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Harvesting The Corn Crop.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

ACH year sees the problem of harvesting the Michigan corn crop simplified as more Michigan farmers build and use silos for storing this most important of our forage crops. the most profitable way of harvesting and the The silo has long since passed the ex- corn than can be husked in this manner unloading, it is not a difficult task to perimental stage, at least so far as the with the help available and where weath- draw and store a considerable acreage of and stored in the mow, has found it a 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 successful in building up a herd of high-producing cows and feeding them in such a manner as to secure maximum produc-The trouble in every such case is tion. with the farmer and not with the silo.

When experiment stations all over the country have demonstrated in production tests that the dairy cow cannot only be more economically fed and made to produce more milk when fed silage, as compared with other feeds, but as well that 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 all over the country have learned this same fact from their own experience, it seems strange that a man who has once used silage should. reach such an erroneous conclusion as that it is injurious to the health of animals to which it is fed.

Of course, silage cannot be made the only roughage factor in the ration with the very best results in its use; nor can it be made a substitute for a suitable grain ration with even a less degree of satisfaction. But where cut at a proper stage of maturity and properly supplemented with clover or alfalfa hay and a suitable grain ration there is no doubt 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 department of farm management.

in which to store this corn crop, season's hence they must harvest and feed this year's corn crop in some other manner. Some farmers will cut and husk corn by hand, was the common as practice years ago. But increased with the 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 economical method of har-

There is vesting it under no doubt whatever that the silo is not Where labor is available to get the corn work or a machine husker cannot be seonly the most economic storage that can husked by hand this will prove more sat- cured, it is certainly much better to draw leave the corn in the field in big shocks be used for corn, but that it is as well isfactory in some seasons, especially if the corn without husking than to allow and depend upon hauling it up during weather feeding the corn crop upon our farms. machine husking, but where there is more the field. Where slings are available for tried this, and in comparison with having

should be unfavorable for it to remain exposed to the weather in the winter as needed. The writer has



A Big Crop for the Silo, Farm of James Harris, Grand Traverse County.



The Economic Way of Harvesting the Corn Crop. Scene on the Farm of J. K. Johnson, Kent County.

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 average conditions. er conditions are unfavorable for machine many cases. Where the practice of feeding shock corn is followed, some farmers it drawn at a suitable time in the fall much less pleasant and profitable way.

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 grown which yields well and is otherwise satisfactory under prevailing local conditions. So by whatever method the corn is harvested every reader should make certain of a good supply of seed Undoubtedly this is best selected corn. 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 least one state on the northern boundary 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 This campaign was inaugurated state. 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 September 15-20 as "Seed Corn Week," and urging every corn grower in Minnesota to devote at least one day 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 bulletin recently published by the College

of Agriculture and circulated widely among Minnesota farmers.

> Such work as this cannot but have highly beneficial results, but it should not be neces-It will never be sary. necessary in Michigan if every Michigan Farmer reader will make next week "Seed Corn Week" on his farm, or even if he will make this month "Seed Corn Month," during which he makes it his business to properly select and store where it will dry out properly, a supply of seed corn ade-quate to his needs for spring planting. In addition to that it will be both profitable to himself, and an act of charity as well, to save some to sell to the neighbors who may neglect this important work.

PROGRESSIVE FARMING.

other lines than political ones, and none appeal to me so strongly as those which relate to the farm. We know there have youthful days when we had to swing the good fall growth on this wheat. scythe and cradle, endeavoring to keep

properly so as to protect it from most any kind of weather until it was sufficiently cured and fit to be stored or this kind is a matter for personal judgstacked.

The hay was very carefully put in cocks when partly dry and left until well Indeed I know of a prominent farmer and writer who advocated the use of covers so that hay can safely be left in cocks for a length of time or until convenient to handle or until the weather 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. The grass can be left until the sap has partially dried up or the timothy is in the second blossom, then cut and the mower closely followed by the loader, thereby preventing much loss through handling or unfavorable weather. The 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 stage, and it will not be so liable to be dusty when taken out of the mow. have found where hay is a good crop and not left in bunches by the mower, it can be taken from the swath with the loader, 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.

commence harvesting the grain before it was fully ripened so as to insure its being suitable for binding. That is not 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 through the extra handling. Should wet weather overtake the farmer he can more easily turn over the windrows with the fork than repair the shocks.

I think the scarcity of labor and the efficiency of machinery should teach the farmers to turn the corners more shortly by getting ground in good condition before planting the seed, by the use of pulverizer and roller, so that the crop can be nearly cleaned by the use of harrow or weeder, thereby saving many a backaching job with the hoe.

PETER, GILBERT. Arenac Co.

FARM NOTES.

Seeding Wheat in Dry Weather.

We would like to have your opinion on We would like to have your opinion on the advisability of sowing wheat on ground that was in oats, that was plowed as soon as oats were off and firmed down immediately. We have worked up the ground and packed it so that it is in fine shape, but owing to the drought we are in doubt as to the advisability of sowing. There is no moisture in the ground what-ever. Will the wheat remain in good con-dition in this soil? Or would you advise to wait until a good rain? wait until a good rain? Ottawa Co. H. S.

