can be solved by individual effort alone. One man may put up his produce in good shape and establish a name for first-class goods, but at best his reputation would be only local and known among a fancy, private trade. Whereas, if a number of growers combine and put up their best products in uniform style and in large quantities

acres we turned over clover sod, having out the clover early in June, and plowed as soon as hay was taken off. When the clover was seeded last year we used June clover, alsike and sweet clover seed. The hay this year was as much sweet clover as anything else. Stock eat it as good as they eat the June clover. This piece was kept worked up to August 5, when it was seeded to alfalfa with no further inoculation than the sweet clover seeding the year before. In seeding we have used from eight to 20 pounds to the acre, and can see but little difference when 12 pounds or more is used to the acre.

Hillsdale Co.

W. G. BORD.

FARM NOTES.

A Substitute for Hay.

I have ten acres of sandy river flats which have been badly run, raised a crop of rye this year, and would like your advice as to what I could plant for hay on it as it is the only ground I have for hay the coming season. Is there anything which could be sown that would answer for hay for a cow and horse, and at the same time improve the soil? A neighbor suggested vetch.

Kent Co.

A. J. S.

It is now rather late in the season to sow vetch with a prospect of its living over winter and making a forage crop next year, although it is a valuable plant for the improvement of poor land, and when sown in connection with rye will make a fair substitute for hay the succeeding year. But if this flat land is not too wet to be adapted for peas and oats, this would probably be the best crop that could be used for the purpose, although if the land is very deficient in plant food the crop would probably be light. It is a difficult proposition to get any crop that will make a fair yield of forage upon badly run land and at the same time improve the condition of the soil. One of the most needed elements of fertility upon such soils is generally a larger supply of humus or vegetable matter in the soil, and this can only be secured by the application of stable manure or the plowing down of some crop as a green manure. If stable manure is available for application upon this land or if liberal applications of fertilizer are used, probably a greater growth of forage could be secured by planting it to corn than any other way, but it would not help solve the problem of the betterment of the soil, which could only be done in this case by the sowing of rye, or perhaps rye and vetch or some other similar crop, in the corn to be plowed down the following year in connection with an application of stable manure or the liberal use of fertilizer which would put the land in condition for seeding to clover and other grasses.

Concrete as Material for Ice Houses.

Will someone please tell me through your paper, who has had experience with cement ice house made from cement blocks, as I wish to build one?

Eaton Co.

T. H. H.

While the writer has not had personal experience with the storing of ice in a building made from concrete or concrete blocks, he has seen ice successfully stored in such buildings. While a concrete wall is a much better conductor of heat than one of boards, yet with the hollow block construction there would not be much difference in this regard, and with careful packing of the ice, using a thicker wall of sawdust between it and the building as an insulation, there would be no difficulty in keeping ice in a building of this kind. Some advantages would be obtained with this kind of construction, especially with regard to permanency, as the moisture about the bottom of the ice house causes the early rotting of timber used in such a building.

Eradicating Weevil.

I have weevil in my wheat. What can I put in the bins to kill them and how is it used? My bins are about 5x8 feet and hold about 200 bushels.

Cass Co.

C. R.

The best remedy for granary weevil is carbon bi-sulphide. It should be used in proportions of one pound to one ton of grain or 1,000 cubic feet of empty space in the granary where the grain is stored. This is a very volatile liquid, the fumes of which are very inflammable, hence, care should be exercised in its use. A method of using it is to place it in shallow dishes placed on top of the grain in the bins; the gas which forms from the liquid is heavier than the atmosphere and will penetrate into the bins. Having everything in readiness, the liquid should be quickly poured into the dishes then have the granary closed as tightly as possible and left closed for a period of about 36 hours, after which it should be opened and well aired, care being taken not to go near it with a

lantern or other light until after the treatment is completed. The grain should then be run through a fanning mill as it will heat and spoil if not moved after being attacked with weevil.

Potatoes and Crop Rotation.

If potatoes are affected with blight this year, will they be more liable to be affected if potatoes are planted on the same land another year?

Livingston Co.

G. L.

There is no doubt that the ravages of potato blight as well as numerous other fungous diseases of the potato plant are much more liable to occur where the crop is planted for successive years on the same ground, than where it is made a factor in a judicious crop rotation. It is also much easier to keep the soil in a good mechanical condition, which is an important factor in soil fertility, where a rotation of crops is practiced in which clover or some other legume occurs at least once in three or four years. In fact, every argument that can be advanced favors a rotation of crops for best results, both for the crop yield secured and the maintenance of soil fertility, as well as for the greater freedom from fungus and insect pests which attack the different crops grown.

WHY ARE COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS SOMETIMES A FAILURE?

Is it a common occurrence for commercial fertilizers to be of no benefit on sandy run-down land? I know of one instance where a M. A. C. graduate used fertilizers on a sandy, run-down farm. He says he received no benefit from their use, either that year or later. They were applied as he was taught to use them. I have a sandy farm that has been a good one. At present I cannot get a seeding of clover, and oats and peas are a failure. I have only a small quantity of stable manure. How can I improve the land?

Van Buren Co.

READER.

I can conceive of only one condition where commercial fertilizers would be a failure, that would be on land so rich in available plant food that no more plant food would be necessary to produce a maximum crop and I am of the opinion that such a condition rarely exists. We might say that it would be like giving a horse an extra feed of grain after he has had all that his system requires, and yet it would not be like it because in the case of the horse it would be a surplus that the system must get rid of and it would be a tax upon the system to throw it off.

I am aware that in some instances commercial fertilizers do not produce the desired results which the user of them anticipated, and the more I have studied this question, the more experience I have had with commercial fertilizer and the greater observation that I have had on this subject leads me to believe that nine times out of ten this results from the fact that the man who used the fertilizer did not apply the fertilizer in sufficient quantities so that he could get beneficial or profitable results. For instance, a man has a poor, run-down field on which he cannot get a catch of clover and he seeds this field to wheat and puts on from 100 to 200 lbs. of an average commercial fertilizer. Now he hasn't supplied enough plant food so that it would make very much difference even in the wheat crop. It would be like feeding a hungry horse a handful of oats. It would be simply an aggravation. I have never yet known of an instance where a man used a liberal dressing of a good fertilizer on wheat that he didn't get results. I have known of instances where fertilizer was used on spring crops late in the season when the ground was dry and continued to be dry and the fertilizer did not produce any particular change in the crop. No particular benefit was received from it from that crop, simply because there was not moisture enough to dissolve the fertilizer so that the plant could use it. I have known instances where, on light sandy soil commercial fertilizer was used, and this soil had been previously, by poor farming robbed of its vegetable matter to such an extent that it would not hold moisture, and owing to a poor distribution of rainfall, satisfactory results were not secured. In both of these instances the fertilizer or plant food would remain in the soil. Now, with the wheat plant there always comes during the growth of this plant sufficient moisture to dissolve the fertilizer so that it can be used by the plant and I never yet saw a failure of commercial fertilizer on wheat. I know of one instance in particular on sandy, gravelly, oak-opening soil where fertilizer was used and the casual observer before harvest would not know any difference, and yet there was a difference. When one made a careful inspection you could notice that the heads of wheat were larger and that they bent

over more, indicating heavier heads, and when the field was threshed there was an actual yield of six bushels per acre more where the fertilizer was used, and this was only a light application of 200 lbs. of fertilizer per acre.

Land that has been farmed for a great many years is liable to be acid instead of alkaline in reaction. It is well known that clover will not grow well in an acid soil. If there is any great amount of acid in the soil it may entirely prevent the growth of clover. Now, applying commercial fertilizers to an acid soil to get a profitable growth of clover will produce little beneficial results, but this don't make fertilizer a failure. The plant food is in the ground and if lime is used to sweeten the soil and change it from its acid condition one would get the beneficial effects of the added plant food in the fertilizer. This has been demonstrated time and again. Again, some soils are deficient in lime. Clover is a gross feeder of lime. If the soil is lacking in lime to such an extent that the clover cannot grow profitably you can't make it grow by adding nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Consequently, in fertilizing the soil for clover one must add the lime as well as the nitrogen, the phosphoric acid, and the potash. In this instance when lime is added the soil is sweetened, lime is furnished as a plant food, and this enables the clover plant to live and use not only the lime but also use the added nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in the commercial fertilizer. Then results are obtained which one can recognize at a glance. Therefore, I do not like the way this question is stated, "Why are commercial fertilizers sometimes a failure," because I don't believe that commercial fertilizers ever are a failure. I don't believe it is ever a failure to add soluble plant food to the soil. Most of our soils are hungry for additional plant food because, by cropping them year after year, we have used up much of the available plant food which has accumulated for ages and crops do not grow as well as they formerly did from this fact, and now adding available plant food can hardly be called a failure. It may be, however, that we do not get the needed results because some other conditions in the soil prevent us, but this does not make fertilizer a failure. Sometimes, owing to adverse seasons one does not get a good crop even after he has applied fertilizer but it is not due to the fertilizer. The same thing would happen with stable manure. It is due to some conditions which will prevent the plant from using the fertilizer. If we could remove that condition we would all get good results.

COLON C. LILLIE.

THE NOXIOUS WEED NUISANCE.

There has been considerable in The Farmer about the weed question, especially about the Canada thistle, and the milk weed, but the half has not been told, especially of those two weeds in this section. When I was a boy the milk weed was seldom seen, and was regarded as something of a curiosity, and not considered a bad weed, probably because there was so little of it. It did not trouble us any on the old farm till a half dozen years ago, when there was a small patch of it that needed attention. I have been out of the county for two years, and soon after my return, on a drive of 12 or 15 miles I saw more milk weed than I had ever seen in all my life put together. I do not believe the farmers realize to what extent it is taking possession of their lands. There are enough seed-pods ripening now to seed whole townships, and the end is not yet. Few farms are free of the pest, and many are badly infested, and the weed is being neglected in a way that bodes ill for the future. There are acres of Canada thistles, and many have been allowed to ripen seed. As both milk weed and thistle have seeds that will be scattered far by the winds, the situation is serious, more so than many seem to realize. I regard the milk weed as much the most serious pest of the two, because I know from experience that the thistle can be almost wholly eradicated in a single season if it is allowed to make no leaf growth, but it takes more than that to discourage the pesky milk weed.

The question might well be asked, "What are you going to do about it?" I know there is a law against allowing these pests to go to seed, but the law appears to be a dead letter, and not only that, but some of the officers who were elected to see that the weeds were cut, appear to be dead letters too. I know of at least one who not only neglects to have others cut them, but allows big

burdock, and other weeds to go to seed along the road in his own fence corners. There ought to be a sharp fine for any one who allows the noxious weeds to ripen seed, and a sharper penalty for the officer who allows them to go uncut. The farmers were notified, by mail, to cut the weeds before a certain date, and that seemed to satisfy the officer and make him consider he had done his duty. It also satisfied a lot of farmers, who never pay any attention to such a notice. A sharp fine would do a world of good in such a case, and it would not take many of them to create a different state of affairs. There are farmers who will allow weeds to grow to their own, and their neighbors, damage, but when it comes to paying out real money for such a condition of things they look at it in a different light.

I do not know of any animal that will eat a Canada thistle, unless it be a goat, and if that animal will eat them it ought to be popular with many of the farmers, but a sheep will nibble at the milk weed to quite an extent, and if the pasture gets short they will do more than nibble. Along in July and early August I passed a pasture, on muck land, where there was a good crop of milk weed, and later noticed sheep were eating the leaves. A few days ago I passed it again, and there was scarcely a leaf on it, and the stems had been eaten to some extent by the sheep, but the Canada thistles were not being eaten and were making a healthy growth. It would probably take some time to kill the milk weed by the sheep method, but it would help. The weed has become too widely scattered on most farms, to admit of penning a flock of sheep on it, as I have seen advocated. A few days ago I passed a field of corn which had been cut, but the milk weed, and there was lots of it, had been left, and stood three feet tall. The farmer should have gone through that field several weeks ago with a spud, and cut off every plant several inches below the surface, that kind of treatment would have done a lot to discourage future growth. With weeds of that sort it is necessary to do more than just prevent the ripening of seed, if it is to be gotten rid of, the top must be kept down to discourage and weaken root growth. As long as leaves are permitted to develop they will keep the root system vigorous and the plant healthy. No plant, whether weed or not, can long keep vigorous unless they have leaves to aid the roots, hence the quickest way to get rid of them is to keep down the tops, and the more thoroughly this is done the sooner the weed will be killed. I have not said much about the burdock, because it seldom troubles in cultivated fields, but confines itself to fence corners, roadsides, barn yards, and all sorts of places that the plow does not reach. It's bad enough, and persistent enough when it gets a good hold of any spot, and the ripe burs in the long hair on a cow's tail make a disagreeable sort of a club for the cow to use on the man who does the milking. There are many that have ripened seed along the roadside this year, and a little time spent with the spud would have prevented the trouble they will cause. I am a firm believer in the spud, and think there should be one on every farm. It catches these bad weeds just where it hurts them most.

Eaton Co.

APOLLOS LONG.

A NEW FACTOR IN THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

One of the most recent developments in vehicles for rapid transportation has been the motorcycle. The adaptability of the motorcycle in rapidly conveying persons over the country, has increased its popularity rapidly, wherever the need of such a vehicle has been felt. The possibilities of its use on country roads have been demonstrated by rural mail carriers who have used the motorcycle successfully and economically in making their daily trips over their respective routes. In other places, country boys who are attending high schools considerable distances from their homes, have found the motorcycle especially well adapted to their needs during the busy season when the horses are all needed upon the farm. In many cases a motorcycle on the farm saves many dollars in avoiding expensive delays in the brief time which would be required to make a trip into town for needed repairs or other purposes. The cost of up-keep is low on these light conveyances, which may be classed as strictly utility vehicles wherever they can be used to advantage, of which the above are only a few examples.

LILLIE FARMSTEAD NOTES.

The extreme dry weather dried up the ensilage corn, especially on lighter sandy soil, so that in many instances it has necessitated filling silos a little earlier than usual, in fact, before the corn was fully mature. On my own corn the drought does not seem to have affected it seriously as it did a year ago. I cannot account for this only from the fact that we have taken extra pains to give it thorough cultivation this summer. Of course, some places in the field it fired some at the bottom of the stalks. Some of the lower leaves are dead and yellow but the ear is not fully mature yet, not sufficiently so as to have passed the stage when it contains the largest percent of digestible nutrients, and now, since the rains have come it is brightening up and I am sure is making a satisfactory growth. The weather is warm and nice and there is plenty of moisture. I believe that I will get a considerable development of plant food if I leave it, and really, what does a few white leaves at the bottom of a stalk amount to compared with a little extra growth of the stalk or of the ear itself? Comparatively nothing. These bottom leaves are worth something in themselves but the real food value in a few light leaves compared to a little extra growth in ear or stalk would be insignificant, and if frost does not come I shall leave it until the first of October before I fill the silo. A small portion of my corn is a later variety. I sent away and purchased the seed just to see if I could get more food value to the acre, and this corn is not anywhere mature enough to put into the silo yet. The old variety, Holt's Mammoth, that I have raised for years will do in a week or two, in fact, it would do now. If frost would come it would make pretty good ensilage but I prefer to hold it until it gets a little ripier, and the portion of the field planted to the later kind that I purchased ought to have at least two weeks and possibly three, to get it so that it will be suitable to put it into the silo.

Good rains have come since we finished sowing the wheat, and unless the ground has become packed too much I expect a splendid fall growth. A nice shower came soon after one field was sowed, before it had a chance to come up at all, and I put the smoothing harrow on and harrowed it over and broke the crust. In a few days we had another rain, a harder one yet, and I started to harrow it again to break the crust, but now another rain has come with cloudy weather for a day or two and the wheat is coming up, and I don't anticipate any serious difficulty from the packing of the ground. The ground was very dry and it absorbed all the moisture, washing very little, even on side hills. I should have preferred to have had more moisture when I sowed the wheat. I was a little bit nervous because we used quite a heavy application of fertilizer, and with dry ground, had it remained dry, I do not know just what the result would have been. I was a little bit afraid that some of the germinating power of the seed would be injured, but now with good showers I do not anticipate but what it will all germinate and grow.

I made a little experiment on one side of the wheat field and sowed a bushel of winter emmer. I would not want to tell the readers of The Farmer how much I paid for this bushel of seed unless it is an extremely valuable plant. I paid too much, I am satisfied of that, but I wanted to try it. I happen to be personally acquainted with Prof. Buffum, of Montana, and I had confidence in his recommendation. I do not believe that he would tell me that this was a wonderfully productive, hardy plant unless it was so and, banking on his reputation, I purchased enough to test it in this locality. Winter emmer is sometimes called spelt, or, rather, the spring variety of this grain is called spelt, but that is not its proper name. Emmer is the proper name. Prof. Buffum claims that this grain is much more reliable and of much more value than the spring emmer. He only recommends a bushel to the acre, or 40 pounds to the acre, claiming it to be a wonderful plant to stool and develop, and he claims some wonderful yields of the grain.

His idea is that the grain is a substitute for corn for feeding hogs and horses, and in fact all kinds of animals. It is well known the emmer variety of grain belongs to the wheat family but it does not, in threshing, hull out like wheat, but it is left in its envelope more like

barley, and yet it is not like barley. When ground this chaff or covering of the grain helps to lighten the grain and makes it a much better feed, so far as being too condensed, than corn or wheat or rye. It is more like oats, but richer in food value than oats. The idea is that this grain will come off in the middle of the summer when one is probably short of horse feed and hog feed, and it can be ground and will prevent the necessity of having to purchase outside feed in the middle of the summer when a farmer is liable to be short. I am giving this bushel a good severe test. I am sowing it in the standing corn on one side of the field that I put into wheat. I have given it no extra chance at all. Of course, I fertilized the ground when I sowed the grain.

I have also made another experiment. One field of ensilage corn I will want to put into ensilage corn again next year and I conceived the idea that it would be a good plan to sow this to rye as a cover crop and plow the rye under early in the spring to add vegetable matter to the soil. Not only that but the growing rye this winter will take up available plant food and prevent it from leaching and also prevent the land from washing. Now, on a portion of the field I mixed sand vetch with rye. Having had no experience with sand vetch I did not go very deep, only using a bushel of seed, and it will give a good test under my conditions to see whether sand vetch is worth the sowing for a cover crop.

As I have stated before, the sugar beets this summer have stood the drought well. We have tried to do our best in keeping the land well cultivated to conserve the moisture, and all through the dry spell it did not dry up very much. Since the rains have come they have brightened up, however, and are sure of making a splendid growth. I will be in no hurry in harvesting them as long as they look in such good growing condition as they do since the late rains. I have a sugar beet crop this year that will be well worth harvesting, and while I do not expect to get any phenomenal yield, as some people do, yet I am sure that I have a good profitable crop, a crop that is above the average, and I am going to have a splendid amount of beet tops.

COLON C. LILLIE.

ASPHALT ON THE FARM.

With the high prices of lumber farmers are using concrete until its merits are widely known and together with this comes the use of asphalt, which more particularly appertains to roofing but also has other uses not so well known. The shingle roof usually needed and received no attention during its life, which was of considerable duration. All the smooth proprietary roofings need treating with a new coating to take the place of wear and oxidation every few years. Sand sifted over the asphalt coating is of advantage in forming a resisting coat. Tin roofings and the connecting portions of shingle roofs, gutters, etc., are good places for the asphalt brush. Choose a hot day for roof fixing as cold surfaces do not take kindly to asphalt work. Asphalt is a good paint to put on all iron work about the farm. It can be thinned with turpentine and a rusty old spring tooth harrow made like new. The iron work on a mowing machine looks better and is better for just a nickle's worth of paint of this kind. An exposed pump, rusty and red, looks the better of its asphalt coating. For making a wooden silo more nearly tight asphalt is a good fixer.

On cheap or temporary buildings like individual hog houses a cheap and effective roofing can be made by putting on wornout burlap sacks nailed down over building paper or even common newspapers and coating with asphalt and sand. The paper is necessary only when the boards are not tight. Poultry houses or sheds can be made cheaply of rough lumber with asphalt on burlap siding and roofing. A leaking trough is easily repaired by a strip of cloth pasted down with a coating of asphalt. A five or ten-gallon can of asphalt is an exceedingly handy thing to have for farm use on occasions which seem to occur more frequently than ever.

Shlawassee Co. JAS. N. McBRIDE.

Through good horses there is an excellent market for the disposition of much of the ordinary feeds that grow on the farm. The colts weather a drouth much better than cattle, and require much less attention in the winter.

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Rifle and Pistol Cartridges

In forty odd years of gun making the Winchester company has discovered many fine points about ammunition that could be learned in no other way. That is one reason why Winchester cartridges excel. Another is because they are made in a complete plant by a modern system of manufacture, under the supervision of experts. No matter what rifle or pistol you shoot, there is a Winchester cartridge made for it. For your own protection, don't simply ask for cartridges when you buy. Be specific and insist upon having Winchester make.

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But finish and fit were not the points that built up our business. The solid wearing and lasting qualities of our boots did it. The reputation of always making dependable boots turned our little factory, making 60 pairs a day, into a great mill with a capacity of 10,000 pairs of rubber boots a day.

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All our shoes also have the Elephant Head trade-mark.

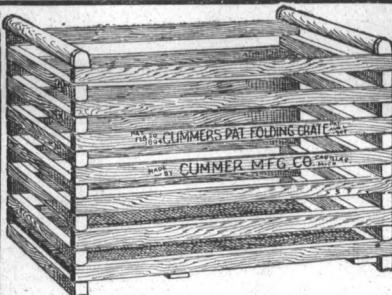
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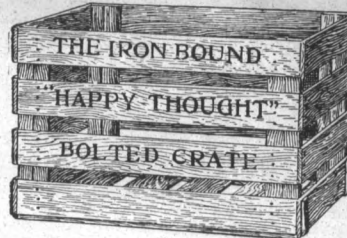
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\$225 an Acre from Potatoes

Early potatoes are one of the best-paying crops raised in Southern Alabama, Western Florida, Tennessee and along the Gulf Coast. Good prices are always obtainable and demand for same beyond the supply. Read what a farmer at Summerdale, Ala., has to say on this crop:

"My yield of salable potatoes this year, per acre, was 150 bushels, which sold readily at \$1.50 per bushel, this being the first crop on the land. I followed this crop with sweet potatoes and sweet corn and then planted cow peas. I raised three crops on the land in one year, all of which brought good prices."

Sweet potatoes produce big returns and are usually planted after Irish potatoes have been dug. Two to three hundred bushels an acre are produced and bring from 50 cents to \$1.75 per bushel. Let me send you our illustrated booklets and learn what can be done in a country where fertile land can be purchased cheaply and where there are 312 working days a year. Low round-trip fares 1st and 3rd Tuesdays each month.

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LIVE STOCK

LIVE STOCK AT THE STATE FAIR.

The live stock exhibit at this year's state fair was particularly good in spots, some departments being especially strong with herds of International quality among the entries, while in other departments of the exhibit there was a noticeable lack of entries. The Michigan exhibit was hardly up to the standard of previous years in numbers, a great many owners of the high-class show stock feeling that the nine days' fair, which would occupy two weeks of their time, was a handicap which they did not care to accept. However, the show in most classes was a very good one from the standpoint of quality and the entries in most departments were sufficiently numerous to afford opportunity for profitable study and comparison. The beef cattle classes were relatively strong; although the number of herds exhibited in the different breeds was not large, yet the quality was universally good. The dairy breeds were also well represented as will be noted in the Dairy Department.

The sheep classes were many of them very good, while in other departments there were comparatively few entries, which was also true of the hog entries. Altogether, however, the live stock show was a creditable one, and the management is to be congratulated in getting so many high-class entries for a nine days' fair.

The awards in the several classes were as follows:

Shorthorns Open to Michigan.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Jay Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich.; 2nd, John Lessiter's Son, Clarkston, Mich.
Junior Yearling Bull—1st, Lessiter's Sons.
Senior Bull Calf—First, Lessiter's Sons; 2nd, G. H. Parkhurst, Orion, Mich.
Junior Bull Calf—First, Jay Smith; 2nd, Lessiter's Sons.
Cow 3 years old or over—First and 3rd, Jay Smith; 2nd, Lessiter's Son.
Heifer 2 years old and under 3—First and 3rd, Jay Smith; 2nd, Lessiter's Sons.
Senior Yearling Heifer—First and 2nd, Jay Smith; 3rd, Lessiter's Sons.
Junior Yearling Heifer—First, Lessiter's Sons; 2nd and 3rd, Jay Smith.
Senior Heifer Calf—First and 3rd, Jay Smith; 2nd, Lessiter's Sons.
Junior Heifer Calf—First, Lessiter's Sons; 2nd and 3rd, Jay Smith.
Exhibitor's Herd—First, Jay Smith; 2nd, Lessiter's Sons.
Breeder's Herd—First, Jay Smith; 2nd, Lessiter's Sons.
Calf Herd—First, Jay Smith.
Four get of one Sire—First, Jay Smith; 2nd, Lessiter's Sons.
Two produce of Cow—First, Jay Smith; 2nd, Lessiter's Sons.
Senior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Jay Smith.
Junior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Jay Smith.
Senior Champ. Female—Ribbon badge, Jay Smith.
Junior Champ. Female—Ribbon badge, Lessiter's Sons.
Grand Champion Bull—\$10, Jay Smith.
Grand Champion Female—\$10, Lessiter's Sons.

Shorthorns—Open Class.

Bull 3 years or over—First, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; 2nd, Rosenberg & Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio; 3rd, Jay Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich.; 4th, John Lessiter's Sons, Clarkston, Mich.
Bull 2 years—First, Rosenberg & Edwards.
Junior Yearling Bull—First, Carpenter & Ross; 2nd, Rosenberg & Edwards; 3rd, Lessiter's Sons.
Senior Bull Calf—First, Carpenter & Ross; 2nd, Rosenberg & Edwards; 3rd, Lessiter's Sons.
Junior Bull Calf—First, Rosenberg & Edwards; 2nd, Jay Smith; 3rd, Lessiter's Sons.
Cow 3 years old or over—First, Rosenberg & Edwards; 2nd and 3rd, Carpenter & Ross; 4th, Jay Smith; 5th, Lessiter's Sons.
Heifer 2 years old—First, Carpenter & Ross; 2nd and 3rd, Rosenberg & Edwards; 4th, Jay Smith; 5th, Lessiter's Sons.
Senior Yearling Heifer—First and 2nd, Rosenberg & Edwards; 3rd and 4th, Jay Smith; 5th, Lessiter's Sons.
Junior Yearling Heifer—First, Carpenter & Ross; 2nd, Lessiter's Sons; 3rd and 4th, Jay Smith; 5th, Rosenberg & Edwards.
Senior Heifer Calf—First and 4th, Carpenter & Ross; 2nd and 3rd, Rosenberg & Edwards; 5th, Jay Smith.
Junior Heifer Calf—First and 2nd, Rosenberg & Edwards; 3rd, Lessiter's Sons; 4th and 5th, Jay Smith.
Exhibitor's Herd—First, Carpenter & Ross; 2nd, Rosenberg & Edwards; 3rd, Jay Smith; 4th, Lessiter's Sons.
Breeder's Herd—First, Rosenberg & Edwards; 2nd, Jay Smith; 3rd, Lessiter's Sons.
Calf Herd—First, Rosenberg & Edwards; 2nd, Jay Smith.
Four get of Sire—First, Carpenter & Ross; 2nd, Rosenberg & Edwards; 3rd, Jay Smith; 4th, Lessiter's Sons.
Two produce of Cow—First, Carpenter & Ross; 2nd, Rosenberg & Edwards; 3rd, Jay Smith; 4th, Lessiter's Sons.

Senior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Carpenter & Ross.
Junior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Carpenter & Ross.
Senior Champion Female—Rosenberger & Edwards.
Junior Champion Female—Rosenberger & Edwards.
Grand Champion Bull—Cup, Carpenter & Ross.
Grand Champion Female—Cup, Rosenberg & Edwards.

