
:The Only Weekly Agricultural, Horticultural, and Live Stock Journal in the State.
voL CxLu No. 12.1
Wbble Number 366.
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1913.


ACH year sees the problem of harsimplified as more Michigan fàrmers build and use silos for storing this most important of our forage crops. There is
no doubt whatever that the silo is not no doubt whatever that the silo is not only the most economic storage that can be used for corn, but that it is as well isfaed by hand this will prove more sat- cured, it is certainly much better to draw the most profitable way of harvesting and the weather should be unfavorable for it to remain exposed to the weather in feeding the corn crop upon our farms. machine husking, but where there is more the field. Where slings are available fo perimental stage, at least so far as the with the help available and where weath- draw and store a considerable acreage of feeding of dairy cows is concerned and yet, strange as it may appear, there are still some who keep cows, who believe that silage is injurious to the health and permanent usefulness of the dairy cow. Frequently one hears of one or more
farmers in some community where silos are a comparatively recent addition to the farm equipment, who have reached this conclusion and decided to abandon the use of the silo. But investigation will prove that in every case where this is found to be true, it will be found that the farmer in question is not a dairyman of long experience who has been success ful in building up a herd of high-producing cows and feeding them in such manner as to secure maximum production. The trouble in every such case with the farmer and not with the slo. country have demonstrated in production country have demonstrated in production tests that the dairy cow cannot only be more economically fed and made to propared with other feeds, but as well tha beef and mutton can be more cheaply produced where silage is made a factor in the ration, and when thousands of dairy farmers and successful stock feeders al over the country have learned this same fact from their own experience, it seem strange that a man who has once used silage should, reach such an erroneou conclusion as that it is injurious to th health of animals to which it is fed. only roughage factor in the ration with only roughage factor in the ration with the very best results in its use; nor can it be made a substitute for a suitabl grain ration with even a less a
satisfaction. But where cut at a proper stage of maturity and properly supplestage of with clover or alfalfa hay and a suitable grain ration there is no doub but that it is one of the most healthful as well as one of the most economical feeds which can be fed any kind of cattle maintained upon the farm. Hence the man who has a silo and does not utilize it for storing the corn crop when it is fit to cut, certainly exhibits poor business managment, and the man who keeps dairy cows or feeder cattle
and does not erect a silo for the storing of the corn crop is not using the best of business judgment in this aepartment
agement.
But all have not silos in which to store this season's corn crop, hence they must har-
vest and feed this year's corn crop in some other manner. Some farmers will cut and husk corn by hand, as was the common practice years ago. But with the increased scarcity of labor for this kind of work, by far the larger portion of the corn crop will be cut with the corn binder, and this is doubtless the most eco

corn in this way and where store cattle or sheep, or even horses, are fed corn as a grain ration, it will be found more economical to feed it without husking in many cases. Where the practice of feeding shock corn is followed, some farmers leave the corn in the field in big shocks and depend upon hauling it up during the winter as needed. The writer has it drawn at a suitable time in having nd stored a suitable time in the fall much less pleasant and profitable way But no matter what method is used in But no matter what method is used in
harvesting the corn crop, there is one thing that should not be neglected, and that is to save an adequate amount of seed corn in a suitable condition to insure a high germinating quality. Years ago practically every farmer had a quantity of carefully selected seed corn "traced up" and hung away in some dry place. Now there is scarcely a season passes in which there is not a scarcity of corn of high germinating quality and many farmers are obliged to secure seed from some source other than their own supply. This is in itself a handicap to the growing of a good corn crop and is a condition of affairs that should not prevail upon any Michigan farm where a variety of corn is wise satisfactory under prevailing local wise satisfactory under prevailing local corn is harvested every reader shoul make certain of a good supply of seed corn. Undoubtedly this is best selected from the standing corn, but it is far better selected in any manner and cared for in such a way as will insure its germinating quality than not selected at all. So much importance is attached to this proposition of seed corn selection in at of the corn belt that a special campaign is being waged to promote the selection and storing of an adequate supply of good seed corn by the farmers of that state. This campaign was inaugurated by the Minnesota College of Agriculture and has received the active support of public men as well as interested farmers,
Gov. Eberhart having issued an official proclamation calling the attention of the farmers of the state to the importance of the work and setting apart the week of and urging every corn grower in Minnesota to devote at least one dajy during the week to going through his corn field and selecting for seed the best ears from his sturdiest stalks and storing them in the manner recommended in an extension of Agriculture and circulated widely among Minnesota farmers.
Such work as this cannot but have highly
beneficial results, but it should not be necesnecessary in Michigan if every Michigan Farmer reader will make next week "Seed even if he will make this month "Seed Corn he makes it his busihe makes to properly belect and store where it will dry out properly, a supply of seed corn adequate to his needs for spring planting. In addition to that it will be ooth profitable to himty as well, to save some to sell to the neighbors who may neg-
lect this important work.

PROGRESSIVE FARMING.

## There should be progressive ideas along

 other lines than political ones, and none relate to the farm. We know there have been many changes since the time of our scythe and cradle, endeavoring to keep up with the rest of the farm hands. Very few now could handle the rakeproperly in gathering the hay into winproperly in gathering the hay into wining the grain, as it is nearly a lost art.
I-well recollect how heavy the sheaves were when we first began harvesting, so as to be done before the straw got too
brittle to make the band, and, of course, brittle to make the band, and, of course,
the grain had to be shocked and capped properly so as to protect it from most
any kind of weather until it was suffany kind of weather until it was suffi-
ciently cured and fit to be stored fr stacked.
The hay was very carefully put in
cocks when partly dry and left until well cured. Indeed I know of a prominent of covers so that hay can safely be left in cocks for a length of time or until is favorable.
I think with the advent of the side delivery rake and the loader we can safely
do away with putting hay in cocks at all. do away with putting hay in cocks at all.
The grass can be left until the sap has partially dried up or the timothy is in the second blossom, then cut and the thereby preventing much loss through handling or unfavorable weather. The
hay may not be so bright as when cut hay may not be so bright as when cut
at an early stage, but surely makes up in the cost of handling in a less advanced dusty when taken out of the mow. W have found where hay is a good crop and
not left in bunches by the mower, it can thereby reducing the cost of raking to
the litterings. Another advantage is that the after growth is not injured by the hay being left on the ground too long.
I mentioned in the beginning of this
article that it was formerly necessary to commence harvesting the grain before it
was fully ripened so as to insure its bewas fully ripened so as to insure its be-
ing suitable for binding. That is not necessary now, as the binder takes care
of that. That being the case, it obviates the necessity of shocking the grain at all. The bundles can be left in windrows in a much more convenient position to pitch
than if shocked. The butts will dry out better than standing up, besides it saves the expense of two men for each day's
cutting and the inevitable shelling cutting and the inevitable shelling weasily turn over the farmer he can more fork than repair the shocks.
I think the scarcity of labor and the
fichey of machinery should teach the efficiency of machinery should teach the
farmers to turn the corners more shortly by getting ground in good condition be-
fore planting the seed, by the use of pulverizer and roller, so that the crop can be nearly cleaned by the use of harrow aching job with the hoe.
arenac Co. Peter, Gilbert.
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## FARM NOTES.

## Seeding Whe We would like the advisability ground that was the advisability of sowing opeat wat on ground that was in oats. that was plowed as soon as oats were oft and ffrmed down immediately. We have worked up the imme ground and packed have worked the that it in in the shape, but owing to the drounht we are in doubt as to the advisability of sowine 

 It is undoubtedly much better to havethe ground in condition to insure the quick germination of seed wheat and the
rapid development of the young plant
when the wheat is sown. Where it is when the wheat is sown.
sown on ground that seems ly dry there is some
may be just sufficient may be just sufficient moisture to start
the process of germination the process of germination or there may
be a light shower which will just accom-
plish this result and then permit the kernels to again dry out, thus killing the germs. If the ground were perfectly dry
and not enough moisture present to accomplish this result until a good rain, then it would be safe to sow the wheat. of course, too late seeding is not advis-
able, but on ground of this kind if there able, but on ground of this kind if there
is not sufficient moisture to bring the is not suffcient moisture to bring the
wheat up at once it would, in the writer's wheat up at once it would, in the writer's
opinion, be wiser to risk a rather late opinion, be wiser seeding than to sow it that condition seeding than to sow it in that condition.
There are many acres of stubble ground
in fust this condition this year, much of high yield. Possibly this particular strain sented. There were more dairy cattle it being so dry and lumpy that it will be of wheat will, after further breeding, impossible to fit it well before rains come. prove to be the wheat of the future, a
However, a late summer drouth rarely grain which shall increase our wheat ever lasts through September, and there yield from 25 to 40 per cent and perhaps tions may yet be favorable for getting a making-properties,
good fall growth on this wheat.
Cutting the Second Crop of Clover.

## THE WEST MICHIGAN FAIR.

More than 100,000 people visited the West Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids during the week of September 1-6. This places the Grand Rapids show on a par,
so far as attendance is concerned, among the great fairs of the country. Many State Fairs would be glad to record as large an attendance as this. This is not the management of the West Michigan Fair have a right to congratulate themFair have a right to congratulate them-
selves upon the success of the enterprise this year.
of course, there were several causes for this large attondance, the first of may be stated as excellent weathweather than the week of September 1 in Grand Rapids. The first two days wer rather hot, but Thursday, the big day, hot nor too cold, and the people appre ciated this and came out and made it the banner dav in attendance. It is claimed that over 40,00
on that day.
Then, again, the managoment of the fair this year made a hit when they opened it on Labor Day and invited the labor unions to use the Grand Rapids Fair Grounds as a place for entertain-
ment and celebration. The. labor unions ment and celebration. The. labor unions
took advantage of this and swarmed to took advantage of this and swarmed to
the grounds. This gave them. a place to go and it gave them something worth seeing. And so it made it profitable to both the lab.
tion as well.
Another cause of the increased attendance this year was the evening openings. Up to this year the fair grounds have not been wired so they could be lighted
up properly for evening entertainments This year, however, the management extended the public lighting system to the fair grounds and lighted it up in splendid shape, and then opened the gates in the evening. This also proved to be a wimner, especially for many of the eitizens of Grand Rands who would not attend and did not attend in the day time. And the management of the Grand Rapids Fai this year is a case where being progres-
sive certainly panned out well. Taking the initiative and setting the fair the the initiative and setting the fair the
first week in September, opening it on Labor Day, and inaugurating the evening entertainment, is responsible for part, at

## least, of the success of the fa

Entertainments.
The management of the fair should be congratulated also upon their good judg-
ment and good luck in getting a high class of entertainments to amuse the peoclass of entertainments to amuse the peofle. This, inge attendance, especially the evening attendance, because people from the city came night after night to see the magnfficent fireworks. The entertain-
ment was certainly of a high class and
instructive and entertaining. The so called "Battle of the Clouds" was enjoyed by everyone, and many farmers stayed two evenings to see this wonderful dis
wlay of fireworks again. Some of the departments this year did not have as many entries as some previous years. This was noticeably so in the total number of entries was equal to the total number of entries of any pre partment was more than offset by the increase in other departments. The art ally well filled and there was a splendid
display. The school exhibit and the educational feature connected with it was one of the high-class affairs of the expo-
great credit should be given to sition. Great credit should be given to
those in charge of the educational exhibits.

## Horses. In the horse department there was a

splendid display of the different breeds. The barns were fairly well filled, and the quality of the individuals has never been surpassed, if equaled, before. Of course draft horses, principally Percherons, con-
stituted the largest number of entries, stituted the largest number of entries,
but there was a splendid representation of light harness horses, and they were almost invariably of high grade.

Beef Cattle.
The cattle department was exceedingly

I have a very fine patch of red elover
that I cut for the first time August 7. It
is now half-knee high and very thick and is now half-knee high and very thick and
growing finely. I want to leave it for hay next year; some tell me I ought to cut
it again; others say to leave it that it
will winter through all right even if does get large and head out. My idea is
that it would be better to cut it not later
than this month and give it time to star up and make small growth before win
ter. If you could give me any advice in
this case I shall appreciate it very much

The management of a clover meadow o this kind is a matter for personal judg ment and in which it is difficult to ad
vise at long range. In the first place, it is an uncertain proposition to depend up ear. Clover is classed as a biennial, and while it is not strictly so its usefulnes problematical. Under very favorable weather conditions much of it will live of cutting. If the second crop gets sufficiently matured so that it bears seed then the plant is more likely to die, having fulit does not reach this stage of growth is more apt to live through the winter osition in any event, it would, in th writer's opinion, be better policy to har fall.
Deepening a Well.
We have a well on our farm which we
would like to deepen. It has a quicksand bottom; would like to go down to clay. It
is a brick well in good condition, about If there is any way it can be safely done Wayne Co.
Probably the most satisfactory way deepen this well would be to put down
ubular well from the bottom of the old well, or in case there is a certainty of reaching a good vein of water at a mod erate depth a drive well could be pu down from the bottom of the old one. It of staves in the bottom of this brick wel and deepen it temporarily, but it is doubt ful if the quicksand could be held back permanently in this manner. Perhap p a well of this kind and could give $u$ more helpful suggestion.

EXPERIMENTS IN WHEAT BREED.
A series of wheat breeding experiment which has been carried on by the Deka Agricultural Experiment Station in co-operation since 1902 is an example o ment sclentists have work which govern with these 11 years of wheat-breeding tests, with many hundreds of small plats planted each year and the yields weigh ed and analyzed, only partial conclusions are yet possible. There must be fur
ther investigation, planting, testing and breeding before the sought-for goal can be attained, namely, a wheat type which
will be a heavy yielder, high in nitrogen at least one singular thing about wheat that is, that different heads vary in nitro cent to nearly six per cent. Wheat plants richness in nitrogen, do not, singularly istic; the progeny of a six per cent nitro per cent of nitrogen or less. Further in-
vestigations and research are necessary The great advantage of such long-time investigations being in the hands of the government is shown in these wheat ex-
periments. The scientist who began the experiments, after four years of tests was forced to give up the work but it
was carried right along by another man He now in turn has turned his attention

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In the course of these breeding tests, was developed. This promising sta high yield per acre, a higher than the average nitrogen content, a strong straw has also proven good appearance and sistant. As a rule the tests show that
sented. There were more dairy cattle ern Michigan has larger interests in dairying than it has in the production o beef, which would naturally be expected But in the beef division there were herds of beef cattle, of Polled Angus and Short ho:ns that were splendid representative of the breeds, and individuals of marked excellence were in these different herds In fact, it would be difficult to find indiiduals anywhere that excel individuals position. Perhaps the Herefords this ex
per position. Perhaps the Herefords led in most excellently represented. By uniform quality in all the different by uniform enting the bef type of animals, it would be difficult to get a better bunch together han was at Grand Rapids. Dairy Cattle
Notwithstanding the merits of the bee nimals the real cattle exhibit was with sian, Red Polled, Brown Swiss, Guern seys, Dutch Belted, Ayrshires and Jerseys all were represented, and well represent ed. In point of numbers the Jerseys had the smallest number of entries, but while they lacked some in numbers the quality of the individuals was most excellent There were some specimens of the Jersey breed there that would make a fine showing in any show ring in the world. Holstein Friesians led in numbers by all odds. As a matter of fact, there prob ably were as many Holstein Friesians on exhibition as all the other individuals of cows, larger than Shorthorns. and what ows, larger than Shorthorns. And what dendant It was not necessary for an at tendant to tell one that that cow
gives a large flow of milk gives a large flow of milk. Anyone tha knows anything about such things would
know that by the looks of the animal know that by the looks of the animal and the size of the udder. Holstein Frie-
sians are certainly the largest cattle, the largest producers of milk of any bre, th cattle in the world. Guernseys were well epresented, so, also, were Red Polled and Brown Swiss, and Dutch Belted, a paratively new breed in Western Michi gan was well represented. There were quite a number of individuals and it was interesting. of course, to note the uni ormity of belting. It certainly must b uite a task for the breeder to breed cattle that will throw belts of white around the body as uniformly as they were on these individuals. Of course this belt of white adds nothing to the r's fad or fancy, and if simply a breed $r$ 's fad or fancy, and if good individuals sacrificed in order to keep this belt intact around the body, it is really a pity. Up no particular marks of excellence so fa as production is concerned, and it may possibly be that too much attention ha
to be given to keeping this white belt around the body intact, and that selection is done more for this than for the dairy qualities of the animal. Neverthe-
less, the white belt around the body is interestin white belt around cattle in th world create more interest in a show than a herd of these peculiarly marked animals.

## Sheep.

The sheep barn was well filled. The preponderance of mutton sheep shows th tendency now days of breeders. The ide frowing sheep largely for the wool is going out of date. People begin now to breed sheep for the mutton and tak what wool they can get to help out, bu mutton is the primary object, fr one th to judge the popularity of sheep from the and Oxfords, and that sort of shepshires and Oxfords, and that sort of sheep, are
becoming more popular every year. The exhibition at a fair, however, can hardly be taken as a gauge to the popularity any breed. It is taken more as the en terprise of breeders who own these difthis means of advertising.
In the swine department good representation of nearly all the dif ferent breeds, both the American type or lard type, of hogs, and the bacon type were well represented. There were more individuals however, representing the
lard type of hog than the bacon type. It lard type of hog than the bacon type. It
seems to be slow work for the American farmer to give up the type of hog which has been developed in this country by al most an exclusive diet of corn. The mar kets, however, are discriminating against this type of pork at the present time, and eventually this will have an influence without any doubt, upon the breed of hogs, and the time will undoubtedly come when the American type of hog will be
changed by selection and feeding so that high nitrogen content is antagonistic to


## Ranked at the Very Top

D
VID RANKIN was a big farmer and he knew his business. He owned the largest corn farm in the world, about 35,000 acres down in Missouri. He devoted his life to the pleasant study and practice of right farming, and ing. This is what David Rankin said about the manure spreader: It is the most efficient money-maker on the place.
It's warm praise to be ranked above all other farm machines, but it is in keeping with what all the agricultural world has been recognizing. Soils rebel when crop after crop is taken from them, without return of fertilizer. Witness the abandoned worn-out farms of New England. Return every bit of manure to the soil by the spreader methord. labor will spread evenly, and will make one ton of manure go as far as two

## I H C Manure Spreaders <br> are built to suit you, to do best work for the buyer in every case, to

 convince him that he has made the wisest purchase. Every detail in tests and experiment. They have the maximum of strength and endurance, and their construction bristles with advant ges.You will find all styles and sizes in the I H C spreader line. They will cover the ground with a light or heavy coat, as you choose, but always even' f, up hill or down. There are hic' 1 and low machines, with steel frames, endless or reverse aprons, but always giving best possible service. Tractive power is assured by the poser carrying nearly three-fourths of the load, and by wide-rimmed wheels with $Z$-shaped lugs.
These and many other things will interest you if you look the I H C spreader line over at the local dealer's and will convince you that your exact needs. Read the catalogues that the dealer has for you
International Harvester Company of America
Chicago
U S A


## Hay! You, too, can make big money Baling with the Sandwich

Every grower in your district will pay you handsomely to bale
hay! $N$, 10 profits per day $\$ 18$ to $\$ 22$ write Swartz \& Mensch, his hay! 'Net profits per day $\$ 18$ to $\$ 22$,", write Swartz \& Mensch,
Dixon, Ill. "Cleaned up $\$ 300$ in 6 weeks," writes Wm. J. Bulick, Dixon, Ill. "Cleaned up $\$ 300$ in 6 weeks," writes Wm. J. Bulick,
Reading, Minn. Other hustlers making $\$ 200$ to $\$ 300$ net monthly profits. And these men are all using the solid steel, big tonnage Sandwich.