to wan. Ottawa the ground in condition to insure the gen wheat plant may contain only two ally well filled and there was a splendid terprise of breeders who own these dif-It is undoubtedly much better to have quick germination of seed wheat and the per cent of nitrogen or less. Further in- display. The school exhibit and the ed- ferent breeds of live stock. They take evelopment the young when the wheat is sown. Where it is The great advantage of such long-time one of the high-class analys of the expo-sown on ground that seems to be perfect-investigations being in the hands of the sition. Great credit should be given to ly dry there is some danger that there government is shown in these wheat ex- those in charge of the educational ex- good representation of nearly all the difmay be just sufficient moisture to start periments. The scientist who began the hibits. the process of germination or there may experiments, after four years of tests be a light shower which will just accom- was forced to give up the work but it plish this result and then permit the ker- was carried right along by another man. splendid display of the different breeds. individuals, however, representing the nels to again dry out, thus killing the He now in turn has turned his attention The barns were fairly well filled, and the lard type of hog than the bacon type. It germs. If the ground were perfectly dry and not enough moisture present to ac- tinue on. complish this result until a good rain, then it would be safe to sow the wheat. Of course, too late seeding is not advisable, but on ground of this kind if there high yield per acre, a higher than the of light harness horses, and they were this type of pork at the present time, and is not sufficient moisture to bring the average nitrogen content, a strong straw, almost invariably of high grade. wheat up at once it would, in the writer's a large berry of good appearance and wheat up at once it would, in the writers it integers of studies of the steed of opinion, be wiser to risk a rather late has also proven to be very winter re-seeding than to sow it in that condition, sistant. As a rule the tests show that interesting. All of the important breeds when the American type of hog will be There are many acres of stubble ground high nitrogen content is antagonistic to of both beef and dairy type, were repre- changed by selection and feeding so that

it being so dry and lumpy that it will be of wheat will, after further breeding, than beef cattle, which shows that West-There should be progressive ideas along impossible to fit it well before rains come. prove to be the wheat of the future, a ern Michigan has larger interests in 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 is more than an even chance that condi- double its nutritive-bone and muscle- But in the beef division there were herds been many changes since the time of our tions may yet be favorable for getting a making-properties.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

Cutting the Second Crop of Clover.

scythe and cradle, endeavoring to keep up with the rest of the farm hands. Very few now could handle the rake properly in gathering the hay into win-drows, or keep up to the cradler in bind-ing the grain, as it is nearly a lost art. I were when we first began harvesting, so as to be done before the straw got too the grain had to be shocked and capped the grain had to be shocked and the grain the grai this case I shall appreciate it very much. Mason Co. J. L. B. The management of a clover meadow of ment and in which it is difficult to advise at long range. In the first place, it is an uncertain proposition to depend upon the clover meadow for hay the second year. Clover is classed as a biennial, and while it is not strictly so its usefulness after the second year from its sowing is problematical. weather conditions much of it will live through and make hay the second season of cutting. If the second crop gets suffi- ciated this and came out and made it the ciently matured so that it bears seed then the plant is more likely to die, having fulfilled its mission. If, on the other hand, it does not reach this stage of growth it is more apt to live through the winter if fair this year made a hit when they opnot cut, but as this is an uncertain proposition in any event, it would, in the labor unions to use the Grand Rapids writer's opinion, be better policy to har- Fair Grounds as a place for entertain-

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 three feet in diameter and 12 feet deep. If there is any way it can be safely done would like to know. Wayne Co. G. S.

fall

I mentioned in the beginning of this deepen this well would be to put down a up properly for evening entertainments. article that it was formerly necessary to tubular well from the bottom of the old This year, however, the management exwell, or in case there is a certainty of tended the public lighting system to the reaching a good vein of water at a mod- fair grounds and lighted it up in splendid erate depth a drive well could be put shape, and then opened the gates in the necessary now, as the binder takes care down from the bottom of the old one. It evening. This also proved to be a winner, would be possible to put in a deep tub especially for many of the citizens of of staves in the bottom of this brick well Grand Rapids who would not attend and and deepen it temporarily, but it is doubt- did not attend in the day time. And the this belt of white adds nothing to the ful if the quicksand could be held back management of the Grand Rapids Fair value of the animal, it is simply a breedpermanently in this manner. Perhaps this year is a case where being progres- er's fad or fancy, and if good individuals some reader has had experience in fixing sive certainly panned out well. Taking of high merit as producers have to be up a well of this kind and could give us the initiative and setting the fair the sacrificed in order to keep this belt intact a more helpful suggestion.

EXPERIMENTS IN WHEAT BREED-ING.

A series of wheat breeding experiments the patient investigations which governtests, with many hundreds of small plats magnificent fireworks. be attained, namely, a wheat type which play of fireworks again. will be a heavy yielder, high in nitrogen that is, that different heads vary in nitroto another field, yet the work will con-

THE WEST MICHIGAN FAIR.

More than 100,000 people visited the In fact, it would be difficult to find indi-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 number of individuals, and they were the great fairs of the country. Many most excellently represented. By uniform State Fairs would be glad to record as large an attendance as this. This is not mere success. It is a triumph. And be difficult to get a better bunch together a the management of the West Michigan than was at Grand Rapids. Fair have a right to congratulate themselves upon the success of the enterprise this year.

Of course, there were several causes for this large attendance, the first of sian, Red Polled, Brown Swiss, Guernwhich may be stated as excellent weath- seys, Dutch Belted, Ayrshires and Jerseys er. No fair could ever have any better all were represented, and well representweather than the week of September 1 in ed. In point of numbers the Jerseys had Grand Rapids. The first two days were Under very favorable rather hot, but Thursday, the big day, they lacked some in numbers the quality was a model day for a fair, neither too hot nor too cold, and the people apprebanner day in attendance. It is claimed that over 40,000 people visited the fair on that day.

ened it on Labor Day and invited the vest the crop which is on the ground this ment and celebration. The labor unions 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 and the size of the udder. Holstein Frieboth the laboring men and the association as well.

ance this year was the evening openings. Up to this year the fair grounds have Probably the most satisfactory way to not been wired so they could be lighted first week in September, opening it on around the body, it is really a pity. Up Labor Day, and inaugurating the evening to the present time this breed has made entertainment, is responsible for part, at no particular marks of excellence so far least, of the success of the fair.