Red Polls.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Frank Hartline, Strasburg, Ohio; 2nd, Wells, Parish & Sons, Alendale; 3rd, Jas. Reynolds, Port Huron; 4th, J. M. Chase & Sons, Ionia.
Bull 2 years old—First, Geo. Ineichen & Sons, Geneva, Ind.; 2nd, Herbison Bros., Birmingham; 3rd, Chase & Sons.
Senior Yearling Bull—First, Frank Hartline; 2nd, Ineichen & Sons.
Junior Yearling Bull—First, Chase & Sons.
Senior Bull Calf—First, Ineichen & Sons; 2nd, Frank Hartline; 3rd, Chase & Sons; 4th, Herbison Bros.; 5th, Parish & Sons.
Junior Bull Calf—First and 2nd, Ineichen & Sons; 3rd, Parish & Sons; 4th, Frank Hartline; 5th, P. C. Freeman, Lowell, Mich.
Cow 3 years old or over—First and 3rd, Ineichen & Sons; 2nd, Chase & Sons; 4th, Parish & Sons; 5th, Herbison Bros.
Heifer 2 years—First and 2nd, Ineichen & Sons; 3rd, Chase & Sons; 4th, Frank Hartline; 5th, Parish & Sons.
Yearling Heifer—First, Frank Hartline; 2nd, Ineichen & Sons; 3rd, Frank Hartline; 4th, Chase & Sons; 5th, Parish & Sons.

Senior Heifer Calf—First, Frank Hartline; 2nd, Herbison Bros.; 3rd, Freeman & Son; 4th, Parish & Son; 5th, Ineichen & Sons.
Junior Heifer Calf—First, Frank Hartline; 2nd and 3rd, Ineichen & Sons; 4th, Parish & Sons; 5th, Chase & Sons.
Exhibitor's Herd—First, Ineichen & Sons; 2nd, Frank Hartline; 3rd, Chase & Sons; 4th, 5th, James Reynolds.
Breeder's Herd—First, Frank Hartline; 2nd, Ineichen & Sons; 3rd, Chase & Sons; 4th, Parish & Sons.

Calf Herd—First, Ineichen & Sons; 2d, Parish & Sons; 3rd, Chase & Sons.
Four get of Sire—First, Ineichen & Sons; 2nd, Frank Hartline; 3rd, Chase & Sons; 4th, Parish & Sons; 5th, James Reynolds.

Two produce of Cow—First, Frank Hartline; 2nd, Ineichen & Sons; 3rd, Chase & Sons; 4th, Parish & Sons; 5th, James Reynolds.

Senior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Ineichen & Sons.

Junior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Frank Hartline.

Senior Champ. Female—Ribbon badge, Ineichen & Sons.

Junior Champ. Female—Ribbon badge, Frank Hartline.

Grand Champion Bull—Cup, Ineichen & Sons.

Grand Champion Female—Cup, Ineichen & Sons.

Polled Durhams.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.; 2nd, L. C. Kelly, Ypsilanti.
Bull 2 years old—First, J. H. Miller; 2nd, L. C. Kelly.
Junior Yearling Bull—First and 2nd, J. H. Miller; 3rd, L. C. Kelly.
Senior Bull Calf—First and 2nd, J. H. Miller; 3rd and 4th, L. C. Kelly.
Junior Bull Calf—First, J. H. Miller; 2nd, L. C. Kelly.
Cow 3 years old or over—First and 2nd, J. H. Miller; 3rd and 4th, L. C. Kelly.
Heifer 2 years old—First and 2nd, J. H. Miller; 3rd, L. C. Kelly.
Senior Yearling Heifer—First, J. H. Miller; 2nd, L. C. Kelly.
Junior Yearling Heifer—First, J. H. Miller; 2nd, L. C. Kelly.
Senior Heifer Calf—First, J. H. Miller; 2nd, L. C. Kelly.
Junior Heifer Calf—First and 2nd, J. H. Miller; 3rd and 4th, L. C. Kelly.
Exhibitor's Herd—First, J. H. Miller; 2nd, L. C. Kelly.
Breeder's Herd—First, J. H. Miller; 2d, L. C. Kelly.
Calf Herd—L. C. Kelly.
Four get of Sire—First, J. H. Miller; 2nd, L. C. Kelly.
Two produce of Cow—First, J. H. Miller; 2nd, L. C. Kelly.

Senior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, J. H. Miller.

Junior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, J. H. Miller.

Senior Champ. Female—Ribbon badge, J. H. Miller.

Junior Champ. Female—Ribbon badge, J. H. Miller.

Grand Champion Bull—Cup, J. H. Miller.

Grand Champion Female—Cup, J. H. Miller.

Galloways.

All first prizes and champion awards in this class went to James Frantz & Sons, of Bluffton, Ohio, the only exhibitors of the breed.

Brown Swiss.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Hull Bros., Painesville, Ohio; 2nd, H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wis.
Bull 2 years old—1st, Hull Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, H. W. Ayers.
Yearling Bull—First, Hull Bros.; 2nd, H. W. Ayers.
Senior Bull Calf—First, H. W. Ayers.
Junior Bull Calf—First, Hull Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, H. W. Ayers.
Cow 3 years old—First and 4th, Hull Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, H. W. Ayers.
Heifer 2 years old—First and 4th, H. W. Ayers; 2nd and 3rd, Hull Bros.
Yearling Heifer—First and 3rd, Hull Bros.; 2nd and 4th, H. W. Ayers.
Senior Heifer Calf—First and 3rd, Hull Bros.; 2nd and 4th, H. W. Ayers.
Junior Heifer Calf—First and 4th, Hull Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, H. W. Ayers.
Exhibitor's Herd—First, Hull Bros.; 2nd, H. W. Ayers.

Breeder's Herd—First, Hull Bros.; 2nd, H. W. Ayers.
Calf Herd—First, Hull Bros.; 2nd, H. W. Ayers.
Four get of Sire—First, Hull Bros.; 2d, H. W. Ayers.
Two produce of Cow—First, H. W. Ayers; 2nd, Hull Bros.
Senior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Hull Bros.
Junior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Hull Bros.
Senior Champ. Female—Ribbon badge, H. W. Ayers.
Junior Champ. Female—Ribbon badge, Hull Bros.
Grand Champion Bull—Cup, Hull Bros.
Grand Champion Female—Cup, H. W. Ayers.

SHEEP.

Oxford Downs.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, McKerrow & Son, Pewaukee, Wis.; 2d, Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago.
Ram 1 year old—First, 2nd and 4th, McKerrow & Son; 3rd, Cooper & Nephews.
Ram Lamb—First and 3rd, Cooper & Nephews; 2nd, McKerrow & Son.
Ewe 2 years old or over—First, Cooper & Nephews; 2nd and 3rd, McKerrow & Son.
Ewe 1 year old—First and 2nd, McKerrow & Son; 3rd and 4th, Cooper & Nephews.
Ewe Lamb—First and 2nd, Cooper & Nephews; 3rd and 4th, McKerrow & Son; 5th, Flock—First, McKerrow & Son; 2nd, Cooper & Nephews.

Four Lambs—First, Cooper & Nephews.

Grand Champion Ram—Cup, McKerrow & Son.

Grand Champion Ewe—Cup, McKerrow & Son.

Cotswolds.

Ram 2 years old or over—First and 4th, F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; 2nd, Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.; 3rd, J. H. Campbell & Son, Jericho, Ont.; 5th, Wm. Newton, Pontiac.
Ram 1 year old—First, Cooper & Nephews; 2nd and 3rd, F. W. Harding; 4th, Wm. Newton; 5th, Campbell & Son.
Ram Lamb—First and 2nd, Cooper & Nephews; 3rd, F. W. Harding; 4th and 5th, Campbell & Son.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, F. W. Harding; 2nd and 3rd, Campbell & Son; 4th and 5th, Cooper & Nephews.

Ewe 1 year old—1st and 4th, Cooper & Nephews; 2nd and 3rd, F. W. Harding; 5th, Campbell & Son.

Ewe Lamb—First and 3rd, Cooper & Nephews; 2nd and 4th, F. W. Harding; 5th, J. H. Campbell.

Flock—First, F. W. Harding; 2nd, Wm. Cooper & Nephews; 3rd, J. H. Campbell; 4th, Wm. Newton.

Four Lambs—First, Cooper & Nephews; 2nd, F. W. Harding; 3rd, J. H. Campbell.

Grand Champion Ram—Cup, F. W. Harding.

Grand Champion Ewe—Cup, Cooper & Nephews.

American Merinos.

Ram 2 years old—First and 2nd, E. M. Moore, Wixom, Mich.; 3rd and 4th, R. D. Stephens, South Lyon.

Ram 1 year old—First, R. D. Stephens; 2nd and 3rd, E. M. Moore; 4th and 5th, Calhoun Bros., Bronson, Mich.

Ram Lamb—First, 3rd and 5th, R. D. Stephens; 2nd, Calhoun Bros.; 4th, E. M. Moore.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First and 2nd, E. M. Moore; 3rd and 4th, R. D. Stephens; 5th, Calhoun Bros.

Ewe 1 year old—First and 3rd, E. M. Moore; 2nd, R. D. Stephens; 4th, Calhoun Bros.

Ewe Lamb—First and 4th, E. M. Moore; 2nd and 3rd, R. D. Stephens; 5th, Calhoun Bros.

Flock—First, E. M. Moore; 2nd, R. D. Stephens; 3rd, Calhoun Bros.

Four Lambs—First, R. D. Stephens; 2nd, E. M. Moore; 3rd, Calhoun Bros.

Grand Champion Ram—Cup, E. M. Moore.

Grand Champion Ewe—Cup, E. M. Moore.

Delaine Merinos.

Ram 2 years old or over—First, 4th and 5th, Calhoun Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, E. M. Moore.

Ram 1 year old—First and 5th, E. M. Moore; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Calhoun Bros.

Ram Lamb—First and 2nd, E. M. Moore; 3rd and 4th, Calhoun Bros.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First and 4th, E. M. Moore; 2nd and 3rd, Calhoun Bros.

Ewe 1 year old—First and 3rd, E. M. Moore; 2nd and 4th, Calhoun Bros.

Ewe Lamb—First, 3rd and 4th, Calhoun Bros.; 2nd and 5th, E. M. Moore.

Flock—First, Calhoun Bros.; 2nd, E. M. Moore.

Four Lambs—First, E. M. Moore; 2nd, Calhoun Bros.

Grand Champion Ram—Cup, Calhoun Bros.

Grand Champion Ewe—Cup, E. M. Moore.

Lincolns.

Ram 2 years old or over—First and 3rd, A. F. Freeborn, Denfield, Ont.; 2nd, Lethbridge & Son, Alliance, O.; 4th, Watt Bros, Kerwood, Ont.; 5th, C. D. McLean, Napier, Ont.

Ram 1 year old—First, 2nd and 3rd, A. F. Freeborn; 4th and 5th, Lethbridge & Son.

Ram Lamb—First, 3rd and 4th, Lethbridge & Son; 2nd, A. F. Freeborn; 5th, Watt Bros.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, 3rd and 4th, Lethbridge & Son; 2nd and 5th, A. F. Freeborn.

Ewe 1 year old—First, 3rd and 5th, A. F. Freeborn; 2nd, Watt Bros.; 4th, C. D. McLean.

Ewe Lamb—First, 2nd, 3rd and 5th, Lethbridge & Son; 4th, A. F. Freeborn.

Flock—First, A. F. Freeborn; 2nd, Lethbridge & Son; 3rd, Watt Bros.; 4th, C. D. McLean.

Four Lambs—First, Lethbridge & Son; 2nd, A. F. Freeborn; 3rd, Watt Bros.

(Continued on page 266).

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It costs less than gasoline—gives more power—is not dangerous—can be bought anywhere.

THE COLUMBIA KEROSENE ENGINE

Is the Perfect Farm Power Plant



It is not a cheap gasoline engine which can be run with kerosene—sometimes—as are so many so-called kerosene engines—but an engine designed and built expressly to use cold kerosene—an engine which gets the very greatest power from every gallon of oil it uses.

The Columbia is a wonderful engine. Wonderful in its simplicity and compactness—wonderful in its ease of starting and of control—wonderful in the power which it provides.

And it is an absolutely safe engine. Your wife or your boy can run it without any danger of fire or explosion, without a chance of torn clothing and bruised fingers.

It uses ordinary lamp kerosene, and uses it cold, and therefore with absolute safety. No vaporizing or heating devices whatever.

And the dullest hired man anywhere can understand it and be trusted to run it.

Gasoline engines are mostly complicated, often dangerous.

Gasoline is risky stuff to handle—hard to get sometimes—and becoming more expensive all of the time.

But kerosene is safe—and cheap—and can be bought anywhere.

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Every engine moreover, carries our five year guarantee, a guarantee that is an absolute protection—for it is "Backed by a Million."

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WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR

is pure all-wool woven with a loop-stitch that can't mat after washing—won't close up the air spaces needed for ventilation. Also it is fleeced-lined—won't irritate the skin—is soft and smooth.

Perfect-fitting and long-wearing.

Wright's Health Underwear is made in all weights and styles for all seasons. Prices, \$1.00 to \$2.50 for Shirts and Drawers; \$1.50 to \$4.00 for Union Suits.

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Wright's Health Underwear Co., 88 Franklin Street, New York

Fine Live Stock Book Free!

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

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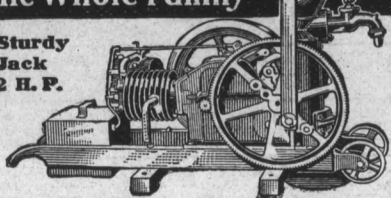
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**Sturdy Jack
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A horizontal engine built just like the big fellows of 25 H. P. and more—one proof that the idea in it is right. Air-cooled or hopper-cooled.

But we do not ask you to take our word alone. Investigate. Read our four books on engines. We will send them to you free. Tell you how an engine should be made in order to do effective work—advise you what points of importance to look for and insist upon—save you from buying engines that have to be propped up and that lean upon their work. Even a small engine should stand alone. Write for these to-day.

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Our summer importation, in our estimation the best lot of horses we have ever had at Oaklawn, has arrived. Numerous important prize-winners are included, then the high average is the main thing, as every animal would be a credit in any herd. Write us.

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CRUSH ear corn (with or without shucks) **GRIND** all kinds of small grain. Have Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

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RUNNING**

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FEEDERS' PROBLEMS.

Beans as a Grain for Live Stock.

My last year's crop of beans, which I held over, commenced to heat when the warm weather came on in May and before their condition was discovered were so badly damaged that it made them unsalable. I would like to know how I can dispose of them now to the best advantage, either by using them as hog feed or grinding them with other grain to feed to my dairy cows. I have corn, oats and peas which I could grind and mix with the ground beans for a ration for my cows. Will you please advise me if the beans would make a profitable addition to the ration and in what proportion the corn, oats, peas and beans should be mixed to balance the ration. Also, please advise me if the beans would make a good feed for fattening hogs, if it should be mixed with their grain and in what proportion to get the best results.

Huron Co. E. J. R.

Cull beans can be used to very good advantage in the grain rations for either hogs or sheep. For hogs they should be cooked for most economic results, and fed in combination with corn, making the beans about one-half of the grain ration. They can, however, be used as an exclusive ration in fattening hogs with success, although, as above noted, a greater comparative food value will be gotten from the beans when fed in combination with corn.

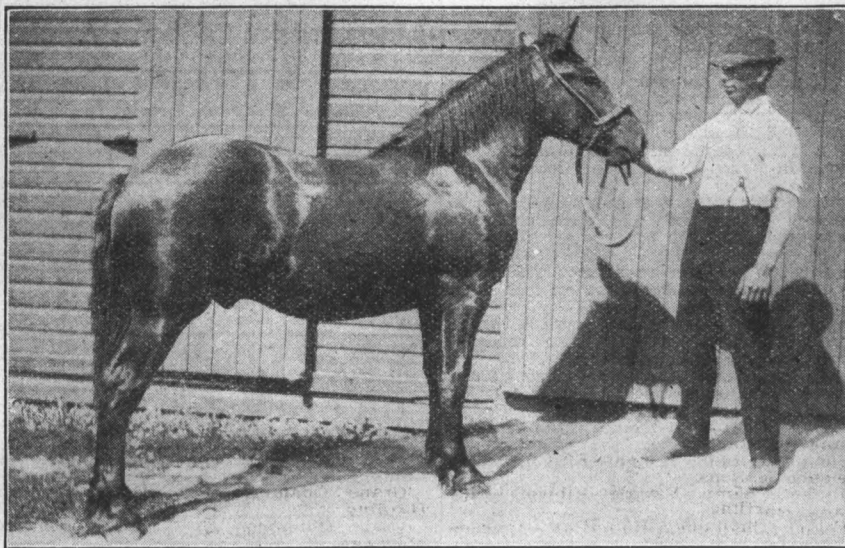
For sheep they need no preparation and

simply chew the cane to get the sugar or sweet and then spit out the pulp. The hogs do practically the same thing with the sweet corn. We only give them a few stalks at a time, otherwise they would waste it. This fills them up and satisfies them and yet does not overfeed them.

COLON C. LILLIE.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The packers have started out in a determined way to bring about a lower scale of prices for hogs in western markets and have succeeded to some extent, although not to the degree they had announced was their program. They have been helped out some by the limited eastern shipping demand for hogs in the Chicago market, but on the other hand the reductions in prices have been resisted by many stock feeders, who have ceased marketing their hogs, their plan being to wait for recoveries in values. As is so apt to be the case, a wide difference prevails between owners of hogs and butchers as to the supplies left back in the country, and there are several reasons for doubting the assertions made by the packers with much emphasis that large numbers are matured and awaiting shipment. It is known to a certainty that the high prices that have prevailed all the summer packing season have encouraged farmers owning young hogs and mere pigs to take the best care of them, and feed has been given them as a rule unstintingly, thereby developing them much more rapidly than usual. The re-



Percheron Colt Bred by M. A. Bray, of Ingham Co., which Weighed 1,140 lbs. at One Year of Age, (July 29, 1911).

may be fed in connection with corn and oats, using not more than one-quarter pound of beans per day for good results.

While beans may be ground and used as a factor of the grain ration for dairy cows, the best results have been secured from their use for cattle feeding when cooked. The writer has seen steers fattened on cooked beans as an exclusive grain ration, but more economic results would be secured with the same amount of beans by combining them with corn. If the hogs are available, however, it would be better to feed these damaged beans to them, since it is not as desirable to use moulded grain in the rations for dairy cows.

FEEDING BROOD SOWS.

My experience is that it requires a great deal of judgment to feed a lot of brood sows just before farrowing time and at farrowing time. After they have farrowed their litters you can feed brood sows almost anything and all they will eat and everything turns out well, but if you feed too much corn or grain too heavily before farrowing the results sometimes are disastrous, and yet the brood sows are hungry. They will eat anything, and all that you have a mind to give them. Now, here is a chance where a little judgment comes in which will satisfy the craving appetite of the brood sow, fill her up, satisfy her, and yet not overfeed her. For the past month our sows which are just beginning to farrow have been fed a ration of ground barley and dried beet pulp. The beet pulp and barley were soaked from one feed to another and I am of the opinion that this is a most excellent ration for brood sows. The beet pulp is not a hearty food; its vegetable food has a certain amount of succulency and fills up and satisfies and does not overfeed. Then, too, for the past week or two we have been giving them a little sweet cornstalks from which the sweet corn has been removed. It is surprising to notice how they seem to enjoy this. They will eat the stalks practically all up clean and chew them. It reminds me of the people down south chewing cane. They

sult is that hogs have been marketed from all districts considerably earlier than usual, and the inevitable conclusion seems to be that there are fewer than in former years left for marketing, unless the last pig "crop" was much greater than has been generally reported. While the future is, of course, a matter of doubt, yet the prevailing impression is that hogs will be high sellers for some time to come, even if some further concessions should be made in the matter of prices by their owners.

Heavy rainfalls throughout southwestern Texas have left pastures in fine condition, and cattlemen are feeling in great spirits over the outlook for the autumn round-ups. In parts of the Panhandle region the downpour reached four inches.

Late advices are that Nebraska will have from 65 to 70 per cent of a full corn crop and Kansas fully 75 per cent. Roughness and good grass are reported as better in the Missouri Valley than for years past, and a great many cattle will be fattened during the approaching winter season. For several weeks Iowa and Illinois farmers have been buying feeder and stock cattle freely, and there are the best of reasons for expecting that the demand from these and states east will greatly increase from this time on. The feed lots have been well cleared of finished cattle, and farmers are unwilling to let their feed and roughness go to waste. It is true that well-bred feeder cattle come high, but for all that many farmers see their way clear to make fair profits in buying cattle of a good class, while letting the fancy ones alone.

The Live Stock Report has the following: "Packers are taking advantage of a lull in fresh meat demand and of a decline in ham prices to force hogs lower and are meeting with some success. Hogs anyway are very much out of line with product. The expectancy in well informed quarters of an improvement in the southern meat demand and of further expansion in the lard demand, both at home and abroad, is both reasonable and seasonable, as the bulk of the trade, counting on past experience, is ahead of us and not behind us. Expectancy of the \$8 hog has gone aglimmering. Yet, cheap hogs are far, very far, off. Producers may bank on the hog returning good money for its keep for months to come."

Thomas Mortimer, a prominent farmer, stock feeder and banker of Nebraska, predicts a great coming shortage in the marketing of large lard hogs, as during his recent travels he found the number of spring pigs was not as large as in recent years.

The recent demand for milkers and springers in the Chicago market has been quite variable, being good some weeks and very poor at other times. Backward springers are especially poor sellers.

THRIFTY STOCK

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MORE MONEY
GIVES
MORE SATISFACTION.**

NO STOCK CAN THRIVE IF PESTERED WITH LICE, TICKS, MITES, FLEAS, SCAB, MANGE, AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES.

TO CLEAN OUT THESE PARASITES, GUARD AGAINST CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, CLEANSE, PURIFY, AND DEODORIZE USE

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BETTER THAN OTHERS, BECAUSE, IT IS

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A REAL NECESSITY ABOUT HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, DOGS, GOATS AND POULTRY.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. WRITE FOR FREE CIRCULARS. ASK FOR LEAFLET DESCRIBING A NEW CEMENT HOG WALLOW, IF YOU ARE INTERESTED.

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U. S. A.



EFFECTUAL

The most effectual remedy in use for the cure of ailments of horses and cattle is

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Used as a Blister or Lotion.



This preferred remedy is prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

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

Heaves Cured



NEWTON'S REMEDY 21 years' sale removes the cause. Prevents and cures Indigestion, Coughs, Distempers. Death to Heaves. Removes intestinal worms and is an excellent conditioner. Standard remedy for 21 years. Guaranteed for Heaves. At dealers' or direct, prepaid \$1 a can. Book explains fully, free. **THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio.**

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF OR THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4 E free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Wens, Cysts, Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

SPRINGFIELD STEEL CRIB

SAFE against mould, rats, mice, fire, lightning, hurricane & time. Open sides permit two weeks earlier husking. Costs less than wood. 150 sizes & styles. Easily erected. Free catalogue. **Wm. Bayley Co., 23 North St. Springfield, Ohio.**

(Continued from page 264).

Grand Champion Ram—Cup, A. F. Freeborn.
Grand Champion Ewe—Cup, A. F. Freeborn.

Leicesters.

Ram 2 years or over—First and 2nd, Wm. McLean, Kerrwood, Ont.; 3rd, C. D. McLean, Napier, Ont.; 4th, William Newton, Pontiac.

Ram 1 year old—First and 3rd, Wm. McLean; 2nd, C. D. McLean; 4th, Wm. Newton.

Ram Lamb—First and 2nd, Wm. McLean & Son; 3rd and 4th, C. D. McLean; 5th, Wm. Newton.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, Wm. McLean; 2nd, C. D. McLean; 3rd, Wm. Newton.

Ewe 1 year old—First and 2nd, Wm. McLean & Son; 3rd, C. D. McLean; 4th, Wm. Newton, Pontiac.

Ewe Lamb—First and 2nd, Wm. McLean; 3rd and 4th, C. D. McLean; 5th, Wm. Newton.

Flock—First, Wm. McLean; 2nd, C. D. McLean; 3rd, Wm. Newton.

Four Lambs—First, Wm. McLean & Son; 2nd, C. D. McLean; 3rd, Wm. Newton.

Grand Champion Ram—Cup, Wm. McLean & Son.

Grand Champion Ewe—Cup, Wm. McLean & Son.

Shropshires.

Ram 2 years old or over—First and 2nd, McKerrrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.; 3rd, W. P. Pulling, Parma, Mich.; 4th, H. E. Leeland & Son, Ann Arbor; 5th, H. E. Powell, Ionia.

Ram 1 year old—First and 4th, McKerrrow & Sons; 2nd, H. E. Powell; 3rd, and 5th, W. P. Pulling.

Ram Lamb—First and 3rd, W. P. Pulling; 2nd and 4th, Leeland & Son; 5th, H. E. Powell.

Ewe 2 years old or over—First, McKerrrow & Sons; 2nd, H. E. Powell; 3rd, and 5th, Leeland & Sons; 4th, W. P. Pulling.

Ewe 1 year old—First and 3rd, McKerrrow & Son; 2nd and 4th, H. E. Powell; 5th, W. P. Pulling.

Ewe Lamb—First, McKerrrow & Son; 2nd, H. E. Powell; 3rd and 5th, W. P. Pulling; 4th, Leeland & Son.

Flock—First, McKerrrow & Son; 2nd, H. E. Powell; 3rd, W. P. Pulling; 4th, Leeland & Sons.

Four Lambs—First, W. P. Pulling; 2d, Leeland & Sons; 3rd, H. E. Powell.

Grand Champion Ram—Cup, McKerrrow & Son.

Grand Champion Ewe—Cup, McKerrrow & Son.

American Shropshire Registry Association, Special.

Best flock (ram, yearling, ewe lambs)—First, W. P. Pulling; 2nd, Leeland & Sons.

Best flock (2 ram lambs, 2 ewe lambs)—First, W. P. Pulling; 2nd, Leeland & Sons.

Fat Sheep.

Middlewool Wether over 2 years—First, Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; 2nd, J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, Ont.

Middlewool Wether 1 year and under 2 years—First and 2nd, J. Lloyd Jones.

Champion Middlewool Wether—Ribbon badge, J. Lloyd Jones.

Longwool Wether over 2 years—First, Wm. Newton; 2nd, Wm. Newton.

Champion Longwool Wether—Ribbon badge, Wm. Newton.

Merino Wether over 2 years—First, Wm. Newton; 2nd, R. D. Stephens, South Lyon.

Merino Wether 1 year and under 2 years—First and 2nd, H. E. Powell, Ionia.

Merino Wether under 1 year—First and 2nd, H. E. Powell.

Champ. Merino Wether—Ribbon badge, Wm. Newton.

Grand Champion of Show—Silver Cup, J. Lloyd Jones.

(Concluded next week).

BOOK NOTICES.

"Breeding Farm Animals," by F. R. Marshall, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Ohio State University, is a most valuable and interesting discussion of the principles and practices of breeding live stock. It is at once a text book for the student of animal husbandry, and a hand-book for the farmer or breeder who would fully understand the laws of breeding which are essential to the highest success with the pure-bred herd, or even the production of high-class market stock. It is illustrated by numerous charts and diagrams, as well as by numerous photographic reproductions. It is printed on good paper and is an attractive book from a typographical standpoint, as well as from the unusually valuable character of its contents. It contains 22 chapters, covering every phase of the breeding of farm animals and the laws which govern heredity. Price, postpaid, \$1.50. Published by the Sanders Publishing Co., Chicago. May be ordered through the Michigan Farmer.

Elements of Woodwork. By Charles A. King, Director of Manual Training, Eastern High School, Bay City, Mich. This book is adapted to the student of manual training, the apprentice and the amateur woodworker, and should find a place in every institution in which elementary woodwork is taught. Cloth, 12mo, 156 pages, with illustrations. Price, 60 cents. American Book Company, Chicago.