Start With Little Money I




MR. FARMER The 8th Annual National

DAIRY SHOW Chlcago, Oct. 23 rd to Nov. 1st, Yhoar



## Dairy.

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

## FREE MILK AND CREAM TESTS.

Pursuant to the announcement pubIished in last week's issue of the Mich igan Farmer, to the effect that we have
planned to make tests of milk and cream free of charge for our subscribers, we are
now giving simple directions to be followed by those availing themselves of this service. Taking the Sample.
The milk or cream should be sampled
in the same manner as it is sampled in the same manner as it is sampled at
the creamery, that is, preferably with the creamery, that is, preferably with a
sampler, or what is known as a "milik thief." In this way a uniform sample If a milk sampler is not obtainable then If a milk sampler is not obtainable then
the milk or cream should be poured from pain to pail two or three times to thor-
oughly mix the butter-fat. making the bulk uniform throughout, after which a small bottle is filled and forwarded to
The Michigan Earmer Laboratories, 674 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
In sending samples of cream use a widemouthed bottle to facilitate the removal The bottle must be inclosed in a wood, metal or papier-mache tube or block,
with a cushion of cotton. felt. or other with a cushion of cotton. felt, or other
absorbent, between the bottle and the nish containers that meet the require ments of the post office department to
our subscribers at nominal cost. Be sure to give on the outside wrap-
per your name and address as the packper your nome and address as the pack-
age will not be received as mailable matIn orden that the greatest good may result from this service the sample of
milk sent for testing should be satisfactory to both the farmer and the buyer, obliged to make is that an agreement made after the following form be signed
by both the farmer and the buyer. Form of Agreement.
We, ......................farmer, and sample being forwarded by parcel post in a manner satisfactory to both, and desire to have it tested for butter-fat. The sample is marked "From.
(Farmer)
(Buyer).
Date.......................
Caution.-Do not enclose the letter with the bottle as it cannot be legally forward-
ed by parcel post. The letter can be enclosed, however, if parcel is sent as first lass mail
agreement, of course, is necessary or possible where sample is being sent to determine the butter-fat content of the
milk produced by certain cows for purposes of gaining information regarding the

## FLY REPELLANTS.

It is a good thing to spray the cows
every day with some fly repellant, but I every day with some fly repellant, but I
don't believe in paying fancy prices for

## these fly repellants. My opinion is that

Tepellant as you will get. This sheep dip but it is also a mighty good thing to use in a stable as a disinfectant. One could pel the flies but also to purify conditions
in the stable. My opinion is, and it comes from experience, too, that a libdip or disinfectant, will go a good ways toward preventing and even curing con-
tagious abortion in cows, and I believe tagious abortion in cows, and I believe
it will pay any man to be prepared with a good hand-sprayer and a supply of this material and disinfect his stable and the

Feeding Immature Crops.
Soiling crops should be fairly mature Soiling crops should
before they are used. I would rather
feed dry forage than to feed rye too feed dry forage than green, or peas and green, or corn
oats too green, or anything else, before
it contain the proper food nutrients when it is in a too green and succulent state
before it is mature. I don't believe. it ever pays to feed real immature forage evops.
erop

This hot, dry summer the soy beans
are a better growth than they were last year. Hot, dry weather is what the soy
bean plants want. And I am going to bean plants want. And I am going to
have quite a big amount of soy beans to put into the silo with the corn silage. As an experiment last spring I mixed the soy bean seed in with the ensilage corn on one strip in a field. Now where the ensilage corn happens to be a little thin there are plants of soy beans that stand hree and ane have well, better than I places, of course, where the corn stands thick they shaded the beans so that they are certainly poor. I am at a loss to beans in with the silage corn right along or not. This hasn't been a good growing season for ensilage corn. It has been too ary. It has been just the right kind of
season for soy beans. Had we had more rain for soy beans. Had we had more rain early in the season so that the
corn would have made a larger growth I am afraid the soy beans would have looked quite sick in the corn field. They planted them by themselves in rows 28 inches apart and cultivated them Those that I put in on have done well. Those that I put in on a portion of the first of July and sold them to the canning factory are nearly as large as those that planted a few days earlier that course, they are not quite so far along in maturity, but they are going to make a mix with the corn to make corn silage, and my idea is to mix them in with the
corn, cut them perhaps with a binder. It the binder will stand the racket. Then we can feed in some soy beans in with a bundle of corn silage and make succotash, as it were, for the cows. We did cows certainly relished it. They liked cows certainly relished it. They liked
this mixture, the man said, better than they did the corn silage, but there was for sure, but an rate the coula tell they seemed to like it. There isn't question but wht sons ins siderably larger per cent of protein than corn silage, and with soy beans mixed in with the corn silage the grain ration could rich in protein. As protein costs the most money this would cheapen the ration somewhat. Whether it would pay, however, to grow soy beans on a separate field and mix them with corn silage I am not prepared to say. The protein can be bought very cheap in by-products in this country, and it would be some little bothbut you can't raise anywhere near the number of tons of soy beans as you can corn, and possbly woula pay better then balance up the reage into corn, and en Every Farmer of protein
wa silo. ay from Ex-Governo and I was talking with him about the soy beans and the desirability of mixing soy beans with corn silage for this purin the roughage. He believed in this in the roughage. it right for me to soy beans and tell the farmers of Michigan about them in the Michigan Farmer forget to tell the farmers who keep cows hem to grow soy beans to mix with corn good silo, and they wirst of all is enough, or else they want two so that time when the drought comes, fummer or the ex-goverin telling the farmes of Michigan that who keeps have silos. Not only the man cattle, ought to put his corn into the silo am getting to be of the opinion that ere in Michigan we can't afford to raise people in the corn belt proper for husking eorn. In other words, a Michigan farmer would not think of growing corn to sell they sell corn in Indiana and Illinois and grow some of them down there claim o the acre. 3ow it is very rarely that we could do that. On an average we could cial preparation. So I say, we would not think in Michigan of growing corn in a commercial way to sell to get an income,
but we can raise it' as a stock food, and
when we raise it as a stock food we can When we raise it as a stock food we can Sery few, if any, farmers in Michigan ave more money invested in dairy farmIng than Ex-Governor Warner. On his Jarge farm in Huron county and his farm in Oakland county, he has something over 100 cows. Not only that, but Mr. Warner is interested in cheese factories He is a man who figures in a business Hey on business propositions, and his indgment on this question of a silo for a dairy farmer is as good as any man's could be. There is no doubt about that.
Few men think about such things any more logically than Mr. Warner. Now he knows from his own experience in feeding cows that the silo pays. When he
gets out of ensilage he has figured on the proposition and he knows it costs more to keep those cows. Corn silage is as cheap a ration as you can grow. Of course,
you want this clover hay and a little grain. Mr. Warner has not only noticed for his cheese factories and creameries is the man that furnishes the milk. He has noticed that the man who has a silo is satisfied with the returns from his
cows. Now this observation in this way is worth a good deal in giving us an idea of the real value of a silo for the dairymiddle of summer or not, pasture isn't as good the latter part of the summer as it is the first part, and cows won't do
as well. They need something to supplement it. There is nothing so good as good corn silage. And when Mr. Warner says, tell them all about soy beans and that sort of thing, but don't forget to tell
them about the silos, every man who keeps cows or keeps cattle in Michigan one go out and build one now, and put make money by doing it

MICHIGAN CREAMERY MANAGERS A well attended and particularly en-
thusiastic meeting of the Michigan thusiastic meeting of the Michigan ion was held at the Agricultural Colleg Meeting was called to order by Presient Frary. Prof. A. C. Anderson wa alled on creamery conditions in general in Mich igan, with particular reference to the work of the Agricultural College. He spoke of the fact that when the Michigan people held up their hands in horror in ear of a powerful element to fix prices, but that these same people had now come imed to better every crearganization and manager and in doing this were, course, bettering conditions for the pathe Michigan Agricultural College ine ting buttermakers started along righ ng which they receive when they go ou nto factories, was giving Michigan some A 1 buttermakers. Prof. Anderson's talk
alone was well worth the time of any creamery manager or owner to go to Lecretary Eldridge then read the finanhat all debts were paid and that there was a balance in the treasury of $\$ 274.47$ feven since the last meeting. State Dairy and Food Commissioner, terpre ation of the new dairy laws. He stand that each and every creamery and ream station must pay its $\$ 5.00$ license the largest centralizers in the state had already paid
He next the new insanitary ream law which went into effect August 15, 1913. He informed the owners that this law would be vigorously enforced and that all insanitary cream would be very promptly destroyed when found either in farmer, and he also gave a very good talk along the lines of how the State Dairy and Food Department might assist the creameries and the creameries assist them in securing a better grade of raw material and in consequence, making a better grade of butter.
After his talk it was voted that the
with a copy of this law to mail out to
ach and every patron and cardboard ness. Mr. Helme volunteered the bse of he name and influence of his department n these circulars and the secretary was instructed to have them printed at once and sent to the membership.

It was voted by the association that Saginaw in December.
A pleasant feature of the Lansing meetong was dinner at the cafeteria on the d campus, which Prof. Anderson pinion of the membership that he is ome hand at arranging dinners and he has certainly created for himself a warm pot in the heart of every member for he many courtesies he extended to us.BUILDING A CONCRETE SILO.

I notice in the August 30 issue of the Michigan Farmer an inquiry from " $R$. W. R." relative to building a concrete
ilo. As I built one last fall I think that Bro. As Illie has not had much experience with cement work or he would not advise a concrete silo. Better throw that old junk into some swamp and get new wire ends tied together and thus get the ten sion in the wall evenly distributed. The reason why so many cement walls crack is faulty construction and, as a
circular concrete silo is no stronger than its weakest part, great care should be taken to get the stress evenly distributed I suppose that R. W. R. has a competent man to build the forms and one who understands cement work, otherwise he had will get a botched job.


Concrete silo Bullt by Joseph Emery, of
built with cobble stones and cement if care is taken in digging the pit so that
the sides are plumb and the pit large enough to have a mine-inch wall. One of the inside forms should be set up in the bottom of the pit and be sure to get it
plumb and level and a true circle. Now have the cement mortar very wet, pour layer of cobble stones and ram them more stones until the form is filled. Set up the next form on top of this one and
fill it the same way. The forms should that is generally used around here. Now have ohe bevel joint or else you won't get it apart, and set it up on top of the in before it is necessary to put o
outside form, also the door frames outside form, also the door frames,
We used only four doors in The frames should be $2 \mathrm{ft} .4 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x} 2 \mathrm{ft} .10$ with a 2 -in. square strip nailed on the and it make jamb for the door to rest in. I do no hous door opening as it would weaken the silo. We plastered our silo with ceith stron to three of sifted sand, wet up ment mater and rface.
Oakland Co.
Josiah Emery.


## With butter

at the present high price every ounce of cream counts

Cream is more than ever a very valuable commodity these days, and it is doubly important that not a drop be wasted or lost.

If you are still using the "gravity"' setting method you are losing a pound of butter-fat in the skim-milk for every four or five pounds you get

The advantages of the DE LAVAL over inferior cream separators at all times are greatest at the season when milk is often cool and cows are old in lactation

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## Will Save Its Cost by Spring

Then why put off any longer the purchase of this great money saving machine. Put it in now and let it save its own cost during the Fall and Winter and by next Spring you will be just so much ahead.

Even if you have only a few cows in milk you can buy a DE LAVAL now and save its cost by Spring, and you can buy a DE LAVAL machine for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
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## CARPENTRY

 on the FARM
CARPENTRY TO GOOD FARM" is the title of a
showing twelve (12) hard jobs in house and barn construction and telling how to make them dead easy.
Every man and boy who is at all
"handy with tools" should get this 48-page book, because it has real educational value
along lines of practical utility, It is Volume 36
of the CYPRESS POCKET LIBRAR
at There are 14 condensed and practical chapters
on framing 10 on house work, and 4 on barn
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If you handle your corn at home
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## Adams Husker

An economical, efficient husker, operated by one man. Will husk at a cost of one cent a bushel. Easily stored. Quick-acting safety device

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 Simple disc type of cutterfew parts, safety reversing de-vice. Easily sharpened. Large vice. Easil
capacity.
These and other machines cover-
ing all farm power needs are made ing all farm power needs are made
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ors, OilPull and GasPull Tractors, etc. ors,
Don't wait till spring to plow.
Talk the whole Rumely line over with your dealer-let him tell you about it or show you actual machines.


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vears REMEDY
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## Live Stock.

Shall We "Save the Calves?"

T1. press of the nation declares that ing the beef supply of the country, and we are close to a beef famine, that thereby lessening the prevailing high higher than ever before.
It seems that there is a grave problem be solved. Yet all you have to do is
inquire for a solution and"Eat more lamb and mutton!" answers "Raise more beef!" replies the statisti"Save the calves!" declares the U. S. Department of Agriculture
That last answer is as familiar to us well!
We'll not presume to include ourselves Department of Agriculture. We shall refrain from handing out, with a modest smile, a gụaranteed XXX cure-all with the name blown in every bottle.
But perhaps the following impartial bird's-eye view of the situation may asa solution:
There were $16,000,000$ fewer cattle in the
United States in the early part of 1913 than in 1907. Those are strong figures and offer food for considerable thinking,
especially when we consider that during the same period of time our population inereased, in round numbers, from $76,000,000$
to $92,000,000$. Average steer prices, at Chicago, were
22 per cent higher in 1912 than in 1911. 22 per cent higher in 1912 than in 1911. are they? There was a time when the
sun never set on American beef. When
the Englishman sang songs to "the roast beef of Olde England," it would. in most "Yankee Doodle," for a freat to whistle Englishman's roasts came from our west-
But now our beef exports have dwind
led to unimportance. In the eight months
ended with February, 1913, we exported 12.256 head of cattle. In the corresponding months of 1907, our exports number-
ed 270,219 head. The fresh beef exported in that period
of 1913 was $4,750,000$ pounds; in 1907 it of 1913 was $4,750,000$ pounds; in 1907 i
was $176,000,000$.
With compare the shipments into the United States. In the eight months ended Feb-
ruary, 1913, we imported 222.000 head of ruary, 1913, we ind back in 1907, only 12,500 head. to figure out that if the present state of
affairs continue, it won't be long until this country, which once boasted of "feedbeef and exporting none
The fo:egoing are pessimistic figures. With them in front of us, let us consider
the following sidelights on the situation:
$\qquad$
act, twice as much, as we 1911, $8,000,000$ calves were
They represented $560,000,000$ slaughtered. slaughtere
pounds of would have given to the country 4,800 ,-

Does the Department of Agriculture of- fer the real solution? Shall we "Save the calves?" And if so, how? By legislation?

Some of our South American neighbors
faced the same situation and they resorted to legislation. "Laws were enact-
ed," we are told, "making it an offense
ed, we to a severe penalty to slaughter
subject to
females calves, heifers or cows under six females calves, heifers or cows of course,
years of age. The purpose was, of
to increase the breeding herds. The re-

## sults have been altogether beneficial and in no sense deleterious. Veal and baby <br> in no sense deleterious. Veal and baby beef are still found on the menus in South

$\qquad$ has now been in effect long enough to
hat produce two or three times as many " "dunno."
calves as there were formerly." The beef packers are making strong mailed to the Editor, my attention was
pleas for similar laws in the United called to a Washington dispatch in this pleas. Swift \& Co., in their 1913 Year morning's (Sept. 8) San Francisco ExamBook. say: "We would like to see some iner. The dispatch reads in part: of the most effective methods of increas- duce tomorrow a bill prohibiting the kill-
ing of cattle under two years old, with a
view of increasing the supply and cheapening beef."
There you are! Britton "should worry!" California. $\qquad$ L, L, DeBra

## COLIC IN HORSES

Among the numerous ailments to which robably the most concalled colics are oen the year. The term colic has long aused to designate an abdominal pain ach or some disturbance of the stomare or intestines, and as these organs obvious that the word does horse, it is any special disease. Many stot signify prone to think that all colics are and may conclude that because one alike recovers from an attack without treat ment, all other cases have a like chance This, however, is not the case, as the severity of an attack depends largely on the variety of colic and usually requires an experienced man to make a differenThe common cause of colic at this season of the year is the sudden change from old to new hay. This is so relished by the animal that the stomach becomes
overloaded, causing a fermentation and resulting in a distention of the stomach or intestines, or both, by gas. This type colic is one of the most dangerous and rapidly fatal forms of the diseases known. The construction of the stomach and intestines is such that once distended it is impossible for the accumulated gas to troduction of a stomach tube or trocar It is well to keep in mind that horses It is well to keep in mind that horses
are apt to overload on new hay and every feeder should be very cautious and give only a small amount at a time until the animals become accustomed to the horse that receives dry feed a bran mash either wet or dry, containing a handful finseed meal and a iittle salt, at least twice weekly. Such slight precautions a valuable hozse.
me symptoms of colic are no doubt familiar to all horse owners, although the ious forms of the disease, which may be mmed up as follows: Pain, which may come on suddenly or gradually. If in harness the thorse goes "short," gives way in the hind quarters, stops, becomes shakes himself, the ground prevented only with difficulty from lying down. Later on, he often totters, groans, picks with the hind legs at the abdomen looks round at his hind quarters, whisks his tail, stands over at the knees, arches his back, stretches the head and neck, and places the hind feet under the body. As a rule, the animal lies down very carefully and slowly, or makes attempts to lie down, but sometimes may throw himself recklessly on the ground. He may lie still or roll and kick violently. He may sweat profusely and bloat and die During the onset of an attack outset. is well to give one quart of raw linseed oil, to which has been added one ounce fluid extract of nux vomica. Feed should fluid extract of nux vomica. Feed should four hours, but allow plenty of water. If bloat is excessive it should be promptly relieved with a trocar by an experienced
hand.-J. W. Kalkus, Assistant Veteri narian, Washington Exp. Sta.