Entertainments.

which has been carried on by the De- congratulated also upon their good judgpartment of Agriculture and the Nebras- ment and good luck in getting a highka Agricultural Experiment Station in class of entertainments to amuse the peoco-operation since 1902 is an example of ple. This, in a measure, was responsible for the large attendance, especially the interesting and no class of cattle in the ment scientists have worked out. Even evening attendance, because people from with these 11 years of wheat-breeding the city came night after night to see the than a herd of these peculiarly marked The entertain- animals. planted each year and the yields weigh- ment was certainly of a high class and ed and analyzed, only partial conclusions instructive and entertaining. The so-are yet possible. There must be fur- called "Battle of the Clouds" was enjoy-ther investigation ther investigation, planting, testing and ed by everyone, and many farmers stayed breeding before the sought-for goal can two evenings to see this wonderful dis-

Some of the departments this year did content. The investigations have shown not have as many entries as some preat least one singular thing about wheat, vious years. This was noticeably so in the fruit department. On the other hand, gen content from a little over one per the total number of entries was equal to cent to nearly six per cent. Wheat plants 'the total number of entries of any precontaining this most desirable feature of vious year, so the falling off in one derichness in nitrogen, do not, singularly partment was more than offset by the enough, tend to transmit this character- increase in other departments. The art be taken as a gauge to the popularity of istic; the progeny of a six per cent nitro- hall and the school exhibit were unusuvestigations and research are necessary, ucational feature connected with it was this means of advertising. The great advantage of such long-time one of the high-class affairs of the expo-

Horses.

In the horse department there was a quality of the individuals has never been seems to be slow work for the American surpassed, if equaled, before. Of course, In the course of these breeding tests, draft horses, principally Percherons, conhowever, at least one promising strain stituted the largest number of entries, most an exclusive diet of corn. The marwas developed. This wheat showed a but there was a splendid representation kets, however, are discriminating against

Beef Cattle.

in just this condition this year, much of high yield. Possibly this particular strain sented. There were more dairy cattle Michigan has larger interests in dairying than it has in the production of beef, which would naturally be expected. of beef cattle, of Polled Angus and Shorthorns that were splendid representatives of the breeds, and individuals of marked excellence were in these different herds. viduals anywhere that excel individuals representing the beef breeds at this exposition. Perhaps the Herefords led in quality in all the different breeds representing the beef type of animals, it would

Dairy Cattle.

Notwithstanding the merits of the beef animals the real cattle exhibit was with the dairy type of cattle. Holstein Frethe smallest number of entries, but while 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-Then, again, the management of the ably were as many Holstein Friesians on exhibition as all the other individuals of the different breeds combined, and what cows, larger than Shorthorns. And what udders. It was not necessary for an attendant to tell one that that cow gives a large flow of milk. Anyone that knows anything about such things would know that by the looks of the animal sians are certainly the largest cattle, the largest producers of milk of any breed of Another cause of the increased attend- cattle in the world. Guernseys were well represented, so, also, were Red Polled and Brown Swiss, and Dutch Belted, a com paratively new breed in Western Michigan was well represented. There were quite a number of individuals and it was interesting, of course, to note the uni-formity of belting. It certainly must be quite 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. as production is concerned, and it may possibly be that too much attention has The management of the fair should be 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. Nevertheless, the white belt around the body is world create more interest in a show

Sheep.

The sheep barn was well filled. The preponderance of mutton sheep shows the tendency now days of breeders. The idea of growing sheep largely for the wool is going out of date. People begin now to breed sheep for the mutton and take what wool they can get to help out, but mutton is the primary object. If one is to judge the popularity of sheep from the exhibit, it would seem that Shropshires. and Oxfords, and that sort of sheep, are becoming more popular every year. The exhibition at a fair, however, can hardly It is taken more as the enany breed.

In the swine department there was ferent breeds, both the American type, or lard type, of hogs, and the bacon type were well represented. There were more farmer to give up the type of hog which has been developed in this country by aleventually this will have an influence. without any doubt, upon the breed of hog of today

Poultry. There was a fine display of poultry at the fair this year. Practically all of the of entries were less than usual. It is hard different breeds of poultry, not only from to understand why there would be a less the farmer's standpoint, but from the number of entries of automobiles because fancier's standpoint, were on exhibition. one would think that the present time is Both land and water fowls. The poultry just the time for automobile manufacturindustry is increasing in popularity. All ers to make exhibits at the large agricul-farmers are taking more interest in poul- tural fairs, because farmers are buying try than they ever did before. They are automobiles freely. But nevertheless it beginning to learn that poultry will bring was a fact that there were not as many in more net profit on the investment than on exhibition as in former years. So far any other kind of live stock. Then, too, as carriages, buggies, and wagons are poultry products are easily marketed and concerned, the small number on exhibipoultry products bring in cash. It is one tion was very noticeable. On the other of the best sources of income to meet the hand the exhibition of harness and horse everyday current expenses of the family. goods was extremely large.

display of all the different kinds of grain grounds are assuming a permanent apand vegetables, which did credit to the pearance. Things that are being done enterprise and industry of the farmers of Western Michigan. No better specimens are made with a view of having them per-of wheat were ever shown at any fair manent. With a little more remodeling than were shown here. This has been a and rearrangement of the buildings this splendid season for the quality of wheat can be made one of the most attractive seed and other grains as well. many sections the drought has cut the new grandstand recently built this sum-crop short the quality of the crop has not mer is a model. It is up-to-date in every been impaired, and although the show was respect. West Michigan Fair and the city held the first week in September, very of Grand Rapids ought to be proud of it much of the corn was ready to crib.