Elements of Construction. By Charles A. King, Director of Manual Training, Eastern High School, Bay City, Mich. This book deals with the use of the common woodworking tools, and the typical forms of construction employed in fastening wood together, the application of which is the basis of all construction in wood. Cloth, 12mo, 194 pages, illustrated. Price, 70 cents. American Book Company, Chicago.

VETERINARY

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

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

Navicular Disease—Thin Hoofs.—I have an eight-year-old horse that is lame in left fore foot; this horse must have weak hoofs for he always travels tender when going without shoes. Some time ago he went lame and I applied blister to coronet and it seemed to cure; lately the same line of treatment fails to relieve him of lameness. The greatest tenderness appears to be in hollow of heel. H. T., Hart, Mich.—Your horse suffers from coffin joint lameness and this should be regarded as serious. Apply one part red iodide of mercury and eight parts lard to coronets once a week. Apply lanolin to hoof twice a day.

Heaves.—Our 13-year-old horse stood in a cold barn last winter and from this exposure he showed heaves early last spring. I have given him linseed oil and other heave remedies, but none of them appear to have done him much good. He heaves badly and his wind troubles him so much that it is scarcely possible to drive him faster than a walk. What do you advise me to do with him? J. F. B., Flat Rock, Mich.—It is possible that your horse has enough throat trouble to destroy his usefulness until a surgical operation is performed. Give 2 drs. fluid extract lobelia, 2 drs. fluid extract opium and a teaspoonful muriate ammonia at a dose in damp feed three times a day. Feed no clover or musty, dusty, badly cured fodder of any kind. If he is a ravenous eater, bed him with shavings or sawdust in order to prevent him eating too much bulky food. Grain and grass is the best summer feed; grain and silage and vegetables best winter feed for a broken-winded horse.

Impure Blood—Mange.—I have a three-months-old-colt that has been inclined to rub ever since it was born. The colt's mother is inclined to do the same. I am at a loss to know whether the mother or colt should be treated. E. B. M., Cedar Springs, Mich.—Give your mare a desertspoonful of Fowler's solution at a dose in feed twice a day. Also give colt 10 drops at a dose twice a day. Apply one part chinosol and 250 parts water to itchy parts twice a day.

Navel Infection.—I have a colt four weeks old that was very weak when born, but gradually improved until he could walk. Very suddenly a weakness in lower joints set in, affecting fore parts most. I gave colt 2 drop doses tincture nux vomica and 1 gr. quinine, but it is no better. This colt's navel seems to have healed all right. A few days ago one hock joint commenced to swell; two days later one fore leg, next day the other fore leg swelled. P. J., Walloon Lake, Mich.—Give your colt 2 grs. of quinine and a teaspoonful of whisky at a dose four times a day, and apply one part spirits of camphor, one part tincture of iodine and six parts alcohol to swollen joints once a day. It is very doubtful if he will recover.

Wire Cut.—I have a two-year-old colt that got tangled up with a wire fence, wounding shin. I bathed it several times a day and applied mild liniment to keep it from swelling. The leg was cut to bone and I am afraid it might leave a scar. J. H. F., Montague, Mich.—Apply equal parts boric acid, powdered alum and tannic acid to bunch and wound twice a day. It is almost impossible to treat a wound of this kind and prevent a scar.

Sidebone—Ringbone.—I would like to know what can be done for a horse that has sidebone and ringbone. R. R., Springport, Mich.—Give your horse rest and apply one part red iodide of mercury and six parts cerate of cantharides to bunches once a week. It is very important to give the horse absolute rest when treating him.

Dropsical Swelling.—I would like to know what to do for a three-months-old pig that has a bunch or swelling under belly; this bunch is soft and not painful. D. M., Temperance, Mich.—It is possible that your pig is ruptured; if so leave it alone and it may get well without treatment. Apply one part tincture of arnica and ten parts water three times a day.

Vertigo.—I have eight spring pigs that walk around as if drunk; they have been in this condition for the past 60 days. Their appetite is good, but they do not appear to grow as rapidly as they should. M. G. G., Vassar, Mich.—Give your pigs enough epsom salts in swill to purge them and give each one 10 grs. bromide of potash in feed or water twice a day.

A cattle loan company has been organized with a capitalization of \$5,000,000 to encourage hay feeding in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana for the Puget Sound markets. Farmers need hay, as well as cattle, and both will be supplied, the loan to be canceled at the time the cattle are marketed. This move will aid in bringing about more extensive cattle feeding operations in the far west and decreased shipments of stock cattle to Missouri river markets for finishing in the corn belt. Heretofore it has been the prevailing practice to ship large numbers of stockers to Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and even to Iowa.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.**CATTLE.****ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**

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

WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

Guernsey Bull Calves carrying blood of Dairy-maid of Elm Place A. R. 19, Lily Berkshire A. R. 378 and many other noted Adv. Reg. sires and dams. G. A. Wigent, Watervliet, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULLS**FOR SALE**

Registered bulls from four to ten months old for sale that are closely related to Hengerveld De Kol, De Kols 2nd Butter Boy 3rd, and Colantha 4th's Johanna. The dams are heavy milkers and mostly in the A. R. O. Prices reasonable. Send for list. Bigelow's Holstein Farm, Breedsville, Mich.

**Purebred Registered****HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

The Greatest Dairy Breed

Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian, Assoc., Box 164, Brattleboro, Vt.

TOP NOTCH HOLSTEINS

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

McPHERSON FARMS CO., Howell, Mich.

BULL FOR SALE—Handsone thoroughbred yearling Holstein Bull, excellently well bred. Dam a 1200-lb. cow. At a bargain. Cannot be duplicated for three times the price.

ROUEMONT FARMS, Detroit, Mich.

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

DEKOL-KORNDYKE Holstein bull calf, choicest A. R. O. breeding. Splendid individual, \$50. Ypsilanti Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich., Cole Brothers, Proprietors.

HOLSTEIN BULLS—1 to 11 months old, \$25 to \$50 registered and transferred Good breeding. HOBART W. FAY, Eden, Mich.

FOR SALE—3 yearling Holstein-Friesian bulls, also bred heifers \$150 to \$200 each. Bull calves \$40 to \$60. 33 years a breeder. Photos and pedigrees on application. W. C. JACKSON, South Bend, Ind., 719 Rex St.

HOLSTEINS—I have for sale a few cows and yearling heifers bred to Johanna Concordia Champion, the only bull of any breed whose 2 grand dams average 34.06 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also bull calves and service bulls. L. E. Connell, Fayette, O.

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

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

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

Register of Merit Jerseys. Official yearly record. A fine lot of young bulls from dams with official records of 483 pounds and upwards of butter.

T. F. MARSTON, Bay City, Michigan.

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

Dairy Bred Shorthorns—a few bred heifers for sale, price \$75.00 each. Cash or good note. J. B. HUMMEL, Mason, Mich.

LILLIE FARMSTEAD JERSEYS. HERD BULLS: Vidas Signal St. L. No. 58197. Jubilee's Foxhall, No. 82299.

Bull calves sired by these great bulls, and out of splendid dairy cows, many of them in test for register of merit. Also a few heifers and heifer calves for sale. Write for description and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Michigan.

For Sale—Double Standard Polled Durham Bulls, heifers, and cows. I am closing out. Write for prices. Sanford Gasser, Sherman, Mich.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Sired by Temisia's Interested Prince 71648, whose dam made 73 lbs. butter in one year, and 30 day club. Choice individuals. Prices Reasonable.

BROOKWATER FARM, ANN ARBOR, MICH., R. F. D. 7.

SHEEP.

20 Choice, young, large, heavy fleeced Delaine Rams Write wants to S. IL SANDERS, Ashtabula, Ohio.

SHADY LAKE HAMPSHIRE—Magnificent lot one and 2-year old rams. Come and take your pick for \$5.00. None better. Comfort, Tyler, Coldwater, Mich.

Registered Lincoln Rams For Sale—Yearlings and lambs, also a few ewes. FRED BOURNES, Milford, Mich.

PARSONS' OXFORDS cost no more than other XX. \$20; XXX. \$25.00. Write at once for 30 day club offer and price list telling how to get a Ram free of charge. Of Michigan's largest breeder of good sheep. PARSONS—The Sheep Man, Grand Lodge, Mich.

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

OXFORD DOWN RAMS FOR SALE—yearlings and lambs. Will sell a few aged ewes at attractive prices. S. E. GILLETT, Ravenna, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Registered Rambouillet Sheep. Both sexes, all ages. Prize winners. IRA B. BALDWIN, Hastings, Michigan.

REG. Rambouillets of the best breeding, rams and ewes from one to ear lot at reduced price if taken in Sept. Breeding furnished. All in perfect health. Farm 2 1/2 miles E. of Morrice, on G. T. R. R. and M. U. R. Come and see me or write your wants. Sheep shipped for inspection if ordered. J. Q. A. COOK

Oak Hill Stock Farm VON HOMEYER RAMBOUILLET RAMS at farmers' prices for the next 30 days. Large, plain, heavy fleeced. C. E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Mich.

MAPLE RIDGE SHROPSHIRE—For sale the imp. ram, The Manager, and yearling rams and ewes sired by this noted ram. H. Stewart, Lennon, Mich.

For Sale—Good Reg. Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs, Also Duroc-Jersey swine, any age or sex. M. A. BRAY, Okemos, (Ingham Co.) Mich.

SHROPSHIRE HALL STOCK FARM has a few extra good yearlings and 2-year-old rams at a reasonable price. L. S. DUNHAM & SONS, Concord, Mich.

Flockheaders—Choice yearling Shropshire rams for sale; also yearling and aged ewes. JONES & MORRIS, Flushing, Michigan.

SHROPSHIRE yearlings and ram lambs of best wool and mutton type. Prices right. Write your wants. Also O. I. C. Swine. Geo. P. Andrews, Dansville, Mich.

Shropshire Rams and Ewes—all ages; choice stock; at farmers' prices. LONG BEACH FARM, Augusta, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

The Maple Shropshires—We have for sale 30 yearling rams, and our 3-year-old stock ram, bred by Davison and sired by British Yeoman.

R. E. LELAND & SON, Route No. 2, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Shropshire Rams for Sale. DAN BOOHER, R. No. 1, Marion, Mich.

Shropshires at farmers' prices. Have a fine bunch of yearlings and ram lambs, also a few young breeding ewes. HARRY POTTER, Davison, Mich.

Rambouillet Rams—Good ones at farmers' prices. Also ewes and ewo lambs. A. E. GREEN, Orchard Lake, Mich. Bell Phone.

Polled Delaine Rams for Sale. F. L. BROKAW, Eagle, Michigan.

HOGS.

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

Berkshires—Sows bred for fall farrow. Boar pigs for fall service. Quality and breeding first-class. Prices reasonable. O. C. Corey, New Haven, Mich.

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

TWO Berkshire Gilts, sired by Handsome Prince 3. Bred for Aug. farrowing, will sell at \$40 & \$45 also a few spring pigs left. A. A. FATTLEUO, Deckerville, Mich.

Berkshire Service Boar for Sale—Three years old, magnificent specimen. Son of the great King-fellow's Duke. Dam by Baron Masterpiece. None better anywhere. For one-third value for quick sale.

ROUEMONT FARMS, Detroit, Mich.

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Choice young boars of March and April farrow. I will also sell 10 thoroughbred Holstein cows to freshen in Sept. and Oct. W. O. Wilson, Okemos, Mich. Both phones.

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

FOR SALE—3 Chester White Boars, farrowed last March. Right in every way and ready for service. Sire winner of 9 first prizes and dam a Grand Champion at the 1909 International. BONNIE BRAE FARM, ALGONAO, MICH.

O. I. C.—March pigs with quality and best pedigrees. Order now and get first choice.

C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Michigan.

PURE O. I. C's—Bred from prize-winners and strains, the quick growthy and large type. Both sexes, not akin, this spring farrow. Call or write. F. A. C. Schweitzerman, Montezuma, O.

O. I. C's—either sex. March farrow—the large, growthy kind. Right type at farmers' prices. A. NEWMAN, R. No. 1, Marietta, Michigan.

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

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

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

O. I. C's—I am offering 12 choice young boars and 10 select sow pigs at farmers' prices in order to make room for fall pigs. Fred Nickel, Monroe, Mich., R-1.

DUROC-JERSEY SOWS bred for Sept. farrow. Also spring gilts and boars of choicest breeding at right prices. E. R. CORNELL, Howell, Mich.

BUTLER'S BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS—size, bone, quality. 10 big fall boars at \$25; 100 spring pigs \$10 to \$15; 50 fall pigs \$5; 5 registered Shrop bucks at \$10 to \$15; 6 reg. Jersey bulls at \$15 to \$25; 50 reg. Shrop ewes at \$10. We are the farmer's friend. J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEYS—ASK FOR CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

FOR SALE—DUROC-JERSEY bred sows, pigs and Shepherd Pups. Express prepaid. J. H. BANGHART, Lansing, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEYS—25 fine spring gilts, popular blood lines. Good individuals; 10 fine boars, 5 bred sows due to farrow soon. JOHN McNICOLL, R. No. 1, North Star, Mich.

WALNUT HILL DUROCS—37 fancy sows bred to Mich. Col. for August and Sept. farrow; 165 spring pigs, both sexes, priced right. Write or come. J. C. BARNEY, COLDWATER, MICHIGAN.

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POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS from large styled stock. Also dairy bred Shorthorns, both sexes, all ages, prices low. ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Mich.

Big Type P. C. Boars and Sows sired by Expansion. A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Michigan.

Poland-Chinas—A few big type Sept. Gilts bred for Sept. farrow. Also spring pigs. E. D. BISHOP, Route 38, Lake Odessa, Mich.

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

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For Sale PURE YORKSHIRE BOARS READY FOR SERVICE. WATERMAN & WATERMAN.

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

POULTRY

GENERAL-PURPOSE POULTRY PRE-
DOMINATES AT STATE FAIR.

**Strongest Showing of Ducks and Geese
in History of Fair.**

So far as numbers go the poultry department of this year's fair did not compare very favorably with last year's record-breaking show. The total number of entries ran well above 1,500 as compared with 2,000 last year. Exclusive of the bantams and strictly fancy breeds, more than 1,000 chickens were on exhibition, as against 1,400 last year.

The surprising feature of the show was the strength shown by the four well-known general-purpose breeds—Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds and Orpingtons. These breeds outnumbered the group of egg-laying breeds, composed of Leghorns, Minorcas, Polish, Hamburgs and Houdans, by nearly 100, a complete reversal from last year when the strictly egg-laying breeds furnished nearly one-half the entries. Another surprise was found when it came to ranking the so-called general-purpose breeds, the Orpingtons proving the leaders in this group with more than 150 entries. They were followed by the Wyandottes, Rocks and R. I. Reds in the order named. Last year the Wyandottes led in this group and the Orpingtons were in fourth position. Five varieties of this breed were shown, the whites greatly predominating. The Wyandotte class was made up of eight varieties, well balanced as to strength and generally good in quality. Among the six varieties of Rocks were the Columbian and Silver Pencilled which are comparatively new and whose development has not yet reached the generally accepted Rock standard. Otherwise this class showed up well on the score of quality.

Among the egg layers the Leghorns were strong leaders with nearly 20 fowls on exhibition. There were five varieties, the whites being strong favorites, followed by the buffs and browns. Next in this group came the Minorcas, principally of the black variety. The Polish breed followed closely in numbers, being represented by four varieties, but the general high quality which characterized last year's exhibits of this breed seemed lacking. The Hamburgs were shown in seven varieties, all light in numbers but containing some very creditable specimens of the breed. A light showing of Houdans completed this group.

The meat-producing breeds came last as usual, but the falling off in numbers

specimens and one excellent breeding operation; (2) greater simplicity of construction, with less tendency to get out of order and work badly; (3) saving of labor in resetting the nest after use.

The nest is a box-like structure, without front, end, or cover, 28 in. long, 13 in. wide and 16 in. deep, inside measure. A division board, extending up six inches from the bottom, is placed across the box 12 in. from the rear end and 15 in. from the front end. The rear section is the nest proper.

The front portion of the nest has no fixed bottom. Instead there is a movable bottom or treadle which is hinged at the back end. To this treadle is hinged the door of the nest. The treadle is made of ½-in. pine stuff, with 1½-in. hardwood cleats at each end to hold the screws which fasten the hinges. It is 12 in. wide and 12½ in. long. Across its upper face, just behind the hinges holding the door, is nailed a pine strip, 4 in. wide, beveled on both sides; the door of the nest is not made solid, but is an open frame, to the inner side of which is fastened a rectangular piece of ½-in. mesh galvanized screening (dimensions 8x9 in.). The sides of the door are strips of ¾-in. stuff 12 in. long and 1½ in. wide halved at the ends to join to the top and bottom of the door. The top of the door is a strip of hard wood 12 in. long and 1½ in. wide, halved in 2¾ in. from each end. The projecting ends of this top strip serve as stops for the door when it closes. The bottom of the door is a hardwood strip 10¼x4 in. The side strips are fitted into the ends of this bottom strip in such way as to project slightly (about 1-32 in.) above the front surface of that strip, for a reason which will be apparent.

When the nest is open the door extends horizontally in front. In this position the side strips of the door rest on a strip of wood 1½ in. wide, beveled on the inner corner, which extends across the front of the nest. This strip is nailed to the top of a board 4 in. wide, which forms the front of the nest box proper. To the bottom of this is nailed a strip 2 in. wide, into which are set two 4-in. spikes from which the reads have been cut. The treadle rests on these spikes when the nest is closed. The hinges used in fastening the treadle and door are narrow 3-in. galvanized butts with brass pins, made to work very easily. It is necessary to use hinges which will not rust.

FINDING THE HEAVY LAYERS.

As yet the trap nest has not found a place for itself upon many farms although there is little doubt that this device could be used by farmers who are earnestly striving to make their poultry yield a profit. The trap nest offers practically the only means of determining which hens are paying a profit on their feed and care and which ones are being kept at a loss, but the importance and value of such knowledge is not fully appreciated by the average owner of poultry. In fact, there are a great many who do not even know the results of the efforts of their laying flocks in the aggregate, let alone trying to determine which members of those flocks are profit producers.

It must be admitted that the expenditure of no little time and labor is involved in the trap-nesting of a flock of hens. As has been stated in these columns a number of times, the perfectly

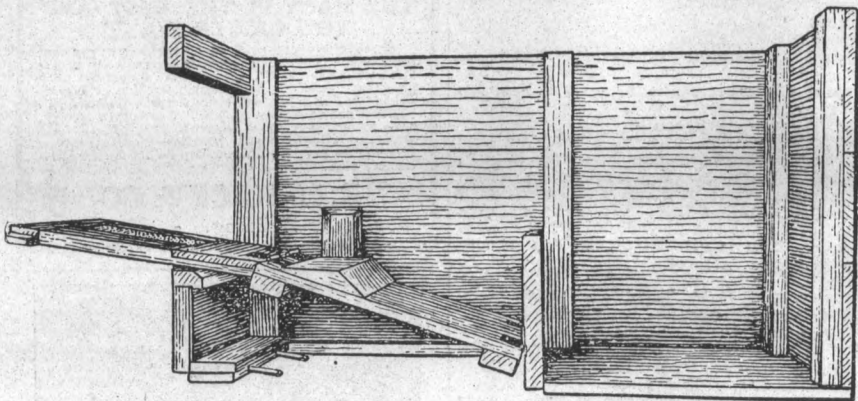
operation; (2) greater simplicity of construction, with less tendency to get out of order and work badly; (3) saving of labor in resetting the nest after use.

How Nest is Operated.

The manner in which the nest operates is readily apparent. A hen about to lay steps up on the door and walks in toward the dark back of the nest. When she passes the point where the door is hinged to the treadle her weight on the treadle causes it to drop. This at the same time pulls the door up behind her. It is then impossible for her to get out until the attendant lifts the door and treadle and resets it. The nest is extremely simple. It has no locks or triggers to get out of order. Yet, by proper balancing of door and treadle, it can be so delicately adjusted that a weight of less than half a pound on the treadle will spring the trap. All bearing surfaces are made of beech because of the well-known property of this wood to take on a highly polished surface with wear.

These trap nests are not made with covers because they are used in tiers and slide in and out like drawers. They can be carried away for cleaning when necessary. Four nests in a pen accommodate 20 hens by the attendant going through the pens once an hour, or a little oftener, during that part of the day when the hens are busiest. The hens must all have leg bands in order to identify them. When a hen has laid an egg and desires to leave the nest she steps out into the front space and remains there until released. Were the box not divided into two sections she would be likely to crush her egg by stepping upon it, and thus learn the pernicious habit of egg eating. To remove a hen the nest is pulled part way out. As it has no cover she is readily caught; the number on her leg band is noted and the proper entry made on the record sheet. After having been taken off a few times the hens do not object to being handled.

In this connection it may be said that careful experiments with trap nests of this and other designs have demonstrated the fact that, where trap nests were placed alongside of ordinary nests, the hens showed a preference for the trap nests. The explanation offered is that the hen soon learns that in the trap nest she cannot be disturbed by other fowls.



Improved Trap Nest Now in Use at the Maine Experiment Station.

here, when compared with other years, was not so noticeable as in the egg-laying group. The three breeds—Langshans, Brahmas and Cochins—showed about equal strength. The Partridge proved the leader among the four varieties of Cochins, while in the Langshan class the whites and blacks were about evenly divided and the same may be said of the Light and Dark Brahmas.

The number of breeding pens also failed to come up to last year's high mark, there being less than 50 pens entered. Here, too, the decline was heaviest among the egg-laying breeds, a fact which seems to warrant the assertion that the low egg values prevailing during the past season have had a tendency to divert attention from those breeds which are solely egg producers.

A scattering showing of Javas, Dorkings, Anconas, Black Spanish, Dominiques, Red Caps, Black Sumatras and Andalusians, and a fairly strong exhibit of Indian Games, completed the chicken part of the show.

Turkeys and Water Fowl.

Turkeys were present in about the usual number but, barring a few good

The features in which this nest is considered superior to the type formerly used are: (1) certainty and precision of



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"EGGMAKERS"—S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels. State wide reputation. I can suit you. Write me. Wm. J. Cooper, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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

PINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fine, healthy, well barred cockerels and pullets at right prices. R. J. SCHLONBERGER, Pigeon, Mich.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. A fine lot of COCKERELS at right prices. LEWIS T. OPPENLANDER, R. No. 4, Lansing, Mich.

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

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

SILVER, Golden and White Wyandottes of quality, young stock after November 1st. Fine circular free. A few white roosters. C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich.

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

DOGS.

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

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THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

DAIRY INTERESTS AT THE STATE FAIR.

The exhibition of cattle of the dairy breeds was not up to the standard of former exhibits under the auspices of the Michigan State Fair. The management attributed this to two reasons; first, the rule put in force by the directors which provided that every Michigan exhibitor who won a place with his animals be awarded 20 per cent additional prize money to the amount listed, providing the animal or animals shown were bred by the exhibitor. This arrangement was severely criticized by outside exhibitors who, finding the directors determined, refused to send their herds to the show at Detroit. Another reason lay in the 10-day proposition, which required that the entries be held at the fair grounds from Monday through to the following week Wednesday. To these conditions are attributed the small showing of dairy cattle, the quality of which, however, was well up to the standard of former years, and merited the close examination of dairy cattle fanciers. Awards are given in another column of this issue.

In the dairy tent were shown the exhibits of the manufacturers of dairy supplies; novelties in the line of separators, churns, buttermakers and other apparatus, as well as standard lines of goods, were here exposed to the inspection of the public. The center of the tent space was occupied by a large refrigerator, in which butter, cheese and other dairy products were displayed. The educational and demonstration work was on a more extended and systematic basis this year, and while the present show did not include the full development of the department's plans, yet considerable interest was attached to this phase of the dairy business. A barn 34x80 ft. has been constructed after plans furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture. Two silos are built in conjunction with this barn. The floor is made of cement with gutters. Stalls of different types have been erected, litter carriers, feed carriers, water devices, milking machines, and other equipments found in the up-to-date barn are installed. Cows were also kept in the barn which enabled milking machine demonstrations to be carried on. The milk thus secured was taken to the dairy building and there manufactured into butter. The processes of milking, separating, churning and working the butter were all in evidence. It is contemplated by the management to extend this work so that another year the silos will be filled with corn harvested on the grounds and brought to the silo and made into silage. Manure will be handled by spreaders and every practice of an up-to-date dairyman will be given in a manner similar to that practiced upon an actual farm.

The State Dairy and Food Department had its display in the dairy tent. Here were charts illustrating the values of the different foods showing the advantages of the liberal use of dairy products. A unique way of impressing the mind of the consumer, as well as the producer, with the work connected with the production and distribution of milk, was brought out by the "pipe line" which illustrated the barn in which the product was made, its travels to the dairy house, from there to the milk station, thence over the railroad to the city where it is transferred by the city delivery man to the large city distributors, and from this center it goes out upon the wagons which carry it to the consumer's home. This department was also equipped with apparatus for determining the quality of food stuffs and some work of this nature was performed upon the grounds. While the work of the dairy department was more or less hampered through the failure to secure its building, it must be stated that the exhibit, especially the demonstration work, was of wide interest and had an educational value that impressed patrons interested in the dairy business as being equal to and superior to former displays. The management should be congratulated on its accomplishments for the dairy industry of Michigan and it is hoped that the contemplated plans but begun this year will be speedily completed for the encouragement and building up of this, one of the most important interests of our great commonwealth.

BUTTER CUSTOMERS.

Many dairymen find themselves so situated that they could take care of a number of butter customers and by so doing improve their opportunities to much better advantage than by disposing of their dairy products in other ways. On the other hand, there are a large number of people who would like to patronize a dairyman if they but knew how to get in touch with him. Both have needs which the other could satisfy; and in these days when general investigation is showing the middleman to be the greedy party in the distribution of dairy as well as other products, this question of bringing the man who makes and the man who consumes closer together is of large import.

There are good customers and poor customers. It does not always follow that families of wealth make the best class of people to seek the patronage of, nor should one avoid families of moderate and even meagre means. A satisfactory customer is one who appreciates your wares and because of this appreciation settles for them with good grace. We mention this, inasmuch as many attempt to find customers among those who live in brown-stone fronts, and after being turned down give up in despair. Inconsistent as it may seem, many people become able to live in brown-stone fronts because they scrimp in what they eat and what they wear, whereas, on the other hand, many families are unable to put on an outward appearance because they delight in satisfying their palates with the best that can be had. One should not, therefore, be too particular as to whom they approach on this proposition.

It is not usually difficult to secure the first customer. Just how this is to be done is largely dependent upon the particular circumstances under which the dairyman is operating. If he has friends living in cities that are available to him as a market, he can likely get a start through them; if he is a short distance from such a city personal solicitation would undoubtedly result in a satisfactory beginning. Letters to prospective customers may "land" some and advertising in local papers would likely produce results. If one is disposing of milk, or eggs, or other produce he often can make a beginning by suggesting to these customers that he intends handling butter.

The increasing of the number of customers and holding them, are, of course, the important and most difficult part. If one fails in this he should look to some other means of selling his milk or butter, for he cannot afford to be constantly hunting up new patrons. The matter, however, is simple of solution, for after he has once gotten a customer, the quality of the product sold to that customer should advertise it among others. A product of good quality made the same each time, so that the man who buys it knows precisely the kind of goods he will secure at the next delivery, is sure to win. In conversation with his neighbors, he will tell them of the satisfaction he is getting; they will then desire to be supplied from the same source. By this means customer after customer will be added until the capacity of the dairy is reached. Then comes the period where many men are tempted in a direction which often means their downfall. So long as they sell their own butter they are certain of its quality, but should the attractive figures secured from these patrons encourage buying from neighbors for the purpose of reselling to the city folks, then trouble is likely to begin for the neighbors are not apt to be so particular in the manufacture of their butter since they know that the man who delivers it is the one who will receive the "kicks" should any be made. It is therefore, wiser for the ordinary man to confine his operations to the extent of his own supply, and have patrons on the waiting list rather than to try to supply every person who wishes to try the "new butter man." The proposition, therefore, resolves itself into one of making a good product and delivering it in a way pleasing to the buyer. If this is done well, then the man who attempts disposing of his butter is quite certain to succeed.