Out of the west has come a tremendous crop of thin steers for feeding in the corn
belt. In recent weeks whole trainloads of feeding cattle emanating from Kansas and Oklahoma pastures have been un-
loaded daily at many points in Iowa, Illi-
nois, Minnesota, South Dakota, as well as in Indiana and Michigan. Last week Kannew record for one week's, marketing at
that point and three-fourths of the ar rivals were thin steers fit only for feed-
ing purposes. It is well that the eastern
states are in better shape for feeding catstates are in better shape for feeding cat-
tle than west of the Missouri river. There is room for the thousands which the west
is forced to liquidate. Even though the east is certain of paying high prices for
feedstuff confidence a plenty is being feedstufi confidence a pienty is of market wor fat beef steers to reward fatten-
Live stock men profit.
Lhe country over will be pleased with the Senate action in removng the cattle duty to balance free entry
of foreign meats. Free cattle will enable feeders in the United States to have acMexican bred steers for finishing on corn, Under the duty existing for y years the American feeder was practically barred
from both the Canadian and Mexican

## Practical Science.

HOG CHOLERA
(Continued from last week) Post-mortem (after death) examination of a hog dead from cholera may reveal tions of organs or parts of the body. The intestines may suffer extensive inlamma-
tory changes, the outer coat showing small hemorrhages while the lining of the large bowel may have the characteristic uleeration. The lymph glands draining the intestines are swollen and dark, someother parts of the body show the same thing, especially those at the angle of the
lower jaw and those between the lungs. Normally these glands are gray.
The kidneys show numerous small hemorrhages, both on the surface, beneath the capsule or surrounding membrane, and dition is spoken of as the "turkey-egg" kianey, on account of the speckled apand it may be observed more readily af ter the capsule has been stripped off. The hemorrhages are quite small, and appea millet seed up to the head of a pin.
The lungs are frequently the seat of ticed, especially on the anterior lobes (that part of the lungs extending up into touch these feel firm, more like liver tis sue than normal lung which is somewhat elastic, and pink in color. The lung may the numerous small hemorrhages scatsubstance of the organ. Other organs may be affected, as, for instance, the orrhages on the surface, similar to those show some of these, or this organ may on cutting it. The bladder may show hemorrhages, on either the inner or outer

Disposition of
The carcasses of all hogs which have died from cholera, lung worms, or tuber of the infection can be scattered to uninfected premises. The best way to disWhen this is not possible they should be buried at least three feet in the ground not done prowling animals or scavenging birds may carry parts of the carcass to been cholera should be thoroughly disinfected, and no hogs should be introduce into the herd unless immune by treatment with serum. Disinfection.
A few general conditions concerning the might be in order at this time. Before we had any means of successfully combating the hog cholera, isinfect the prem ises after cholera had carried off most of the hogs, and then start all over again The belief has become very widespread
that freezing will kill hog cholera germs. This is not true, even in a state like Minnesota, where the winters are some-
times unusually severe. The only effect which extreme cold appears to have on
these germs is that it weakens them temporarily or seems to hold them in
check for a while, until the appearance of warmer weather.
The following general rules are offered for disinfecting premises where hog chol-
era has existed: 1. Burn all dead hogs, as near the place where they died as possible, or
least bury them. Burning is better. 2. As soon as the last victim of chol era has either died or recovered, burnat with discharges from the sick animals. a strong disinfectant solution, using a force pump if same is available, so as to get into all the cracks and corners. ing five per cent of carbolic acid to the
walls of the hog houses, pens and fences. 5. Sprinkle the floors of the pens and yards with slaked lime.
all buckets and troughs used ing water the hogs. -H. Preston Hoskins, Asst. Vet erinary, Minnesota Ex. Sta.


## Be Sure You Get What You Pay For

There's more fraud in shoes than in almost any other article you wear.

Nearly $\mathbf{9 0} \%$ of all shoes retailed for less than $\$ 4.00$ have paper, composition, or other substitutes for leather in the heels, soles, and counters.

These substitutes are hidden where you can't see them. You can't detect the adulteration until you wear the shoes and find them unsatisfactory.

You may have an 'old pair of shoes with run-down heels, counters broken down, or the outer sole ripped off Cut them up and you will probably find them "adulter ated".

The only reason why any manufacturer uses substiThey mean larger profits for him because you pay leather They mean larger $p$.
prices for the shoes.
Nothing can take the place of good leather for making com.
You want leather shoes. Be sure you get what you pay for.

To be on the safe side always ask for and insist upon
ving "Star Brand" shoes with our name on the sole and our atar on the heel.
"Star Brand" is the largest selling brand of shoes in the We have built up this people wear them.
 If "Star Brand" shoes were not better than other shoe If Star Brand shoes were not better than other shoes,
we could not have grown trom a small tart to a business ot
over sit.000.000 a year, outstripping all other shoe makers over sis.ono..000 an $y$
in this short time.
in this short time. We make more shoes than any other shoemaker. Our cost


## * $\star$

 brands would cost you $\$ 1.00$ more.
 Stronger-Than-The-Law'
The Stronger.Than-The-Law" our heavy work shoe. is
the strongest and longest wearing shoe made. Its value has never been equalled. Made for men, women and ohildren.
 so 84.00 . Mhis shoe has no oompetitors.
"Tess and Ted" school shoes are mate fo many styles for
girls and boos. They counot be duplicated for good looks and
long wear.


Bear in mind that there are several differ ent forms of stars used in trade-marks. The
genuine "Star Brand" shoe has our name on genuine Star Brate shoe has
the sole and our star on the heel.

Made in 750 different styles, sold by 20 , 000 good merchants. Don't just go in to any
store, but look up the "Star Brand" dealer Get a pair and learn why
"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

## 

The "Our Family" shoe is made of fine box calf and gun metal leathers. Several styles, all sizes for every
I Last year 646,448 people bought this famous shoe. leather construction of the "Our Family" and all other "Star Brand" shoes.
Every "Star Brand" merchant has one of these shoes cut The. ©ur Familis" sells at pricess ranging from $\$ 1.35$ for the children up to 83.5 for men. It is a good hooking, medium
weight shooe-for every day or Sunday.

## $\star$

## *

All the above are "Star Brand " shoes with our name on
he sole and our star on the heel. Every pair is made or good hee sole and our star on the heel. Every pair
leather. $W$ Wo not use substitutes for leather.
During the last six months Pure Shoe Bills have been in During the last six months Pure shoe Buls have been in Substitutes for leather are used the fact must be stamped on
Many manufacturers and a few merohants are bitterly fighting these bills. From the start we have freely and
openiy endorsed these bills. We believe in this legislation because it $\overline{\text { gives }}$ you a a square deal.
Our business has been built up on honest leather construo-
tion. We Welieve that this is one reason why we have grown or rapidigijir If substitutes for leather were better than leathe
there wouid be lots of other shoe makers larger than we are. $\star \quad \star$
Ask. YOUR dealer if he is in favor of a Pure Shoe law Every "Star Brand"" merchant believes in this great move hat the wearer gets what he pays for. The Oldfield Pure Shoe Bill now pending in Congress
should be enacted into a law. The victory should be made complete, because it it a a good faw. Write your Senator and
Congressman and urge them to vote frit. Vessman and urge them to roto rork.
Varrs soon you will buy your Fall and Winter shoes. Be
ure you get the genuine "Star Brand" shoes.




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## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION <br> 

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## $\xrightarrow{40}$ Rents por line agate measurement.



 DETROIT, SEPT $20,1913$. current comment.
The Veal Calf Problem. $\begin{aligned} & \text { In another col- } \\ & \text { umn of this issue }\end{aligned}$ discussion of the relation of the veal calf problem to the future beef supply under
the heading, "Shall we Save the Calves?" from the pen of a man who has devoted
much thought to the problem and points much thought to the problem and points
out some phases of same which those who out some phases of same which those who
adyocate legislation to prevent the killing of calv
looked. Legislation has come to be considered by many as a panacea for an economic
and social ills, yet in very many cases it
falls far short of being such, and the discussion of the particular problem above referred to would indicate that this would of one of these cases were the solution
of this problem to be undertaken through legislation. Production is bound to follow
economic lines and just so long as farmeconomic lines and just so long as farm-
ers who keep cows believe that they can market their calves more profitably as
veal than by converting them into mature, or even baby beef, just so long they
will follow that policy. If were possible to enact a law which
would be within constitutional limitations to prevent the carrying out or
this policy the result would be problematical. Instead of accomplishing its purcrease in the number of cows kept upon
the farms of the country, and thus react to the disadvantage of the buying public through a decrease in the dairy industry,
which is constantly struggling to keep pace with the demand for dairy products More than likely it would simply mean
re-adjustment of economic production meet the new conditions, causing at least
temporary loss to the producers involved, temporary loss to the producers involved,
and that without any permanent gain to and that without any
the consumers affected.
There are, of course, some farmers who keep a few cows and raise the young cat-
tee without carefully figuring on the cost of production or the profits derived from
this branch of their farming. which is simply incidental and not a special line
of production, but this class of farmers is constantly becoming fewer in number
and it is very certain that no legislation which might be enacted could cause any progressive farmer to lose sight of the
economic factor in planning his business. It is probably true that most of the agi-
tation along this line may be traced directly to legislators and congressmen who have a city constituency and desire to
strengthen their popularity by furthering schemes which on the surface would ap-
pear to be in the interest of reducing the pear to be in the interest of reducing the
high cost of living. Yet when a proposition of this sort is given the serious at-
tention of officials of the Department of Agriculture it is one which merits pub-
lic discussion. It should not be forgotlie discussion. It should not be forgot-
ten, however, that it is an exceedingly difficult, if not an impossible, proposition bring about their rigid enforcement and any considerable length of time without a fairly united sentiment among those who are affected there
son the farmers of the country need no be greatly exercised by this propaganda
much good by turning their attention to sician in order that the child may not be
the attractive possibilities of beef pro- handicapped in his studies in a mann duction under the advanced prices for which will permanently prevent him from beef which now prevail and which in the keeping up with his studies. higher rather than lower in the not dis tant future.
Shipping Produce by lished $\begin{aligned} & \text { In a recently pub- } \\ & \text { interview }\end{aligned}$ Parcel Post. Supt. Washer, partment of the Detroit postoffice, commented upon the fact that the parcel post in Detroit has been used very little by
farmers in shipping farm products to city customers. It is entirely possible under the reduced rates for carrying parcel post packages in the first and second zones,
which are now in force, that the parcel post could be utilized profitably in making many kinds of shipments which were impractical under the old rates. The reg-
ulations with regard to packages, however, are somewhat of a handicap even where the consumer's trade is enjoyed by
the farmer in any of the products of his

But such a trade does not spring up over night, nor in the short time in which It has been many times pointed out that the parcel post as at first established was not designed to be of the greatest possible use to country people in this regard. Wresent indicated, it will doubtless become more generally useful for the shipment of farm products as well as othe commodties of merchandise. sut in any of business which will be developed by a special class of small farmers rather than
by the general farmer who is accustomed way. ation that parcel a matter for congratutigating this phase of the problem and who were most anxious for the establishment of a parcel post are not using it will mean the further improvement of this ervice so that it will better meet the demands and needs of the country people if
more officials of this class interest themeriously in this problem.

Health of Country
Health, the most pre School Children. possessions,
onts life itself, is too ittle valued by adults until it is lost and matter of too little solicitude so far as parents are not solicitous regarding the ills of their children and careful of their
health when at home, but rather that understanding of hygiene in the home and give too little attention to this important he average child spends so much of his
Occasionally there is a school teacher
ho has a proper appreciation of fresh ir and an even temperature in its rela-
fion to the health of the school children, at too often this is not the case. It is robibly a safe assertion that most of nd the majority of them are not properly heated. Generally the big room is
heated by a single unjacketed stove in heated by a single unjacketed stove in
the center of the room and often in cold weather there will be found an equator
ial temperature near the stove and frigid atmosphere in the corners of the
room. Under these conditions what woner that children suffer so generally from Country people generally do not appreiate the necessity of admitting plenty of weather, to say nothing of appreciating his necessity with regard to the school oom where their children pass the ma-
or portion of the day. This is a mat, however, well worthy of their attendiscussed and placed in the hands of committee of citizens to work with the
school board and insist that the stoves in school board and insist that the stoves in rovision be made for the adequate venti tion of the schoolroom and that pure

But the responsibility so far as the chcol children's health is concerned, does nade by Dr. Hoag, of Minnesota, indicate that fully 40 per cent of country school children in that state are in need treatment by a dentist, that 12 to 14 cent suffer from earache, that four which require expert treatment by a phy
country people have become educated to the, necessity of giving attention to these ormerly little understood or appreciated details which mean much to the health of the child and consequently to his normal development. There is, however, more extended education long the same line, particularly in the ountry. Many of the larger city schools hildren official physician who has the hildren under observation at frequent ntervals and is able to advise their parminor ills which they might fail to notice at present, perhaps, be distastefui to country people, but it would undoubtedly e of benefit to the children. Lacking it, these little matters affecting the future as well as the present welfare of their children mor
their wont.

## Saving Labor in

While the installation of

## the Home.

 apidly saving devices is more ome, yet most of us do not improve our opportunities in this direction to the ex-tent which we should. While much has been said and written on this subject, it issippi Normal College, Cook, of the Misissippi Normal College, to call public at tention to th
ful manner.
He has simply applied a few simple calulations to the common domestic probwhere it is secured from a well outsid the house. Estimating that a bucket of water will weigh 20 pounds and that it has to be handled six times in lifting it rom the well, carrying it to the kitchen, pouring it into the kettle, out of the ketle into the dishpan and from the dishweight of 120 pounds. which must be liftd in providing and disposing of one bucket of water. Estimating that ten such buckets are used in a day, he figures that y the housewife each day. When to the rdinary family needs in this direction are added the water to do the family
washing, scrubbing, bathing, etc., he eswashing, scrubbing, bathing, etc., he eswould bring the "lift" well up toward a on a day.
This may perhaps be a slightly overdrawn illustration, and yet there are undoubtedly many cases in which these fig ores would apply, all or a large portion the water into the house, and this could be done at a small expense by the farme and his regular help this fall after the place to start in the installation of labor saving improvements in the farm home There are few farmers today who done. of supplying water for their stock by the old oaken bucket" or even by the hand and there shouldeeded it in general use and there should be fewer yet who de
pend upon these means of supplying wat $r$ in the home. When statisticians re Prices corded the apparent fact that the average farm price for agricultural products had started to dechine after a misgivings were felt, even by careful stu dents of the situation, lest the high poin ad been reached in the prosperity of our however, quite apparent that the change n price levels was due to a record pro ing the total of our staple crops above With the in previous years.
With the advent of a season in which
drouth has been unusually large section of the best agricultural territory of the country, with agricultura able effect of shortening the aggregate production of many staple crops, it ap pears certain that the reaction will be different basis Truly, agriculture is on has ever before been the case since the development of the new agricultural em pire in America and the old conditions of over production and cheap prices, which
made soil robbing a necessity, can scarcey recur under present conditions.

## GET THE CATALOG.

Hale information is often as unsatisfac tisements cannot do justice to adver-
ticle advertised because of limited space.
If you are interested in anything advertised in the Michigan Farmer, write the advertiser for his catalog or book of information. In writing, how
It will be well worth your effort, for
most of these books are of considerable interest and information, as well as ad vertising the manufacturer's business Get the catalog and then decide.
 day was occupied by sight seeing tours to historic battlefields in that vicinity Nearly 400 delegates from 34 states in
the Union are in Detroit this week at thial biennial convention of the National Pro-
tective Legion. The American Road Congress will be
held in Detroit during the week beginning September 29 . Church completed its sessions at Ypsi
lanti, Mich. Monday. In the matter of
appointments fewer changes were mad appointments fewer changes were made conference of the same denomination is Theek this week.
The verdict of a coroner's jury blames
three New Haven employes for the killing of 21 persons in an accident on the rules been obeyed the accident would have The frequ.
hrough the administration of wrong arugs $n$ tablet form has prompted an earnest
effort on the part of some of the council men of the city of Cleveland to pass an
ordinance providing that all poisonous drugs in tablet form put on sale in that drugs in tablet form put on sale in that
municipality be made in the form of a
coffin. This, it is the belief of the legislators, would furnish warning of the dan-
gerous qualities of all tablets of this
shape. Railroad Commissioner James Scully of Ionia, died last Saturday and his fun
eral was held in his native town Tuesday morning. Mayor Green, of Ionia, issued the business men to close their stores and all manufacturers to stop their factories dead commissioner. Mr. Scully was th together too few and of which Michigan
can well feel proud. An wepidemic of typhoid fever is report-
at Ubly, Mich., and vicinity. Poo water is given as the cause of the spread
of the disease. The cost of living continues to increase,
cording to experts of the government Who have been investigating food values
n 40 different cities. From the informa n 40 different cities. From the informaper cent more than they did a year earlier products except sugar have advanced over
the average value ruting between 1890 and
1900 . Bacon leads in the increase by showing an upward tren
cent since the nineties.
The explosion of a gas main at Co-
org, Germany, demolished a tenement house, killing 14 persons, last Sunday burned by fire following the wecident. As would be expected, the American
policy toward Mexico is finding unyieldpolicy toward Mexico is finding unyield-
ing eritics in that country, and so a few
days ago when a number of Americans were seized by rebels near Torreon, the
present provisional government, through Senor Gamboa, foreign minister. took oc casion to announce that this act was oc-
doubtedly the result doubtedly the result of the attitude of
neutrality taken by the government in Washington. Much suffering is resulting from the
extensive strike at Dublin, Ireland. Thouands of men have quit an in ther to orce their demands upon employers, and
this has so interfered with the dist ibution hunger. that thousands are suffering from Two cruisers and several torpedo boat
destroyers have been dispatched by the Japanese government to the Chinese
coast. This has been done in spite of the fact that China has conceded Japan in connection with the recent fighting at
Nanking, where Japanese interests were being jeopardized. The ships were dis-
patched to insure order while adjust-
ments are being made.