fine display of fruit at the Grand Rapids Fair because Grand Rapids is located in evening. In fact, a great many people Western Michigan, the greatest commercial fruit section, almost, in the whole tention to the buildings or their arrangecountry. In no place in the world are ment with a general landscape gardening fruits developed with as good flavor and appearance. In no place in the world is hurry from one exhibit to another and there a more favorable location so far as pay little attention to it, while they ought climatic conditions are concerned, for the to at first take a general bird's eye view growth of fruit, than in Western Mich- of the whole situation to get the beauty igan, which is favored by the influence of of Lake Michigan on the west and the however, they saw the grounds lighted trade winds which blow from the south- by electricity then they realized for the west, and so everybody expects to see a first time that Comstock Park was one splendid exhibition of fruit. There were of the most attractive places to hold an many misgivings on account of the fruit exhibition of this sort in the whole counmen this year, because the fair was held try. This year certainly has placed the the first week in September. Much of West Michigan Fair on the map right. the fruit was not matured sufficiently so It stands now on a par with the great that it could be on exhibition, and a fairs of the country. This management great deal of complaint was made along has proved that Grand Rapids can supthis line. Certainly this did interfere with port a fair of equal magnitude to any the exhibition somewhat. Many of the city in this country, and this fair has later varieties of apples and other fruits also proven that the territory of Western could not be shown at all because it was Michigan can supply an exhibit that is too early in the season. Nevertheless, second to none in the whole country. there was a splendid, even a grand exhibition of fruit. To a person especially BROADCASTING FERTILIZER BEFORE interested in fruit, there was a chance to spend one whole half day in just viewing this exhibit. One of the finest exhibits was made by the West Michigan Development Company, and this particularly was of apples. This showing of apples would do credit to the great Chicago Fruit Show or to the Grand Rapids Fruit Show in the winter time, when all of the late varieties could be had in their prime. Here were hundreds and hundreds of boxes of fancy apples that were packed and put up in an attractive way, which certainly obtained and held the attention of everybody who entered the hall. Advertising West Michigan as a fruit section like this cannot help but eventually boom this section as a fruit producing is section. No one who knows anything about advertising but what must admit that this is effective work. It is work in the right direction. The management of this organization ought to be congratulated upon the manner in which this exhibit was arranged and the enterprise less we put on large applications of fer-shown all through. Another thing, the tilizer I never noticed that it injured the West Michigan Development Company exhibited stereopticon views of farms and crops and lands throughout western Mich-This was given under the grandigan. was free, simply to show people stand, the conditions which exist in Western of the beans, but beans are very suscep-Michigan. Some people are going to the tible to anything like potash or phos-Bitterroot valleys in Montana, others are going to Colorado, and that sort of thing, ticed anything of this sort with oats or to get favorable fruit locations and they rye or wheat, and I hardly think it are leaving one of the most favored fruit would pay to sow the fertilizer before sections in the world to do it. And one sowed the wheat and harrowed it in, this is largely because in the past the and yet if one does this with a good disk advantages of Western Michigan have not drill he is fitting the ground at the same been called to the attention of the cit- time, and this drill run over the land will izens of this community. This is cer- do almost as much good as any other tainly work that will bring results in the tilling will do, and there would not be future

hibit was the best that was ever held on results because I never tried it. the fair grounds. The space allotted to am sure that fertilizer does not want to it was really crowded to the limit. All be used in handfuls, but it wants to be it was really crowded to the limit. An be used in hannuls, but it makes be the ground, kinds of farm machinery of every descrip- evenly distributed through the ground, tion was on exhibition, and exhibited in Now the better we can do this the bet-an attractive manner. Some of the ex- ter the results will be. I am positive hibits were large, notably that of the In- about this from observation and expeternational Harvester Company, one of rience.

grounds, showing almost a complete line of all their various farm tools.

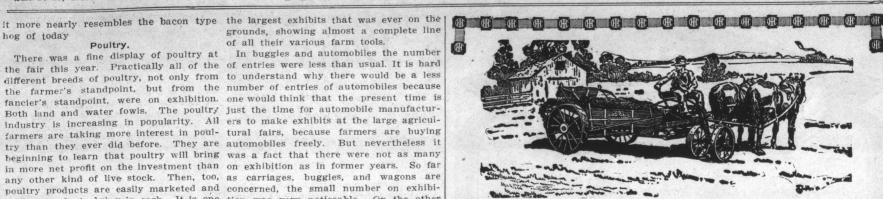
In buggies and automobiles the number

Farm Products. To a visitor at the Comstock Park In farm products there was a splendid Grounds it is very noticeable that the now for the improvement of the grounds While in fair grounds in the whole country. The and they undoubtedly are. Many people Fruit. did not appreciate the beauty of the Everybody expects to see an unusually Grand Rapids Fair Grounds until they saw them lighted by electricity in the attend the fair and pay no particular atidea of the fair grounds, because they location and arrangement. When

SOWING WHEAT.