DAIRY CATTLE AWARDS AT STATE FAIR.

Jerseys.

Bull 3 years old or over—First and 4th, H. F. Probert, Jackson; 2nd, Edwin S. George, Detroit; 3rd, H. B. Wattles, Troy.
Bull 2 years old—First and 3rd, E. S. George; 2nd, H. B. Wattles; 4th and 5th, Fisherton Farms, Pontiac.

Yearling Bull—First, E. S. George; 2nd, H. B. Wattles.

Senior Bull Calf—First, E. S. George; 2nd, H. F. Probert; 3rd, Fisherton Farms; 4th, H. B. Wattles.

Junior Bull Calf—First, E. S. George; 2nd and 3rd, H. F. Probert; 4th, Fisherton Farms.

Cow 4 years old or over—First and 2nd, E. S. George; 3rd, H. F. Probert; 4th, H. B. Wattles; 5th, Fisherton Farms.

Cow 3 years old—First and 2nd, E. S. George; 3rd, H. F. Probert; 4th and 5th, H. B. Wattles.

Heifer 2 years old—First and 2nd, E. S. George; 3rd and 4th, H. B. Wattles; 5th, H. F. Probert.

Yearling Heifer—First and 2nd, E. S. George; 3rd, H. F. Probert; 4th, H. B. Wattles; 5th, Fisherton Farms.

Senior Heifer Calf—First and 3rd, E. S. George; 2nd, H. F. Probert; 4th, H. B. Wattles; 5th, Fisherton Farms.

Junior Heifer Calf—First and 3rd, H. B. Wattles; 2nd, E. S. George; 4th and 5th, Fisherton Farms.

Exhibitor's Herd—First, E. S. George; 2nd, H. F. Probert; 3rd, H. B. Wattles; 4th, Fisherton Farms.

Breeder's Herd—First, H. F. Probert; 2nd, H. B. Wattles; 3rd, Fisherton Farms.

Calf Herd—First, H. B. Probert; 2nd, H. B. Wattles; 3rd, Fisherton Farms.

Four get of Sire—First, E. S. George; 2nd, H. F. Probert.

Two Produce of Cow—First, H. F. Probert; 2nd, H. B. Wattles; 3rd, Fisherton Farms.

Senior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, H. F. Probert.

Junior Champion Bull—Senior Champion Female—Junior Champion Female—Ribbon badge, E. S. George.

Grand Champion Bull—Cup, H. F. Probert.

Grand Champion Female—Cup, E. S. George.

Holstein-Friesian.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Pierson Stock Farm, Hadley.

Bull 2 years old—First, Callam Stock Farms, Saginaw.

Yearling Bull—First, Fred Shubel, Lansing; 2nd, Pierson Stock Farm.

Senior Bull Calf—First, Pierson Stock Farm.

Junior Bull Calf—First, Callam Stock Farm; 2nd, Pierson Stock Farm.

Cow 4 years old or over—First, Pierson Stock Farm; 2nd, Callam Stock Farm.

Cow 3 years old—First, Callam Stock Farm; 2nd, Pierson Stock Farm.

Heifer 2 years old—First, Pierson Stock Farm; 2nd, Callam Stock Farm.

Yearling Heifer—First and 2nd, Pierson Stock Farm; 3rd and 4th, Callam Stock Farm.

Senior Heifer Calf—First and 2nd, Pierson Stock Farm; 3rd and 4th, Callam Stock Farm.

Junior Heifer Calf—First and 2nd, Callam Stock Farm; 3rd, Pierson Stock Farm.

Exhibitor's Herd—First, Pierson Stock Farm; 2nd, Callam Stock Farm.

Breeder's Herd—First, Pierson Stock Farm; 2nd, Callam Stock Farm.

Calf Herd—First, Callam Stock Farm; 2nd, Pierson Stock Farm.

Four get of Sire—First, Callam Stock Farm; 2nd, Pierson Stock Farm.

Two produce of Cow—First, Pierson Stock Farm; 2nd, Callam Stock Farm.

Senior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Pierson Stock Farm.

Junior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Fred E. Shubel.

Senior Champ Female—Ribbon badge, Pierson Stock Farm.

Junior Champ Female—Ribbon badge, Pierson Stock Farm.

Grand Champion Bull—Cup, Fred E. Shubel.

Grand Champion Female—Cup, Pierson Stock Farm.

Ayreshire.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Wallace McDonald, Mesa, Arizona; 2nd, W. P. Schenck, Avon, N. Y.; 3rd, Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.; 4th, W. P. Schenck.

Yearling Bull—First, Wallace McDonald; 2nd, Adam Seitz; 3rd, W. P. Schenck.

Senior Bull Calf—First, Adam Seitz; 2nd, Wallace McDonald; 3rd, W. P. Schenck.

Junior Bull Calf—First and 2nd, Wallace McDonald; 3rd, Adam Seitz; 4th, W. P. Schenck.

Cow 4 years old or over—First and 4th, W. P. Schenck; 2nd and 5th, Wallace McDonald; 3rd, Adam Seitz.

Cow 3 years old—First and 3rd, Adam Seitz; 2nd and 4th, W. P. Schenck; 5th, Wallace McDonald.

Heifer 2 years old—First and 5th, Adam Seitz; 2nd and 3rd, W. P. Schenck; 4th, Wallace McDonald.

Yearling Heifer—First, Wallace McDonald; 2nd and 3rd, Adam Seitz; 4th and 5th, W. P. Schenck.

Senior Heifer Calf—First and 2nd, Wallace McDonald; 3rd and 4th, Adam Seitz; 5th, W. P. Schenck.

Junior Heifer Calf—First and 3rd, Adam Seitz; 2nd and 5th, W. P. Schenck; 4th, Wallace McDonald.

Exhibitor's Herd—First, Wallace McDonald; 2nd, W. P. Schenck; 3rd, Adam Seitz.

Breeder's Herd—First, Wallace McDonald; 2d, Adam Seitz; 3rd, W. P. Schenck.

Calf Herd—First, Adam Seitz; 2nd, Wallace McDonald; 3rd, W. P. Schenck.

Four get of Sire—First, W. P. Schenck; 2nd, Wallace McDonald; 3rd, Adam Seitz.

Two produce of Cow—First, W. P. Schenck; 2nd, Adam Seitz; 3rd, Wallace McDonald.

Senior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Wallace McDonald.

Junior Champion Bull—Ribbon badge, Adam Seitz.

Senior Champ. Female—Ribbon badge, W. P. Schenck.

Junior Champ. Female—Ribbon badge, Wallace McDonald.

Grand Champion Bull—Cup, Wallace McDonald.

Grand Champion Female—Cup, W. P. Schenck.

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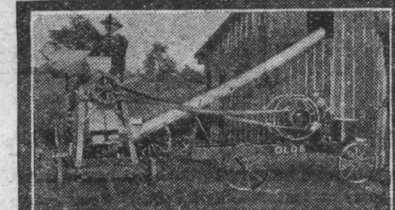
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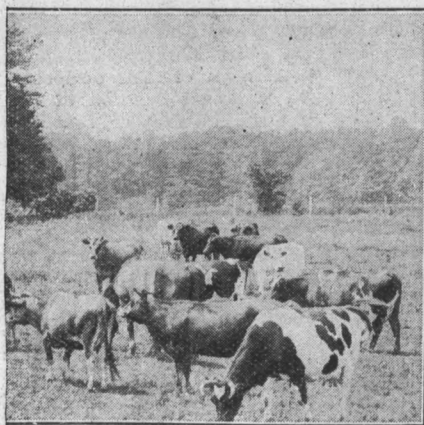
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BUSINESS DAIRYING.

Speaking generally, the final test of what constitutes a profitable dairy is the amount of milk and butter-fat produced from the feed grown upon a single acre of ground. In reducing results to this test, one not only determines the efficiency of his cows, but also the kind and quality of crops that must be grown in order to secure a maximum of digestible nutrients for the animals. The Illinois Experiment Station has conducted work along this line, the results of which point out forcibly to the dairyman the importance of following a proper system in his dairy farming. Four different systems are used in the comparison. The first system promised 991 pounds, the second 1,475 pounds, the third 2,025 pounds, and the fourth 3,150 pounds of milk per acre. The first system returns \$15.20 worth of milk per acre, the second \$22.60, the third \$31.05, and the fourth \$48.30. And again, the first system gives the annual return of \$2,632 from a 160 acre farm, the second \$3,890, the third \$5,312, and the fourth \$8,263. Reviewing the system again we find that the farmer using the first system suffers an annual loss of 1,900 pounds of nitrogen, while



An Excellent Allegan County Herd.

the second adds 1,100 pounds, the third 2,280 pounds, and the fourth 5,830 pounds to the soil of their respective farms.

By the first system there are grown 38 acres of corn, 38 acres of oats, 19 acres of timothy, 57 acres of pasture, while eight acres are occupied by roads, yards, buildings, etc. By the second system, 57 acres of corn are grown, 19 acres of oats, 19 acres of clover, 19 acres of clover and timothy, 38 acres of pasture, with eight acres of roads, yards, buildings, etc. By system No. 3, 57 acres of corn are grown, of which 19 acres are sown to rye the last cultivation, 19 acres of oats, 19 acres of clover, 38 acres of pasture, 19 acres of alfalfa, with eight acres occupied by roads, yards, buildings, etc. By system No. 4, 95 acres are devoted to corn, of which 57 acres were sown to rye the last cultivation, 57 acres devoted to alfalfa, and eight acres to roads, yards, buildings, etc. Thus, by each system the same amount of land is used. By system No. 1 the owner is enabled to keep 38 cows upon 160 acres, by system No. 2 he keeps 51 cows, by system No. 3 he keeps 65 cows, and by system No. 4 100 cows.

The comparisons made above are merely theoretical, the results calculated were upon the basis of production of average cows and average crops. The different systems, however, were tried on real dairy farms, and the results showed that the conclusions reached in the theoretical perspective were substantially the same as on the dairy farms. It was calculated that in following system No. 1, 991 pounds of milk would be produced per acre, whereas, on the farm following that system 994 pounds were actually produced. It was necessary, however, to purchase \$400 worth of feed. System No. 2 promised 1,475 pounds of milk per acre and the farm following that system produced 1,341 pounds of milk per acre, it being necessary to secure \$500 worth of feed from outside sources. System No. 3 promised 2,025 pounds of milk per acre, whereas, on the farm following this system 2,145 pounds of milk were produced, and the outside food purchased amounted to \$1,100 worth. System No. 4 promised 3,150 pounds of milk per acre and the farm using this system actually gave 4,185 pounds, with no feed purchased from outside sources.

A careful study of these figures unfolds to the dairyman an opportunity for mental activity. With the wide range of difference between the results from the farm following system No. 1 and that following system No. 4, he cannot help but realize that his system of cropping,

may mean a splendid success for him or an unfortunate failure. No one should be so blind to his own interest as to think that his condition will not admit of a change in crop rotations to effect a larger total of digestible nutrients for his animals. While it is usually true that the practices followed in any community are the product of long experience and much thought, yet of recent years this rule has been interrupted so many times by men who follow out scientific teachings, that farmers should not rest satisfied with present practices until they have clearly demonstrated to themselves that proposed systems are not improvements over those they are now following. We shall hope to give more of these experiments in later issues. W.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

The cow that produces the most ought to receive the most feed. No one can find an argument that will stand the test against this fact. It is unbusiness-like and unscientific to feed all dairy cows the same grain ration. To trust entirely to one's judgment as to the amount that each cow should be fed puts a great deal of responsibility upon the feeder. Where a farmer has a few cows and feeds them himself, if he has good judgment as to feeding, he probably can get the best results out of this manner of feeding, but where one has a commercial herd of cows, and has to depend almost entirely upon hired help to feed them, some rule should be established in feeding so that the cows will not be overfed or underfed, and will at the same time give the cow that produces the most milk, the most grain. I am not very much of a stickler on the amount of roughage. This can be left entirely to the feeder and to the cow. Feed the cow all the corn silage she will eat up clean twice a day, and don't waste it, feed the cow all the clover hay she will eat up twice a day, and the same way with all the rest of the roughage ration that is fed. This is a simple matter. There is not very much danger from overfeeding as it is practically impossible to overfeed a cow on roughage. She won't eat enough to hurt her. But it is easy to overfeed a cow on grain, especially some cows on some kinds of grain, because it is a well known fact that cows sometimes develop a wonderful appetite for a particular kind of grain and they will eat almost all that you care to give them. They will eat more than they ought to eat, more than is good for them to eat, and if a feeder would keep feeding a cow and increasing the grain ration to find out how much he could feed her he would soon have her out of condition, and possibly sick. It requires nice judgment to feed a cow in this way and it requires a very painstaking man, one who observes every condition about the cow, and with a commercial herd where one depends almost entirely upon hired help, it is not practical. I have been studying this question a great deal the last few years. Someone has advised a rule to feed a cow grain in proportion to the number of pounds of milk they give in a day. The rule would be to give a pound of grain for every three or four pounds of milk which the cow gives, but this is not scientific because milk differs so in quality. One cow gives five per cent butter-fat in her milk and the other cow gives three per cent. The cow that gives three per cent undoubtedly gives the most milk, she ought to anyway, and she does. Now then, milk that is rich in butter-fat is also rich in other solids, casein and milk sugar, therefore, if you feed these cows in proportion to the amount of milk which they give the cow that is giving the rich milk doesn't get grain in proportion to the cow that gives the poorer milk, and I believe that the Wisconsin Experiment Station rule to feed a cow in proportion to the butter-fat which she produces is correct in principle, and I don't think you can get a better rule than to feed a cow as many pounds a day of grain as she produces pounds of butter-fat in a week.

CATALOG NOTICES.

"Reliable Power from Kerosene" is the title of a handsomely illustrated, 32-page catalog issued by the Columbia Engine Co., of Detroit, Mich., fully describing and illustrating their kerosene engines for farm work and explaining their points of superiority.

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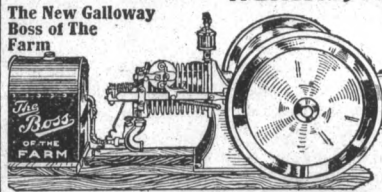
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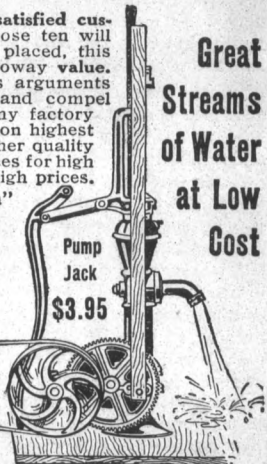
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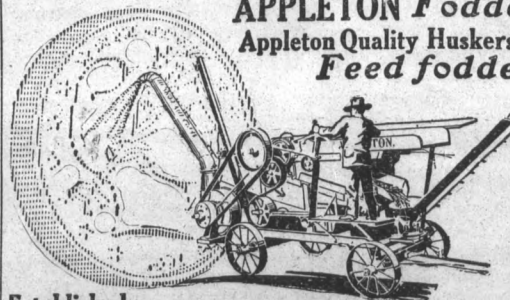


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The Lawrence Pub. Co.,
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DETROIT, SEPT. 30, 1911.

CURRENT COMMENT.

That Providence Canada Defeats the guides the destiny Reciprocity Pact. of nations seems to have been again evidenced in the utter defeat of the Canadian reciprocity pact by the electors of Canada in the general elections of last week, when reciprocity was the sole issue involved. There would appear to be no other good explanation for the fact that the people of Canada so decisively rejected a trade agreement with the United States which was so manifestly in their own favor. Unquestionably the arousing of the sentiment of patriotism by sounding a warning regarding the possible danger of future annexation had a great influence in the resulting vote, and it seems probable that this was the factor which contributed most largely to the result. Perhaps, also, the Canadian people were suspicious that it might be a "gold brick," on the principle that it "was too good to be true."

Be that as it may, the people of Canada accomplished for the farmers of the United States what they were unable to accomplish for themselves in the defeat of this measure. That the pact in operation would have been detrimental to the interests of the farmers of this country, and that its baneful influence had been largely anticipated in our home markets is amply proven by the immediate response of those markets upon the receipt of the news as to the outcome of the Canadian elections. The wheat market made an immediate gain of four cents per bushel in the local market and in Chicago, while the maximum effect was felt at Duluth where the market advanced eight cents per bushel and at Minneapolis an advance of six cents per bushel occurred upon the receipt of the news. Oats also made an advance and other agricultural commodities felt the effect of the general upward trend of prices.

It is quite probable that when the markets are re-adjusted to the new point of view, further advances will occur, not alone in the staples mentioned but in other products of our farms. This result is ample proof of the correctness of the position taken by the farmers of Michigan and other border states upon this proposition, which attitude was voiced by the Michigan Farmer in no uncertain words during the entire campaign for

reciprocity, which was waged for so many months during the present year. The failure of the reciprocity pact in Canada is a matter for sincere congratulation to every reader of the Michigan Farmer. The matter may now be considered as finally disposed of for many years to come, since the decisive vote in Canada will make further negotiations impossible so long as the successful party at the recent elections remains in power.

The Michigan State Fair. Fair for 1911 has passed into history and, all things considered, may properly be said to have been the best agricultural show yet held in Michigan. The fair grounds are in better shape than ever before and the buildings and improvements which have been added each year have given more room for the placing of exhibits and have resulted in a better distribution of the crowds attending the fair, so that the visitor who has only a limited time to spend could this year see the exhibits to better advantage than ever before.

The success of the fair was seriously threatened at the outset by the strike of the street railway men which tied up the city's car service on Wednesday, which would otherwise have been the big day of the week as the weather was perfect. The rain on the following day also kept many from the fair who would otherwise have gone and the news of the settlement of the street car strike did not reach country people in season for them to have attended in any event. Undoubtedly this misfortune kept a great many farmers from the fair who would otherwise have come, but notwithstanding showers on one or two succeeding days, the attendance for the balance of the nine days of the fair was very satisfactory and the exposition has undoubtedly been successful from a financial standpoint, notwithstanding the severe handicap with which it was early confronted.

The new dairy demonstration barn and the dairy building, which for this season was covered by a large tent, provided room for exhibits which had heretofore been crowded and proved an interesting feature of the fair as has been noted in another department. The live stock exhibit was fairly good, some of the departments being especially strong; a few weak spots making the above qualification necessary. The other departments of the fair were all very good, the agricultural and horticultural exhibits being strong, while the machinery exhibit was more extensive than at any previous fair. The automobile building was well filled with exhibits in this line, and in fact every department of the show was fairly representative of the best products of all parts of the great State of Michigan, both agricultural and industrial, with much of the best which the entire country affords on exhibition.

The entertainment features were good. Choice music being rendered from the band stand throughout the day, with races of the usual Blue Ribbon quality for those who enjoy this sport. The evening entertainments were very attractive, the horse show which was given each night being most attractive, and was watched with greater interest on account of its being a part of the judging program. The fireworks display with which each evening's entertainment was closed, was featured on a magnificent scale and held the crowds until the close of the program.

From an educational standpoint this fair may well be considered the greatest yet held in Michigan. Moreover, it was the cleanest and best conducted. The saloon feature which was objectionable to many patrons of the fair in former years was conspicuous by its absence and a more rigid censorship of the midway features was exercised by the officials. The management of the fair is to be congratulated upon the features above enumerated, and we believe that their efforts will be appreciated by an increasing patronage of the farmers of the state in future years.

There is a time and a place for everything. There is a psychological moment when more effective work can be done towards directing the public policy of a country along any desirable line than at any other period. It would seem that that time had come so far as effective work for the establishment of an adequate parcels post by congress is concerned. The administration is practically committed to the establishment of at least a limited parcels post, and the hearings before the sub-committee of congress last summer have weakened the opposi-

tion to the establishment of a parcels post not a little.

However, all that is to be desired in this respect can hardly be attained without some interest on the part of the public. A writer in one of the leading magazines recently referred to an interview with a congressman in which he was asked the pertinent question, why we cannot get a parcels post. Two piles of letters were exhibited as an answer, one high and formidable, the other insignificant. The big pile of letters came from the people who did not want a parcels post. Naturally the congressman felt that the majority of his constituency were indifferent in the matter.

If a majority of our congressmen should continue to feel in the same way, parcels post legislation would not be pushed in the next regular session of the present congress. If, however, they had visible evidence that there was a great general interest in this proposition the results would be different. We believe it is time for a general awakening on the part of our people if they would secure the speedy enactment of an adequate parcels post law, and that, perhaps for the first time, the matter is largely in their own hands. Every interested reader should write his congressman and urge him to support a liberal parcels post measure at the coming regular session of congress. The general adoption of this plan would mean much in the final outcome of this important matter.

The Government and the Marketing Problem.

A discussion of the marketing problem as it affects farmers would be incomplete unless the proper relations of the government in this connection were considered. It would appear from a careful study of the situation, that there is a large field of beneficial work along this line which might readily be undertaken by the agricultural department of our national government. Unquestionably the work of the Department of Agriculture has been very beneficial to the farmers of this country, and fortunately there is a disposition on the part of the leaders of both our great political parties to favor liberal appropriation for the extension, as well as the continuance of the work of that department.

So far the work of the Department of Agriculture has been directed almost wholly along the line of the development of new crops and research work for the improvement of the crop yields and the control of diseases and insect pests affecting our staple crops, to the end that production might be increased at a lessened cost. This is a very important work indeed, and no new line of work should be taken up by the Department at the expense of its continuation. However, it appears that an exhaustive investigation of the marketing problem would help to solve not only the question of adequate compensation for the farmer but the impending question of the high cost of living which is confronting consumers in the centers of population in our country.

The limited investigation which has been conducted by the Department of Agriculture along this line, has shown that by far the larger part of the consumer's dollar is absorbed in the channels of distribution, through which the foodstuffs to feed our millions pass between the farm and the ultimate consumer. In his State Fair speech, President Taft referred to the increased prices which have been received for farm products during recent years, and in addition to sounding a warning that better methods of agriculture are necessary to meet the increased demands of our people for foodstuffs in future years, he well said that the way to make agriculture more profitable is to get better prices for the products of the farm. The people of Canada have helped our farmers in this respect somewhat by the rejection of the reciprocity pact in their recent election. But in order that our farmers may continue to get better prices, which in itself will stimulate production to an extent which will insure a home supply in foodstuffs for all our people for many generations to come, without placing an increasing burden upon the ultimate consumer of their products, it is essential that the marketing problem be solved in a more satisfactory manner.

The comments which have been published in these pages referring to the satisfactory results which have been secured by the co-operation of producers in other countries, and to a limited extent in our own country in the marketing of farm products, indicate that co-operative marketing is the desirable solution of this problem. The work which has been done

by the International Institute of Agriculture, with headquarters at Rome, in collecting statistics relating to the co-operative marketing of farm products in many countries, bears out this theory. Unquestionably, however, if our own Department of Agriculture would take up this problem and by systematically tracing the various products of our farms from their points of production until they reach the ultimate consumer, and then enlisted the aid of experts in working out a system for the co-operative organization of our farmers to secure more economic results in the distribution of food products, very valuable results would accrue, not only to the farmers but as well to the consumers of the country. Also, we believe that the great transportation companies would gladly lend their aid to such a scheme because it would mean an increase in production proportionate to the better financial results which would be secured by the farmers, and a greater consumption of staple foodstuffs would result through a corresponding cheapening of all products to the ultimate consumer. Unquestionably there is room for just such results in the saving which could be made at both ends of the line in the distribution of foodstuffs, which process now consumes nearly 60 per cent of the final purchase price.

This does not mean, however, that our farmers should abandon individual effort toward the betterment of their own condition through a proper solution of the marketing problem, but rather that the organizations which have been and will be effected for the co-operative marketing of farm products should bring this matter to the attention of their senators and representatives in congress, both in a collective way through the organizations and in an individual way by personal letters from their members. This is a matter which should not be neglected at the present time, because conditions are now ripe for this kind of work and there is a sentiment which is not in any way controlled by partisan politics for the broadening of governmental work in the behalf of the agriculture of the country, which will be the more readily undertaken in this case because of the benefits which will accrue to all our people therefrom.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

National.

A general strike of all the members of the Illinois Central federation of employees has been declared at Memphis, Tenn.

Rush work is being requested on the dreadnaught battleships Utah and Florida, which are now under process of construction in the New York naval yards. The government demands that the vessels be in fighting condition within one month.

Sharp declines in the United States steel stocks has caused a panic among holders of those lines of securities, the slump amounting to from 20 to 40 points. This resulted in an enormous trade in steel stocks. Amalgamated Copper, American Smelting and stocks of several trans-continental railroads have also made very wide declines in the stock markets.

Three persons were killed by a fast Grand Trunk passenger train striking an automobile four miles west of Owosso, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Almendinger, of Flint, and Miss Boughman, of Lansing, were the victims.

In 89 cities of the United States and Canada, the "Men and Religion Forward Movement" was inaugurated Sunday. This movement is inter-denominational and is arousing unusual attention, both from the churches and the public in general.

Frank Miller, a Cleveland aviator, was burned to death at the fair grounds at Piqua, Ohio. His gasoline tank exploded while in midair, enveloping him with flames which resulted in the machine dashing to the ground and his death.

A Northwest passenger train struck a party of persons riding in a hayrack, at Menasha, Wis., early Sunday morning, killing 13 and fatally injuring three others. The driver's view was obstructed by a billboard, which prevented his seeing the onrushing train. During the past eight years a score of people have been killed at the same crossing for like cause.

The second annual milk exhibition is being held at the Y. M. C. A. building, Detroit, this week. The purpose of this exhibition is to bring the producer and consumer of milk together. Lectures pertaining to the handling and care of milk are being given by national experts.

A question has arisen as to whether the concession made to Canada by the enactment of a law last July permitting wood pulp from logs cut on private land and print paper manufactured from such wood pulp, to be admitted into this country free of duty, will apply to other countries as well as Canada. The rejection of the reciprocity treaty by the Canadian voters has brought the question before the officials at Washington.

A grand jury sitting at Baltimore has returned indictments against six political bosses of that city, and it appears that but a beginning is being made in the indictment of men for the wholesale abuse of public trusts.

Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, refused to allow the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures to be shown at the New Jersey State Fair.

Foreign.

An explosion of the magazines of the French battleship *Liberte*, Monday forenoon resulted in the death of nearly 400 officers and men. Other ships near by were badly damaged by the terrific explosion. A fire started about 4 o'clock a. m., and the crew immediately began fighting the flames which, despite heroic efforts spread rapidly through the ship toward the magazines. The position of the fire made it impossible to flood the containers of the explosives, and at 5:35 the first explosion occurred which was followed at short intervals by three others and in 19 minutes nothing was visible of the great vessel but her top works. This is the greatest disaster that has ever fallen to the French navy and is hardly with precedence in the annals of the world's great fighting ships.

Italy and Turkey are in trouble over African possessions, especially Tripoli. Italian ships have been seized by the Turks and the latter's forces are driving the Italians from the African country. A proposal has been submitted to the porte at Constantinople requesting an arrangement whereby Italy will secure a lease of Tripoli under the sovereignty of Turkey, paying therefore an annual rental. Should this proposal be rejected, it is probable that war will follow. Four Italian battleships are already anchored at Syracuse to threaten Turkey, while four others are sailing to attack the Tripolitan coast.

Owing to the apparent trouble between Turkey and Italy, the former government has recalled the troops directed to Tripoli and will use them to protect the Dardanelles.