# Magazine Section 



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

## Taking Money From the Frog-Pond.

L
ATterly the American people and their neighbors over the line in the
Canadas, have taken with unwontCanadas, have taken with unwont-
vengeance to the bullfrog as a tit-bit for the table. As result, up in Minnesota

By FELIX J. KOCH.

transformation take place within a pe riod of about four months, so that a frog
hatched in April or May, although not hatched in April or May, although not fully grown until the following year, is and in other parts of the States where larvae of aquatic insects, small mollusks, earthworms, for the frog is a carniverous tober the swamps and creeks abound in bull- insects of various species and especially animal and prefers his food, whether When the frogs are taken by nets, or frogs, wily farmers are netting neat for- the spawn and small fry of fish, which worms, larvae or insects, fresh and in a any other method which leaves the animal tunes from their hitherto neglected frog- renders it an enemy of fish-culture and normal living condition, without previous ponds It is a fact not generally recognized, is an outlaw, for which the law provides If no frogs exist in the water they are they must be kept dry for at least tw supply the greater part of the Unitel waters, protion outside of privately owned planted-either living or in the form of hours, During this time they exude a States with frogs. Frogs of every size, The supply of frogs for the markets warm in April and May. The green frog ed in to wash away this secretion, leav from the succulent King Bull down to comes from the marshes and stagnant spawns during the early days of spring; ing the frog clean and ready for market wee little fellows that go to make up a pound's weight by courtesy, are here in
the marshes in "schools," and it is up to the professional frog-hunters to go out and get them.
In the United States frog-eating has not yet become quite so much the habit that it is in France. As one of our consuls recently took occasion to remark, France is generally known to be the food first became general and has for most largely developed
Naturalists have identified and de scribed 117 species of frogs, some of which are found native in every part of
the world except New Zealand and the the world except New Zealand and the
southern portion of South America. There are in France, for example, besides the rainette, or tree frog, two edible species, the green and the red. Of these the
green frog is by far the more important as material for human food. The socalled red frog is of a reddish-brown color, with green and brown spots as mottling. It is found in great numbers, certain seasons, in woods, pastures and
 meadows, especially in damp locations and
near ponds and water courses. It lives near ponds and water courses. It lives
mainly on land and takes to the water mainly on land and takes to the water
only on approach of winter and during the spawning season, which comes some what later in the spring than that of the green variety
Although eaten, especially in rural districts and by people of limited means in its flesh is so inferior to that of the green frog that it is not grown or fattened arti-


Shooting is Sometimes Practiced where Water is Clear and Shallow. ican bullfrog is unknown in France ex- ly drawn
cept as an imported product from the catching. United States and, although larger, the Old, abandoned quarries and excavaFrench gormets find it inferior in succu- tions, along railway and other construcWith seemingly no cause for a yearning nacle of his castle in the air to grim The green frog exists very abundantly pose. If, as is frequently the case, the least one man had built castle upon castle no uncertain tones.
throughout France wherever there are pond already abounds in frogs, they are in the sun-warmed air. He had a life- "Ben Hawkins, you can just trot along
back to Andersons and git that carpet neath the garments of his prisoner, "I hoy." Hawkins pointed toward the half- than filthy city streets, black walls, smoky chain. If I have got to make a livin' fer guess 'taint no use to ask your name. closed door of the toilet room where au- chimneys, roaring mills, revolving wheels,
you, it's time you helped a little." And
she emphasized her remarks with a wave of the rug she was dusting. replied her spouse. "I just got a offerin' a reward of a thousand dollars for the arrest of the man that robbed the bank at Spring City a few days ago, an'
they think he is up in this neck $o^{\prime}$ the woods. Like as not I'll git him and the reward. $\qquad$ "Like you didn't already have enough of
them reward cards stuck up in the shed room to burn a wet mule:. You go gallivantin' around with a tin star on your
coat; and just tell me how much you ever made out of your office? Tried to lickin', leavin' me to do all the work while nearest you ever come to gittin: a reward."
Ben
Ben realized the truthfulness of his
wife's remarks, but stubbornly wife's remarks, but stubbornly continued
o read the card aloud:

## 1000 REWARD $\$ 1000$

The above amount will be paid for the aliases, better known as Blue Sam, who on April 10th, burglarized the Spring City State Bank. Description: age 25 years,
slender, weighs 130 pounds, blue eyes, has a deep blue spot on left Communicate with C. M. Guffey, Sheriff Wood county, Mo. ing long before Ben had completed the Neither description,
away from them had seen a figure glide Ben finished reading the card. Twenty minutes later, after Ben had returned from the store with the carpet
warp. Martha, in answer to a timid warp, Martha, in answer to a timid
knock, confronted a young man at the back door.
"Something to eat, please ma'am," he asked.
"Wel

Well, Martha Hawkins never yet turnthink the like of you ought to be put snapped. "Here's cold vittles, an' mill Want to wash?" she asked as an afterthought.

## "Thank

 wash.". "I guess you are one 0 ' them showpeople that come here to take the money out of hewn. Guess you didn't git much from the looks of you. Utopy money on cheap shows." spendin' their The young man neither denied nor admitted; but while she talked, he ate.
Ben, hearing the loud voice of his wife, came slowly back to the kitchen and peeped in. What he saw almost took his breath as he backed away toward the
front porch. There sat at his table, unconcernedly eating a cold snack, a young
slender man with light hair and blue slender man with light hair and blue
eyes-and a blue spot on his left cheek! eyes-and a blue spot on his left cheek!
The worthy peace office: had longed for the time had come, he wished that it might have been postponed until a more convenient ince. in apprehending bad men, and
rience tried to take this bold desperado. After
he had reached the quiet precincts of the front porch he turned the matter over in his mind, finally reaching the conclusion
that as an officer of the law it was his duty to make the arrest. He would need
help, though; and John Mitchell, next door, would be the very man to assist.
John had once helped the sheriff catch a John had once helped the sheriff catch a
hog thief over on the Niangua.
Hawkins stepped across the yard and Hawkins stepped across the yard and
quietly laid the matter before the ex-
deputy, who was pruning a plum tree in deputy, who was pruning a plum tree in
the back yard. Mitchell had seemingly
been witling for this seme opportunity, been waiting for this same opportunity,
for he ran into the base peared with an ancient pistol a foot long. Both men, armed to the teeth, reached
Ben's back door just as the waysarer had Ben's back dor jast as the waytarer had
stepped outside and, with hat in hand, was thanking his kind benefactress for
> the cold breakfast.
> the name of the thar!" shurrin stated Mitchell. " $o^{\text {' }}$ Miss

"old "up yer hands!"'
Up went the hands of the man with the blue cheek, and with such little concern that Hawkins, who had remained in the
background, approached him and. with background, approached him and, with
the least trace of excitement, searched the least trace of excitement, searched "Now, young man," said Hawkins,
likely deny that. Anyway, whatever you Soy now will be used agin' you in court. So I'll warn you of that much, it bein'
my duty. Have you anything to say agin Sheriff bad man. Sheriff Guffey straightened up and Hawkins.
tartin' for Spring City right away?" "Oh, there is no need to be uneasy; he rily. "It seems that you are going to bit of trouble. He seemed kind $o$ ' anxdrily. "It seems that you are going to bit of trouble. He seemed k
"There must be some mistake," the "There must be some mistake," the
sheriff quickly put in. "Blue Sam was captured yesterday in the Yoakum hills,
after shooting a couple of deputies, and is now safely in jail."
At this juncture the prisoner quietly stepped from the toilet room. With the
washing of his face five years had fallen from his age and, instead of the taciturn prisoner, Hawkins beheld a smiling boy-
ish face; and the blue spot on the left heek had disappeared!
"Hello, Dad!" exclaimed the supposed bank robber, as he held his hand toward the sheriff. "You was right all the time; that Sanders outfit was bum. No more,
shows for Bobbie. I will hang on to any shows for Bobbie. I will
job you'll get for me."

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { job you'll get for me." } \\
& \text { Both of the older mer }
\end{aligned}
$$

Both of the older men were speechless cerned a trick. Hawkins thought he dis"Here, what's
n'. Tryin' to beat me out you are work-

## "This is my boy," the sheriff retorted

 angrily. "And I want to know what you mean by arresting him as Blue Sam, and claiming a reward." He pointed his finer accusingly at Hawkins."Hold on, Dad," protested the boy. "Mr. Hawkins thought I was the real article. I overheard him reading the card, and I
"Well, you don't look a bit like Sam Purdem, if you did paint a blue spot on
your cheek," grunted his father. our cheek," grunted his father.
"You lowdown sneak," exclaimed the the young mancing threateningly toward the young man. "You let me think all the time that I was takin' the genuwine Blue Sam, and had me go to all this ex"Rut, Mr. Hawkins,"
Guffey. "you didn't give me a chance ell you who I was. have believed me if I had told you Then have believed me if I had told you. Then
it was too good a chance to get home without walking fifty miles through the ued, "Dad, lend me a ten-spot. I want to reward Mr. Hawkins for his kindness o a poor prisoner."
"What'll Martha say now," chuckled
Ben that ntght, as he tucked himself in
the best bed in Sheriff Guffey's spare
room. "It's not like gittin' a thousand
dollars; but it's gittin' experience and notoriety."

## KNOWLEDGE OF NATURE.

An intimate knowledge of nature is essential to one's symmetrical development. An understanding of nature, her wards,
moods and laws will make life more pleasant, tranquil, patient, enjoyable and hopeful.
The first man was placed in a garden
where he had work to do. He gave the where he had work to do. He gave the
animals and plants their names. It is animals and plants their names. It is
significant that the first man lived near significant that the first man lived near
to nature and that not a number were reated at first and placed in a city. From ime immemorial the country and its inesty and righteousness, while the cities, from the time of Sodom and Gomorrah from the time of centers of vice, sin, crime, unhave been centers of vice, sin,
righteousness and immorality.
Contemplation of nature leads to God or as Goethe says
"Nature is the living visible garment
of God," and Chaucer puts it thus: "Na
ture, the vicar of the Almighty Lord."
In contemplation of created things.
By steps he may ascend to God."
"Stand still and consider the wondrous
works of God." Job.
Come with me to my mountain home in
the shadow of the eternal snow-capped
hills, isolated twelve miles from the cen-
ters of civilization, so-called. See, with
me, the gorgeous Rocky Mountain sun-
sets, the beautiful sunrises; behold the charming flowers that carpet the earth; commune with the billowy fields of luxud with sage, pine and cedar and study ed with sage, pine and cedar and study nature; be a companion with her wards the animals, birds, insects and reptiles; enjoy nature's paintings, her music, her
society. Let nature sink into your very society. Let nature sink into your very
soul and tell me, tell me truly, can man accustomed to such things go forth and he clatter and bustle of selfish businesscentered humans, all bent on the same nad impulse, the accumulation of wealth How much more inspiring to right living and sane thinking are the mountain breezes sweeping down foom the eternal snows, laden with incense of fir, sage, pine and mountain flowers than the cans. from saloons, sewers and garbage ans. Yes, indeed, "here the heart may learning wiser grow without his books."
The lessens of nature are of great value as examples to the young and cheer the aged.
Nature is man's best teacher. She unfolds her treasures to his search, unseals his eye, illumes his mind, and purifies his heart; an influence breathes from all the sights and sounds of her existOne impulse from a vernal woot
One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Than all the sages good,
Than all the sages can."-Wordsworth. Read nature; nature is a friend of truth; Nature is christian; preaches to mankind;
And bids dead matter aid us in our
creed."-Young. Nature is restful, quells our fears, inspires our hopes, keeps man from becom-
ing chaotic, impulsive, nervous. Those ing chaotic, impulsive, nervous. Those
worn with the struggle, unnatural, in counting house, market, shop, office, drawing room, do not hie themselves to seek centers of strenuus congestion, but mountains, the lake, the isolated woods, the nountains, the lake, the isoated regions, with nature, health would keep in touch tain and life longer. Spasmodic returns o nature cannot compensate for regular intercourse with her intercourse with her.
is obedient to a follows nature, and ive; the farther he deviates from he will tive; the farther he deviates from these,
the shorter will be his existence."-Hufethe sh
land.
"Sur
"Surely there is something in the unufflea calm of nature that overawes our ittle anxieties and doubts; the sight of stars above, seems to impart clustering the mind."-Edwards. If thou artedwards.
With sorrows, that thou wouldst forget, keep from fainting and thy soul
heart from sleep. Go to the sleep, Dim the sweet look that nature wears," The man beset with unnatural cares of to the old farm home and may return There, in the springtime the forget all. the same old sugar maples; the adder tongues and spring beauties; the adder hrough the leaf mold among the beeches and birches; the swallows circle the same as of yore and dart with sudden swoops under the barn eaves to their mud nests. The robin sings the same old matin at four o'clcek in the morning, in the tree tops that swish against the room under used to sleep.
In summer, the same old swimming hole (not pool) awaits you; the fishing
creek just the same as years ago when creek just the same as years ago when The fields are dotted with buttercups and daisies, which in childhood's innocent days you gathered in great armfuls for mother. In autumn, the same old intoxicating aroma arises from the ripening fruit of the orchard; the nuts are falling from the frost-opened burs on the hickories and the squirrels are busy. In winter, the same old wood fire crackles on the hearth and the popcorn and nuts and weet cider and apples are better than skating is good and the coast you as fascinating as in the days when you knew nothing of "electrics," flying Doesn't it seem as if you would never have grown old had you remained there? And what, after all, has been gained by leaving nature and playing the prodigal? Money, wealth, society, position, dress, worth? They all-and what are they s lasting. Are you a better man than lasting. Are you a better man than you have failed. But if you have failed with such a heritage, what of those born in the city who have never known the influence of nature?
No wonder they are on the wrong road. ittle wonder they feel no compunction ness by day. No wonder there are brut sh lives in the uttermost regions of degation without the influence of nature (Continued on page 251).


## 78,000 Women Wrote Us About Their Clothes the Last 12 Months

Their own clothes and their children's clothes: all kinds of questions: the new styles, the new materials: how to make over clothes: how to get the most out of little: what to do with what they had.
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 beaten oer
When we went out into the world to ork, honesty was our fetcich and selfspect our siogan. We worked thorough and well, not because the boss wat cause it was the only thing that en We looked with astonsthment on
 d gossiped and firted the rest of the me And they looked with wonder and tubs. They told us we woulant get nys hing by tit but whether we wolla or no cry of mothers, HHonesty, That ote

 the kettes out of sight somewhere and found us out, eaech in his. place, and we it honest to dust the furniture that show - something here below besides self-respect touched. The honest thing was to haul Since I have married and wrestled with everything out into the light and clean it the help problem the idea of honesty has It was dishonest to take thick par- haunted me more than ever. It doesn robbing ourselves of valuable food, and, and laundresses that honesty could apply course, throwing out perfectly good to work. They would have you arrested the pale. Occasionally we tried the ef- not steal your money or your valuables rect of ironing only the front of a night But, oh, how they do steal your time
ress and folding the back out of sight, Dawdle, dawdle, dawdle over tasks the versight and mentioned pointed out our might be accomplished in a half hour elf-resper The boys weren't exactly desirable citi- untouched! A dirty corner was to mother of wood and piled the bood, even sticks as heinous a thing as burglary. garden bed with so much as one weed a cook like mother used to make. I wish growing didn't speak for honest work, and the world would adopt her standard

Flowers For The Home in Winter. By SUSAN M. KANE.
So many homes are destitute of the should be in the first planting. Keep the during the winter months. This is be- vember.
cause they are thought to be a luxury for Place a piece of broken dish or bottle the wealthy and others must be content curved side up, over the hole in pot or with a passing glimpse at them through pan for necessary drainage. Fill the pots Winter flowers, the most beautiful, are other bulbs two-thirds full of the sifted within reach of the average household. A soil. Press gently and make the surface very small outlay for bulbs of choice va- even. Set the bulbs, pressing them in
rieties, planted properly, and brought in- sufficiently to make them keep thei to the light at stated intervals, will in- places. Cover the lily bulbs, but do no sure beautiful growing plants which will fill the pots until the plants are about six furnish blossoms from Thanksgiving until Easter time
Hyacinth bulbs will prove most satiso reason why those who can afford it show above the of all other bulbs shoul valley, Bermuda lilies, fonquils and daf- least one-half inch below the surface a fodils. Tulips are not so successfully pot to allow for water. rooms.
Good soil is necessary, leaf loam from oughly and set in the coolest place to be ill not do. By dirt is meant what may a good place. Better still is a trench in eaves of the house. A twenty-pound mar- or excelsior, then throw dirt upon that. et basket of soil is enough for eight or If cellar or trench is not available, place pots of bulbs. To four parts soil add in a closet or on a porch, turn a box ove rough a piece of wire screen. Unglazed flower pots and fern pans a closet are apt to dry out. Water shoul hould be used for planting. Five-inch never be given, however, unless the soll ized bulbs and from five to eight free ians or Roman hyacinths. Groups are even sized bulbs. This insures uniform rowth and bulbs. This insures uniform Easter lily among the first as it the th om. If pots are used instead of pans several months to mature. The Roman those four inches in diameter are right been planted early in October they will or single plants. For groups and for be ready for Thanksgiving. Bring a pot pots. $\dot{\text { per }}$. If the temperature falls below 50 degrees Order the bulbs early from any reliable at ni
ouse. Plant half of them the first of them. October if possible. The Easter lilies More house-plants are killed by wrong
atering than any other way. Plants
uffer from an over supply of water as suffer from an over supply of water as
much as from an under supply. When the surface of the soil begins to show dry Immerse the pot in a pan of tepid water and let stand in it till the bubbles stop forming above it. Drain and replace in Bulbs produce larger flowers if a good fertilizer is used in the right way. As with persons, over feeding is disastrous. Excellent fertilizers are on the market in small packages and if used as directed will produce the results claimed. With good soil to begin with, fertilizers are un necessary. The Easter lily does better formed, aster the blossom crown is formed, a teaspoon of fertinzer be gin
Growing Bulbs in Water.

The Chinese lily, jonquils, paper whit dish partly filled with water grown in tones. Pack the bulbs in sand sland and stones. around them to hold them firm when the roots begin to force them up The roots grow very large and care must be taken in planting if a graceful growth is desired.

Hyacinths do nicely in water, but the bulb must never be immersed. Obtain a use a half-pint purpose from a florist, water and set the bulb on top. See that Bulbs grown in water do not have such large flowers, but they have the fragrance and all the delicacy of texture and colo
f soil-grown bulbs
Lillies of the Valley. the valley is the acme of amateur bulb culture. One success fosters a desire to requires. They in spite of the care it pips each. Cold storage pips must be bought for house culture
An apple box is the best receptacle in num moss from the florist to fill the bo half full. Separate the pips and set them in the moss, taking care that the roots go down into it. Keep the entire crown
above the sand, which must be filled around the pips, entirely covering the moss. Set in the warmest place in the furnace room, above or behind a radiabe kept. Bottom even temperature may be kept. Bottom heat at 85 or 90 degrees perature they will grow in a lower tem very moist One slight drought Kean ailure, everything else being all rast Cover the box with a board and all with some heavy material. In from three $t$ ve weeks the blossom stalks will hav o bring to the light. When four or five bells on the stalks are white the plants may be removed from the moss and plac upport jardiniere, using the sand for
lanting indieres may be used for in keeping the temperature even, the roist space for head room, and the mor the use of the advantages gained with ble of transplanting ORDERED.