Would there be any advantage in drill-ing fertilizer some time ahead of wheat sowing, and mixing thoroughly with the soil by harrowing? I have noticed that in drilling fertilizer with wheat, the wheat did not come up as quick nor grow as fast as on strips where I shut up the fertilizer, yet I could see a marked dif-ference in favor of the fertilizer at har-vest time. Eaton Co. I thoroughly believe that it. Would there be any advantage in drill-

I thoroughly believe that thorough distribution of fertilizer has more to do with the best results than very many farmers seem to think. Distribution is great factor in the proper utilization a of fertilizer. We only put a little bit of it into the soil and what we want to do to get that just as thoroughly and evenly distributed in the soil as we possibly can, so that the plants will get it. When we sow wheat with the fertilizer drill and distribute 200 to 300, and perhaps 400 pounds of fertilizer on an acre it really is pretty well distributed. Unwheat about germination. I have no. ticed in the spring time, with a crop like beans, for instance, where quite a large application was put on that the fertilizer seemed to injure the germinating power phoric acid. As yet I never have novery much time lost. I am sure that it Machinery Exhibit. would give just as good results, but I Probably this year the machinery ex- am not sure that it would give better But I COLON C. LILLIE.



Top at the Very Ranked

DAVID 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

world, about 35,000 acres down in Missouri. He devoted his life to the pleasant study and practice of right farming, and he succeeded mightily, for he made \$4,000,000 in the business of farm-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 method. The I H C manure spreader will save you much disagreeable, hard labor. I H C manure spreader will save you much disagreeable, hard labor, will spread evenly, and will make one ton of manure go as far as two tons spread by hand.

I H C Manure Spreaders

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 the construction has a purpose, for which it was made after thorough tests and experiment. They have the maximum of strength and endur-

ance, and their construction bristles with advantages. You will find all styles and sizes in the I H C spreader line. They 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 evenly, up hill or down. There are high and low machines, with steel frames, endless or reverse aprons, but always giving best possible service. Tractive power is assured by position of the rear wheels well under the box, 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 an I H C is the spreader for you to buy. There is one for your exact needs. Read the catalogues that the dealer has for you.

an I H C is the spreader for you to buy. There is one for your exact needs. Read the catalogues that the dealer has for you.



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

Every grower in your district will pay you handsomely to bale his hay! "Net profits per day \$18 to \$22," write Swartz & Mensch, 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.



steady, sure and strong. And the bales come out slick, clean and solid - rain or shine from one to two a minute. Biggest Tonnage – Biggest Profiles Friction Clutch Stopp Press Instantly to 3½ tons to 3½ tons ber hour

We'll make special terms with any respon-sible person. And you can pay from your profits. Unless we knew the Sandwich will make you stacks of ready cash, we couldn't sell this way. Yes, success is assured you before you begin. GasEngine No Belts to Slip No Break Downs on Same Truck Full power is driven from en-gine to press by a heavy steel roller 2½ to 3½ tons Great Windrow Baler

heavy steel roller Windrow chain. It does Baler away with slip-ping belts-with their dangers and delays. The Gas Engine is the best quality-hopper cooled type-gear driven magneto-4, 6, 8 and 10-horse power-and developes more than

rate Simple Time-Tried Self Feeder rises high up out of the way of operator and will stand hard crowding. Its big feed open-ing is unobstructed. The motion is slow,



TR





MR. FARMER Whether you are in the Dairy Busine The 8th Annual National Your correct address. The Crosby Frislan Fur Company, 571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y. DAIRY SHOW BOWSHER SWEEP Chicago, Oct. 23rd to Nov. 1st, This will afford you the grandest outing and recreation of the season, as well as chance to compare with your brother farmer from all over the countr-as to what is going on in the dairy world because everybody and everything of value to the industry will be on tap.

REE



FREE MILK AND CREAM TESTS.

Pursuant to the announcement published in last week's issue of the Michigan 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 at the creamery, that is, preferably with a sampler, or what is known as a "milk thief." In this way a uniform sample will be obtained.

If a milk sampler is not obtainable then the milk or cream should be poured from pail to pail two or three times to thoroughly mix the butter-fat, making the bulk uniform throughout, after which a small bottle is filled and forwarded to The Michigan Farmer Laboratories, 674 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

In sending samples of cream use a widemouthed bottle to facilitate the removal of the cream.

The bottle must be inclosed in a wood, metal or papier-mache tube or block, with a cushion of cotton, felt, or other absorbent, between the bottle and the walls of the tube or block. We can furnish containers that meet the requirements of the post office department to our subscribers at nominal cost.

Be sure to give on the outside wrapper your name and address as the package will not be received as mailable matter unless this be done.

In order 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, hence, one of the requirements we feel 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, andbuyer, have taken the 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 the bottle as it cannot be legally forwarded by parcel post. The letter can be enclosed, however, if parcel is sent as first-

class mail. No agreement, of course, is necessary richer grain ration of protein. 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 value of the animals.

FLY REPELLANTS.

every day with some fly repellant, but I soy beans and tell the farmers of Michidon't believe in paying fancy prices for these fly repellants. My opinion is that that was all right, but he said to not any good sheep dip which can be bought forget to tell the farmers who keep cows for a dollar a gallon is just as good a fly to build silos. It may be possible for repellant as you will get. This sheep dip them to grow soy beans to mix with corn or disinfectant is not only a fly repellant silage but what they want first of all is but it is also a mighty good thing to use a good silo, and they want one large in a stable as a disinfectant. One could enough, or else they want two so that afford to use it liberally, not only to re- they will have silage for the summer pel the flies but also to purify conditions time when the drought comes. Of course, in the stable. My opinion is, and it I flatter myself, and I told the ex-gover-comes from experience, too, that a lib- nor that I thought I had done my duty eral spray every day, of a good sheep in telling the farmes of Michigan that dip or disinfectant, will go a good ways they ought to have silos. Not only the man toward preventing and even curing con- who keeps cows but the man who keeps tagious abortion in cows, and I believe cattle, ought to put his corn into the silo. it will pay any man to be prepared with I am getting to be of the opinion that a good hand-sprayer and a supply of this here in Michigan we can't afford to raise material and disinfect his stable and the corn to husk. We can't compete with cows every day.