The result of the elections held in Canada last week were a great surprise to both that country and the United States where the election was watched with unusual interest. The government of Sir Wilfred Laurier was decisively defeated by the forces under R. L. Borden, leader of the conservatives. The government returned 84 members to Parliament, while the opposition returned 133, giving the conservatives a majority of 49. The Nationals elected two members. This gives the conservatives full control of the government. The issue, as it is generally understood, was whether Canada would accept the reciprocity agreement passed by the United States Congress at its last special session. The results defeat the trade proposal. Immediately upon the receipt of the election news, the American market for grain products which were to have been placed upon the free list, so far as Canada is concerned, took a decidedly firmer position and the following day an advance of three cents was made in wheat quotations. Mr. Borden is now in Ottawa and his cabinet will be selected in the course of a few days.

Advice is received from Mexico City to the effect that General Bernardino Reyes has withdrawn as a candidate for the presidency of Mexico. Failure to properly protect the campaigners in their efforts to present the issues of his party to the public has moved the general to take this stand, and he urges that his followers desist from voting, upon the ground that the country is not at peace with itself, and consequently, the election will be illegal.

It is reported that M. Kokovsoff has been selected as Premier of Russia to succeed the late M. Stolypin.

Matters between France and Germany, so far as Morocco is concerned, promise to be adjusted without recourse to arms. Their differences in regard to Congo have not as yet been touched. The plan is to take them under consideration as soon as Moroccan affairs are disposed of. The coolness existing between Spain and France may hinder to some extent the rapid settlement of the controversy. Spain's occupation of Moroccan seaports has interfered to some extent already.

The pumping of water from the cofferdam surrounding the battleship *Maine*, in Havana harbor, is being continued. The latest observations are substantiating more decisively than any evidence yet gathered that there was an outside explosion, which caused or aided the wrecking of the ship.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Washtenaw Co., Sept. 21.—The weather still continues dry, making it difficult to prepare the wheat ground, but the good crop harvested this year seems to have encouraged the farmers and in spite of the dry condition of the ground a considerable acreage has been prepared and at this date many are sowing. The sale of silos has been large and while many are already filled others are being erected every day. The corn crop is rather the best crop raised this year and while not over 75 per cent of a crop will bring more dollars than any other. Very little grain other than wheat will be marketed from this section. Some hay being baled at \$15 per ton. Meat prices holding at about the same as last month. Eggs and butter higher; eggs, 20c; butter, 26c. Apples promise to be a very good crop.

Mecosta Co., Sept. 20.—Wheat yield was about average this threshing. Most wheat will be late sown this fall and less of it than common. Rains of the past 10 days have wet the ground well and given us nice fall feed. Beans will be below an average crop and likely to be badly discolored as many pieces had been pulled when the rains commenced to come and are on the ground yet. Yield perhaps 10 bushels per acre. Potatoes did not come good in many places and have set very light. Unless we get a killing frost early they will be very large with very few small ones for seed. Very little buckwheat sown this year. Corn about an average crop, ears short but sound. Oats, peas and barley about half a crop. New seeding nearly a failure.

Hold Winter's Moisture for Summer's Drought!



Spalding Deep Tilling Machine

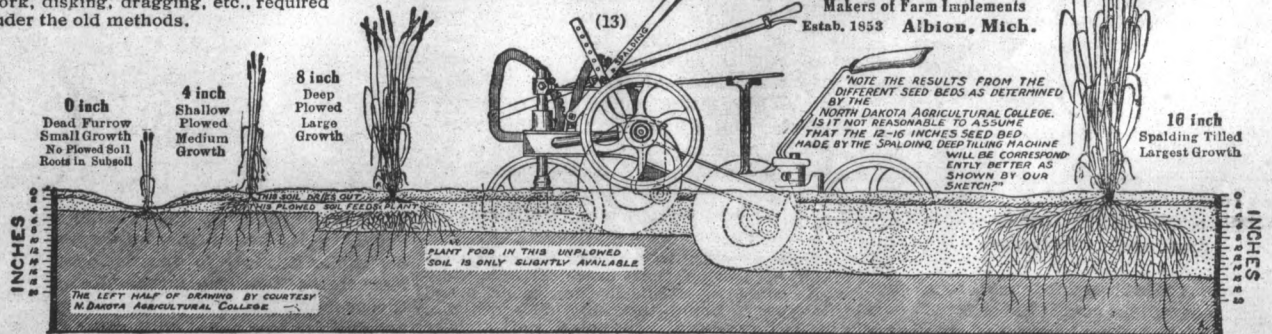
tilling 18 inches deep and thoroughly pulverizing the soil—insuring against drought, bringing up "new farm" and preparing a new seed bed. Note the clean-cut, deep furrow, without any furrow slice. Send for free catalog.

Bring Up That Rich Farm Beneath Your Farm!

The Spalding Deep Tilling Machine also does what no plow or combination of plowing and subsoiling can do. It thoroughly pulverizes the soil 12 to 16 inches and more—mixes the bottom soil with the top, and makes a perfect seed bed.

The Spalding Deep Tilling Machine brings up the rich virgin farm in the subsoil—that brand-new farm beneath your land with all its possibilities for bigger crops and bigger profits.

No implement ever invented so completely turns under weeds, cornstalks, manure, etc., as does the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine. And it so thoroughly pulverizes the soil that it saves a large amount of harrow work, disking, dragging, etc., required under the old methods.



"WE talk and complain all the time about dry years, as if they were not always with us. It is the wet year that is the exception, not the dry year, and if a man plows six or seven inches only and produces ten or twelve bushels in these dry years, then what's the use of farming? Every year the land is plowed ten or twelve inches you carry over more and more moisture, and your subsoil eventually becomes in such a permanently moist condition that you can raise a 30-bushel crop in the driest year that ever struck the West."—E. R. PARSONS.

Mr. Parsons, the eminent Dry Farming Authority, advocates the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine, which tills and pulverizes to a depth of 12 to 16 inches and more. He gives instances where use of the Spalding has more than doubled the corn yield and increased the wheat crop 50 per cent.

If the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine will do this for other farmers—and you have Mr. Parsons' word for it—don't you think it would pay BIG on your farm?

We don't ask you to take our statement about the Spalding. We offer you the signed reports of men who are using the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine—the best known and most trustworthy farmers in the United States. These reports are in the Spalding booklets, which we will send you free on request. Read for yourself. Write direct to the users of the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine if you wish. The

Spalding Deep Tilling Machine

makes a pulverized seed bed 12 to 16 inches deep and more, and thus puts the soil in condition to conserve the priceless moisture against the longest drought.

All crops suffer from drought at one time or another during the year. In some districts more than enough rain falls each year to make a crop, but it often happens that excessive rains are followed by dry weather. If the seed bed has been prepared with a Spalding Deep Tilling Machine to a depth of 12 to 16 inches, it will absorb three times as much moisture as a shallow-tilled field.

The moisture will soak to the bottom of the deep seed bed below the point of evaporation and be held there as a reserve against time of need.

But Get the Free Literature on Deep Tillage

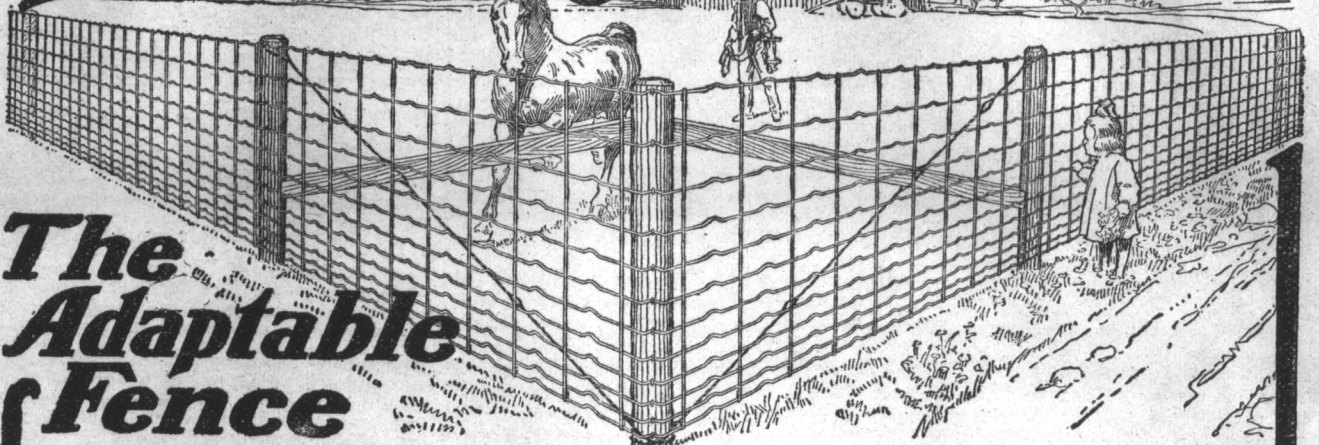
We have booklets and pamphlets covering every soil condition in the country. They show what deep tillage with the Spalding is doing.

D. G. Irby, of Gayoso Farm, Tenn., says: "The Spalding Deep Tilling Machine will pay for itself on 20 acres of land on any man's farm the first year."

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AMONG the 145 styles and sizes of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence shown in our new catalogue, the fence user can now obtain fencing perfectly suited to his particular requirements. "Pittsburgh Perfect" is the most adaptable, portable, durable and resultful of all wire fences, and gives absolute satisfaction because, coupled with our ripened manufacturing experience, it is the culmination of close and exhaustive study and investigation of farmers' needs along lines of up-to-date agricultural methods and equipment.

Open Hearth Wire, like old time iron wire, is used exclusively in "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence, and is galvanized with a thorough and even coating of pure zinc, which resists rust for the longest time. All line and stay wires are ELECTRICALLY WELDED at every contact point, producing a perfect amalgamation of metals, and doubling the strength of the fence at the joints. This feature is found only in "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence, and makes it unequalled for toughness, strength, and economy in weight and price.

Every Rod Guaranteed Perfect OUR NEW CATALOGUE contains valuable information about wire fencing, and illustrates styles and sizes adapted to every FIELD, FARM, RANCH, LAWN and POULTRY purpose. Write for it now, and then look up the best dealer in your town—he handles "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence exclusively.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

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HORTICULTURE

FRUIT OBSERVATIONS.

We were delayed in picking the Maiden's Blush and Pippin by building operations, and have had to pay for it with a large number of drops. These varieties ripened earlier this season, and since we did not get the earliest ones as soon as we should we did not make two pickings, as even the small ones in the center of the trees seemed to have a light color indicative of ripeness, and to separate from the twig quite readily. If the orchards were near home we could handle them a little differently, but where there are but a few trees of a variety four or five miles from home it sometimes pays better to get them all at one picking than to make two trips, though the fruit would be in better shape if the trees were picked twice. Where there are enough trees of a kind, or enough ripening together so we can get a load of the earlier ones and leave enough of the later ones to pay to return we can make the two pickings.

Some of the orchards show the ravages of hail. I am coming to regard hail storms as the worst chance of the apple grower, winds not excepted. If a heavy hail storm strikes the orchard during the summer, it means that from one-fourth to three-fourths of the fruit will be spotted and damaged so as to be thrown into the second class or the culls. Wherever the hail stones strike the apple will not develop as it should and a sunken corky spot will result. If the stones are large or sharp enough to break the skin, rot may result or if the break is mended the apple will be one-sided and corky. We did not get a hard hail storm except on parts of two orchards this year, but this was enough to greatly reduce the number of first-class apples in these orchards.

We are getting a good object lesson on spraying. In harvesting the fruit from some trees near buildings or fence rows which could not be reached from both sides we find that most of the fruit on the unsprayed side is scaly and inferior, for example, a Maiden's Blush tree in a rented orchard next to a shed and fence which could be sprayed only in part picked five barrels of apples of which 1½ were questionable firsts, 2½ seconds, and one barrel culls, while three other trees in the same orchard with the same care packed 9½ barrels fancy No. 1, and half barrel seconds, with no culls. In another instance we have a half dozen Stark trees in a rented orchard one side of which are nearly spoiled by brush from a fence row. The wind was not in our favor and we could not spray these trees well from the one side. As a result the fruit is scaly and inferior. The owner will now take our advice and clean out this fence row. The object lesson is more convincing than arguments. He considered the grown-up fence row as a protection, but now sees it as a prevention instead, that is, it prevents growing good fruit on this row.

I have been much interested in the discussion of the market condition, crop, and price prospects of winter apples. There seems to be a general apathy on the part of buyers to buy, and an equal disinclination on the part of growers to sell at the price offered, which will win remains to be seen. It is probable that the plan to go slow on buying is the result of a program well outlined at the meetings of the apple buyers. We see no reason why good winter apples should not be worth around \$3.00 per barrel for No. 1 and No. 2 packed, this season. Last season we sold for \$4.00 for No. 1 and No. 2, or \$4.50 for No. 1, and as nearly as I could learn, the price paid was from \$3.50 to \$4.00 at shipping station for most of the apples of good quality. A study of the reports of fruit papers, the government report, and even the crop reports of the buyers, would lead one to estimate the crop of winter apples at from 100 per cent as a minimum to 125 per cent as a maximum of last year's crop, and not more than 100 per cent of a ten-year average, hence we should expect not more than 25 per cent discount from last year's prices, after making allowance for a large crop of fall apples and other fruit. I look for the apple men to get busy very suddenly soon and raise their present offers just enough to secure the crops of those who are tired of holding out longer. I may be wrong in this reasoning, but if the

buyers were able to get out with a good profit on the prices paid last year, which they were, there seems no reason why they should not be able to realize a fair profit on a price the same or slightly lower this season. At present I feel like holding good fruit for better prices than are offered at present, and we are remodeling a barn into a packing house and placing a fruit cellar beneath, so as to be in a position to hold our fruit until early winter at least, if it should be necessary. I believe that fancy winter fruit can be handled through a good commission firm so as to realize more than most buyers are offering at present.

We are packing the last of the summer varieties, Maiden's Blush and Pippin. Although there were plenty of the summer apples on the markets, we have realized a fair price on most of them. Our Strawberry firsts went for \$3.50 to \$3.75, Duchess and Pippins at \$2.50 to \$3.00, and most of the seconds at \$2.00. Astrakhan was more of a drug, the market being overloaded at that time. To get these prices required quite severe culling, and careful packing, and fruit picked at the proper stage of ripeness. Overripe fruit always sells at a discount after being shipped some distance and handled through a commission firm.

Present indications are that the earlier winter varieties, such as Snow, Greening, Jonathan, and Wagener, should be picked by October 1, and I think the picking may begin a week earlier. I believe the bulk of the winter apples will be off the trees before the middle of October, while on ordinary seasons if we are through with Spies, Starks, and the later varieties by October 25 it is early enough for the best results. In general the season seems to be two weeks ahead of an average season for apples, and if there is a late fall this may cause a scarcity of apples later in the winter, due to poor keeping from over-ripeness. It would seem best in such event to get the winter apples into cold storage or cellars as soon as possible after picking to prevent over-ripening from warm weather which may be expected in October.

Calhoun Co. S. B. HARTMAN.

THE WHITE PINE SAW-FLY.

I am sending to you in a box, specimens of worms that are destroying my white pine trees; this is the second brood this year. Some time ago I wrote you about them and you could not answer without seeing the insects. They gather in bunches as large as a walnut when they are not at work.

Oakland Co. J. L. R.

The insects referred to in this letter were forwarded to Prof. R. H. Pettit, of the Division of Entomology, M. A. C., who replies to us as follows: The insect which you send is, *Lophyrus lecontei*, the common white pine saw-fly; an insect which may appear again next year but which is usually controlled by its parasites in the course of two or three years. At least that has been my experience. We sprayed a tree or two to see if the trees would stand the treatment, and they seemed to stand it all right; Paris green and lime were used. I would, however, prefer arsenate of lead now, of course. The creatures disappeared the following year, however. A few came back, but only a few, and cocoons which were gathered up on the ground yielded large numbers of the parasites, so the trouble passed off of its own accord. And on several occasions since, and in various places, it has also passed without material injury to the trees.

THE NEW SPRAYING PROGRAM.

"The most striking thing that has taken place in apple spraying since the introduction of Bordeaux mixture for the control of apple diseases," said an official of the Bureau of Plant Industry, of the Department of Agriculture, recently, "is the change from the copper to the sulphur compounds that has been brought about largely through the experiments of this office. The lime-sulphur solution is the leading one in use, though the self-boiled lime-sulphur and the iron sulphid are still under investigation. The spray russetting of the fruit by copper poisoning and the foliage injury due to the same cause had become so serious that considerable attention was devoted during the seasons of 1909 and 1910 to testing various spray mixtures. Exceptionally beautiful fruit, in most cases free from fungous spots and diseases, was obtained from the experimental plots. As a result, orchardists have taken up the spraying with sulphur compounds as a solution of this important difficulty.

"Some injury has occurred where the

mixture was used too strong or in cloudy weather. This was mostly on the tender foliage, and in hardly any case was it serious. The lime-sulphur solution, being the most convenient and satisfactory to use, has been accepted by orchardists for spraying apples. Where it has been combined with the arsenate of lead, generally excellent results have been obtained with the combined spray; but in a few cases, undoubtedly, owing to insufficient agitation, there has been some slight burning of the fruit, and in still fewer instances, of the foliage. It is now known to be possible for the orchardists to make the lime-sulphur solution by boiling these materials on the farm, or it can be purchased on the market all ready prepared."

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

CODLING MOTH INVESTIGATIONS.

Work, looking toward the accumulation of definite knowledge concerning the codling moth has been carried on in several places the past few years, and at the orchard meeting of the State Horticultural Society held at Grand Rapids recently, Prof. Hammer of the United States Department of Agriculture reviewed what was known, together with the newly found matter, of which the following is a resume:

Prof. Hammer brought out the fact that most of the eggs are not laid in the calyx as formerly supposed, but on the leaves, and the young worms often eat upon the leaves before getting to the calyx where the most of them enter, hence many are poisoned by the sprays before they reach the fruit. The number of broods varies with the latitude and with different locations in the same latitude. In the south there are two full broods and a partial third. In Michigan there is one full brood and a partial second. In Canada there is but one brood. To determine the relative proportion of the moths present at any one time the trees may be banded and the larvae collected every three days from May to November. The periods when the most are secured will give the approximate dates of the broods. If four per cent of the first brood survive the second will be equal to it, hence the late spraying is desirable. In reply to questions Mr. Hammer stated that the larvae do not enter the ground, that it is not necessary to use poisons for the moth until after blossoming, that 70 to 80 per cent of the early brood enter the calyx probably because of the down on the fruit and the hiding place at the calyx, that the summer sprays will not kill the eggs, and that the second brood came about July 20 this year and bid fair to be plentiful, and that he would advise the fly spray if there were not over one-half of one per cent of wormy apples.

KANSAS FRUIT REPORT.

The September report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, shows the condition of the apple crop of that state to be nine per cent below the estimate made for June. Dry, warm weather, with insufficient care of the orchards has been the principal cause of the depreciation.

Apples are estimated at 24 per cent of a normal crop, compared with 62 per cent in September, 1910, and 15 per cent in September, 1909.

Pears are estimated to be 27 per cent of a normal crop, as compared with 42 per cent in September, 1910, and 10 per cent in September, 1909.

Peaches are now estimated to be 10 per cent of a normal crop as compared with 57 per cent in September, 1910, and three per cent in September, 1909.

Grapes are reported to be 49 per cent of a normal crop, as compared with 53 per cent in 1910 and 41 per cent in 1909.

These figures indicate that the fruit generally will be a much smaller crop in the state of Kansas this year than a year ago, and larger than the crop of 1909.

An Apple Show for Michigan.

A neat folder has reached this office announcing the First Michigan Land and Apple Show, which will be held in the Coliseum, Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 7 to 11. Large displays of Michigan's "Fruit With Flavor," will be on exhibition. An educational exhibit by the M. A. C., showing the possibilities of Michigan's soil and climate, methods for fighting the foes of fruit and vegetables, and how to grow products so as to yield the highest profits; besides, individual exhibitors will show their products and the manufacturers of spraying machines, materials, canners, food manufacturers, and others, will occupy a large floor space and present exhibits that will be of unusual educational value to visitors.

The American Rose Society and the Carnation Society will hold their annual exhibition in Detroit, January 10 to 12, 1912.

FOOD AGAIN

A Mighty Important Subject to Everyone.

A Boston lady talks entertainingly of food and the changes that can be made in health by some knowledge on that line. She says:

"An injury to my spine in early womanhood left me subject to severe sick headaches which would last three or four days at a time, and a violent course of drugging brought on constipation with all the ills that follow.

"My appetite was always light and uncertain and many kinds of food distressed me.

"I began to eat Grape-Nuts food two or three years ago, because I liked the taste of it, and I kept on because I soon found it was doing me good.

"I eat it regularly at breakfast, frequently at luncheon, and again before going to bed—and have no trouble in 'sleeping on it.' It has relieved my constipation, my headaches have practically ceased, and I am in better physical condition at the age of 63 than I was at 40.

"I give Grape-Nuts credit for restoring my health, if not saving my life, and you can make no claim for it too strong for me to endorse." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

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

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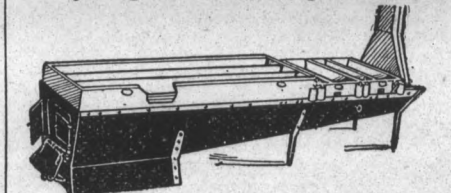
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FRUIT TREES \$6.48 FOR 100
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Time to Plant will soon be here. We sell direct to planter at lowest prices for the best stock. Apple and Cherry Trees 8c. Peach 4c and up. Send for Catalogue, its valuable to you. **ERNST NURSERIES, Box 2, Moscow, O.**

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Made of No. 1 elm, round corners, and they nest together. Price, all nailed up, 12½ cents. Write for cut. **WILL ALLEN, R. No. 8, Howell, Mich.**

CHOICE SEED WHEAT.
Goen and Mealy varieties.
Goen wheat is a wonderfully hardy, productive red wheat; stiff straw, bearded, and one of the best all around wheats I ever grew.
Mealy wheat is also a red wheat but it is the bald variety. It is a most excellent wheat for very rich ground. **COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.**

APPLE TREES—ALL KINDS Trees and Plants. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue. **BEVERLY, O.**

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

ORIGIN AND FORMATION OF SOIL.—II.

We have noted, in our hasty glance, the effect of sunshine in warming the earth. We have noted the effect of the atmosphere which surrounds the earth in the retention of the heat furnished by the sun. And we have noted in part, likewise, the great office which water has fulfilled in common with other agents in subduing the earth. In this country glaciers—vast fields of ice—have wielded a very potent influence in grinding up rock and distributing the powdered rock over large areas of North America.

There are unmistakable evidences of glacial action in Michigan and this may explain, and undoubtedly does explain, to a considerable degree, the high rate of fertility of some of our Michigan soils. By means of the huge rocks imbedded in the glacial ice during that period of intense cold—the long winter which this continent went through at one time—the rocky caverns and crests over which this glacier slowly but irresistibly moved have been ground to powder and transported in the waters of the melting glacier, have covered much of this country with a surface soil of great fertility.

We must not conceive the idea that nature, having accomplished the gradual subjection of the earth to the point suitable for animal and vegetable life, is now content to have her forces abate their influences. There is no such thing as rest in nature for her forces are as active today as they were through all the ages past. This being true, it may be readily seen that there comes a time finally when these forces may act antagonistic to the best interests of animal and vegetable life. Water, a strong factor in making rock soluble and suitable for plant growth, will just as readily carry the process too far, so far as the period of best development of vegetable and animal life is concerned, if it is permitted unrestricted sway.

Generally speaking, we have little conception of the amount of valuable soil material annually dissolved and carried to the sea in the streams and rivers of the earth. It has long been known that the exceedingly high fertility of the land in the valley of the Nile is due in a great measure to the deposits left upon it from the finely suspended matter in the waters of the Nile carried during its period of overflow. This material, this fertility, is gathered by the dissolving and the eroding action of water in the hills and higher altitudes traversed by that great river and its tributaries. This same evidence is familiar to most of us in our own country. Along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the valleys and river bottoms were, in earlier years, about the only places where successful agriculture could be practiced. In fact, it is generally known that the river bottoms and river valleys are practically our most fertile soil regions. The deltas of these rivers represent deposits of this finely suspended and colloidal material transported by the water and precipitated by the agency of the salt water with which it comes in contact when poured into the ocean. This delta soil is very fertile and because of its exceeding fineness of division it is, as well, very lasting. Hilgard states that the Mississippi river carries in suspension every year, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico, enough earthy matter suspended and dissolved, to cover a piece of land one mile square to the depth of 263 feet. This material is of the same general character as that carried off in drains from our bare fields during a heavy rainstorm. It may be easily seen that such agencies left to themselves will very rapidly rob the soil of its most fertile constituents. This one deduction alone is sufficient to warn us that a soil devoid of vegetation is a pretty costly experiment. Vegetation is a good check on the washing of the soil.

Water has had, and still has, a very important function in connection with this planet. Not only has it been of such untold service in the building of the soil by dissolving the rock; not only does it manifest itself with destructive abandon in the wasting of the soil fertility; but by virtue of its qualities in each of the above directions water is seen to be indispensable to both plant and animal life.

Living forms, both vegetable and ani-

mal, have had a remarkable influence in making available the plant food in the soil. It is difficult to conceive the purpose which living forms fulfil in the dark, forbidding soil at our feet. Fortunately is that soil which is possessed of an abundance of these low forms of organic life. The soil forced through the digestive canal of the angle worm, for example, is greatly modified in its passage and becomes a more ideal soil for plant growth, thereby. An abundance of earth worms bespeak a healthy organic condition of the soil for it indicates a growing soil and one full of life activity.

Other minute living forms have a very important relation to soil fertility. Indeed, bacteria are of such great importance that in many instances, perhaps in most instances, the production of a crop, or at least of a maximum crop, is impossible in their absence.

We have not mentioned the influence of wind in the erosion of rock but it has an influence worthy of mention. In the vicinity of Charlevoix and Mackinac Island there is abundant evidence of the reduction of rock due to erosion, caused by severe wind storms. The wind, carrying as it does so frequently sand in great quantities, has by its grinding action performed a very important function in connection with the erosion of rock. This sand, whirling along at frightful speed has by means of its grinding action reduced the rock to an impalpable powder and thus turned it quite speedily into a fertile soil.

An interesting feature of the solving action of water on rocks is the subsequent growth in the water of certain marine animals and plants. Oysters, clams, etc., have the power of extracting certain of these soluble constituents from the water and converting them again into insoluble rock. This explains the deposits of limestone and rock—mines of wealth to present day inhabitants of the earth—built a monument, as it were, to the life activity of these simple animals. Without doubt these animals and plants have contributed in a similar manner, either through their life or through their death, to the formation of the deposits of metals and minerals which man in one way or another turns to his account.

Soils are primarily then; (1). Sand or powdered rock and (2) Clay, or the more completely reduced mineral rocks. To these we add (3) Humus, the result of vegetable decay. Agriculture is based upon the combination of these three soil constituents and the soil containing the best balance of these respective types is, all things being equal, the soil with the best general agricultural possibilities.