To remain healthy a constant supply of pure, fresh air for the lungs is vitally ecessary. This has been so generally ecognized during the past few years that ilation to their bedrooms without venle sleep outdoors, either for a part or the whole of the year. Many people have
been dissatisfied with sleeping outdoors becane they have widh the proper arrangements, either with regard to When sleeping out of doors on very old nights it is necessary to dress for 0 sleep in comfort and the clothes sug gested here should be tried by beginners, although after a little experience outdoo leepers usually devise their own way o some persons need much more clothing than others, and it is wise to experiment


Everybody knows that the first necessity of every home is a Baby-a boy or girl, or a bunch of both. The Baby is the monarch absolute of every fireside where he sets up his throne and goes forth with ruthless hand to slay a fond mother's ribbons and put dents in Daddy's derby. How much more you feel the responsibility of home-keeping when the little fellow comes-How much more you appreciate the things that help the home, that beautify the home, that economize for the home-that help the home to prosper-for Baby's sake.

Yes, you deeply, fully lovingly appreciate that other necessity, the big, complete, varied, serviceable, convenient Saving Book of Ward's-the Catalogue of 1913 - which is a boon to baby, becauseIt helps father's money to go further-
It helps mother to get more of the things she wants -
It helps the home because it contains the things, the home ought to have at prices that mean Economy in the home.
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Sutern

## Railroad Watch



until a comfortable costume is found. At fold of the towel hem should be as deep
first, try a suit of warm underwear, with as the hem is to be. Counterpanes that first, try a suit of warm underwear, with as the hem is to be. Counterpanes that
pajamas and ordinary short length cotton are past reclaiming may be cut into pajamas and ordinary short length cotton are past reclaiming
stockings into which the pajama-legs can splendid bảth towels. stockings into which the pajama legs can splendid bath towels.
be tucked; over the stockings use eider- One of the puzzling
be tucked; over the stockings use eider- One of the puzzling features of mend-
down boots or heavy lumberman's socks; ing is the care of stockings down boots or heavy lumberman's socks; ing is the care of stockings. Some of the
and protect the shoulders with a sweater "stitches in time" is the stitching around and protect the shoulders with a sweater "stitches in time" is the stitching around eiderdown. Those who do not like pa- garters fasten, sewing with a short stitch jamas should try a woolen undershirt, a on the machine and stretching the stot sweater, a long outing flannel nightgown ing. This prevents railroading, Darning or bathrobe, and knitted slippers. with fine thread the places where experi A shoulder cape may be made in five ence has shown that the first holes ar minutes from a rectangular piece of flan- likely to come is another stitch in time nel or a half yard of double-faced eider- But with all these precautions the favor down. Cut the cloth to be used twenty ite hose are apt to become so much darninches wide by thirty inches long and ed that they are past mending. Then fasten two ends of each of the short sides with the aid of a pair of new stocking together with a stitch or a safety pin; feet, which can be bought in different
then slip the arms through the holes thus grades, the stockings may be renewed made and pin the upper edge around the again.
The head covering should be light, por- a shoe last, for over a small shoe, or ous, and without a tight rim that presses it and with fine thread sew through both upon the scalp and interferes with the of them so that all the worn places on circulation of the head. A knitted skull the stocking may be cut out. Then cut
cap, long enough to be pulled down to out the lower part of the stocking cap, long enough to be pulled down to out the lower part of the stocking, leav-
the end of the nose and over the ears, ing an edge deep enough to hem down on gives good protection; or a knitted helmet to the foot. Then turn to hem down on covering the whole of the head, neck, with the exception of a small open- the seam, catch the raw edge down and ing for the nose and mouth can be used. behold, a new pair of hose.
or allow any cloth to interfere with the onto the children's elastic waists to fath inhaling of fresh air. If the breath, as it en the garters to. All stockings are not is expelled from the nose or mouth, comes the same length and it is easier to change in contact with the bed clothes on very the place of the garter than to try to
cold nights, it will form icicles. Chap- adjust the little buckles which do not ping of the face during the night can be pretend to stay adjusted anyway.
prevented by using cold cream or vaseline When cutting children's clothes from about the nose and lips
Two pillows should be used for protec-
tion and comfort when tion and comfort when sleeping out of oors in cold weather. Place them in the fold in the paper and you haveods, form of an inverted $V$ with the apex at tern double as it should be. Cut two the point where the pillows meet. This each piece so directed to be cut, mark at the point where the pillows meet. This each piece on the side which should be
position allows the shoulders to nestle be- uppermost in cutting, then by placing position allows the shoulders to nestle be- uppermost in cutting, then by placing all
tween the pillows, and protects them the pieces on the goods every inch can from the cold wind, which will otherwise be made to count where it is needed. find its way under the bedclothes. The Do not throw the old "chip" or tape
head of the bed should be shielded from hat away. If it is really tape, as it is apt the wind or a strong draft by placing it to be nine times out of ten, wash it, if or by boarding up the end of the bed. the end of the chain stitch with which it
This can also be accomplished by cover- is sewn. When you want a linen tape ing the head of the bed with a canvas for your underwear help yourself to the
hood, supported on barrel hoops attached ball of "chip" which you have thus saved. to the bedstead, or hung by a rope from FASHIONS BY MAY MANTON.
the ceiling.

strip between the hemstitching. The lace
flat onto the linen above the second row
of hemstitching, the corners being care-
fully mitred. Then the worn strip was
cut away and the linen hemmed down in
a very narrow hem to the lace. The same
dea would restore pillow slips and per-
dea would restore pillow slips and per-
haps sheets if a very narrow torchon edge
used.
Frayed hems on sheets may be avoided , back and the stitching is run back along the fold of the hem for an inch or two. Towel hems should be finished by
stitehing in the same manner. The first


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 MICHIGAN FARMING LANDS
 Fortile Farms and animproved lando in Dolaware

CASH FOR YOUR FARM
 FOR SALE ${ }^{-}$
 Ogemaw Co.: Mich., Cu
Over Hard Wood Lands.


## HABITS OF DEER IN CAPTIVITY, to every time and se

(Continued from page 246). No Nature is herself. She is no firt, no
about ten tho about ten thousand deer running at large hypocrite. She is the same to your face
and protected in the four western coun- as to your back. She is open, not douand protected in the four western coun- as to your back. She is open, not dou-
ties of Massachusetts, and the number is ble-faced. She is impartial. When you increasing every year ble-faced. She is impartial. When you
are tired of humanity's cant, hypocrisy,
affectation, formalism, pretense and sham, vicinity of farm houses, and every once go to nature, for she is the essence of in a while they make a plunge into the honesty and truthfulness. Your compan
towns and cities. Recently one dashed ionship will be pleasing in every way. downs and cities. Recently one dashed
down the main street of Holyoke and jumped through a plate glass window of a department store. It was so badly in-
jured by the broken glass that it had to be killed. Near another town a farmer
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ For admiration from the basest earth,
That holds a soul; and to a beggar which looked as if it had been made by plunging a bayonet into her side. Inves-
tigation showed that she had been attacked by a buck.
At another time a milkman had jus stepped down from his wagon to dilk a a suburban home when a deer
milk at
sprang into the road and frightened the
horse so that it ran away, upsetting the sprang into the road and frightened the
horse so that it ran away, upsetting the
wagon with its thirty cans of milk. From wagon with its thirty cans of milk. From farmer that three deer consumed a whole
bed of green peppers, all that his garden
contained. In Williamstown three dee
visited a certain farm every morning, an now the board of selectmen of the town
has been asked to pay the owner of the
farm for the loss of a patch of beans and a field of oats.
Near Durant, Oklahoma, a farmer has
a large deer park in which he keens a a la:ge deer park in which he keeps
number of the animals. Recently a party
of surveyors locating a line for a railroad were surveying through this park. When The scale of beings; holds a rank which,
they were leaving, one of the surveyors Would break the chain, and leave behind
fell behind the others and just as he was 'Which gap approaching the fence a large buck at-
tacked him, knocking him down. The man got up and ran for the fence, but
just as he reached it and was climbing ver, the deer attacked him again. He It gathers up the fragments, that nothing
became entangled in the wire and would be lost"
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

dren went to school. One little six-year-
old girl failed to return from school, and
a searching party found her on the limb
of a tree, where she had climbed out of
the way of the buck. She was nearly
dead of fright in the darkness. The deer
was pacing back and forth under the tree
when the searchers arrived, but fled at
their approach.
So, although a drove of sleek, graceful
deer feeding by the roadside or in a game
preserve makes a pretty and interesting
sight, they are troublesome animals in
those states where they are protected by
law at all seasons, for they do much dam.
age to crops and occasionally manifest a
cruel or mischievous disposition toward
domestic animals and human beings.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
KNOWLEDGE of NATURE.
(Continued from page 246).

Tower's Fish Brand Reflex Slicker
JUST THE COAT FOR DRIVING
WHEN IT RAINS
Face any storm in it and you'll return "Dry as a bone. No water can reach you even chat's where our famous Reflex Edges pro tect you by keeping out every drop. Roomy, comfortable, and so well made that it

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At your dealer's, or sent prepaid on receipt
A. J. TOWER CO. TOWER'S BOSTON
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## Farm Commerce.

## Selling For Future Delivery.

 What he could get for a farm pro- had he sold for immediate delivery, eithe ready to market, much of the speculative specified date of delivery. Notwithstand-
factor would be eliminated from the ing these exceptions, however, it is a safe business of farming and it would be a more desirable and more stable business. In certain lines of farm production one
is practically assured of what he will receive for his products, as for instance, in production, taken one year with another prices are fairly even and it is possible to figure with some degree of accuracy at least what the gross returns from the
output of the farm will be. Certain crops are also grown on contract, such as sugar beets, cucumbers an
sometimes beans, or a crop produced fo a canning factory, and here again the farmer is able to figure quite accurately is so fortunate as to have climatic con ditions which will enable him to grow good crop. Of course, the matter of cli mantrolled and which will to some degree prove a handicap and a speculative fac-
tor in the business of farming, no matte what method is taken of marketing the

## Perishable Products Most Speculative

 But there are a good many crops grownupon the farm, and especially upon Mich igan farms, due to the great diversity of can have no idea what price he will re
ceive when he is preparing the ground o planting the crop. Let us take for an
example the potato crop, which is per haps the most extreme inustration of thi ple cash crops grown on Michigan farms It appears that each year there are po-
tatoes enough planted in the country so tatoes enough planted in the country so
that if they all produced a normal crop there would be an over supply, of this would be known as soon as official crop figures were published, with the consetively low. Again, in a year like the present, when a large section of the country has been drouth stricken during the greater part of the growing season, the
conditions may be just reversed and potatoes may bring a comparatively high
price, as crop estimates at present indicate they will do this season.
In some years and in some localities In some years and in some localities
some buyer has conceived the idea that he might make a profit by assuming this contract potatoes at planting time for delivery after harvest at a fixed price, generally at a price lowerailed in average preceding years. In some instances farmportunity to eliminate the speculative feature of potato growing-sometimes
with profit to themselves if it happened to be a large crop year, and sometimes
with profit to the buyer if climatic conditions happened to favor his side of the deal.
Undoubtedly if a standard price for
farm products, which would leave the farmer a fair profit, could be fixed in advance, as is the case with the raw ma-
terials which are now contracted for by manufacturers, it would add to the sta thity of our agricultural prosperity, and
there some who believe in price fix ing of this kind for all staple farm prosystem which has grown up as a result practical for anything like general adoption, either at present or in the near is concerned, we will confine ourselves to a consideration of the advisability of sell-
ing products already grown on contract for future

Generally speakiy. this is a wise course for the average farmer to is buying for future delivery is man who is buying for future delivery is supply and demand, and consequently the future trend of the market than is the
seller. Of course, in many cases the buyer will be mistaken and the deal may, and often does result in profit to the sell-
ing these exceptions, however, it is a safe
conclusion that as ordinarily consummat-
ed, deals of this kind are in favor of the buyer rather than the seller, where con tract is made for delivery at some com paratively distant date.
There are cases, however, where com
modities of some bulk are involved, fo which delivery cannot be made immedi erve as here again the potato crop wil $r$ may have one, two or more carloads of potatoes for sale and offer them to a buyer at a certain price, or accept a cer buyer. While the deal is based the immediate market it may be impossible immediate market it may be impossible
to secure cars in which to ship the potatoes, or labor to handle them at the act time, and a few days or a week or perhaps more may intervene between the though it is essentially a cash transac tion. Or the buyer may have a gang days before former purchases could be sacked and the latest purchase given their

## "Future" Contracts and the speculativ

times when
there is a tendency on the part of buyers to secure an amount
of a perishable product of this kind which they cannot handle at once there is very likely to be a fluctuating market. The
purchases are, of course, made on the purchases are, of course, made on the ing the intervening time, which from the must elapse before the delivery can be made. But here, again, the buyer is of ten mistaken in his judgment and the market may go the other way as has when there is a fluctuating market for potatoes. A purchaser may buy a man's crop at say 75 cents per bushel and at the time of delivery the prevailing price
may be $\$ 1.00$ or it may be 50 cents per bushel or even less
While in a way this is not selling on contract for future delivery, yet in effec should either be certain that he is deal ing with a reputable business man o deal, of which a memorandum should be made in writing at the time of the sale, portance of this precaution through comparatively recent experience of his own. Having for many years grown quite a quantify of potatoes and repeatedly
sold potatoes to reputable buyers at times when the market fluctuated violently be-
fore the stock could be delivered, it remained for him to learn in this experi
ence that where a deal was simply ence that where a deal was simply
matter of the honor of the two participants there is always a chance of misunderstanding or loss. Last spring, for
tatoes to a dealer, whom he supposed to
be reputable and honorable, at what happened to be the high point in the mar
ket, the price being 65 cents per bushel happened that several other growers in the community did the same thing at were sacked, or delivered, in fact, within moralized and the price dropped beyond the point of recovery during the marketquence the buyer, having a large number of these contracts on hand, forsook his
previous reputation for integrity and refused to take the potatoes. Not having had a cash payment the sellers were helpless and unable to force him to take them
or file damage suits with a prospect of successful issue. As a result they were varying from 15 to 20 cents per bushel and pocket the loss, which both legally
and morally belonged to the speculative buyer.
 Consequently, in transactions of this ind it is the part of wisdom for the seller to be absolutely certain of the in-
make the bargain legally binding by insisting on a cash payment, of which a mem
sale.
this kind course, no dealer can continue to do this kind of business for very long, but part of the farmer to be reasonably certain that he cannot do it at all and un-
less his products are sold for immediate delivery, which is almost always the betcautions against financial loss from the failure of an unscrupulous dealer to keep Rertract.
FRUIT CROP MARKETING IN WEST. ERN NEW YORK.
eavy loss to many shippers, but when nore than one-half of the crop is utilized one concerned in the growing and evaeting of the crop.
Many of the Chautauqua grape growers peaches, pears, plums and bush fruits and ind that it supplements the grape crop hrough the heart of the grape belt is proving a great factor in developing the fruit growing business along its line. It has required several years for the growers to adjust themselves to new condihons created by the trolley system, but luce dir they have begun to ship produce direct to the city trade they are beginning to take advantage of the situation and are going more and more into the growing of small fruits. Such fruits vineyard owner and help distribute the vineyard owner and help distribute the
labor and income more evenly over the New York. $\qquad$ W. Milton Kelly.

SELLING THE CIDER APPLES.
With a good demand for pure cider vinegar in both local and foreign markets, it is hard to understand why more product that requires very farm. It is a and one that proves a profitable market for small, unsalable apples that generally go to waste. It is not an uncommon experience to go through orchards in the
fall and find bushels and bushels of fall and find bushels and bushels of apples simply rotting away. Often by hav-
ing these made into cider and keeping it ing these made into cider and keeping it er profit can be realized from windfall apples than is received from saleable ones. about three gallons of cider and approxi mately that much vinegar. If the vinegar is sold for twenty cents a gallon, it means
sixty cents a bushel for the apples. It is possible, however, to get a higher pric for the vinegar by putting it up in individual bottles or jugs.
While the method of most farmers is
simply to let the vinegar simply to let the vinegar make itself by letting it age, there are a few precautions that should be kept in mind if it is
to pass legal requirements. The law is petting legal requirements. The law is and heavy penalties are ing vinegar below standard. It must sell tain a specified amount of acetic acid and also of solids.
If ripe apples are used and the cider is ng from same is pret the vinegar resulting from same is pretty sure to more It was found by the New York Experiment Station in a test including 100 an$121 / 2$ per about $121 / 2$ per cent of sugar. As 100 parts of sugar will make about 50 parts of acetic contain between six and aple jurce would of acetic acid. In order to pass most state laws it must have to pass most acetic acid which would call for nint of cent of sugar in the apples. No apples will contain so little sugar as this, the juice of any apples is not diluted it will develop into a legal vinegar in time During the first fermentation the sugar is changed into alcohol. This may be hastened considerably by the addition of
yeast cakes at the rate of one cake to each five gallons of cider. By keeping the barrels of fermenting cider in mod-
erately warm rooms, the fermentation will be more rapid than it would be in a cool cellar. Too warm a temperature,
however, should be avoided as it will cause a loss from evaporation. It is best not to have the barrels more than half
or two-thirds full during the When this has ceased, which will be in dicated by the absence of bubbles anchange the alcohol to acetic acid. continues until all the alcohol disappears. When this process begins it is a good
plan to draw off the "hard cider", and strain it into a clean barrel, which can be filled nearly to capacity. As a proper supply of oxygen from the air the bunga gauze piece of cloth that will exclude dirt. The of erme dirt. The acetic fermentation also may strength vinegar or a quantity of "moth er." A warm temperature will hasten the fermentation, which will be complete in A profitable market for the vinegar can be established by putting it up in individual bottles or jugs. On each of these
should be placed a label bearing the
farmer's name and his personal guarantee that it is pure cider vinegar and will this way a much more remunerative advertising on the bottles will create a steady demand for that particular vine days or at odd times so that the added expense will be practically nothing side of that for bottles and labels. In this way the revenue from a by-
product of the apple crop can be very from selling the cider apples. from selling the cider apples. Why not
get the manufacturers' and jobbers' prof Penn. L. J. haynar. CROP AND MARKET NOTES. Gratiot co., Sept. 15.-The farmers this country are generally satisfied wi
the present outlook of crops although some instances conditions could be i
proved. Good corn fields are met w frequently and the crop will be gathere
in unusually fine shape, due to the al
sence of killing frosts and the compar
tively earliness Tively earliness of the ripening per
The present week will see a large p
centa larger portion of the crop than usual
going into silos. There are two sides
the every grower to get the legaumes up
gideal shape, threshing returns show
fields to be yielding less in instance than was anticipated. There ap-
pears to be anxious inquiry for the offer-
ings on the part leading farmers to believe that a fair perhaps a third done. Some fields are up
and there seems to be sufficient moisture
on well prepared soils to on well prepared soils to give the plant a
promising start.
Seeding is poor. Many
fields will have to be plow fields will have to be plowed up. Alfalfa
acreage has increased and goo stands bets is greatly reduce quantity of sugar compared with
other years and the outlook is only fir There are some fields of June clover that
promise a promise a harvest of seed. While the
stand of straw is rather light the head eron, well filled. Apples will be a smal
eussets. Broarly sows ares, Baldwins an,
Russer large litters and sows are producing fairly a smaller per cent
than usual. All stock looks than usual. All stock looks well., per cen
Oakland Co., Sept. 15 .- Dry weather is prevailing at present, although much of main last Sunday.
the county had a good rain last
Present weather conditions ripening of of the corn crop whieh will b
a fairly good crop. silos are being filled
in some sections although the bulk of the crop remains to be harvested. Lalk of po
tatoes promise a fair crop and were no September a light frost on the night o ed, some fields good, others only fair.
Apples generally a light erop. Ground in
good condition for fall seeding, most of which is done on bean and corn giound
Little live stock for sale except hogs Livingston Co., Sept. 15.-A hard frost
on the night of Sepember 13 cut standtops, which will materially shorten the
yield of late potatoes over a large portion of the country. Bean harvest is wer wel
along toward completion, with a rather light crop due to the prolonged summer
drouth. Ground is too dry for seeding
wheat. Clover seedings Wayne Co., Sept. 13. Time shower have continued to favor the farmers in
the neighborhood of Detroit, where late
crops promise a normal yield Comer crops promise a normal yield. Where late
ting now in progress, with the crop fully up to the average, Many farms on funain
roads from Detroit are changing hands
at speculative price at speculative prices in anticipation of
the demand for small farms from Maine.
Waldo Co., Sept. 10.-Hay harvesting fully completed, with result harvesting
one-third
short owing to drouth. Oats and other short owing to drouth. Oats and other
grain were fair; not heavy straw but wel
headed promising an extremely yield. The berry crop was very short and
of inferior quality, owing to dry weather What was marketed brought extra large
returns. Potato fields in this section or the state show effect of the continued of dry
weather and in some fields the fact is much more noticeable than others, the
different soil conditions being accountable for this. On August 20 quite a severe
frost struck. and killed quite a large in the northern part of this county.
While the sweet corn crop is rather back-
ward a fair yield is expected. Niagara Co, New York. Sept. 10 .-Fine working Weather, with plenty to do. Have Horking
frost but athing much injured. Peaches for on account of the great purnty to care
chards in this county. Niagara and Early
. Crawfords in Jerzey baskets selling at at
$50 \mathrm{c} ;$ Missouri Crawfords, 30 c ; Elioerta's
Jersey, 55 C60c; Elberta's Bushel, fancy, cal buyers came down to $\$ 1.15$ on arcount Buyers talking $\$ 3$ a beneral
for winter fruit. Fall fruit brings good
price on acoult ples: Duchess, $\$ 2.25$ per bbl; Lady
Blush, $\$ 2.75$; fancy, $\$ 1.35$ per buisher $\$ 1.20$ per bushel; Jersey ber bushel; fair
wheat, 90 c ; rye, 56 c ; bets 45 ( 055 c ; is a big crop of pears; Bartletts, $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per pound: Kiefers, $\$ 2$ per bbl.