Feeding Immature Crops.

before they are used. feed dry forage than to feed rye too they sell corn in Indiana and Illinois and green, or corn too green, or peas and Iowa. Some of them down there claim oats too green, or anything else, before to grow 75 to 100 bushels of shelled corn-it has fairly well matured. It doesn't to the acre. Mow it is very rarely that we contain the proper food nutrients when could do that. On an average we could it is in a too green and succulent state do nowhere near it unless we make spebefore it is mature. I don't believe it cial preparation. So I say, we would not ever pays to feed real immature forage think in Michigan of growing corn in a crops.

SOY BEANS FOR THE SILO.

SETT. 20, 1913.

This hot, dry summer the soy beans are a better growth than they were last Hot, dry weather is what the soy year. 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 three and a half feet high and they have got nice leaves. They have done very well, better than I expected. In other places, of course, where the corn stands thick they shaded the beans so that they are certainly poor. I am at a loss to know whether it would pay to mix soy 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 dry. It has been just the right kind of season 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 are none too good as it is. But where I planted them by themselves in rows 28 inches apart and cultivated them two or three times they have done well. Those that I put in on a portion of the pea ground where I took the peas off the first of July and sold them to the canning factory are nearly as large as those that planted a few days earlier, but, of course, they are not quite so far along in maturity, but they are going to make a good growth and be mature enough to 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. If 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 this in a limited way last year and the cows certainly relished it. They liked this mixture, the man said, better than they did the corn silage, but there was hardly enough of it so that we could tell for sure, but at any rate, they ate it and they seemed to like it. There isn't any question but what soy beans have a considerably larger per cent of protein than corn silage, and with soy beans mixed in with the corn silage the grain ration could be changed a little bit and not have it so 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 bother to make the mixture. Not only that Caution .- Do not enclose the letter with but you can't raise anywhere near the number of tons of soy beans as you can of corn, and possibly it would pay better to have the entire acreage into corn, and then balance up the ration with a little

Every Farmer Should Have a Silo.

I was favored with a visit the other day from Ex-Governor Fred M. Warner, and I was talking with him about the soy beans and the desirability of mixing soy beans with corn silage for this purpose, of increasing the per cent of protein in the roughage. He believed in this and It is a good thing to spray the cows he said it was all right for me to raise gan about them in the Michigan Farmer, people in the corn belt proper for husking corn. In other words, a Michigan farmer Soiling crops should be fairly mature would not think of growing corn to sell I would rather as he sells wheat or rye or oats the way commercial way to sell to get an income,

240-4

but we can raise it as a stock food, and with a copy of this law to mail out to when we raise it as a stock food we can each and every patron and cardboard get the most out of it by putting it into copies to tack up in their places of busia silo.

have more money invested in dairy farm- on these circulars and the secretary was ing than Ex-Governor Warner. On his instructed to have them printed at once large farm in Huron county and his farm and sent to the membership. in Oakland county, he has something It was voted by the association that over 100 cows. Not only that, but Mr. the next quarterly meeting should be held Warner is interested in cheese factories in Saginaw in December. and creameries. His observation is good. He is a man who figures in a business ing was dinner at the cafeteria on the way on business propositions, and his college campus, which Prof. Anderson judgment on this question of a silo for a had arranged. It was the unanimous dairy farmer is as good as any man's opinion of the membership that he is could be. There is no doubt about that, some hand at arranging dinners and he Few men think about such things any has certainly created for himself a warm more logically than Mr. Warner. Now he spot in the heart of every member for knows from his own experience in feed- the many courtesies he extended to us.ing cows that the silo pays. When he Fred L. Eldridge, Secretary. 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 this on his own farm, but buying milk silo. for his cheese factories and creameries he notices that the man who has a silo is the man that furnishes the milk. He has noticed that the man who has a silo is satisfied with the returns from his junk into some swamp and get new wire cows. Now this observation in this way is worth a good deal in giving us an idea ends tied together and thus get the tenof the real value of a silo for the dairy- sion in the wall evenly distributed. Whether a drought comes in the man. middle of summer or not, pasture isn't crack is faulty construction and, as a as good the latter part of the summer as it is the first part, and cows won't do its weakest part, great care should be as well. They need something to supple- taken to get the stress evenly distributed ment it. There is nothing so good as and this cannot be done with old junk. good corn silage. And when Mr. Warner I suppose that R. W. R. has a competent says, tell them all about soy beans and that sort of thing, but don't forget to tell derstands cement work, otherwise he had them about the silos, every man who better let the concrete silo alone, or he keeps cows or keeps cattle in Michigan will get a botched job. ought to have a silo. If you haven't got The part of silo in t one go out and build one now, and put this year's corn crop into it. You can make money by doing it.

MICHIGAN CREAMERY MANAGERS AND OWNERS MEET.

A well attended and particularly enthusiastic meeting of the Michigan Creamery Managers & Owners' Association was held at the Agricultural College at East Lansing, September 1.