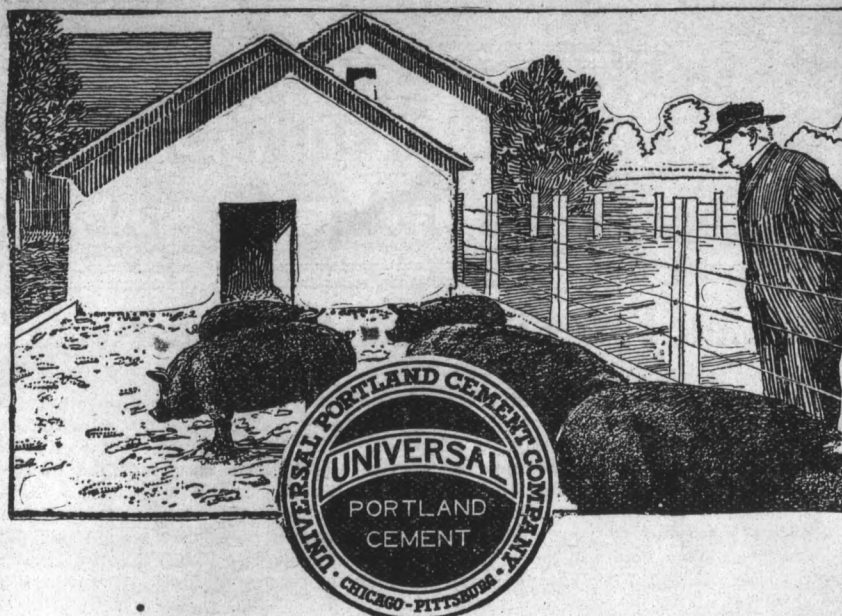
In certain sections where the surface of the earth is quite level, the soil formed is the result entirely of the weathering of the rock and here perhaps is shown most clearly the origin of the soil. Not being subject to washing by water and not having been replaced or renewed by glacial action, this Sedentary soil is formed entirely by the erosion of rock in place. The sub-soil beneath and the lower stratum can be traced directly by the similarity in its composition to the solid rock beneath and from which it was formed.

Certain soils exhibit evidence of mingling with the weathered portions of other rocks. These Colluvial soils are very highly varied in composition and character. Hillsides and rolling areas are usually classed as colluvial in character.

In the ravines, river bottoms, and lower areas, the finer, more fertile soils, called Alluvial, are found. These soils consist of the more easily dissolved and transported portions of the sedentary and colluvial soils. They vary much as to the proportion of sand and clay which they contain. If the waters which traverse that section have not been violent in character, the finely divided clay may be quite evenly and uniformly distributed. But bordering on a very rapid waterway the suspended clay may be carried far away, leaving the coarser sand, in which case of course, its productive capacity is correspondingly low.

An understanding in this way of the general character of the soils and the mode of their formation is of much help in studying later the question of the fertilizing requirements of such soils. Different soils vary in their response also to cultivation and largely depending on their origin and the character of their surroundings.

FLOYD W. ROBISON.



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TAKE care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves," goes the old saying. And the same idea runs through the most of life, doesn't it? If we are careful in the little things the big things will require no anxious thought. If you mend the little rent, the large hole will not appear. If you scour off the first spot of rust, your utensil will not have a hole rusted through. If you kill the first moth your woollens will not be destroyed.

Did you ever stop to notice how it is those same little insignificant things which make or mar happiness? Ever stop to think how very slight a thing causes a violent quarrel? Indeed, it is usually some trifling thing that leads up to every quarrel, the question at stake is so unimportant that each party thinks the other should give up and as a consequence neither one will admit the wrong.

The worst quarrel I was ever unhappy enough to witness between husband and wife arose over the question of cutting potatoes in two before they went into the pot. The wife cut the potatoes crosswise, the husband insisted that they should be cut lengthwise. The wife stuck to her right to cut them any way she chose so long as she was cook, and the husband insisted that she cut them his way because that was the way his mother and grandmother had done. One word led to another until before they stopped each had twitted the other of every misdeed committed by relations living and dead, and finally ended by the wife throwing the kettle of potatoes out doors and going into a fit of hysterics.

Perfectly foolish, of course, and I can see how my readers smile in a superior sort of way and plume themselves on the fact that they aren't so childish. But I'll wager not one of you has passed through life without some quarrel over something just as immaterial.

Honest, now, haven't you had a tiff with your husband over whether the bread should be cut thick or thin? Or, if not a tiff exactly, haven't you a difference of opinion on the subject? How many men are there who growl because their wives put the plates on the table upside down and the poor, tired husband has to turn it over before he can fill it? And glasses the same way, they go on the table bottom side up and whoever

whole when we like it best put through a strainer. We feel positively affronted when our warmed over potatoes are served all chopped up fine when everyone in the family knows we like them best just sliced and fried a nice delicate brown on both sides. If we go out for a meal and have to drink a cup of green tea when we prefer black, it spoils the meal, and though we don't say anything to our hostess, out of politeness, we complain so much about it at home that the family privately hope we will never get another invitation to dine out.

I have seen a child whipped unmercifully because she put the draining pan on the left side of the dishpan instead of the right, which was the side her mother preferred. I have known other small girls to be scolded because in ironing they laid the towels crosswise of the board instead of up and down.

And the silly causes given for seeking divorce. A man ate up a crock of cookies in three days and his wife rushed into court for a divorce, and got it. If her husband had come home drunk and beaten her, she would have forgiven him and loved him a little better for it, but she just couldn't stand having to bake cookies twice a week for an unfeeling man who only ate them up.

So it is the inconsequential things which make up the sum of living. As "trifles light as air seem to the jealous connotations strong as proof from the Holy Writ," so trifles equally airy seem to the nervous, worried, hurried man and woman abundant cause for wrath. The only cure is a broader outlook. Get away from the narrow, introspective view and look at your life as it must appear to the outsider. Then, instead of seeing a cause for a quarrel you will see how very immaterial your grievance is compared to the bigness of living.

DEBORAH.

CROSS STITCH EMBROIDERY.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

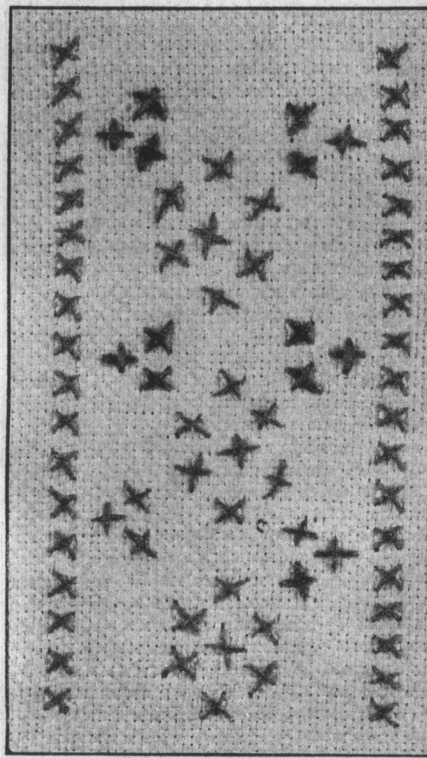
CROSS stitch embroidery is never actually out of fashion. It becomes a fad at certain periods, seemingly every decade or two. But in one modification or another, making it suitable to the times and customs, it is always a favorite. It is one of the oldest known forms of ornamental needlework, and has so many possibilities that it is at the same time one of the most useful and valuable of all.

While no doubt primarily intended for work on coarsely woven fabrics, like canvas, it is not necessarily confined to such fabrics. Much of the old-time linen was woven in a coarse, loose mesh, and naturally called for some such stitchwork because of the lines apparently made with such distinction by the warp and woof. Indeed, much of the old-time work, and many of the present day embroideries of peasant workers in particular, are of this rigid, angular type, either in the genuine cross stitch or some other typically canvas stitch. They are always interesting, with an individuality which designs of other characters seldom have. And they are suited alike to the embellishment of household linens, wearing apparel, and all kinds of fancy work articles.

Just now one sees the loveliest possible sets for bedroom usage made of a rich cream basket weave cloth, or of similar cloth merely of a coarse texture, edged with lace of the same shade, ornamented in quaint red or pink roses, tumbling riotously from bronze baskets. The roses with their green foliage are made of the cross stitches, while the baskets, ordinarily, are outlined and covered with a couching or darning stitch in some open pattern. The diaper couching or diamond filling stitch is frequently employed for this purpose. The set usually consists of the cover for dresser or dressing table, a pin cushion top, sofa pillow top, and centerpiece for a stand, although any number of pieces desired may be

prepared to correspond in design. Nothing could be more attractive or more durable. Library table scarfs, also, and other living room adornings, even borders for portieres, curtains, screens, etc., are all made after the same fashion.

It would hardly seem essential to describe the making of cross stitch, but old as it is, and as familiar as it is supposed



to be, one frequently sees examples of so-called cross stitch which are scarcely recognizable because of the utterly haphazard manner in which they have been worked. Take, for illustration, the two samplers accompanying this article. Both are worked after the same pattern, yet what a diversity of construction. One is smooth and even, while the other is but a jumble of hit-or-miss crossed stitches, some straight and some diagonal. The proper way to do cross stitch work is to make a half cross in a row as far as the design permits the straight row to run, and then returning cross each of these stitches with one from the opposite direction, always keeping them on what is a diagonal slant as compared with the warp and woof. Thus the upper stitch always runs from the same direction, and this point is essential for really good work. All through the design the under stitches must only run one way, and the upper stitches in exactly the opposite way, with no variance whatever. The threads of the material must, of course, be counted so that all crosses will be identical in size. If some material other than a meshed canvas-like fabric is desired it may be decorated in cross stitch patterns by basting a coarse canvas over it, the stitches being made through the meshes of the canvas, counting its threads, and into the linen. In such cases care must be exercised not to pierce the canvas threads, as these are to be clipped and withdrawn as soon as the work is finished. Patterns are often obtainable stamped upon plain material, but unless the stamped design has been made with the utmost accuracy the designs will not be true and the work will lose much of its distinction and beauty.

Cross stitch patterns may be carried out in the cross stitches, or the designs may be left plain, and a background filled in of the cross stitches all around them. Frequently parts of a design have but half stitches, generally known as stroke stitches, utilized to make up fine lines, tendrils, etc. These appear in the little figure in No. 6. Sometimes entire designs are made up after this fashion, being essentially cross stitch embroidery, yet not after the form ordinarily so called. A small sample of such work appears in the block background of No. 6, and other modes of such single stitches in No. 5. Quite pretty patterns are pos-

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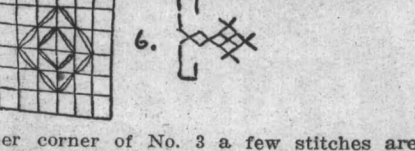
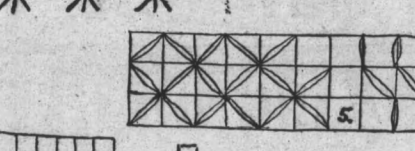
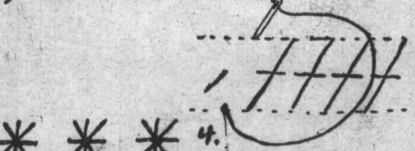
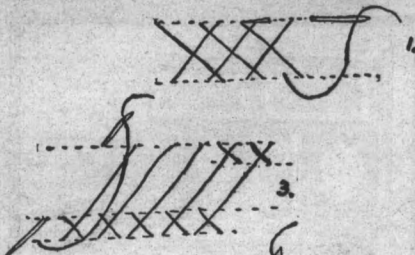
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sible after this idea, though by no means so finished looking and exquisite as the regulation cross stitch work.

The Persians are very fond of introducing a form of cross stitch like that shown at No. 1 in many of their embroideries. It really makes a handsome banding by itself when used between rows of couching or braiding.

Numbers two and three are forms of long and short cross stitch. At the up-



per corner of No. 3 a few stitches are added just as those are placed at the lower edge. When both edges are completed in like manner it is known as double long and short cross stitch. Either of these stitches make unusually pleasing bands or scrolls, and are fine for adding a border around sofa pillow tops, etc., where the central design seems somewhat insufficient.

The double cross stitch, or star stitch, shown at No. 4, is frequently met with in designs given largely to the ordinary cross stitch, giving greater prominence to some certain feature of the work. Entire designs are also composed of these stitches, which may be made entirely across the threads necessary, or worked from the center outward in the various directions. The simple cross stitch, surrounded with a block of stroke stitch is seen as a keynote to many European embroideries of the peasant type, and is now being utilized very largely as a trimming for modish gowns. Any cross stitch pattern may be worked up in this manner, the crosses being necessarily a

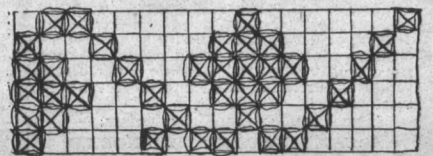


Fig. 7.

trifle apart to allow for the stroke stitch between. The conventionalized figures used in much of the Bulgarian, Roumanian and Russian work find greatest favor. Quite often even the crude, strong colors used by the peasants are imitated with striking effects, which, while a little startling at first are really artistic and charming, particularly when harmonized by a hint of black. One of these designs seen recently on a late gown of washable white goods was in blue and pink. See No. 7. The crosses were of the blue, and the stroke stitches of pink.

LETTER BOX.

Children Should Never Be Whipped.

Editor Household Department:—This is my first attempt to write anything for a paper but when a late edition of the Michigan Farmer came, I decided to give some of my views on the bringing up of children.

I am inclined to think that article on "flogging children" was either written for argument or else by some cranky young man—or old man—who has never had a child to love or be loved by.

In the first place, the parent who has a child who needs a "flogging" has certainly not shown much tact in raising a child.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have started in to give my own ideas and experiences, and I'm going to tell you what I think. The time to begin to train a child is when first the little hands meddle with something they should not. Put the little hand back and say, "no, no," then quiet-

ly show him what he can do! Keep on with this plan of telling a child what he can do instead of the everlasting "don't," and see how it will work.

I am the mother of two healthy, active boys, age seven and four years, and I am convinced that the kind and gentle method of dealing with their tricks is more effectual than the severe method.

It's the hugs and kisses, good nourishing food, plenty of sleep in well ventilated rooms, a good example, and any occupation that a little boy or girl can have, that makes children good.

A heart to heart talk after my little boys are tucked in bed, praising them for the right things they did through the day, does them more good than any amount of that flogging we read about recently. Soon as a child does a right thing praise him for it then and there, and make him feel downright happy. Then let him understand how much better feeling it is to do the right thing than the wrong.

Children are not "savages," but dear little beings, more fitted for the kingdom of Heaven than any of us perfect (?) grown-ups.

My purchase on my boys is their love for their mother. I have always told them that there is no one loves them as mother does or can do half so much for them. They are both unselfish to a fault with me, feel for me when I am sick, and show me in so many ways how they appreciate their mother. My oldest boy says he always feels so much happier when he tells me the naughty things he says or does, and do you think he would make me his confidant if I were always pounding him?

I am particular about table manners, and gentlemanly actions of all kinds, a profound respect for their elders, in fact, everything that belongs to true politeness, but I do not regard mischief as badness. It is simply busy-ness. And for that trouble encourage them to work, help around the house, in fact, anything to take their time up. I think little punishments are necessary, but season them with justice.

A sleep on the bed does a child good, both body and mind; for thoughtlessness, having them give you their pennies to pay for the trouble is my plan. I can easily slip the pennies back in their boxes again and they are none the wiser.

Any little thing that is a punishment is better for the child's real good, and much more dignified to both parent and child than any amount of "flogging" can ever be.

I do so hate to hurt the little bodies God has given me to care for. When tempted to censure children, think of what things grown-ups, with a life of experience, will do. Then we will think that the "baddest child is better than the goodest man."—Mrs. Reader.

HOME QUERIES.

Mrs. Z.—The symptoms of uraemic poisoning differ so in different individuals that it would be hard to enumerate them so that a patient could detect the trouble. A severe attack is often accompanied by chills, headache, fast pulse, hysteria and finally delirium, but as these symptoms might accompany some other disease as well, the patient could scarcely diagnose her own trouble. The only sure thing is to have the urine analyzed by a competent physician at least once a month during the early part of the waiting period, and at least once in two weeks after the sixth month. Do not distress yourself over "symptoms." Go to some reliable physician and place yourself under his care.

SHORT CUTS TO HOUSEKEEPING...

Mix mustard with glycerine and it will not blister.—L. C.

In canning fruit, you will get an added flavor, also a prettier color, if you save the parings, cool them separately and use the juice instead of water in cooking your fruit.—Mrs. W. B. S.

For white marks left on polished wood when hot dishes have been set on it, cover at once with olive oil and salt and let stand for several hours. This is especially successful if used as soon as the mark is made.—L. M.

Many of the shell or celluloid barettes so fashionable at the present time have the clasp so closely adjusted that it is difficult to operate. Take a nail file and gently rub it over the inside of the fastener until the tongue of the barette will slip in and out without binding. Of course, one must work cautiously so as not to break the clasp.—E. E. R.



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HOME AND YOUTH

WHEN THE BIRDS GO SOUTH.

BY ORIN E. CROOKER.

Since midsummer the southern migration of the birds have been under way but very few persons have been aware of it so quietly and unostentatiously do these summer visitors come and go. It is only on some of these bright autumn days when one chances upon a flock of noisy blackbirds filling the air with their discordant notes and the sound of many wings that one is prompted to say, "The birds are getting ready to go south," little realizing that for many weeks the summer residents of woods and field have been taking their departure for the southland. Indeed, the rising tide of northbound migrants barely comes to a stop in midsummer before the southbound migration begins.

Birds are great travelers, as perhaps most of us would be if we could get about as easily and with as little baggage. Some of them range from as far north as the arctic regions in summer to the equatorial regions of South America in winter. Many species that come north pause only long enough to raise their young before starting south again. The bobolinks have gone long ago; so have some of the swallows. Many of the less familiar birds of the deep woods have been drifting southward during August, entirely unnoticed by all but keen and trained observers. Some of the insect-feeding birds, such as the flycatchers and warblers, remain in the north only so long as food is abundant. With the decrease in insect life that accompanies the advent of cool nights in late summer they take their departure for regions where food is more plentiful.

A study of this semi-annual migration of the birds is both interesting and instructive. Birds do not migrate by chance. The habit has been evolved through countless generations and has become so strong as to be in large measure an index of the life history of the individual species. For instance, in the northward flight the migration instinct brings each particular species to its proper nesting site at the proper time. Each species keep ahead of the retreating line of suitable food supply. Just why some members of a certain species, like the robin, for instance, will go no farther north than New York and others press on to the far northern outposts of civilization is, however, one of the unsolved mysteries of bird life.

From all that is known it appears that most birds migrate almost entirely by night. Certain species, like the wild goose, seem to be indifferent in this matter and may be seen or heard traveling the highways of the air both by day and night. However, the great tide of migrating birds is set in motion at sundown and probably ceases only at dawn. It has been shown that the daily average advance of the northward migration in spring, in the Mississippi valley, is only 2 miles or scarcely half an hour's sustained flight. There are, however, many days of stop-over along the way and many nights when contrary weather conditions must hold the birds back. When they do wing their way northward or southward in real earnest it appears from records that have been carefully made that flights of 100 miles a night must be very ordinary accomplishments, while 200 miles and more are probably not uncommon.

These migratory flights are not unaccompanied by danger. In 1904 an innumerable host of Lapland longspurs, migrating northward, encountered a heavy fall of soft, damp snow in southern Minnesota that forced the birds to the earth where immense numbers of them perished. An observer, basing his calculations upon the dead bodies found, estimated that 750,000 birds had perished on the hard, icy surface of two small lakes which covered but a small fraction of the 1,500 square miles of territory swept by the storm. The night of October 19, 1906, flocks of migrants over Lake Huron were caught by a snow storm and forced into the waves. According to an observer on the eastern shore 5,000 dead birds to the mile were strewn along the sands—only a part of those that perished. Such tragedies are, fortunately, rare. Through them one gains a glimpse of the perils which beset the birds in their migrations.

For the most part, birds seem to migrate at considerable height—some authorities state from one to two miles. Almost anyone, however, in favored localities can hear the calls of the birds during the nights of heaviest flight. In many instances it is possible to follow some particular bird as he wings his way overhead in the darkness, by his peculiar note or cry. During driving snow storms in fall and spring it is frequently possible to hear the chirp of innumerable juncos so clearly and distinctly as they are whirled before the storm, as to make it appear almost certain that they are not much above the tree tops. The writer has also seen birds, apparently gulls or terns, flying so low that the electric arc lamps plainly revealed the white plumage of their breasts.

Since migration is largely a matter of food supply, certain species will frequently surprise residents of a locality by wintering with them. Robins have frequently spent the winter in the vicinity of Braintree, Mass., and sometimes have been noted in large numbers along the southern boundary of Massachusetts as far inland as Worcester. The writer saw a yellow-shafted woodpecker or "flicker" in the dead of winter in Jamaica Plain, Mass., and subsequently saw this same species repeatedly one winter in northern Rhode Island. In all such cases mild weather, lack of snow, and an overly abundant crop of wild berries of various kinds is the reason for this apparent disregard of nature's summons to migrate southward at the usual time.

THE OTHER WOMAN.

BY RICHARD BRAUNSTEIN.

Mrs. Dudley Vernon had been at the hotel a week and the days were beginning to drag. She could not even have the consolation of a daily letter from her husband who had gone on a hunting trip with a party of friends whose object it was to obtain rest from the grind of business, newspapers, letters and telegrams.

She had intended to do some literary work—she had a story planned and ready to write, but she had put it off from day to day, and had spent the time wandering off among the hills and pines or sitting idly in the shady corner of the wide piazza.

One afternoon when she had pushed a big rocker to a corner of the piazza, commanding her favorite view, and had settled herself in it to read, knowing that, if the book proved uninteresting the landscape would not, she became conscious that someone was looking at her. She tried to ignore the sensation, but it grew stronger and she raised her eyes to encounter a pair of burning, shining ones, looking very large and dark in the thin face of the sick girl to whom they belonged.

Mrs. Vernon recognized her as a new arrival who had come with her mother the day before. She looked extremely ill, yet kept up with a nervous energy that seemed likely to burn itself out at any moment.

Seeing that she had attracted Mrs. Vernon's attention, the girl smiled and, in response to her evident desire, Mrs. Vernon crossed the piazza and seated herself by the long chair in which the invalid lay.

"Thank you," said the girl, "I want so much to talk to you. I heard you were here and I got them to let me come. They are only too glad to try anything new."

"As I am very lonely," Mrs. Vernon replied, "I, too, shall be glad to have someone to talk to."

"But I want something more than that," said the girl. "Would you mind if I treat you as if I had known you—known you always? I have not much time left and I cannot afford to waste it. I really have known you for two years for I have read your literary productions. I want to ask you to help me; I want you to write a story for me."

Mrs. Vernon was at a loss to know what the girl meant. It was a strange request. The manner of the girl was stranger.

"Suppose you tell me more about it," she suggested.

"I will tell you the story and then you will know," the girl answered. Her voice shook. She was very pale and there was a peculiar look in her eyes as she told Mrs. Vernon that she would supply the details of the story.

After a long pause, as if she were framing a beginning in her mind, the

girl began again to speak. This time her voice was lower and softer and it seemed to Mrs. Vernon very weak.

"There was once a girl and she was very pretty, with the prettiness of youth. She has grown old since then—very old; so old that she can talk about these things almost as if they had happened to someone else. She thought she had always been a happy girl, until one day a man told her he loved her; then she discovered for the first time what happiness really was.

"The man asked her for her heart and she gave it to him, for he promised that she could have his in return. He let her keep it for awhile and then he told her he must give it to another woman. The man took his heart, but he could not give the girl her's again, and so she had only pride left to her. It was very strong—her pride—but it is hard to live without any heart for life, and soon pride wore out her frail body.

"And not having any heart, the girl grew cruel toward the other woman. She was beautiful, with something more than the prettiness of youth—she was clever. She could have almost anything she wanted in life; yet she took the one thing the girl had, and the girl hated her for her robbery. She began to think of revenge, for she wanted the other woman to know that she was not the first one. That, if the man said words of love to her, they had all been said before to the girl; that if he gave her a jewel, he would know well now her cheeks would dimple and her lips curve into a smile; that, if he brought her a flower, the ghost of the one which had died in the girl's hand went with the gift.

"So, in reading your stories an idea came to the girl. Will you write this story for me and let it find the woman, that it may tell her what the girl wants her to know?"

Mrs. Vernon's eyes were dimmed with tears.

"You poor child," she murmured.

The girl smiled. "Oh! don't waste time in pity. I don't want that; I want help. Will you do this for me?"

Under the spell of the dying, appealing eyes, Mrs. Vernon promised to write the story. "But," she added, "the world is wide, and even if the woman reads the story, how will she know?"

"The man will know," was the answer, and it will be hard for him to conceal it from her. I am willing, however, that she should have that one chance. Possibly fate will be kinder to her than I think."

Mrs. Vernon began the story and as she wrote her interest grew, and she used all her art in the telling. When it was finished she felt that it was as good as anything she had ever written. Then she read it to the girl, wondering if it would fulfill her expectations.

The girl listened in silence, but as the story unfolded itself two bright red spots came to her cheeks, and her dark eyes glowed with a strange light.

"Ah!" she said, "I can rest now that it is done. If I change my mind I will tell you in time. If not, print it when I am gone."

Three days later the girl died. Almost her last words were: "The story—tell her not—" She left the sentence unfinished.

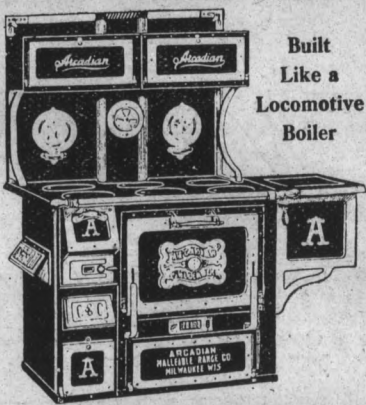
The message puzzled Mrs. Vernon greatly. Had the girl changed her mind at the last and forgiven the woman toward whom she had been so bitter? Perhaps she welcomed death, and at its coming was glad to be relieved from all pain and, being at last free, decided that it was not worth while.

Had she tried to say, "The story—tell her not to publish it?" Or as she died had the feeling that the other woman must know been as strong as ever and had she meant to say, "tell her not to break her promise?"

Mrs. Vernon thought over it until she could think no longer, but she could not decide where her duty lay. "I will ask Dudley," she said. "My husband has never failed me yet when I have been in doubt and in trouble."

On their first evening together she told him the circumstances and read him the story. Then as she gathered the scattered leaves and laid them in an orderly pile she said: "I want your opinion, dear, what am I to do? What do you think she meant?"

Her husband did not reply. She looked at him for an answer, looked at him with entire trust, as she could never look again, for in his face she saw that the story was his own. She knew that she was the "other woman."

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FARMERS' CLUBS

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

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

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

Associational Motto.—

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

Associational Sentiment.—

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

MEMORY DAY SENTIMENT.

On this page will be found two brief poems expressive of Memory Day sentiment, which have been contributed in response to the efforts of Ex-Associational President Daniells to bring about the general observance of September 30 as Memory Day. We are also re-publishing the Memory Day hymn, which was written at the request of Mr. Daniells for the

THE NEGLECTED GRAVE.

BY REV. Z. GRENNELL.

With weeds and grasses overgrown,
Defective mound and tottering stone,
What pity it doth mutely crave,
The shamefully neglected grave.

When grief was fresh, its shapely mound
Was fashioned all compact and sound,
With gush of tears its sod was wet
With pang of heart, its stone was set.

The years have passed and all the care
That was so fondly lavished there
Has vanished, like the stars, at noon.
Ah! how does love forget, so soon?

Oh, no! true love does not forget
But many a change the years beget;
Earth's pilgrimage puts all astray—
The mourner may be far away—

Or may have reached the happier land
Wherein the Heavenly Father's hand
As told by great inspired seers
Will gently wipe away all tears.

Come, let us, out of grief's respect
No longer suffer this neglect;
Reshape the mound, the stone restore
And beautify the grave, once more.

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

Successful Meeting After Vacation.
The Odessa Farmers' Club met with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anway Saturday afternoon, September 9. President Carter called the meeting to order. The members joined in singing "America." The minutes of the May meeting were read and approved and also the minutes of the picnic meeting in the Lakeside grove. Mr. H. E. Curtis read his paper, "Is a silo, properly managed, the farmer's best friend?" The fact that Mr. Curtis has added to his barn room this summer by

building and put up another silo is the best proof of what he thinks about it. The paper was carefully prepared and gave facts all modern dairymen are familiar with. This was followed by a thorough discussion which received due attention from all present. A good program was rendered, including a paper by Miss Carter on the need of a college education by the farmer's sons and daughters, a synopsis of which will be given in the next issue. The next meeting of the Club will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rush.—Reporter.