## Prices Reduced on My 1914 Steels

 An everyday Necessity600,000 Farmers named my "Steels" "The World's Greatest Work-Shoe" 1914 Model better than ever-
Waterproof, lighter, stronger, more durable, comfortable, cost less and wear longer than any other work-shoe.

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Parcels
Post Post
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Your $\underset{\text { Dour }}{\text { Your }}$ Two or More Pairs "Ruthstein's Steels" at Wholesale

I Spent $\$ 50,000$ to Make This Special Offer Possible
I just spent $\$ 50,000$ to improve my "Steels" chinery-more comfortable, practical, last patterns-increased capacity. I did this to
better my service and the service of my "Steels" and to lower my price to you my Cost of living advanced-leather ad-vanced-steel advanced-labor advanced-
the quality of my "steels" advanced-I've the quality of my "steels" adv
kept my price level for five years.
Now I'm in position to make a big concession to you-a big new proposition made possible at big expense.
This big price cut on
is unheard of-I know an advancing market do. But I have a purpose-to introduce my "Steels" to your feet.
I expect this first sale to make you a
permanent customer and "booster" for my I'm building for the future, by giving you
I' big bargain now; I know this first pair
will sell my "Steels. to you again and again,
because they'll MAKE GOOD for yousave you $\$ 20.00$ or more every year, on shoe
bills alone, to say nothing of doctor and drug bills. They mean good wear-good
health too.
LIGHESS, COMFORT, ECONOMY, LIGHENESS, COMFORT, ECONOMY,
SATISFACTION, PROTECTION-a noble
ist of benefits. Better than "leathers" at every step.
Don't get it into your head that my "Steels" The meant only for miners or quarry men-
They-they're a necessity-an absolute necessity- to every farmer every
dairyman-every man who "hits the grit" dairyman every man who "hits the grit",
or tramps the furrow-every man who can't
pick his steps-for mud, slush, rain, slop pick his steps for mud, slish, rain, slop,
ashes, sand, gravel or rock for barn-yard,
aield, soad woves day's wear will prove to any man or boy
the EVERLASTING USEFULNESS of my
"Steels."

## I want to send you


N. M. RUTHSTEIN,

# 1,000,000 Pairs Already Sold at Full List Prices 

You've seen my advertisements for years-
know me by reputation. Now, get acquainted with my "Steels." A million, get acquainted
whem-wear them-have worn them for vears hem-wear them-have worn them for years-
buy them at full price:can'get galong without them.
never before cut price on never had to-don't have to now-may stop this ofrer any time-quick. Right now, it's my,
policy to slash regular "factory-to-consumer" prices to readers of this paper who order two
or more pairs at once-for self and son, hired man
or friend-any size-any priced shoes-a variety or friend-any size-any priced shoes-a variety
if you want.
I want you to try on a pair of my "Steels," at my risk, because I know once my "Steels,"
"Steels," you'll not be satisfied with "leathers" my never again. You'll want "Steels" at full price or any old price-must have them-will have
them can't get along without them-becaus them can't get along without them-becaus
to the outdoor man they're PRICELESS. See my idea? I start you at your own price
-you'll buy later at mine and be willing to
pay it. You need my "Steels" in your business pay it. You need my "Steels" in your business.
Here's how it works: I ship you a pair of my
"Steels"- your size- you try them on "Steels"- your size you try them on-see how
comfortable and light they are how they fit
your feet-how waterproof-how they outwear your feet-how waterproof-how they outwear
3 to 6 pairs of ordinary work shoes-how dry
and cosy they keed your feet-how they correct
all foot troubles yor
foot callouses troubles corns, bunions, chilblains, how they protect your
for how health-prevent colds, pneumonia, grippe, rheu
matism, lumbago, sciatica and other wet-foot'
diseases- how they rest you. Then you'll sweat diseases -how they rest you. Then you'll swea
by my "Steels".
til the cows come home-discard sloppy, wateslogged, twisted, hardened, shape-
less, unhealtyy, impractical "leathers" and Talk about wear. Guess how often my regular ustomers order. Only about once in two years. Hou know what that means-two years of wear
Here's another surprise for you-they cost less
than "leathers." You want service and you want economy
Here you have both and health insurance thrown NOW READ MY SPECIAL OFFER.

Special No-Risk Offer to New Customers ${ }^{\mathrm{r}^{\mathrm{r} m} \text { not asking you to BuY- } \mathrm{r}^{\mathrm{r} m} \text { asking you }}$
 If they ARE all I say-if they Do aill Iclaim
Yount WANT them-NEED thats my proposition to you whereale
 Prill shio two pairs or more of my "Steels"
 same dav it Jeaches mel My Racill Rat factory
 Yo cou asume no risk - no obligation- you take decision to keep or return the shimment
 my special offer- make your decision and let
me kow what it is. That sall.


 accenterns jugment for Think man, think these shose will save your
 I have said
have made.




## SEND POSTAL OR THIS COUPON <br>  <br> mane <br> street <br> rown <br> STATE <br> RACINE, WIS.

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ing supplies is carried at our magazine Dig Your Ditches, Plant Your Trees Austin Powder Co., Trussed Concrete Bidg., Defroit, Mich.

## WANTED.

At once a few men, who are hustlers, for
soliciting. No experience necessary. soliciting. No experience necessary. paid. The work is dignified, healthfuand instructive. In writing give referl
and ences and also state whether you have a horse and buggy of your own. Address
BOX J. F., Cgre Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

## Michigan White Cedar

 FENCE POSTS



## Markets.

## GRAINS AND SEEDS.

Wheat.-Although September 17,
the average
value vious period, the
unexpected stre e bel
enghe
Eep w th
in
in
m yee than had
the possibility
sent int sent inssibility of Canarmerly expected,
shat int this being cellent weather for the preeparation of the the
ground for receiving the new crop, an in-
crease in the world's heave in the world's visible supply and
nears ongs from Russia, all made the bears confident, that prices would decline
rapilily. This, however, did not prove
rrie below where the figures last Thursday
have not only been maintained, but
Tuesday Tuesday of this week a fractional ad-
vance was made, and the reason for this strength is credited to the farmers them
selves who appear to be confident of bet ter prices and are holding the grain on
the frams. Primary receipts are running
considerably behind those of a year ago both in the winter and spring wheat sec.
tions. One year ago the price for No. 2
red wheat was $\$ 1.07$ on the local market.
Quotations


## Thursday Friday Saturay Monday Monday Tuesday <br>   running below the average one year ago standard oats sold on this market at $351 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ per bu. Quotations for the week at

## Thursday Friday Saturday Saturday M onday Tueday


 Beans.- Although no change is made in
quatations at this point it is known that
where bean threshing is in pro are not measuring up to wrogress yields was ex-
pected, many disappointments ported. The quality of the beans, how-
ever. is high. Nominal quotations for im-
med mediate and primary shipments are $\$ 1.80$
and for october $\$ 1.85$ per bu.
Chicago, (Sept. 16). Market steady and


 from last week's values.
Barley.-There appears to be a fair de-
mand for this grain and values are hold-
 wauke from 67 Cosoc per bu
Clover Seed.- Common seed enjoyed a
slight advance, while alsike reminine
 promise a large yield of clover seed, other
sections will not have enough to meet
the local demand. At Toledo prime Oc-
 and March, \$10.30 per bu. Seds are being
Timothy Seot. Contracts
made at last week's quotation, which is ${ }_{\$ 2.60 \text { per bu. for prime spot. }}^{\text {made }}$

## FLOUR AND FEEDS.

Flour- Jobing Dots in $1 /$ paper sacks
are seling on the Detroit market ver 196
bs. as follows: Best patent, $\$ 5.40$; sec-
 Bran, $\$ 26 ;$ coarse middlings. $\$ 22$; fine
middings, $\$ 29 ;$ cracked corn, $\$ 33$; coarse
corn meal, $\$ 31$; corn and oat chop, $\$ 27.50$

[^1]
## 

 smaller and the demand is good. Choice
timothy quoted at $\$ 18(119$ per ton; No. 1 , New Yo. 2, Market continues firm for
best grades. Mower kinds easy. Large
baled baled No. 1 timothy, $\$ 21 @ 22$, standard,
$\$ 200$ and.50; light clover, mixed, $\$ 19 @ 20$;
heavy mixed. $\$ 17 @ 19$ per ton heavy mixed, $\$ 17 @ 19$ per ton.
Straw.-Detrit.-Stady. Chicago.-Quotable lower as follows:
Rye, $\$ 7 @ 7.50$; oat, $\$ 6 @ 6.50$; wheat, $\$ 6 @$
6.50 .
 Eggs.-Egggs continue firm in all mar-
kets with values showing a general upcurrent receipts is $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ higher than a week
ago. Current offerings, candled, quoted Chicago.-No change in quotations on
curent offerings here but complaint is
still made of the dearth of strictly fresh laid stock. That dealers are compelled to
draw on storage supplies is evidenced by
the fact that April firsts have advanced the fact that April firsts have advanced
a full cent. Quotations are: Miscellaneous
lots, cases included, 15@22c, according
to quality; do, cases returned, $14 / 1 / @$
$211 / 2$ c; ordinary firsts, 19@21c; firsts, $23 @$
$231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Refrigerator stock in good demand

 having an advantage of only $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ this
week. Other kinds unchanged. Market
steady Quotations. steady, Quotations: Live.-Springs, 16c;
per lb; hens, 151/c; No. ${ }^{2}$ hens, 11@12c;
old roosters, $10 @ 11 \mathrm{c} ;$ turkeys, 17@18c; Chicago-Market well supplied but bus-
iness is suffielently active to hold values
steady. Fowls steady. Fowls and geese quoted a triffe good weight, 19c; others, 12c; fowls, gen-
eral run, 14c; spring chickens, 16c; ducks
14 c ; geese, 8@12c; guinea hens, $\$ 4 @ 5$ per New York--Market continues irregular,
with tendency toward slightly higher values on chickens. Fresh dressed western
chickens, $181 / 2024 \mathrm{c}$; fowls, $141 / 2 @ 191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Cheese.-Market steady, last week's re-
vised figures ruling. Whore sale lots,
Michigan flats, 131/2@14c; New York flats $16 @ 161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; brick
burger, $141 / 2 @ 15 \mathrm{c}$

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

## Apples.- Fair supply and demand. No

 being quoted at $50 \mathrm{c} @ 1$ per bushel, and$\$ 2 @ 3$ per bbl At Chicago values rule
from $\$ 1.50 @ 5$ per bbl., the latter price being quoted for fancy Jonathans. At
that point there are no accumulations and
the feeling is firm. Grapes.-Supply is increasing. Dela-
wares and Niagaras quoted at $14 @ 15 \mathrm{c}$ per 4-1b. basket. At Chicago market is easy
Fith liberal offerings. General quotation
$14 @ 17 \mathrm{c}$ for 8 -1b, baskets. Peaches.-Supply Somewhat disappoint-
ing as to quantity Narket firm range from $\$ 1.50 @ 1.75$ for choice and $\$ 2$ Plums.-In rather from $\$ 1.25$ a.2 per bu. Plums.-In rather light supply and are
higher. Quoted at $\$ 1.30 @ 1.75$ per bu.
Pears. - Plentiful and selling at $\$ 1.25$ @ orite $75 \mathrm{c} @ \$ 1$ per bu. is. firm. Supplies
Potatoes.-Market is show no material increase and many of Prices rule at 90c per bu. Receipts at
Chicago are below last year's. Trade
there is fairly active with Michigan stock going at 90c per bu. only fair. Demand Cabbage.-Steady, Good quatity quoted GRAND RAPIDS.


New York Central Stock Yards,
East Buffalo, New York).
Receipts of stokk here today as follows:
Cattle, 180 cars; hogs, 100 double decks; Cattle, 180 cars; hogs, 100 double decks
sheee and lambs, 93 double decks; calves
800 head. With 180 cars of cattle on our market
here today, and 15,00 reported in Chi-
cago, we report the best heavies, quality
considered, considered, as steady with last week. The
good buther grades $10 @ 15 \mathrm{c}$ per cwt.
higher. Stockers and feeders were from
$15 @ 25 \mathrm{c}$ lower and dragey $15 @ 25 \mathrm{e}$ lower and draggy. Market was
slow, but at the close about everything
was, was sold.
We quote: Best 1350 to $1500-\mathrm{lb}$. steers,
$\$ 8.75 @ 9.10 ;$ best 1200 to $1300-1 \mathrm{~b}$. do., $\$ 8.50$
8.55 best 100 to 8.75; best 1100 to $1200-1 \mathrm{lb}$ do., $\$ 8 @ 8.50$;
coarse and plain heavy
7.75 ; choice handy steers 1000 to $1100, \$ 8$ $@ 8.50$; fair to good do. $\$ 7 @ 7.50$; grassy
800 to $1000-1 \mathrm{l}$. steers, $\$ 7 @ 7.35 ;$ best cows, 46.50@ 1 7; butcher cows, $\$ 5.50 @ 6.25$; cut,
ters, $\$ 4.25 @ 4.75 ;$ trimmers, $\$ 3.75 @ 4$ best
heifers, $\$ 7.50 @ 8 ;$ medium butcher heifers heifers, $\$ 7.50 @ 8$; medium butcher heifest
$\$ 6.50 @ 7.25 ;$ stock heifers, $\$ 5 @ 5.25$; best feding steers, $\$ 7 @ 7.25 ;$ fair to good do.
feed
$\$ 6.25 @ 6.50 ;$ common light stockers, $\$ 5.50$ @6; best butcher bulls, $\$ 6.50 @ 7$; best bo-
logna bulls, $\$ 5.50 @ 6 ;$ stock bulls, $\$ 4.75 @ 5$;
best milkers and springers, $\$ 70 @ 80 ;$ combest milkers and springers, $\$ 70 @ 80$; com-
mon to good do., $\$ 50 @ 60$.
Receipts eral, 100 double decks, including what was
held over from Saturday. Good weight
hogs were a little bit draggy and did not
show so much advance graw so much advance, but all light
grades $15 @ 20 \mathrm{c}$ higher. Pare
bought their kind at $\$ 9.10 @ 9.15$ generally; yorkers sold at $\$ 9.15 @ 9.20$; pigs gener-
ally $\$ 8.50 ;$ few strong weights a little
more. Heavy hogs, as to weight and more. Heavy hogs, as to weight and
quality, $\$ 8.50 @ 9 ;$ roughs, $\$ 7.50 @ 7.75$; stags
$\$ 6 @ 7$.
The sheep and lamb market was active close of last week; most of the choice
lambs selling from $\$ 7.50 @ 7.60$; yearlings,
$\$ 5.50 @ 6$ Look for about steady prices $\$ 5.50 @ 6$ Look for about steady prices
the balance of the week, with moderate
receipts. receipts.
We quote: Choice lambs, $\$ 7.50 @ 7.65$;
cull to fair lambs, $\$ 6 @ 7.40$ yearlings,
$\$ 5.50 @ 6 ;$ bucks. $\$ 3 @ 3.50 ;$ wethers, $\$ 5 @$ $5.25 ;$ handy ewes, $\$ 4.50 @ 4.75 ;$ heavy ewes
$\$ 3.85 @ 4 ;$ cull sheep $\$ 3 @ 3.50 ;$ veals, choice
to extra, $\$ 12 @ 12.50$ fair to good, $\$ 10 @$
11.50 ; heavy calves, $\$ 5.50 @ 8$.