Meeting was called to order by President Frary. Prof. A. C. Anderson was called on and spoke at considerable length on creamery conditions in general in Michigan, with particular reference to the work of the Agricultural College. He spoke of the fact that when the Michigan Creamery Managers & Owners Associa-tion was organized that a great many people held up their hands in horror in fear of a powerful element to fix prices, but that these same people had now come to realize that this was an organization aimed to better every creamery owner and manager and in doing this were, of course, bettering conditions for the pa-He spoke of work being done by trons. the Michigan Agricultural College in get-ting buttermakers started along right lines, and this with the excellent train- Concrete Silo Built by Joseph Emery, of ing which they receive when they go out into factories, was giving Michigan some built with cobble stones and cement if A 1 buttermakers. Prof. Anderson's talk care is taken in digging the pit so that alone was well worth the time of any the sides are plumb and the pit large creamery manager or owner to go to Lansing to hear.

Secretary Eldridge then read the financial report of the Association, showing plumb and level and a true circle. Now that all debts were paid and that there was a balance in the treasury of \$274.47 in two or three inches of it, then place a and that there was a gain in membership layer of cobble stones and ram them of seven since the last meeting.

J. W. Helme, then gave a talk on the in- up the next form on top of this one and terpre ation of the new dairy laws. He fill it the same way. The forms should gave the owners and managers to under- be each three feet high, this is the height stand that each and every creamery and that is generally used around here. Now cream station must pay its \$5.00 license take out the bottom form, which should the largest centralizers in the state had get it apart, and set it up on top of the already paid.

He next took up the new insanitary in before it is necessary to put on the cream law which went into effect August outside form, also the door frames. 15 1913. He informed the owners that this law would be vigorously enforced and The frames should be 2 ft. 4 in.x2 ft. 10 in. that all insanitary cream would be very promptly destroyed when found either in outer and inner edge. This must fit the the possession of the creamery or the curve of silo top and bottom and it makes farmer, and he also gave a very good talk a jamb for the door to rest in. I do not along the lines of how the State Dairy and Food Department might assist the better grade of butter.

After his talk it was voted that the surface. Association furnish each of its members

ness. Mr. Helme volunteered the use of Very few, if any, farmers in Michigan the name and influence of his department

A pleasant feature of the Lansing meet-

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 As I built one last fall I think that Bro. Lillie has not had much experience with cement work or he would not advise the use of old junk for reinforcement of a concrete silo. Better throw that old fence, which can be made taut with the

The reason why so many cement walls circular concrete silo is no stronger than man to build the forms and one who un-

The part of silo in the ground can be



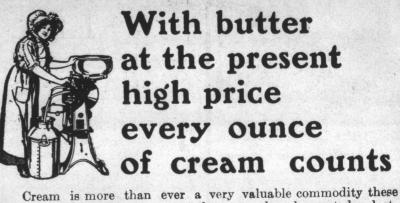
Oakland County.

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 have the cement mortar very wet, pour down solid, then some more cement and State Dairy and Food Commissioner, more stones until the form is filled. Set and stated the fact that several of have one bevel joint or else you won't other one. The wire fence should be put

We used only four doors in 24 feet.

with a 2-in, square strip nailed on the believe it necessary to have a continuous door opening as it would weaken creameries and the creameries assist the silo. We plastered our silo with cethem in securing a better grade of raw ment one to three of sifted sand, wet up material and in consequence, making a with strong alum water. This makes the cement more waterproof and gives a fine

> Oakland Co. JOSIAH EMERY.



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.

A DE LAVAL 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. SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE CHICAGO NEW YORK



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New Orleans, La

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

Live Stock.

Shall We "Save the Calves?"

ing of cattle under two years old, with a view of increasing the supply and cheapening beef.'

There you are! Britton "should worry!" He won't have to raise 'em! L. L. DEBRA California.

COLIC IN HORSES.

Engines Save Dollars If you handle your corn at home

A good engine will be the biggest profit-saver in your corn harvesting outfit.

Own a small husking outfit. Don't wait for the big shredder and bad weather. Shell at home, too. Get a higher market price and cut the cost of hauling.

Grind the cobs and corn together for feed and make your stock do better. Your own silage cutter, too, will earn money for you.

When your own work is done, make the engine work for the neighbors.

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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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A strong, simple sheller, no complicated parts. Hardly any wear. Comes in 5 sizes. Capacity from 75 to 400 bu. per hour.

Rumely Feed Mill

An all-steel, burr type mill. Grinds ear corn and small grain. Built for wear and large capacity.

Advance Silage Cutter

Simple disc type of cutterfew parts, safety reversing device. Easily sharpened. Large capacity.

These and other machines covering all farm power needs are made by Rumely—balers, cream separat-ors, OilPull and GasPull Tractors, etc.

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.

Falk and Olds Engines

You'll need a good reliable engine-one you can depend on for all this work, and many other jobs. We sell the Falk Kerosene Engine and the Olds Gasoline Engine, each the beet in its line. An 8 h.p. engine is about the right size for the average farmer. Gosts little more to buy or run than a 3-4 h.p. engine, but you can do lots more with it.





THE 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

are higher than ever before. It seems that there is a grave problem to inquire for a solution and-

the packer. "Raise more beef!" replies the statisti-

cian. "Save the calves!" declares the U. S.

Department of Agriculture. That last answer is "as familiar to us as the question. It is an old friend. Very well!

We'll not presume to include ourselves with the Packer, the Statistician, or the frain from handing out, with a modest smile, a guaranteed XXX cure-all with the name blown in every bottle. sist some less modest person to figure out

a solution: There were 16,000,000 fewer cattle in the and offer food for considerable thinking, especially when we consider that during the same period of time our population increased, 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.

sun never set on American beef. When production of live stock. the Englishman sang songs to "the roast cases, have been more fitting to whistle "Yankee Doodle," for a great part of the Englishman's roasts came from our western plains.