The Farmers' Remuneration.—Wixom Farmers' Club gathered at the Maccabee Hall for their September meeting. On account of the busy season only a small number were present. Mr. T. E. Johns gave an interesting talk on his trip to Alaska, after which the question box was taken up. "Resolved, that the Farmer is not Properly Remunerated for his Time and Labor." It provided quite an animated discussion and was discussed at some length. Some very good points were brought out on both sides. One said the farmer did not realize three per cent on money invested, but money was not all. The farm was not given credit for the many comforts and advantages derived from it. It was decided however, that the farmer was not remunerated for his time or labor.—Mrs. R. D. Stephens, Cor. Sec.

GRANGE

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

THE OCTOBER PROGRAMS.

State Lecturer's Suggestions for First Meeting.

School Day program, recognizing the wide-spread interest in rural schools.

Music.
Welcome address, by lecturer.

Recitation.

Report of committee appointed to visit schools of Grange jurisdiction.

Michigan's first consolidated school—paper or talk.

"The Director's duty to the rural school."

Recitation—"The Outdoor School."

Improving one-room rural schools—how can we help?

Plans for organizing a Grange orchestra, by committee of young men.

Plans for organizing a Grange choir, by committee of young ladies.

Exhibit of photos of members taken during or before schooldays. (In charge of Woman's Work committee).

THE GRANGE AT CHARLEVOIX COUNTY FAIR.

It would appear that humanity goes in schools like fish, all the suckers in one pond, all the trout in another. Charlevoix county has all trout. This county has a sociological, educational fair. Its environments are all cleanly educative. Judge Mayne, a member of the Grange, is the acknowledged authority of the state in criminology. He is seeking, through probation, to straighten crooked lives, in which he is meeting with great success, and his work is aided by the good folk of Charlevoix county. The Grange in the county approaches the problem of good citizenship by creating environments in which good citizens will grow.

How the Fair Helps.

Prizes are awarded to the patrons making the best exhibits of fruits (green and canned), vegetables, grains and farm stock of all kinds. At the fair held Sept. 13, 14 and 15, Marion Center Grange took first premiums on apples, canned fruits and grain. South Arm Grange took first premium on vegetables, second on canned fruits and grains. Ironton Grange took second premium on fruit, third on canned

fruits and grains. Mr. J. A. Neuville, county deputy of the Grange, a veteran of the Civil War 71 years old, took first premium on his Early Potentate potatoes. The exhibits in the lines named were just as good as will be seen at the State Fair.

Now this is practical agricultural education. There are 1,500 members of the county Grange, and they will build a Grange rest room on the fair grounds; have all arrangements made for the building, which will contain ladies and gentlemen's cloak rooms, lavatories and a large social center room. The fair grounds are located at East Jordan, a beautiful little city on Pine Lake. It is essentially a Grange fair and is a great social uplifting educator.

MISSAUKEE COUNTY HOLDS ENTHUSIASTIC GRANGE RALLY.

A very successful rally took place at Lake City, Missaukee Co., on Tuesday, Aug. 29. The meeting was held on the fair grounds and every Grange in the county was represented. This means a good deal when the location of the Granges and the condition of the roads are considered. A number of threshing machines in various communities greatly reduced the attendance, but a large company assembled and everything contributed to make the day both pleasant and profitable.

Bro. E. S. Hall, the postmaster at Lake City and lecturer of Missaukee Pomona, presided. After music, he introduced State Master Hull, who delivered a very able and interesting address. He was followed by the writer, who spoke for a short time upon the subject, "The Grange as a Builder." He had previously offered a flag to the Grange which should be represented at the rally by the largest percentage of its membership. The flag was presented to Reader Grange. While it was being held up for inspection by the crowd, Sister Brown recited an appropriate, patriotic poem.

Missaukee Pomona will hold four important meetings during the coming year, one at Lucas in November, the next with Missaukee Grange in January, the third at Butterfield in the spring, and the fourth at Lake City in August.

The Patrons in Missaukee county are intelligent, competent and fraternal. The Granges are doing good work and the prospect for the future along Grange lines is encouraging. We are anticipating a splendid meeting at Lucas in November and trust that every member of the order in the county will do the most possible to make each meeting of the Pomona worth while.

Sometimes it seems that the possibilities of the Pomona are but vaguely realized. We should make it a great center of Grange thought and purposes, a place in which matters pertaining to our welfare as farmers may be discussed, a place for the discussion of social and ethical problems and of legislative questions which are not partisan in their nature, in order that a helpful public sentiment may be created and maintained, the individual be broadened and better fitted to discharge his duties as a man and a citizen.—W. F. Taylor.

The state master of Pennsylvania has announced that he will present a diploma suitable for framing to every boy who wins a first premium at a county fair in that state during the coming fair season.

COMING EVENTS.

National Grange, Forty-fifth annual session, opens at Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Michigan State Grange, Thirty-ninth annual session, at Kalamazoo, Dec. 11-15.

Pomona Meetings.

Kent Co., with Carlisle Grange, Wednesday, Oct. 4. Master N. P. Hull, state speaker.

Lenawee Co., with Palmyra Grange, Thursday, Oct. 5.

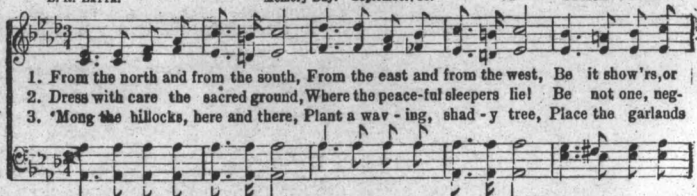
Wayne Co., with Belleville Grange, Friday, Oct. 13. F. F. Ingram, speaker.

Memory Day.

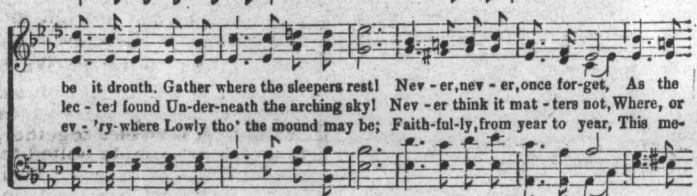
E. R. LATTI.

"Memory Day," September, 30.

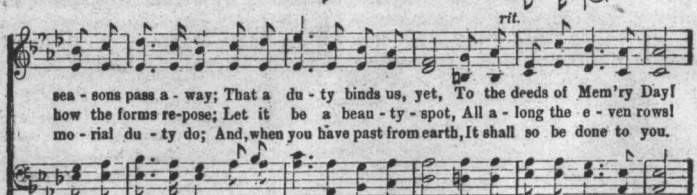
CHAS. H. GARRIE.



1. From the north and from the south, From the east and from the west, Be it show'rs, or
2. Dress with care the sacred ground, Where the peace-ful sleepers lie! Be not one, neg-
3. 'Mong the hillocks, here and there, Plant a wav-ing, shad-y tree, Place the garlands



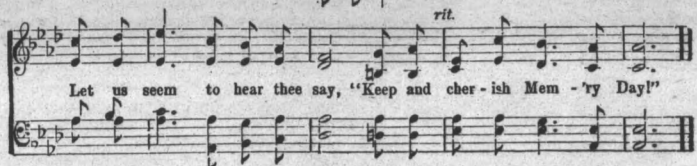
be it drouth. Gather where the sleepers rest! Nev-er, nev-er, once for-got, As the
lec-tel found Un-der-neath the arching sky! Nev-er think it mat-ters not, Where, or
ev-'ry-where Lowly tho' the mound may be; Faith-ful-ly, from year to year, This me-



sea-sons pass a-way; That a du-ty binds us, yet, To the deeds of Mem'ry Day!
how the forms re-pose; Let it be a beau-ty-spot, All a-long the e-ven row!
mo-ri-al du-ty do; And, when you have past from earth, It shall so be done to you.



Mem'-ry Day! Oh, Mem'-ry Day! Where-so-e'er our feet may stray,
Mem'-ry Day! Mem'-ry Day!



Let us seem to hear thee say, "Keep and cher-ish Mem'-ry Day!"

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Memory Day number of this department last year. It is to be hoped that the day will be suitably observed by every reader of this department, whether the Clubs of which they are members have taken any steps towards the observance of the day under Club direction or not. Memory Day sentiment is a wholesome influence to which each of us would do well to surrender a little time and effort, and for which we will be repaid a thousand fold in the resulting personal satisfaction.

MEMORY DAY ODE.

SETH RUSSELL DOWNIE.

They are not dead
Who die
They merely slumber
In mossy bed
They lie

A host, in numbers.

As heroes, when the battle's done,
As workmen, ere the day's begun,
As children, when the play has ceased,
As flowers, in the snow's embrace,
As huntsmen, after weary chase,
As sufferers, from much pain released,
As dawn's calm, ere the rising sun—
So rest, they, when life's race is done.

In mossy bed

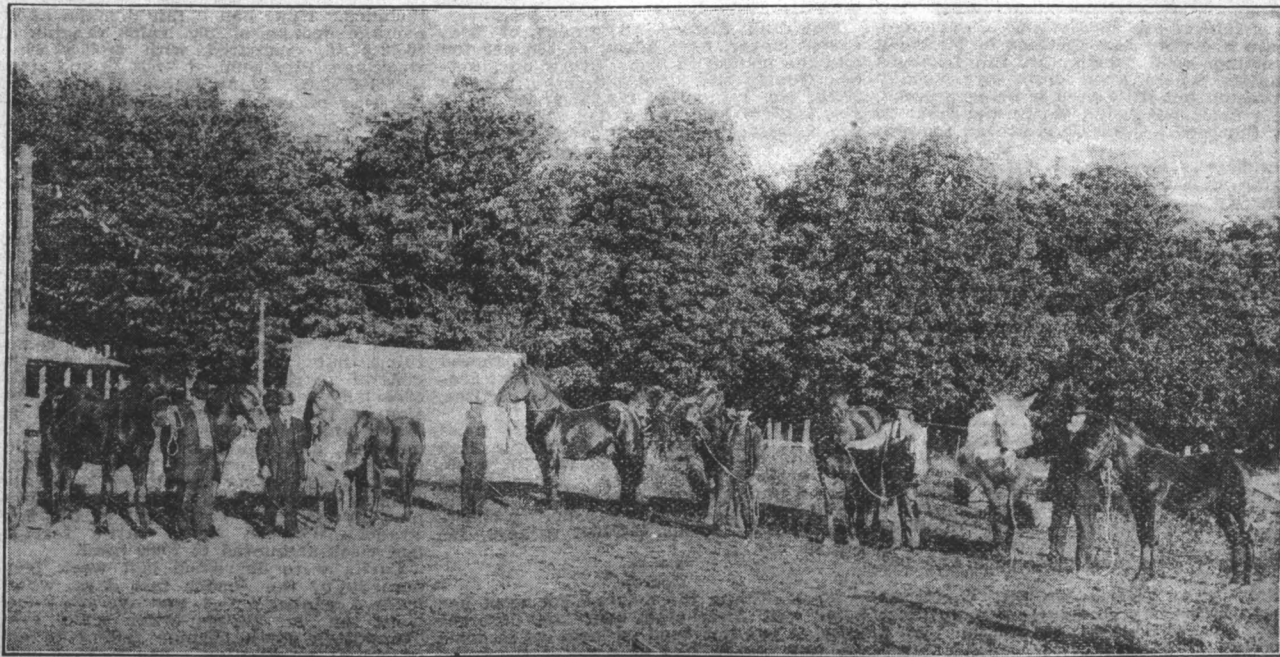
They lie

A host in number

They are not dead

Who die

They only slumber.



The Creditable Horse Show Seen at the Grange Fair held at Kingsley, Grand Traverse County.

MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

September 27, 1911.

Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—The vote taken in Canada on the reciprocity pact had the effect that had been anticipated, and since the Canadian people refused to enter into the compact, the trend of wheat prices on this side has been upward and an advance of nearly 4c has already been made. This change in values goes to substantiate the attitude taken by the American farmer that free trade relations between this country and Canada would have a tendency to reduce prices on grain since Canada is a large producer. The situation has other bullish features, chief among which are the reports that the crop of Canada and the American northwest is the poorest in quality in a number of years. The Russian crop is generally considered small, although the past week there was a slight improvement in the outlook. The total European visible supply is now 30,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago. On the other hand, there is a great deal of winter wheat on the Chicago market and Argentine reports a splendid outlook for her growing fields. One year ago the price for No. 2 red wheat on the Detroit market was 98½c per bu. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 2	No. 1		
	Red.	White.	Dec.	May.
Thursday	90	87	96½	\$1.01½
Friday	93	90	99½	1.04½
Saturday	94	91	1.00½	1.05½
Monday	93½	90½	99½	1.04½
Tuesday	93½	90½	99½	1.04½
Wednesday	92½	89½	98½	1.03½

Corn.—The quotations for corn have advanced. Strength in wheat is partly the reason for this although rains the past couple of weeks in the corn belt have damaged corn in the shock to a considerable extent and will cut down the percentage of No. 1 corn. In the local market this grain is dull. One year ago No. 3 corn was quoted at 55c per bu. Quotations for the past week are as follows:

	No. 3	No. 3
	Corn.	Yellow.
Thursday	68½	69½
Friday	69½	70½
Saturday	69½	70½
Monday	69½	70½
Tuesday	69½	70½
Wednesday	69½	70½

Oats.—Like wheat, oats have made a substantial advance during the past week partially because of failure of the Canadian reciprocity pact. Prices have advanced nearly 4c on the Detroit market and over 4c in Chicago. There appears to be a general demand for oats, not alone in cities but from rural districts also. This conditions gives holders of this grain a great deal of confidence in its future firmness. One year ago the price of standard oats was 36½c per bu. Quotations are as follows:

	Standard	No. 3
		White.
Thursday	45½	45½
Friday	47½	47
Saturday	47½	47
Monday	49	48½
Tuesday	49	48½
Wednesday	49	48½

Beans.—Farmers have had a great deal of trouble in securing their bean crop. Rains have either delayed harvesting or else caught the crop when in bunches upon the ground. The crop will not thresh out as large a yield as was earlier anticipated. Dry weather during the growing season damaged many a field. Quotations have shown a general tendency upward during the past week, they are as follows:

	Prompt.	Oct.
Thursday	\$2.12	\$2.12
Friday	2.14	2.10
Saturday	2.14	2.08
Monday	2.15	2.10
Tuesday	2.15	2.10
Wednesday	2.15	2.10

Clover Seed.—There is little change in this deal. March clover seed is now quoted on a slightly higher basis but other futures are steady with a week ago. There are very few sections of Michigan reporting good yields. In the northern counties where good crops are usually harvested but little seed is being secured, some fields not being worth the labor to get the seed. Quotations are as follows:

	Oct.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$11.75	\$10.50
Friday	11.75	10.50
Saturday	11.75	10.50
Monday	11.75	10.50
Tuesday	11.75	10.50
Wednesday	12.00	10.50

Rye.—This market has benefited by the adverse vote of the Canadian electorate and cash No. 2 is quoted at 95c, which is a 5c advance over the figures of last week.

Flour, Feed, Potatoes, Etc.

Flour.—Best patent is higher while straight is off 5c. Quotations are:

Clear	\$3.90
Straight	4.10
Patent Michigan	4.75
Ordinary Patent	4.40

Feed.—All kinds of feed have advanced from \$1.04 per ton. Carlot prices on track are: Bran, \$2.25 per ton; coarse middlings \$2.25; fine middlings, \$2.25; cracked corn, \$3.00; coarse corn meal, \$3.00; corn and oat chop, \$2.25 per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Market continues steady at last week's figures. Quotations are: No. 1 timothy, \$20.00; No. 2 timothy, \$18.50; clover, mixed, \$18.00; rye straw, \$7.50; wheat and oat straw, \$7.00 per ton.

Potatoes.—An improvement in the quantities of potatoes coming to market has forced prices to a lower basis. Trade is easy. Average receipts are selling at 90c per bu.

Provisions.—Family pork, \$19.00; mess pork, \$17.50; medium clear, \$18.00; smoked hams, 15c; shoulders, 10c; picnic hams 9c; bacon, 13½c; pure lard in tierces, 10½c; kettle rendered lard, 11½c per lb.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—Butter values are higher in the creamery division. The supply is diminishing and the demand continues steady. Dairy is firm at last week's prices. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 26½c; firsts do., 25½c dairy, 18c; packing stock, 17c per lb.

Eggs.—The appearance of the moulting season is already affecting the egg deal and crowding prices onto a higher level, an advance of a cent having been made in the week. Fresh receipts, case count, cases included, are now quoted at 21c per dozen.

Poultry.—Values are steady for all kinds of poultry except broilers which are lower. The deal is easy owing to the liberal supply. Prices are: Live—Hens, 11½c; old roosters, 8c; turkeys, 11½c; geese, 8½c; ducks, 12½c; young ducks, 14½c; broilers, 13c per lb.

Cheese.—Michigan, old, 17c; Michigan late, 15½c; York state, new, 16c; 16½c; Swiss, domestic block, 19c; cream brick, 15c.

Veal.—Market steady. Fancy, 11½c; choice, 8½c per lb.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Cabbage.—Steady. Selling at \$2 per bbl. for home-grown.

Piums.—Steady. quoted at \$1.125 per bushel.

Peaches.—The best grades are scarcer and higher while poorer kinds are selling for less money than a week ago. Quotations: A. A., \$2.25; A., \$1.75; B., 90c @ \$1 per bu.

Apples.—There is no change in the apple situation. Growers are getting rid of their inferior stock and consequently the market is being crowded by these offerings. Average offerings are going at 50c to 75c per bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

Potatoes are lower, selling on the city market Tuesday morning at 70c. Local dealers are predicting 40c potatoes at up-state loading stations within the next four weeks, on account of improvement in the late crop. The price paid at present is around 60c. Tomatoes suffered the first bad slump of the season and sold down to 40c on Tuesday. Peaches range from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Grapes were still dull and unchanged. The egg market is firm, country shippers receiving 20c for fresh receipts. Dairy butter is unchanged. Grain prices are as follows: No. 2 red wheat, 88c; rye, 85c; buckwheat, 65c; oats 48c; corn, 71c.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, 95½c; Dec. 98½c; May, \$1.04½ per bu.

Corn.—No. 2, 68½c; Dec., 63½c; May, 65½c per bu.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 47½c; Dec., 47c; May, 50c.

Barley.—Malting grades, \$1.125 per bu; feeding, 70c.

Butter.—A brisk demand has held this market very firm the past week. On Tuesday extra creamery followed Elgin by advancing ½c. The lower grades of dairy are quoted 1c higher this week. Quotations are: Creameries, 21c to 26½c; dairies, 19c to 24c per lb.

Eggs.—The better grades are firm at last week's figures with business fairly active. Miscellaneous receipts and the under grades are harder to move and are barely steady at former quotations. Quotations are: Prime firsts, 20½c; firsts, 19c; at mark, cases included, 15c to 18c per dozen.

Potatoes.—Receipts are still showing a very heavy increase over other years and prices have declined very rapidly the past week. Michigan stock is now quoted at 58c to 60c per bu; Wisconsin, 58c to 60c; Minnesota, 70c to 75c.

Beans.—Pea beans are very firm at an advance of 8c to 10c; red kidneys unchanged. Choice hand-picked pea beans are quoted at \$2.23 to \$2.28 per bu; prime, \$2.17 to \$2.21; red kidneys, \$2.75 to \$3 per bu.

Hay and Straw.—All grades of hay, except clover, have advanced 50c per ton and the market is firm. Straw unchanged. Quotations: Choice timothy, \$22.50 to \$23.50; No. 1 timothy, \$20.50 to \$21.50; No. 2 do., \$18.50 to \$19.50; No. 3 do., \$13 to \$17; clover, \$10 to \$14; rye straw, \$8.50 to \$9; oat straw \$7.75 to \$7.50 per ton; wheat straw, \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

New York.

Butter.—Creamery specials are ½c higher, while the other grades have advanced proportionately. Market firm. Creamery specials are quoted at 28c to 28½c per lb; extras, 27c to 27½c; firsts, 24½c to 25½c; seconds, 23c to 24c; thirds, 21c to 22c.

Eggs.—Market is somewhat irregular, fancy grades showing gains while some under grades are lower. Fresh gathered extras, 26c to 28c; extra, firsts, 23c to 25c; seconds, 18c to 19c; western gathered whites, 23c to 28c per dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Easier with most sales at the lower range. Turkeys, 10c to 18c; do., young, 28c; fowls, 10c to 17c; western broilers, 12½c to 19½c. Alive—Quiet and slightly lower except on turkeys, which are up 2c. Western spring chickens, 14c to 15c; fowls, 14c to 15c; turkeys, 15c per lb.

Boston.

Wool.—While the demand for wool has been well distributed over the different lines, it has not been as large as in some previous weeks, and as a result the trade on the market here was smaller these last few days than at other times this

fall. The woolen mills are buying only moderately. There is a better demand for the lower grades than the high grades. Following are the leading domestic quotations for the week: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine washed, 80c; XX, 28c; ½-blood combed, 26c to 26½c; ¾-blood combed, 25½c; ¼-blood combed, 24½c to 25c; delaine unwashed, 25c; fine unwashed, 21c. Michigan, Wisconsin and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 19c to 20c; delaine unwashed, 23c to 24c; ½-blood unwashed, 24½c to 25c. Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri—¾-blood, 25c; ¼-blood, 23½c to 24c. Texas—Fine 6 to 8 months, 46c to 48c; fine 12 months, 53c to 56c; fine fall, 43c to 45c.

Elgin.

Butter.—Market firm at 26½c per lb., which is last week's quotation. Output for the week, 739,300 lbs., as compared with 789,400 lbs. for the previous week.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

September 25, 1911.

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

Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 205 cars; hogs, 95 double decks; sheep and lambs, 100 double decks; calves 1,450.

With 205 loads of cattle on our market here today, and 29,000 reported in Chicago, our market on all grades except a few of the prime heavy cattle was strong 15c to 25c lower than last Monday. A few loads of heavy cattle, weighing around 1,350 to 1,400 lbs., quality considered, sold full steady to strong with last week.

We quote: Best 1,400 to 1,600-lb. steers \$7.60 to \$7.85; good prime 1,300 to 1,400-lb. do. \$7.25 to \$7.50; do. 1,200 to 1,300-lb. do. \$6.75 to \$7.15; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. shipping steers, \$6.60 to \$6.80; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.75; light butcher steers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; best fat cows, \$4.50 to \$5; fair to good do., \$3.50 to \$4.25; common to medium do., \$2.50 to \$3; trimmers, \$1.75 to \$2.50; best fat heifers, \$5.50 to \$6; good do., \$5 to \$5.35; fair to good do., \$4 to \$4.75; stock heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; best feeding steers, dehorned, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common do., \$3.75 to \$4; stockers, all grades, \$3.50 to \$4; prime export bulls, \$5.25 to \$5.50; best butcher bulls, \$4.50 to \$5; bologna bulls, \$3.50 to \$4; stock bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.75; best milkers and springers, \$5.00 to \$6; common to good do., \$2.50 to \$3.50.

The market on the best quality of corn-fed yorkers, mixed and mediums, sold 5c to 10c lower than the close of last week. The bulk of the good quality selling around \$7.20 to \$7.25, with a few selected decks up to \$7.30, while the commoner grades ranged on down as low as \$6.75. Trading is very unsatisfactory on commoner grades, pigs and light stuff. Prices on the light yorkers ranging around \$6.20 to \$6.40, with the bulk of the good quality pigs selling at 6c per pound, with a few choice quality strong weights at \$6.10. Best quality rough sows sold generally at \$5.90. There has been entirely too many pigs and light stuff here lately for the demand, and today's market is in a demoralized condition on this kind of stuff.

The sheep and lamb market was active today at the prices. Most of the choice lambs sold from \$6.40 to \$6.50. Wethers from \$4.10 to \$4.35; look for about steady prices the balance of the week; everything sold tonight.

We quote: Best spring lambs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; wethers, \$4.10 to \$4.35; cull sheep, \$1.50 to \$2.50; bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; handy ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; heavy ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; veals, choice to extra, \$9.75 to \$10; fair to good do., \$8.50 to \$9.50; heavy calves, \$4 to \$6.

Chicago.

September 25, 1911.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. Received today 29,000 31,000 45,000 Same day last year. 23,796 21,098 60,323

Received last week. 60,372 109,074 164,138 Same week last year. 67,147 73,541 183,284

The large receipts of cattle today, including about 9,000 western rangers, tended to make bidding very slow. Other western markets, as well as this, received liberal numbers, and bids were 10c to 15c lower, with only moderate trading up to a rather late hour. The best demand was for handy little fat cattle, range stock included. Hogs had a fair demand at an average decline of 10c, sales ranging at \$6.40 to \$7.10, compared with \$6.65 to \$7.40 a week ago. Pigs went at \$4 to \$6.40 and stags at \$6.65 to \$7.05. The sheep and lamb market was uncertain and irregular, buyers bidding 10c or more lower and business slow. Lambs were quotable at \$4.25 to \$7.20, following last week's advance of 15c to 25c in lambs, sheep and yearlings. Ewes have been selling at \$1.50 to \$4.25, wethers at \$3.85 to \$4.35, bucks at \$2.50 to \$3 and yearlings at \$3.75 to \$4.75, but these prices are cut today on account of the liberal offerings. Feeders have been paying \$4.25 to \$5.50 for lambs, \$3.50 to \$3.70 for wethers and \$2 to \$3 for ewes, with yearling feeding wethers going at \$3.85 to \$4.50, but the market is now weakening. Occasionally a buyer pays an extra high price for something that just suits his fancy, but the general market is on the down-grade, especially for inferior lots. The impression is that the sheep market will go lower unless receipts are checked in a measure, although there is a good outlet for prime muttons and feeders. Hogs, too, look like going to a lower basis, and country shippers and rangemen are shipping in too many cattle not of the best grade. Western range cattle receipts last week amounted to 7,000 head.

Cattle were depressed last week temporarily by the Jewish fast days, which made a smaller outlet, and average prices were on a 10c to 15c lower scale, even Thursday's small offerings failing to sell except at a reduction. The market is in a peculiar condition at this time, with a shortage of maturing beef cattle in the

corn belt states, while the dearthness of beef tends to lessen the demand, and fresh vegetables and fruits are so abundant and cheap that they are bought as substitutes to an unusual extent. Beef steers sold at \$4.65 to \$5.65 for the commoner grassy lots and at \$7.50 to \$8 for the choicer offerings, with sales of fancy heavy steers Monday at \$8 to \$8.15. The greater part of the steers went at \$5.65 to \$7.75, with exporters moderate purchasers of a medium to fairly good class at \$6.50 to \$7.10, while desirable yearling steers brought \$7 to \$8. Butchering lots of cows and heifers had a fair sale, although prices averaged lower at \$3.40 to \$7, while cutters sold at \$2.75 to \$3.35; canners at \$1.80 to \$2.70 and bulls at \$3 to \$6. Western range cattle were in pretty good supply, and were taken in preference to their native competitors, as they dressed out better on the whole. They sold at \$3.75 to \$7.10 for steers and at \$3 to \$6.10 for cows and heifers, with sales at \$3.75 to \$5.35 largely consisting of stock and feeding steers. The general market for stockers and feeders has continued animated at high prices for desirable offerings, the receipts continuing only moderate. Stockers sold at \$3.50 to \$5.25, feeders at \$4.55 to \$5.85 and stock and feeding heifers at \$3.10 to \$4.40. Calves had a stiff advance, the better class of vealers going at \$8.75 to \$9.75 per 100 lbs., with sales all the way down to \$3.50 for inferior heavy ones. Milkers and springers were salable at \$30 to \$70 per head for inferior to prime cows, the demand centering strongly on the better class. Common cows were apt to be turned down and disposed of to killers at low figure.