 steers forced lower prices in the trade
last week, these classes selling down $10 @($ break from rates current late in August.
Prime grade heavy and yearling steers
however, held well $\$ 9.25$ equal to the best prices of the sea-
son but showing a far lower basis the year ago when $\$ 10.90$ @li was what paid for
prime big steers. Kansas City's excessive
supplies of steers. have ceased Kansa supplies of steers have ceased, Kansas
and Olkahoma having had good rains
lately and there is expected small runs from that territory later this season.
Chicago will be the fat cattle center western states months ahead since the
due to shortage of few fat beeves spread of $\$ 8$ as 75 of corn this year. A
native steers and the common to foice fair grassers and and warmed up grades to foid
$\$ 7.250 .0785$. Western topped at $\$ 8$ bulk at $\$ 6.75 @ 7.25$. Range run was 7.000 and
prices hela strong all week. Cows and
heifer the bulk of fat iots at $\$ 6.25 a 7.50$ and
prime heifers making $\$ 8.80$. Common to cuod cows sold at $\$ 5$ and canners and
cutters brouht $\$ 3.25 @ 4.75$. Bulls ad-
 11.25 for common to choice. Excessive
supply of feeding steers broke prices 15@
25 c from the week before and a decline
of $35 @ 50 \mathrm{c}$ was in force from Ausust



The hog market closed on the bottom,
declines of 50 @ 75 e from high point last
week being showinh at the
Start values went a little higher but tat-
er packers hammered the market severely
and ther hame er packers hammered the market severely
and the biggest declines were made on
the best sorts Qhe best sorts. Tops declined from $\$ 9.65$
$\$ 8.90$ for light, and best heavies went at 88.50 While choice butchers sold at $\$ \$ .75(\omega)$
8.85 . Common heavy packers dropped to
$7.40 @ 7.60$. $\$ 7.40 @ 7.60$ and a fair to good heavy and
mixed packing class sold at $\$ 7.75 @ 8$ Pigs
declined sharply also, showing a 50@ 95 c break from recent high spot. Most pigs
went at $\$ 5.75 @ 7.50$. The government in-
pest spectors are now tagging all boars and @alue for them, recent sales being at $\$ 1.50$ The season came last week and it was the first opportunity in many weeks for
buyers of feeder lambs to get them at
lower rates. These declined 25 at@ 40 c , sellng at $\$ 6.50 @ 6.80$ while feeder sheep hel at lambs went 10@25c lower. Decline Mind, most offerings going into Indiana, tive and range wethers sold at $\$ 4.60$ a
4.75 , culls at $\$ 3.25 @ 4$. Range yearlings went up to $\$ 5.40 @$ range ewes made $\$ 3.25$
$@ 4.25$, with best natives at $\$ 4.10$ culls $\$ 2.50$, Feeding yearlings brought bre5.40 ewes went at $\$ 2.25 @ 3.75$. Native lambs
topped at $\$ 7.60$ and a plain to fair kin topped at $\$ 7.60$ and a plain to fair kin
made $\$ 6.25 @ 7$ while common to prime
range lambs went at $\$ 6.85 @ 7.65$ with a

## CROP AND MARKET NOTES

(Continued from page 257)
not get them at that. Milch cows are
very scarce. Prices, $\$ 60 @ 80$. Potatoes are a good yield. Hay crop was also
arge, mostly tame. South weld Co., Sept. 8.-The weathe thday, about three inches on the 2nd The ground in good shape for fall plowering tomatoes and cucumbers. Beans
all gathered; alfalfa good; also sugar beets. Plenty of rain and water in the
ditches all summer for irrigation. Prices:
Cabbage, $\$ 1.50$ per cwt; tomatoes, 60 c@ $\$ 1$ Cabbage, $\$ 1.50$ per cwt; tomatoes, 60 c . $\$ 1$
per cwt; eggs, 25 ; ; butter-fat, 36 c . Wheat
and oats goo, also corn; wheat, $\$ 1.221 / 2$
per cwt; oats, $\$ 1.35$ per cwt. Potatoes
 apples. Hog cholera prevalent, some sav-
ing only two or three out of a herd of 100
head. Shelby Co., Sept. 15.- Clover hulling is
in progress; the yield is light. Corn is in good condition and should be a bumper
crop. Pumpkins are large and well-meat ed. Wheat sowing is about half finished,
but farmers are afraid to put in acreage and most that is put in a large fair excellent. County fair was good, state
hibit at state fair was a centural exColumbia Co., Sep York.
15.-Drouth still continues Wells, springs and brooks are
dry and many farmers drive their stock to, or haul water, several miles. Frost
on the 10 th and a freeze this morning, the 15th, forming ice a quarter of an inch
thick, has killed all tender crops. Late corn, potatoes and buckwheat as well as
garden vegetales are a loss. Late cab-
bages are almost a total failure, for of moisture and are selling at from 10 to
20 c per head. Potatoes retail at $\$ 1.40$ per sumer and the poor will see a hard
winter. Daviess Co., Sept. 15.-Still having dry
weather. Rains fell on August 21 and September 11, but not as much as need-
ed. Corn came out wonderfully during
the latter part of August and first part of latter part of August and first part
of September. Will probably have 75 per
cent to 80 per cent of average crop and cattle per cent of average crop. Hogs mules cheaper. All failed. Horses and
and high. Hind of hay seard hay $\$ 15 @ 20$ a ton; potatoes, $\$ 1.30$; but
ter. 25 c; eggs 20 c ; chickens tures dried up and all kinds of growing
stock on full feed, same as winter. Farm ers commenced cutting corn and filling
silos in August, earlier than ever before
Wheat sowing cannot C. H. Baldwin, Minneapolis banker, who ness, has been buying a the cattle busiin dry pasture territory of of thin stock
Kansas and shipping it to North Dakota. "As I look
at this cattle situation and the growth of
our cities. and the consumption of meat products, I regard this as an opportune time to get into the
cattle "raising," said Mr. Baldwin. "In
North Dakota farms and a good cattle raising country have been over the ground recently and
have consulted with bankers, and the tion of beef up there. Several hundred
silos will be built in North hat season since farmers realize that they are
cheap feed producers."

THIS IS THE FIRST EDITION. In the first edition the Detrolt 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 ediedition is mailed Thursday, the last edi-
tion Friday morning. The first edition is
mailed to those who care more to get the mailed to those who care more to get the

## Veterinary.

$\frac{\text { CONDUCTED BY W. C. FAIR, V. S. }}{\text { Advice through this department is free }}$ to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the
case in full; also name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. Many queries are answered that apply to watched carefully you will probably find the desired information in a reply that reply by mail is requested, ise. becomes reply by mail is requested, it becomes
private practice, and a fee of $\$ 1.00$ must
accompany the letter.

Garget.-I have seen quite a number
asking through your columns what to do or udders, but don't see any affected exwe saw a mittle. blood in the milk from one quas no more blood, but it seemed to hur
to milk her to milk her. After a few days we could
see a swelling in that quarter of her bag portion of her bag, and the milk had a watery look. Then I began to treat her
bathed bag with a solution of salt and
water, the water being as hot as she could stand. Milked out all I could ge
and then greased bag with fresh lard, sul Start on the Roof

A brand from a burning building sparks from the chimney, or lightning
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Vassar, Michigan

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The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle


The Low Down Spreader with the Big Drive Wheels
Here's your chance to get a low down
spreader in which the advantage of big drive
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The John Deere Spreader has revolutionized
the spreader business It is as much the spreader business. It is as much an improve-
ment over the ordinary manure spreader as the
modern binder was over the old modern binder was over the old-style reaper.
Some of its good points are:

## The Beater

And all its driving parts are mounted on the
rear axte. Power to drive it is taken from
rear axie. Power to drive it is taken from
the rear axle through simple gears like those
that have been used on horse-powers for
many years. This construction is patented.
Only Hip-High
Easy to load. The top of the box is only as
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Few Parts
Clutches, chains and adjustments; in fact,
come two hundred parts in all, are entirely

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land. Get one of these books rree by asking John Deere Plow Company

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SEED WHEAT

BUSHEL CRATES-Strons.

## Horticulture.

Harvesting the Apple Crop.
 of apple culture is the harvesting prefer to use a bag. With this there is
and there is no phase of the work not much danger of bruising the fruit by which requires more careful consideration dropping but there is a serious danger of
and attention than this one. In fact, if bruising its skin by rubbing against the and attention than this one. In fact, if bruising its skin by rubbing against the
all the other operations have been done branches or ladder. On the other hand, with care, the profit and usefulness of other pickers prefer to use a basket or
the orchard depends upon the manner in pail. The pail does very well if the propwhich the fruit is harvested; picking at er care is exercised when the fruit is put the proper time, receptacles for picking, into it and also when the fruit is emptied
etc. into the barrels. When using the pail or
basket, each apple must be carefully basket, each apple must be carefully
placed in the utensil. With the bag the placed in the utensil. With the bag the barrel solves itself for the sides of the barrel solves itself for the sides of the fall of the fruits, but with the open basket or pail, much injury is barrels. When this is to be done, holding
the apples back with the hand will break the fall and leave the apples uninjured. Handling the Fruit After it has been After the fruit has been picked, what is usually done and what cold storage
really does is to delay the maturing of maturity is reached, the apple soon gets soft and unpalatable. What cold storage does is to make the ripening process as
slow as possible and the right time to pick the fruit will depend very largely on how soon it is to be consumed and how
far it is to be shipped. Oftentimes, how-
ever, the packer does not reckon with the ripening of the fruit which takes place on account of the middle of the day. Many
headed up in them barrels and then head them up
fill their ber the same day. It often happens that the

## WINTER PROTECTION FOR VINES

 When the first real winter weathercomes, a layer of coal ashes should be comes, a layer of coal ashes should be
put about the roots of vines or fine rosebushes. If one is not absolutely sure about the hardiness of the vine or bush,
one should take extra precautions. Just
one stake driven into the ground beside one stake driven into the ground beside from the cold of midwinter. One should pers around in such a way as to keep out
heavy rain and yet not exclude the air. The driving in of small quantities of snow
wili do no hurt. If the vine or rosebush is tall, instead of the paper, and in addi-
tion to the ashes, it should be wrapped about with straw and tied together.
In the spring great care must be taken not to remove the wrappings too soon
for even after the buds have started, cold snap may come which will kill the
plant and undo everything. A plant thus plant and undo everything. A plant thus more sensitive to the cold than if it had
no protection whatever.
But after the warm weather is once on, the wrappings may be safely removed and the growth will be found to be al-
ready well advanced. Old stems should
be carefully cut away to stimulate new into place. The coal ashes, in addition to some well rotted manure, should
spaded into the soil about the roots. After the leaves of rosebushes have well
opened, even if there is no sign of slugs or insects, it is a good idea to spray
thoroughly to prevent their coming and to ward off fungous diseases. The spray-
ing should be repeated from time to ing should be repeated from time to time
throughout the spring. The very bes spray to use is the lime-sulphur solution one part to 15 of water. Use just enough
to give the foliage a silvery tint This to give the foliage a silvery tint. This
will insure a healthy growth and the per will insure a healthy growth and the per
fect development of buds and flowers. fect development of buds and flowers.
Washtenaw Co. Chablotte Bird.

## TREE SURGERY.

 the owner. It a partial or entire loss to son for the fruit grower to follow his Tree surgery consists of proper prunand see how it opens up. This will show of bracing and bolting trees and of cav him how important it is that the fruit bs handled with the utmost care-in fact, it should be handled like eggs. or picking fruit devices on the market the ends of branches is only useless and useful and fruit, many of which are very dangerous. Where cutting is done, nooff for three or four days, while, if we
are trying to retard the ripening processare trying to retard the ripening processes, the fruit should be cooled off as soon as possibe many growers find it advisable to
put the apples in the barrel late in the put the apples in the barrel late in the
afternoon and to get out early the following morning and head them up while they are still cool. This gives the fruit
in the barrel a chance to cool off before t is headed up, which is most desirable. ts a practice which all good orchardunder the trees for two or three days and After the fruit is.
orted into the standard grades and packd. The common way of packing apples to face the lower end of the barrel
with two layers of choice apples. This process is termed "facing" for it is this nd that is inspected by the buyers and barrel is then filled loosely and when about half full, the apples are gently but is resumed. When the remainder of the barrel has been filled and the top rounded up, it is ready for heading. The head lever on and pressed into position with lever or screw and the hoops are put
and nailed in place. If the fruit has been thoroughly shaken down while the barrel was being filled, the last pressing and clamping will not injure or mar the first layer of fruit. The main object of
the packing is to thoroughly compress the fruit and thus keep it from rattling when on its way to market. If not tightly
packed in, the fruit can not be shipped without danger of serious injury. With boxes, the same care in packing is necesfor packing. The value of a barrel of storage apples depends, to a large extent, upon the riped, the manner and care taken when the barrels and the efficiency of the cold torage in retarding the ripening procIngham Co.
must be made flon with the limb these should be painted over with good Bracing is done by chains or wires oarried between screw eyes or lag bolts on the large limbs. Wires must not be
wrapped about limbs, since the growth $f$ the tree would soon cause the wire to Cavities are opened with a chisel or hatchet, cleared by a gouge down to rder is studded with nails, or wires are wov-
$\qquad$ excavated part. For fillings, a cement made of five parts sand to one of dry should be covered with a two to one ith Bring the cement exactly flush erves mow. It imb or trunk, and to cause the tree to The bark should be carefully handled The covering growth, wound callus, cells just outside the wood. If the bark ond the wood the cambium activity checked by the pressure induced.
Each tree is a problem with tools, familiarity with cement and surgery is an important thing and to be stands the principles outlined der under repair his own trees. Rather than no petent tree surgeon. They charge about Far better than tree surgery is preention of cavities.
Mich. Agr. College.
The fruit farmer is realizing more fully hat the success of his business is going proper methods of handling the The proper methods of handling the fruit rom the Department of Agriculture, but very grower has individual problems to solve. The attractive and honest package will be the big selling factor in the fruit learning and the growers are rapidly learning that poor packing pinches rapidly


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## 



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 "Top-Notoh' Holsteins. able breeding and from dams with officiash milik.
and butter records for sale at reasonable prices. and butter records for sale at reasonable prices.
MoPHERSON FARMS CO., Howell, Mlohlgan. HOM Purebred Registered
The Greatest Dairy Breed Sond for FREE Mhelrated Booklote
Holstoin-Friosian, Asso., Box 164 , Brattloboro,Vt.


 Holstein Friesian Catlle. A couple of young bulle
quality nnt quantity. W. B. Jones. Oak Ge boast or
Gove, Mioh.




For Sale edegistlerend Jorey Oattle, tuberoulin teati-

Notton Farm, Grass Lake, Mich RED POILED COWS and HEIFERS For rasile, of good 9 Shorthorns
 FOR SALE
females.

3 Choice Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.
 SHEEP.

## The Reason Why! 

 OXFORDS, shropshires, Ramboullets PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Michigan.


 "The Sheep Man of the East"

Thres-Year-Old OXFORD and SHROPSHIRE Rams.
For sale oheap. Parkhurst Bros., Reed Oity, Mich.

SHEEP FOR SALE IN CARLOAD LOTS. Reg. Hamobuillet Shepp, Pure Bred Poland China Hogs and PEBCEERON HOMEESK The Ingleside Farm if oforing more add botor



 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRR- Rames and oneme for alalo SHBOPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE.
 KOPE KO
 HOOS.

 BERKSHIRES Choiog opring barke and Eilles
 Chestor Whites - soring and semmor origh urito wid O. I. CRIG GRowThY Trpe. Tant opring O. I. C. - MAROR Rad APRLI PTGS, that long


O. I. C. SWINE - Brod aille oill bid
 O.I.C's.- Taking Orders for Sept. Pigs, pairimond fRED NICKEL R. No. 1, Moarooe Mochigan.
 Duroc Jorsseys - $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ Spring Boars Ready to Ship.



 POLAND CHINAS- Botht Wotern and Homo

 Butter's Big Bone Prolific Poland Chinas


 LARE TYPE P.C. FILL PIGS all pold Have the
 P. C. BOARS AND SOWS - -lareo tupo ,iriod


 IMPROVED LARGE YORHSHIRES
 Lillie Farmstead YORKSHIRES


## Poultry and Bees.

HOW ONE MAN MAKES WINTER
Experienced poultrymen, as a rule have no difficulty in getting a good supwhen the high prices prevail. It is the
amateur who usually experiences disap amateur who usually experiences disap-
pointment in not getting a full egg baspointment in thot isetting a inew crop of beginners
ket. A there
each season, and as no more perplexing each season, and as no more perplexing of winter eggs, I will outline my method
of feeding and housing my winter layers. winter is an unnatural season for egg production and that we need expect very few, if any, eggs during cold weather,
however well the hens are provided for. This, of course, has been disproven long
ago. A hen, if fully matured and in tood produce eggs in winter, and in abundThe laying hen must be happy and con. tented and she must be kept busy. Idle
hens contract bad habits, such as egg eating, feather pulling, etc. Therefore
do not let them sit around because of the lack of something to make them active.
Keep the floor well littered so they can litter from eight to twelve inches deep,
covering the entire floor. - Light, coarse
straw is, in materials for litter. Straw is not broken up so quickly as leaves and can there-
fore be worked over better by the hens. Fork the straw over often to allow the
fine dirt to sift through. This. makes it comes amp and soiled it should be re-
moved and replaced with fresh.
Keeping Quarters Clean and Healthful. Cleanliness plays an important part in
the getting of winter eggs. Cleanliness promotes health, and as healthy stock is absolutely necessary in the best of results in housing hens. I see no reason why the often is. If the ventilation is right and will be noticed as soon as the door is
opened. Clean the droppings platforms at least once a week. To facilitate clean-
ing by preventing the dropings from adhering to the platform, spread sawdust ing. Air-slaked lime may also be used,
but it is advisable to first dust the boards with the lime and then cover with saw-
dust or earth, as it is my belief that walking on lime-covered surfaces. Spray the droppings board occasionaling in the
stroy vermin that may be hiding in cracks. Coal oil is very good for this lice. A lousy boxes in each pen so they may dust
themselves at will. The boxes should be the sunniest part of the house. This is
tature's way of holding vermin in check










 times Tiake the hint and follow nature in prolding green food. Alfalfa and sprouted oats are two of the best varieties of green
food I know of and can be provided at any time, winter or summer. Alfalfa can best be fed when in the mealed state, as ill remain green indefinitely. Sprouted oats are relished by the hens and help
wonderfully. They can be sprouted in
most any cellar, as there is usually suff cient warmth to start germination. Proand the amount intended to be fed. Fill a bucket partly full of oats and let them soak for 24 hours. Then place them in one of the boxes, spreading out until they
are about two inches deep and sprinkle

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ way a constant supply of green food is
made available. The oats, roots and all, should be fed when from four to six to prevent them becoming moldy, which too long, this, of course, making them unsix inches square is enough for every Vegetables can usually be stored to las the hens all winter. Mangels, small potatoes, carrots, etc., are usually relished in good health. I usually grind the small mangels are either split in two and
thrown into the pens for the hens to pick mash each day. Carrots, turnips, etc., as the other vegetables.
A Satisfactory Mash-Whole Grain. results for me is composed of the follow-
ing in the proportions given: Bran, 100 lbs ; middlings, 50 lbs ; coarse corn meal,
50 lbs ; ground oats, 50 lbs ; alfalfa meal, 30 lbs ; beef scraps, 50 lbs ; salt, 3 lbs . ed. This mash is fed at noon. Taking boiling water and allow the mixture to
steam all morning on the back of the fed just warm and moist, not hot or
 to induce the hens to exercise immediing. About eight o'elock in the morning about 11 o'clock whole oats is given. Not
enough wheat and oats are fed to satisfy he hens, but just enough to keep them while the last feed at night consists of whole corn. I prefer corn at night beand as it is heating it tends to keep the hour before dusk to give them ample time ndiana. litter and must be worked A "MADE-OVER" POULTRY HOUSE. It was made originally of rough oak
boards that warped and shrunk until the good shingle roof over it, and the framing was good. It was to utilize the bethouse that would answer the purpose for
$\square$ ing. A concrete house was wanted, and
in order to get it as quickly as possible, cided to build a six-inch concrete wall rete floor. The wall was well braced by setting two stringers along the full length them at intervals of two feet, the braces several strands of $s$ mooth wire were twistthe other in order to prevent bulging. The size of the house was only 10x12; sance plenty of creek gravel and flint rock consisted mainly in lumber for the inside forms and the cement. It required nine oads of gravel, each load containing bout a cubic yard. Since this contained out the right proportion of sand, three
and three extra sacks for the smooth
coat on the floor, making 30 sacks in all.
This is less cement than is usually rec-
ommended for such work, but the finished
wall is solid and seemingly strong enough
to last for ages. When the walls were finished, thick

## Foolish to Buy Wood Shingles

 above, making it snug overhead. The floor was first filled in to a depth of sixinches with flint stones, then four inche at and lastly a smooth
In winter thi
oat of cement and sand. In wi
There had been only a door in the old

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { house, but two sash were placed in the } \\
& \text { south wall of the concrete house, a part }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { south wall of the concrete house, a par } \\
& \text { of the boards being sawed out for the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of the boards being sawed out for the } \\
& \text { purpose and framing put in the form }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { purpose and framing put in the form } \\
& \text { previous to filling with concrete. Th }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { to filling with concrete. Th } \\
& \text { s made after the walls had drie }
\end{aligned}
$$

and the forms had been removed. Th
old wooden walls were allowed to remain

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { and setting the roof on the concre } \\
& \text { would have involved considerable labo }
\end{aligned}
$$

and the old rough lumber had little va

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ue. The lumber bought for the inside } \\
& \text { forms was of shiplap, and was afterward }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { forms was of shiplap, and was afterwar } \\
& \text { used about the farm. Since galvanize }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { nest boxes were to be used, } 20 \text {-penn. } \\
& \text { nails were imbedded in the concrete }
\end{aligned}
$$

that the heads protruded half an incl

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and the nest boxes were fastened } \\
& \text { and }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { these. As supports for the roosts, some } \\
& \text { old harrow teeth were likewise set in the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { old harrow teeth were likewise set in tl } \\
& \text { wall when the concrete was put in. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Arranged in this way, with only sani } \\
& \text { tary nest boxes, and roosts that can b }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { easily removed for cleaning, the bother } \\
& \text { from lice and mites has been reduced to }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a minimum, and this man has a poultry } \\
& \text { house that is comfortable both summer }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and winter. } \\
& \text { Missouri. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { Missouri. } \frac{\text { H. F. Grinstead. }}{} \frac{\text { TRANSFERRING BEES TO MODER }}{}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Assuming that your hive is in readi } \\
& \text { ness, with frames containing wired foun }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ness, with frames containing wired foun } \\
& \text { dation, light your smoker and put on } \\
& \text { bee veil. Move the old hive back four }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { five feet and put new hive in its place } \\
& \text { Prepare a small box about eight inches }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Prepare a small box about eight inches } \\
& \text { deep, with one side open, which will just } \\
& \text { cover (not slip over) the bottom of the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { box hive. Turn it upside down, set the } \\
& \text { hiving box over it and then drum on the } \\
& \text { sides of the hive for } 10 \text { or } 15 \text { minutes. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The bees will fill themselves with honey } \\
& \text { and go up into the box. Gently lift the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and go up into the box. Gently lift the } \\
& \text { box containing the bees and dump them }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dox containing the bees and dump them } \\
& \text { in front of the entrance of the new hive. } \\
& \text { Make sure that the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Make sure that the queen is among them } \\
& \text { by watching for her as she passes with }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the rest into the entrance. She can be } \\
& \text { readily seen, as she has a long slender }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { readily seen, as she has a long slender } \\
& \text { body and is of lighter color than the } \\
& \text { workers. If you fail to find her, drum }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { out bees from the old hive again until } \\
& \text { you get her, for to make the plan a suc- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { you get her, for to make the plan a su } \\
& \text { cess she must be in the new hive. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Return to the box hive, turn it right } \\
& \text { side up and set it down a few feet back }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Side up and set it down a few feet back } \\
& \text { of the new one, with the entrance turned }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of the new one, with the entrance turned } \\
& \text { at right angles. Allow the old hive to } \\
& \text { stand } 21 \text { days, at the end of which time }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { stand } 21 \text { days, at the end of which time } \\
& \text { the brood will be hatched out, with the } \\
& \text { excention of a little drone brood which }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { exception of a little drone brood which is } \\
& \text { of no value. Again turn it upside down } \\
& \text { and drum the bees out into the hiving }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and drum the bees out into the hiving } \\
& \text { box. Next, put an entrance-guard of } \\
& \text { perforated zinc over the entrance of the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { perforated zinc over the entrance of the } \\
& \text { new hive. Smoke the bees of the hive, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { new hive. Smoke the bees of the hive, } \\
& \text { then those in the hiving box, after which } \\
& \text { dump the latter in front }
\end{aligned}
$$

new hive. The smoking is to preven

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { second drive, and the entrance-guard is } \\
& \text { to catch the queen or queens that have }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { been raised meanwhile in the old hive. } \\
& \text { These virgin queens may be given to }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { These virgin queens may be given to } \\
& \text { some queenless colonies or used to make } \\
& \text { increase if desired. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The job of transferring is now com } \\
& \text { pleted, and all you have on hand is a boz }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { hive containing a lot of crooked old com } \\
& \text { with, perhaps, a little honey in it. Th }
\end{aligned}
$$

oney can be extracted, or used as chunk rest can be melted into beeswax and the hive split up for kindling.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Shiawassee

Nearly everyone can keep hens but ca eryone make the hens keep them? Hens


Keep a good cat or two around the rouble with mice and rats.

Shingles now that buying common wood and genuine Edwards STEEL Shingles for
LESS MONEX? Don'twood shingles catch fire, don't they rot, don't they cost a lot o
time and money to put on? Nobody ever heard of an Edwards Stee
Shingle roof burning up or rotting. And it $=5=2$

Edwards STEEL Shingles
Each Edwards Steel Shingle not only has thoroughly galvanized sides, but each EDGE
is dipped in MOLTEN ZINC. No chance of
rust. All joints are permanently water-tight rust. All joints are permanently water-tight
as a result of our patented Interlocking De-
vice, which takes care of expansion and

PRICES We sell direct from factory otaing business is divided among underprice
of sales. Hence our ability to under shinger You have been intending to
wood shing
get our prices for some time. Do it this time.




## J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING



## Road Machinery <br> 




Barred Rookk Cockerels and Hens, Bargain Prices PFIZE WINHING Barred Root, R. .I. Read. High





 LILLIE FARIISTEAD POULTRY



## DOGS,


FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS



## Farmers' Clubs

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIA Pr MeBride Burton President-Jas. N. McBride, Burton. Vice-President-C. B. Scully, Almont.
Secretary-Treasurer-Mrs. C. P. JohnSon, Metamora
Corresponding Secretary-Mrs. Wm. T. Directors-C. P. Johnson, Metamora;
H. W. Chamberlain. White Lake; Wm H. Hil, Carson City; Jerry Spaulding,
Belding; R. J. Robb, Mason; J. F. Rieman, Flint. the organization of new Clubs
P. Johnson, Metamora, Mich.
Associational Motto:
The skillful hand, with cultured mind, is the farmer's most valuable asset

## MEMORY DAY HISTORY.

Perhaps every Farmers' Club member who is a reader of this department is fayet there may be some among the younger generation of Farmers' Club workers whose attention has not been specifically directed to the origin and purpose of this designation
tember 30.
Memory Day will become a permanent institution in Michigan through the medium of the Farmers' Clubs of the state and upon the initiative of one of the oldest and most enthusiastic supporters of
the organization and its development, viz., Ex-Associational President J. . Daniells. The Memory Day idea came to him nearly ten years ago upon the occa-
sion of the greatest be-eavement which sion of the greatest beeeavement which
falls to the lot of man to endure, since which time he has devoted himself with untiring energy to the cause of making Memory Day a permanent institution, not onty in Michigan but in the country at large. In 1904 the idea was presented to at its annual meeting and also to the State Grange, receiving the unqualified endorsement of both bodies. The resolution then presented asked that September 30 be designated as Memory Day and be devoted to caring for our cemeteries and making beautiful with flowers and loving care the graves of our dead.
The following year Mr. Daniells secused favorable action by the Legislature in a resolution officially recognizing September 30 as Memory Day. Upon Mr. Daniells' request, Hon. Fred M. Warner, then Governor of Michigan, issued the first proclamation inviting the people generally to observe Memory Day.
done along this line, Mr. Daniells is strivng with national recognition of September about Memory Day, through an act of Cong-ess and with flattering prospects of success. In his efforts to promote public sentiment for the more general abservation of the day. Mr. Daniells has secured the aid of noted
writers, including the late Will Carleton, writers, including the late Will Carleton,
whose poem on Memory Day was published in the Michigan Farmer, al:o other poets of note as well as writers of song. poets of note as well as writers of song. Emily Stuart Lawrence, of Kansas, a lady now nearly eighty years old, yet actively good. This poem is published in this issue.
In behalf of the beautiful sentiment of Memory Day, as well as of the man who has so tirelessly promoted its wholesome and general observance, we bespeak on the part of the Club members special attention to its proper observance in 1913, which will mark the passing of the first decade since the origin of the Memory Day idea.

## MEMORY DAY

In that beautiful land where the glorified There are friends whom our hearts hold There are voices that join, Heaven's chorThat once charmed, with their melody, There are loved ones who gather around the Great Throne
With the hosts that the Savior adore,
Whose lives were so elosely entwined with our own
That they left us bereft evermore. There are fathers and mothers, whose Made life, Oh. so sweet, long ago.
There are brothers most dear, in those
mansions above. And sisters 'twas Heaven to know.

There are deal little forms that went out
from our arms, And left them to ache evermore For one warm ovoving clasp, such as grant-
ed us charms, The pain from the heart, sick and sore.
There are husbands and wives who left In the homes they had gladdened for There are dear ones whose courage
hardships could quell, Who never struck colors to fears.
There are friends, only friends, with no Us close through life's smiles and its But tried, true, and faithful, more preBut tried, true, and faithful, more pre-
cious than gold,
They are ours through Eternity's years. Death's gate closed behind some of them And some have but lately passed thru;
Some long have reoiced, Heaven's glories To to know; all
Some friends, in a moment were hurried By the Storm King's terrible breath, And went willingly, gladly, with Death.

Some went when Life's morning was
Some went when Life's morning was
bright with the rays
That Hope shed o'er the years yet to be, And some tarried long, till the burden of Grew heav
God lent these dear friends, to be here To brighten and gladden our way;
But they left us to go to a sunnier clime And long, Oh, so long, is their stay.
Oh, 'tis meet that a day of remembrance Each year, as the years hurry by
For those we have laid in the churchAnd for all who there quietly lie.
'Tis meet by each mound to plant flowers Through the long Summer days, and to
fill The air with the sweetest, most precious That nerfume and love can distil.
t is meet that we gather with beautiful On their low resting-places to lay; That we sacredly keep for thes
Year by year, a "Memory Day."
day to recall many pleasures we knew, In the days, or the years of their stay;
To think of their lives, ever faithful and true, comforting "Memory Day."
day to read gladly, while Memory turns,
Leaf by leaf, her own book, and to say,
To honar our dead, while the lamp of life burns,
Will keep a 'Memory Day.'
Let us meet, then, 'ere Winter's first While Autumn still holds her mild sway, nd ever, through each of the oncoming
years, Keep, as sacred, this "Memory Day." Let us thank God for each dear life we And that in the land far away,
when our life-work is done, we shall And hold our own, "Me shall find , Mory Day. There the sweetest of all to remember,
will be, The plan of salvation for aye,
And the wonderful love that has brought us to see
Heaven's long blessed "Memory Day."

## Grange.

## Our Motto "The farmer is of more

 first improved.THE OCTOBER PROGRAMS.

## State Lecturer's Suggestions for Firs

Song.
A story-told by a woman.
How can we help blot out the great White Plague," Tuberculosis? Discusof doors. "A Tuberculosis Day Prayer," Prayer "A Tuberculosis Day Prayer,"
by Chaplain. Hiolin
A. sold rye for 80 c a bushel to the village merchant, who in turn sold it to E.,
who lives on a farm less than two miles who lives on a farm less than two miles
from A. What remedy would you suggest? Discussion.
Appointment of committees to visit schools, of the things I liked in this pro-
Some gram today.
Closing song. $\qquad$
OUNTY RALL
Strong talks by prominent educators and Grange officials were the big feature of the recent five-county Grange rally of the recent five-county Grange rally
held on the Grand Traverse county fair
grounds. About $1 ; 000$ patrons and their
ideas and new points of view that will be
of value both to them and their home of value both to them and their home
community for his suggestions were constructive and wholesome.
Another good talk was that by Dr. Eben
Mumfo:d, the present leader of the farm Mumfo:d, the present leader of the farm
extension work in this state. He told of extension work in this state. He told of
the aims and methods of the agricultural extension work. He has 15 men under
him. Three of these are district men and him. Three of these are district men and
12 are county men. New men will soan
be added to the force as 12 are county men. New men will soan
be added to the force as Muskegon and
Jackson counties are now planning upon Jackson counties are now planning upon having federal county agents. The pro-
gram was given variety by selections by gram was given variety by selections by
the Archie band and by the readings by Mrs. Arvilla Gardner and Scott Wood-
ward. The rally as a whole was a suc ward. The rally as a wholes was a suc-
cess. The day, from a climatic standcess. The day, from a climatic stand-
point, was as fine as has ever been known. There was a clear sky with a cool north wind. The attendance was as
large as was expected. There were many large as was expected. There were many
patrons from the surrounding counties, not a few of whom get to Traverse City
only on such occasions as this. The fair only on such occasions as this. The fair
grounds furnished an abundance of room grounds furnished an abundance of room
for the celebration, in fact were ideal. The transportation problem, however, proved to be a serious one, and unless
this is satisfactorily solved it is doubtful if another rally of this kind is held here. worthy of comenendation and that is that fact that it was held without the merchants or business men being solicited
directly or indirectly, for funds to meet the expenses.

Petitions for Highway Improvement. Wetmore Grange, of Alger county, at a ends were in attendance, many Granges the past twork has been performed in


Grange Speakers and Officials at Five-County Rally in Grand Traverse Region. being represented by their entire mem- ments and repairs which the Grange conbership. The early part of the day was siders very necessary were designated, given over to a lecturers conference, con- petitioned to take immediate steps lookacted by the State Lecturer, the lecturers of about half of the Granges in the
five counties being present and joining in the discussion of questions of mutual interest. Miss Buell sought to impress uptivity in the Grange A Grange must progress intellectually just as surely as
an individual must do so; when it ceases an individual must do so; when it ceases
to advance along this line stagnation and
dormancy follow. State Master Ketcham gave a forceful ddress which Ketcham gave a forceful address which had for its purpose the
teaching of better farming, better business methods, and better living. He drove his points home with the aggressiveness
that characterizes all his speeches. Anecthat characterizes all his speeches. Anec-
dotes that were pat to his general theme
were used as barbs for his points. He


Portion of Crowd Attending the Five-County Rally, Including the Archie Band, an Organization of Young Boys.

## 10,000 ordered in 30 days

OUR 1914 model was announced last month. Thirty days after this announcement we had on hand immediate shipping orders for more than 10,000 cars. This represents a business of over $\$ 10,000,000.00$. Such an instantaneous demand can only be attributed to the sheer force of superior merit and greater value.

The newest Overland is in every essential respect the greatest automobile we have ever produced. But in the very face of an unusual value increase, the price has been materially decreased.

Now "get" these fundamental value facts.

The motor is larger and more powerful. It is rated at 35 horsepower and will develop 50 miles an hour on an ordinarily good road.

More power and speed for less money than ever before.

The wheel base has been increased to 114 inches. Most $\$ 1200$ cars have a shorter wheel base than this.

More wheel base for less money than ever before.

The tires have been made larger. They are now $33 \times 4$ inch Q. D. which means greater comfort and less upkeep expense.

More tires for less money than ever before.
The tonneau is roomier. The upholstery is soft, comfortable and luxurious. The car's appearance is handsomer than any of our previous models. It is richly finished in dark

Brewster green, edged with lighter green striping and neatly trimmed in polished nickel and aluminum. It has a full cowl dash.

More comfort, beauty, style and elegance for less money than ever before.

The equipment is finer and more complete. It includes one of the very best electric lighting systems. All lights are electric.

More costly equipment for less money than ever: before.


These greater and newest value additions are made pose sible by an enormous increase in our annual output. For 1914 we will manufacture 50,000 cars, the greatest production of its kind in the world. Operations on such a gigantic scale permit the consistent use of more money saving manufacturing equipment and enlarged factory facilities. As such operations and additions bring the manufacturing costs dowen, they, in turn, bring the retail price down.
Go to the nearest Overland dealer. Inspect this car from a mechanical standpoint; from an efficiency standpoint ; from an economical standpoint and from an artistic standpoint, and then you'll realize and acknowledge this car to be the world's latest and greatest automobile value.

Handsome 1914 catalogue on request.

## The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio




[^0]:    THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
    INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
    PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

[^1]:    Hay.-Condition of deal is unchanged.
    Carlots on the track at Detroit are: No.