Hogs are showing a great falling off in average weight because of the unusually large numbers of sows that are coming to market. Some are apparently healthy enough, but these are shipped by farmers who have been losing part of their pigs from different ills that they are subject to. In a single week the average weight of hogs received at the Chicago stock yards has dropped off from 241 lbs. to 225 lbs., which is an unusual occurrence. Averages ran 259 lbs. one year ago, 229 lbs. two years ago, 224 lbs. three years ago and 255 lbs. four years ago. The hog market has had reactions after declines in prices, but it was hard work for sellers to obtain advances, as eastern shippers have continued small buyers, while local packers are all determined apparently to force the market to a still lower level. With a small percentage of choice hogs offered, these are naturally first to advance, while little pigs have to sell absurdly low in price. Since the downward movement that is customary about this season of the year began a few weeks ago quite a drop has taken place, but it cannot be said to be unusual in extent. The numerous thin, grassy old sows are selling badly, with too many.

Sheep and lambs have been marketed in recent weeks with unusual liberality, which has rendered it difficult for sellers to sustain prices at various times, although the recent low range of quotations started up a decidedly larger general demand, in which country buyers of feeders participated. The ranges have furnished much the larger share of the offerings, Idaho leading off with liberal numbers of mutton and feeder lambs. Some prime feeders sold up to \$6 a few days ago, and some Washington range lambs were marketed at \$5.50 to \$6.25. The demand has been very good for breeding ewes at \$3.65 to \$4.30, and choice mutton sheep and yearlings met with a good demand. Wyoming, Montana and Nevada were among the range contributors, and the market was glutted at times with range and native flocks.

Horses have been marketed more freely than a week earlier or a year ago, but the bulk of the offerings failed to meet with the approval of buyers, and there was a great scarcity of the better class. Demand was mainly for good drafters, such as sell at \$200 per head and upward, and a few prime ones went at \$250 to \$275, while one fancy animal brought \$367.50. Inferior horses sold as low as \$65. Drivers were in better demand, with few good ones for sale. Desirable ones were worth \$200 to \$300.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The packers are wholesaling mutton at lower prices than any other kind of meat. If the meat-eaters could buy it as low as the retail dealers could afford to sell it, the demand would start up wonderfully. As it is, the dearthness of beef, mutton and other meats in retail market has caused many people to try vegetarian diet to a remarkable degree. Mutton is always highly popular when sold at reasonable prices, and it is a great pity that this cannot be done, as it would greatly benefit both sheepmen and meat-eaters all over the country.

A government report gives the number of stock hogs on the farms of the United States, September 1, as 103.8 per cent of the number on the farms a year earlier, at which time the per cent stood at 100.3 per cent of 1909. The report makes farm prices this year 15.9 per cent lower than a year ago.

Thin, old cows, which are so apt to be condemned on post-mortem examination in the Chicago stock yards, are meeting with a poor outlet, the packers refusing to buy them except at extremely low prices. Decent culling cows or fair cutters are selling well, however, there being a good outlet for cheap beef.

Thomas Linder, a prominent stockman, says there is a great stretch of country lying in southwestern Iowa and northwestern Missouri where the farmers will not average over about 20 bushels of corn to the acre this fall; where there is no old corn left; no grass and practically no cattle. He says: "Look out for the biggest shortage of cattle this country has ever been up against. Feeding cattle will be scarce and high, and they will sell before next spring at \$6 per 100 lbs."

THIS IS THE LAST EDITION.

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

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Thursday's Market.

September 27, 1911.

Cattle.

Receipts, 811. Market steady at last Thursday's prices on all grades but bulls, which are 15¢ to 25¢ lower.

We quote: Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$5.75@6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5@5.50; 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, \$4.50; good do. \$3.75@4.25; common cows, \$3@3.50; canners, \$1.50@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$4; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.25@3.75; stock bulls, \$3@3.25; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; fair do., 800 to 1,000, \$3.75@4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.75@4; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.50; stock heifers, \$3@3.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5; common do. \$2.50@3.50.

Haley & M. sold Lachalt 12 steers av 940 at \$4.70; to Kamman B. Co. 25 butchers av 890 at \$4.60, 6 steers av 975 at \$5; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 cows av 1,170 at \$4.25, 11 butchers av 545 at \$3.55, 13 do av 790 at \$4.50, 4 cows av 985 at \$4, 16 butchers av 836 at \$4.55, 4 do av 980 at \$4; to Applebaum 6 cows av 875 at \$3.35, 2 heifers av 500 at \$3.50, 1 cow weighing 1,070 at \$3.60; to Cooke 3 cows av 826 at \$2.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 15 steers av 905 at \$5, 7 cows av 824 at \$3.35, 1 bull weighing 1,080 at \$4; to Bresnahan 10 heifers av 600 at \$3.75, 1 bull weighing 550 at \$3.25; to Schlischer 4 butchers av 690 at \$3.85, 14 do av 775 at \$4.55.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Bresnahan 7 heifers av 610 at \$3.60, 2 canners av 895 at \$2.75, 3 heifers av 483 at \$3.50; to Austin 7 feeders av 767 at \$4.40, 5 do av 888 at \$4.60, 3 do av 787 at \$4.25; to Mich. B. Co. 20 steers av 1,105 at \$4.25, 20 do av 1,073 at \$5.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 cow weighing 1,340 at \$4.75, 1 bull weighing 680 at \$3.25, 1 steer weighing 780 at \$5.25, 7 cows av 903 at \$3.35, 1 canner weighing 1,350 at \$2.75, 2 bulls av 1,340 at \$3.85; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,000 at \$3.50, 2 cows av 915 at \$2.75, 2 do av 1,050 at \$3.75, 2 do av 1,010 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 1,600 at \$4, 2 heifers av 650 at \$4; to Parker, W. & Co. 3 cows av 917 at \$2.75; to Goose 2 do av 920 at \$3, 1 do weighing 1,180 at \$3.50, 6 heifers av 775 at \$4, 2 cows av 1,020 at \$3; to Rattkowsky 2 do av 1,000 at \$4.10, 2 do av 1,210 at \$4, 1 do weighing 980 at \$3.75; to Austin 5 feeders av 908 at \$4.80, 5 do av 856 at \$4.50, 1 do weighing 880 at \$4; to Bresnahan 2 canners av 835 at \$2.75; to Heschleman 6 steers av 1,080 at \$4.75; to Breitenbeck 19 do av 1,033 at \$5.15.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,250 at \$4, 2 do av 1,075 at \$4, 3 cows av 933 at \$4, 2 do av 1,150 at \$4, 13 butchers av 711 at \$4, 3 bulls av 653 at \$3.50, 3 do av 947 at \$4; to Bresnahan 2 canners av 865 at \$2.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 3 bulls av 1,233 at \$4, 10 steers av 1,105 at \$5.60, 9 do av 902 at \$5.05; to Breitenbeck 2 cows av 1,125 at \$3.85; to Rattkowsky 1 cow weighing 1,260 at \$4, 3 heifers av 280 at \$3.75; to Regan 7 butchers av 743 at \$3.85, 16 do av 511 at \$3.60; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 cow weighing 1,000 at \$2.75, 4 canners av 840 at \$2.75; to Merritt 4 feeders av 1,000 at \$5.

Roe Com. Co. sold Goose 3 heifers av 420 at \$3, 2 cows av 1,020 at \$4, 4 do av 885 at \$3; to Rattkowsky 1 do weighing 1,000 at \$4; to Regan 5 heifers av 568 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 10 butchers av 910 at \$4.50, 1 bull weighing 1,590 at \$4.10, 5 steers av 860 at \$4.75; to Bresnahan 1 canner weighing 900 at \$2.50, 11 heifers av 555 at \$3.35; to Mich. B. Co. 19 butchers av 792 at \$4.50, 5 do av 944 at \$3.75, 1 canner weighing 780 at \$4.50.

Robb sold Merritt 4 stockers av 557 at \$3.40, 15 do av 713 at \$4.

Adams sold same 8 feeders av 783 at \$4. Robb sold Sullivan P. Co. 6 bulls av 626 at \$3.25.

Kendall sold Bresnahan 3 heifers av 557 at \$3.75, 2 cows av 1,310 at \$3.50, 9 do av 760 at \$3.90, 3 do av 870 at \$2.40, 6 butchers av 795 at \$4.

Robb sold Mich. B. Co. 11 butchers av 605 at \$3.90, 4 do av 1,000 at \$4.50.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 394. Market steady at last Thursday's prices. Best, \$8.75@9.50; others, \$3.75@8.50; milch cows and springers steady.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 6 av 155 at \$9, 13 av 140 at \$9, 7 av 135 at \$8.75, 2 av 260 at \$4.50, 11 av 150 at \$9; to Friedman 2 av 125 at \$8.75.

Haley & M. sold Newton B. Co. 1 weighing 140 at \$9.25, 4 av 155 at \$8, 9 av 160 at \$9.25, 7 av 135 at \$8.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 3 av 185 at \$6, 6 av 180 at \$9; to Mich. B. Co. 15 av 215 at \$8.75; to Parker, W. & Co. 2 av 340 at \$5.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 3 av 225 at \$8, 2 av 170 at \$8.50, 2 av 190 at \$9, 11 av 150 at \$9, 2 av 120 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 170 at \$9.50, 2 av 235 at \$7, 1 weighing 240 at \$7.50, 4 av 150 at \$9.25, 1 weighing 210 at \$9, 1 weighing 100 at \$7, 8 av 145 at \$7.50, 2 av 140 at \$9.25, 2 av 160 at \$9, 4 av 155 at \$9.50, 21 av 150 at \$9.25, 1 weighing 230 at \$6, 3 av 185 at \$8, 4 av 155 at \$9.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 7 av 130 at \$9, 3 av 155 at \$9.50, 5 av 160 at \$9.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 3 av 160 at \$9.

Bergen & W. sold Parker, W. & Co. 2 av 175 at \$7.

Kalaher sold Hammond, S. & Co. 8 av 135 at \$8.75.

Downing sold same 4 av 135 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 210 at \$6.

Stephens sold same 8 av 145 at \$8.75.

Kendall sold Burnstine 3 av 150 at \$8.50.

Duelle sold same 12 av 135 at \$8.50.

Long sold same 9 av 155 at \$8.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Goose 4 av 250 at \$3.50; to Friedman 2 av 130 at \$9; to Rattkowsky 1 weighing 240 at \$5, 1 weighing 90 at \$7; to Newton B. Co. 2 av 140 at \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 2,865. Market steady at last Thursday's prices; run light. Best lambs \$5.75@6; fair lambs, \$5@5.50; light to common lambs, \$3.50@4.50; fair to good sheep \$3@3.50; culled and common, \$1.50@2.75.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan P. Co. 18 lambs av 68 at \$5, 128 do av 67 at \$5.10, 18 do av 55 at \$4.25, 24 do av 55 at \$4.50, 21 sheep av 100 at \$3, 4 do av 90 at \$2.75, 21 lambs av 48 at \$4, 76 do av 67 at \$5.50; to Newton B. Co. 45 lambs av 70 at \$5.50, 18 do av 80 at \$5.50, 51 do av 73 at \$5.65; to Thompson Bros. 21 sheep av 105 at \$3, 49 lambs av 67 at \$5.60; to Parker, W. & Co. 50 lambs av 66 at \$5.75, 19 lambs av 70 at \$6, 33 do av 73 at \$5.75; to Mich. B. Co. 56 sheep av 102 at \$2.75, 30 lambs av 71 at \$5.65; to Breitenbeck 34 do av 55 at \$5.10; to Hammond, S. & Co. 31 do av 70 at \$5.75, 6 sheep av 125 at \$3.25, 30 do av 95 at \$3.25, 15 lambs av 65 at \$5.85; to Sullivan P. Co. 10 do av 55 at \$4.25, 31 do av 68 at \$5; to Harland 25 do av 65 at \$6, 34 do av 73 at \$6, 5 do av 55 at \$5; to White 22 sheep av 105 at \$3.25; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 20 do av 75 at \$2.25, 7 do av 105 at \$2, 63 do av 110 at \$3.50; to Rattkowsky 7 do av 95 at \$4; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 18 do av 90 at \$3, 6 lambs av 65 at \$6, 83 do av 75 at \$6, 16 do av 58 at \$5; to Hammond, S. & Co. 53 do av 65 at \$6, 16 do av 60 at \$4.75, 28 do av 65 at \$5.75, 10 sheep av 104 at \$3.

Haley & M. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 47 lambs av 68 at \$5, 7 do av 60 at \$5.

Roe Com. Co. sold Youngs 109 lambs av 78 at \$5.65; to Newton B. Co. 27 do av 77 at \$5.50, 10 sheep av 83 at \$3; to Barlage 75 do av 90 at \$3.25, 5 do av 85 at \$2, 97 do av 75 at \$5.35; to Hayes 23 sheep av 85 at \$3.25; to Eschrich 21 lambs av 70 at \$5.50, 5 sheep av 100 at \$2.

Spicer & R. sold Thompson Bros. 18 lambs av 45 at \$4.25; to Mich. B. Co. 112 do av 64 at \$5.65, 40 do av 65 at \$5.25, 51 sheep av 110 at \$2.90, 101 lambs av 70 at \$5.65; to Sullivan P. Co. 20 do av 48 at \$4, 33 sheep av 95 at \$3.10, 18 do av 90 at \$1.40; to Breitenbeck 69 lambs av 56 at \$5.10; to Mich. B. Co. 34 do av 78 at \$5.40; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 12 sheep av 120 at \$3.

Bohm sold Newton B. Co. 23 lambs av 65 at \$5.50; to Adams 88 do av 72 at \$5.50, 20 sheep av 75 at \$3.

Kalaher sold Hammond, S. & Co. 4 sheep av 105 at \$3.25, 86 lambs av 75 at \$5.60.

Stephens sold same 52 lambs av 58 at \$5.

Hogs.

Receipts, 3,439. Bidding 50¢ lower than last Thursday; none sold at noon.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$6.25@6.50; pigs, \$5@5.50; light yorkers, \$6@6.50; heavy, \$6@6.50.

Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 420 av 190 at \$6.50, 60 av 170 at \$6.35.

Haley & M. sold same 240 av 200 at \$6.50, 98 av 180 at \$6.40, 160 av 160 at \$6.25, 75 av 150 at \$6.15.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 910 av 240 at \$6.60, 515 av 175 at \$6.55, 1,450 av 170 at \$6.50.

Same sold Hobbins 11 av 160 at \$6.25, 57 av 180 at \$6.50, 24 av 140 at \$6.

Closed 40¢ to 50¢ lower than last week.

Friday's Market.

September 22, 1911.

Cattle.

Receipts this week, 1,317; last week, 1,371. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Best steers and heifers, \$5.75; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5@5.50; 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@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4.50; good do. \$3.75@4.25; common cows, \$3.25@3.40; canners, \$1.50@3; choice heavy bulls, \$4.25; fair to good bologna bulls, \$3.50@4; stock bulls, \$3@3.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@4.75; fair do. 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.35; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.75@4; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.50; stock heifers, \$3@3.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@6; common milkers, \$2.50@3.50.

Veal Calves.

Receipts this week, 557; last week, 565. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Best \$8.75@9.50; others, \$4@8; milch cows and springers steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts this week, 3,633; last week, 6,227. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Best lambs, \$6; fair lambs, \$5@5.50; fair to good sheep, \$3.25@3.75; culled and common, \$1.50@2.50.

Hogs.

Receipts this week, 4,644; last week, 5,067. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Light to good butchers, \$6.80@7; pigs, \$6@6.25; light yorkers, \$6.25@6.75; heavy, \$6.80@6.95.

M. R. Murphy, general superintendent of the Cudahy Packing Company plant at South Omaha, believes that hogs will not be cheap the coming winter. He comments on the fact that there is a reasonably good foreign demand for hog products, and adds that his belief is that the marketing of hogs up to the close of the year will fall considerably under the average of former years. Mr. Murphy says the quality of the hogs showing up is irregular, hogs being good one day and of indifferent quality the next. This he regards as indicative of a spotted condition of hogs over the middle west. Mr. Murphy adds: "This country isn't raising farm produce nor live stock enough to permit cheap prices. We are going to see an era of high-costing food stuff until production catches up with consumptive capacity and then rolls up a little surplus."

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

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I SELL FARMS in Oceana, best County in United States. Fruit, Grain, Stock, Poultry. Write for list. J. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

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OUR CO-OPERATIVE LIST quotes owner's price for select FARMS all over Southern Michigan. The Ypsilanti Agency Co., Inc., Ypsilanti, Mich.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property FREE. American Investment Association, 3 Palace Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

GOOD FARM—185 ACRES, productive soil, 20 acres woods, 12-room house, basement barn, main road, 1 mile from car line, 3 miles from Dexter, 5 miles from University of Michigan. ARTHUR LYON, Administrator, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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CENTRAL MICH. FARMS—For sale, 3000 acres cut over hard wood lands near Bay City on D. & M. R. R. lots to suit purchasers. Address: JACOB SCHWARTZ, Saginaw, Mich.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN FARMS at right prices. Tell me what kind of a farm you want. I'll save you time and money in getting it. Let me hear from you. FRED A. GLEASON, Manager, Michigan Farm Home Co., Main St., Greenville, Mich.

MICHIGAN FARMS in BARRY AND EATON COUNTIES. Good stock, grain, fruit and general purpose farms; good markets, water, roads and schools. Write for free list No. 3. BISHOP & CROOK, Hastings, Mich.

WE SELL FARMS in BARRY, EATON and Ingham Counties, Michigan. The most productive and best improved farms in SOUTHERN MICHIGAN.

Write for booklet and our new farm list No. 7. BUCKLES & MATTHEWS, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WHY PAY RENT when you can buy the Best Land in Michigan at from \$7 to \$12 an acre near Saginaw and Bay City. Write for map and particulars. Clear title and easy terms. Stafford Bros. (owners) 15 Merrill Bldg., Saginaw, W. S. Michigan.

FLORIDA—LEARN HOW TO BUY farm lands or winter homes in the SUNNY SOUTH for a fraction of usual cost. M. J. CARLEY, ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

100 ACRES 7 miles from Romeo, near shipping point; 9-room house; 2 large barns; 6 acres apple orchard and 300 young Peach and Apple Trees; 20 acres timber; good water. One of the best sugar beet farms. Price, \$65 per acre.

135 ACRES 5 miles from Romeo, 10-room house, 2 barns; 1 large basement barn; windmill; 4 acres apple orchard. Buildings and land, fences and water in the best of condition. \$60 per acre.

We have a long list of Farms for sale.

ELDRIDGE, ELLIOTT & McCAFFERTY, Farm and Real Estate Dealers, Romeo, Mich.

50 Acres Flat Land \$2700

50 acres Southern New York Flat land, loam soil, for \$2700; farm worth \$4000; owner too old to work farm; 3 acres of pine, oak and hickory timber; keep 12 cows; good, truck gardening and poultry farm; 8-room house, 3 barns, good orchard; faces on two roads; would easily cut up into two farms; on river road, near Binghamton, city of 50,000, and three railroad stations; ideal location. Price \$2700, \$800 down.

Send for illustrated catalog free, of Southern New York farms, many with stock and tools included, from ten to 500 acres, on easy terms.

HIRAM MINTZ, Farm Exchange, 304-305 Phelps Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

Stock, Tools and Crops. 80 Acres \$5800.00

Everything goes with this fine Money-Making Farm. You start where the owner leaves off. Good 8-room house; barn 50x80, tie up 20 cows; commodious out buildings; good water; rich black loam soil; fine brook watered pasture; 2 miles to town, high school, Railroad and Gravelery; good fruit orchard and small fruits; owner wishes to retire and for quick sale will include \$500 pair of mules, 12 cows, 7 hogs, 130 hens, full set of farming tools, 14 acres of corn, two acres potatoes, hay, grain, and garden crops; all for the low price of \$5800; half cash, balance 10 years, 6%. For instructions to see this big bargain, see page 7, Supplement C, Station 101. E. A. STROUT, Old Colony Building, Chicago.

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Five to six crops of alfalfa per season grown. Good farmers make \$0 to 100 bushels corn per acre. Home markets near at hand pay highest prices for dairy products and demand is undersupplied. Apple orchards pay \$100 to \$500 an acre, and orchard lands cost only a fraction of those in other sections.

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ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA

WE HAVE GIVEN AWAY 36 PONIES FREE



HERE ARE THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE 36 BOYS AND GIRLS WHO GOT THEM. READ THEM, COUNT THEM!

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. "EVANGELINE," Gladys Houx, Marshall, Mo. | 14. "BEAUTY," Bertram Eldridge, Bradford, Ill. | 27. "MISCHIEF," Orville Himle, Montevideo, Minn. |
| 2. "QUEENIE," Stan J. Malicek, Redwood, Minn. | 15. "SPOTTY," Mildred Etter, Madelia, Minn. | 28. "BESS," Wilfred Dearchs, Burt, Iowa. |
| 3. "BONNIE," Amyle Kafer, Glidden, Iowa. | 16. "BROWNIE," Twylah Hart, Sidney, Ohio. | 29. "JERRY," Cleta Johnson, Lawrence, Kansas. |
| 4. "NED," Jules and Ruby Kobelin, Huntley, Mont. | 17. "JACK," Bernice Harvey, Creston, Iowa. | 30. "DANDY," Grace Burrows, Delano, Minn. |
| 5. "SPARKLE," Eloise Savage, Watertown, S. D. | 18. "MAC," Ruth Mead, Slater, Mo. | 31. "CAPTAIN," Ida O'Keefe, Stanley, N. D. |
| 6. "SONNIE," Elmer Hoth, Waukon, Iowa. | 19. "TEDDY," George Cooper, St. Cloud, Minn. | 32. "PRINCE," Norris Nupson, Preston, Minn. |
| 7. "FRITZIE," Marie & Margie Parker, Williamsfield, Ill. | 20. "TRIXIE," Frank Harris, Billings, Mont. | 33. "JIM," Joey Edwards, Hoisington, Kansas. |
| 8. "TONY," Maurice Himle, Montevideo, Minn. | 21. "DAISY," Leta Hainline, Orient, Iowa. | |
| 9. "KING," Vic. J. Breitback, Waupeton, Iowa. | 22. "FAIRY," Lawrence Ulrich, Rosemount, Minn. | |
| 10. "BILLIE," Hazel McMartin, DeSmet, S. D. | 23. "BOB," John B. Corn, Jr., Little Rock, Ark. | |
| 11. "DUKE," Dorothy Lee Eagle, Kansas City, Mo. | 24. "LADDIE," Robbie E. Notton, Nashua, Iowa. | |
| 12. "DON," Oliver E. Olson, Inter. Falls, Minn. | 25. "TOM," Helen Herrmann, Wisner, Neb. | |
| 13. "ST. NICK," Marcella Conley, Ionia, Iowa. | 26. "DERBY," A. Fitzsimmons, North McGregor, Iowa. | |

Notice that we print the names and complete addresses of the children to whom we have given ponies which we wouldn't dare do if it wasn't true that we give away real live Shetland Ponies. You will see that we have given them to children all over the United States so it doesn't make any difference where you live we would just as soon send "Dixie Jewel," the next Pony we are going to give away, to you as to any other boy or girl. If you write any of these children (be sure to enclose a two-cent stamp for reply,) they will tell you how fine their Shetland Ponies are, what fun they have with them and the first thing they did was to send us their name and address which you must do if you want us to send you "Dixie Jewel."

**WE WILL
GIVE YOU**

→

Or SOME OTHER BOY or GIRL

THIS PONY FREE

"DIXIE JEWEL"

"Dixie Jewel" is a handsome four-year old black Shetland Pony, 44 inches high (how tall are you) and weighs about 350 pounds. You may have seen lots of ponies in circuses and elsewhere but we know you never saw a pony that is prettier nor cuter than "Dixie Jewel" which we are going to give you or some other child. We selected him at the famous Heyl Pony Farm, Washington, Ill., where there are hundreds of the finest kind of Shetland Ponies. Like most ponies "Dixie Jewel" is very fond of children. Hitched up to his nobby pony wagon he will haul you and all your boy and girl friends that can pile in just about as fast as you want to go. And when you are not riding or driving him he will play with you and you can teach him to come when you whistle, and lots of cute tricks. You would be just the happiest child alive if "Dixie Jewel" were yours. Didn't you ever notice what good times children have who own ponies and how pretty these cute little fellows look trotting up the road. Everybody runs to the door and stops to look at a Shetland Pony going by. Can you think of anything you would like to own better than "Dixie Jewel"? Read this page through carefully and then send us your name and address at once.

With Complete Outfit, just
as it looks in this Picture

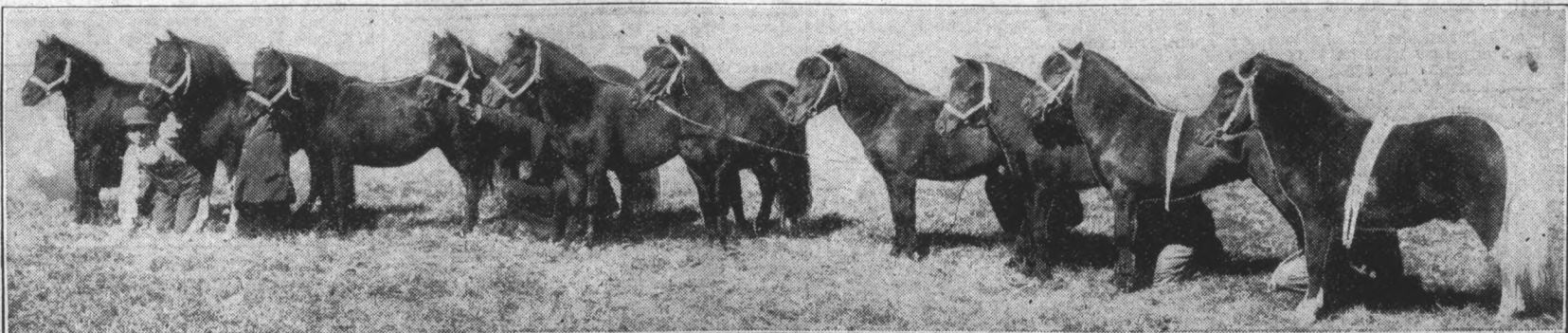


THE OUTFIT

And best of all we send free with "Dixie Jewel" the complete Pony Outfit just as you see it in the picture. The pony wagon is just the most comfortable riding and easiest pulling we could buy for our purpose. We have given away so many that we know exactly what kind most boys and girls like. The handsome nickel trimmed harness looks just fine on "Dixie Jewel" and the riding bridle is imported and the saddle which we also send we have made to order for "Dixie Jewel." No child no matter how rich his parents may be owns a nobbler or more desirable pony and outfit than this one which we shall send free and all freight and express charges paid. This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, so if you haven't any and think you would like to have us give you this one, send your name and address to us right now so it will be sure to get to us quickly.

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY, IF YOU WANT TO WIN "DIXIE JEWEL"

As soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to become a contestant for "Dixie Jewel." Don't let anybody persuade you that you cannot win this pony because out plan of conducting pony contests is different from others. The fact that we have given ponies to thirty-six boys and girls already is proof that we give them away. We publish The Farmer, The Farmer's Wife and Poultry Herald. The banker or postmaster in your town knows that we are one of the largest publishing houses in the United States so we can well afford to give ponies to boys and girls. Our contests are very short and you or some other child will get "Dixie Jewel" and have him to drive to school and everywhere. We never heard of one of these thirty-six boys and girls until they wrote and told us they wanted a pony which shows how fair and square our pony contests are and that no matter where the winner lives "Dixie Jewel" will be sent without any cost to you. You must send us your name and address right away.



SEND YOUR NAME TODAY

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

CUT OUT AND SIGN THIS COUPON OR COPY ON A POSTAL CARD AND MAIL TODAY

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

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

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

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

EACH CONTESTANT A PRIZE WINNER

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

Be sure to address postcard or envelope,

THE FARMER'S WIFE

323 Webb Building, SAINT PAUL, MINN.