But now our beef exports have dwind- at a moderate price and lead the led to unimportance. In the eight months to make his profit on live stock. ended with February, 1913, we exported ing months of 1907, our exports numbered 270,219 head.

The fresh beef exported in that period of 1913 was 4,750,000 pounds; in 1907 it the raising of cattle to such an extent was 176,000,000. With these figures it is interesting to those sections.

compare the shipments into the United States. In the eight months ended Feb- edy will be found in an increased conruary, 1913, we imported 222.000 head of sumption of lamb and mutton do not in-

It doesn't require an expert statistician to figure out that if the present state of affairs continue, it won't be long until this country, which once boasted of "feed-ing the world," will be importing her beef and exporting none.

The foregoing are pessimistic figures. With them in front of us, let us consider sold at cheaper prices than beef, the conthe following sidelights on the situation: sumer continues to eat expensive beef We Americans, we are told, are strong cuts and veal cutlets. for veal. We eat more of it than does any other nation. The past year we ate lamb, sheep, or mutton." when he wants more veal, in fact, twice as much, as we did ten years ago.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: pounds of meat. Had the calves been permitted to live one year longer, they would have given to the country 4,800,-000.000 pounds of beef."

ed." we are told, "making it an offense Yet it is a beautiful theory—this "Save subject to a severe penalty to slaughter the Calf" idea. On the face of it, it seems sults have been altogether beneficial and ready for the slaughter, in no sense deleterious. Veal and baby of beef scarcity would be solved. beef are still found on the menus in South abundance of those meats because the law has now been in effect long enough to tion scheme? produce two or three times as many calves as there were formerly."

Book, say: "We would like to see some iner. The dispatch reads in part: such laws enacted in the United States "Washington, Sept. 7.-Representative

to be solved. Yet all you have to do is also suggest that immediate relief may obvious that the word does not signify be obtained by using more lamb and mut-"Eat more lamb and mutton!" answers ton instead of going in so heavily for our prone to think that all colics are alike nation-wide favorite-beef steak.

is foolish to veal his calves at 70 pounds instead of letting them grow up to sevdwell on his "short-sightedness" in continuing to raise feed but killing the young animals that should be eating the feed. Department of Agriculture. We shall re- the point. As long as the demand for veal exists, with the resultant high prices, and as long as this demand and high price makes it more profitable to veal calves But perhaps the following impartial than to raise them, just so long will the hird's-eye view of the situation may as- stock-raiser, the dairyman, and the gen-

eral farmer continue in his so-called "shortsighted" way. This salient fact is being recognized. United States in the early part of 1913 Missionary work is being done in various than in 1907. Those are strong figures parts of the country by the Department parts of the country by the Department of Agriculture with the idea of teaching the farmer that it pays to raise beef and showing him how to do it. If this suc- are apt to overload on new hay and evceeds, the calf will be allowed to grow up. ery feeder should be very cautious and pany is said to have appropriated a million dollars for agricultural experiments change. It is also well to give every And our beef and cattle exports! Where tending to increase crop production, fig- horse that receives dry feed a bran mash, are they? There was a time when the uring that this will in time increase the either wet or dry, containing a handful

Similar experiments have been conduct- twice weekly. beef of Olde England," it would, in most ed along the line of the Great Northern when neglected often result in the loss of Railroad. The results show a very grat- a valuable horse. ifying increase in yield and a superior quafity of grain. This increased produc- familiar to all horse owners, although the tion, ft is argued, will tend to hold grain symptoms differ somewhat with the vartion, it is argued, will tend to hold grain at a moderate price and lead the farmer ious forms of the disease, which may be

Thus far, experiments in increased crop 12.256 head of cattle. In the correspond- and live stock production along these lines, have been in the west and northwest. that there will be an increased supply in down. Later on, he often totters, groans,

The packers who tell us that the remcattle and back in 1907, only 12,500 head. form us as to how we will persuade the and places the hind feet under the body. consumer to adopt this policy. We have the lamb and mutton to serve him if he will take it. The United States is fast becoming a great sheep raising country. despite the fact this this is being

> Can we make the consumer eat "ram, beef? Is it practicable to pass a law that be entirely withheld for at least twentywill deny him his veal?

While we are grappling with these ques-"In 1911, 8,000,000 calves were tions, government representatives are slaughtered. They represented 560.000,000 trying to arrange for more beef importations from South America, Australia is narian, Washington Exp. Sta. already getting a foothold in our country for her beef and beef products, and beef prices stay at record breaking

subject to a severe penalty to slaughter the Calf" idea. On the face of it, it seems new record for one week's marketing at that point and three-fourths of the arrivals were thin steers fit only for feed-years of age. The purpose was, of course, er in this broad land of ours would save ing purposes. It is well that the eastern to increase the breeding herds. The re- the calves until they are grown cattle states are in better shape for feeding catthe problem

. Perhaps it would: but when it doesn't America. In fact, there is a greater pay a farmer to raise calves, how are you going to bring about this calf conserva-

J "dunno."

Just as this article was about to be 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 States. Swift & Co., in their 1913 Year morning's (Sept. 8) San Francisco Exam-

for there is no denying the fact that one Fred A. Britton, of Chicago, will introof the most effective methods of increas- duce tomorrow a bill prohibiting the kill-

Among the numerous ailments to which horseflesh is heir, the so-called colics are probably the most common at this season of the year. The term colic has long been used to designate an abdominal pain production is low, and that prices prices of beef, would be the restriction of caused by some disturbance of the stom-gher than ever before. the sale of yeal." It is only fair to add that the packers are quite complicated in the horse, it is any special disease. Many stockmen are and may conclude that because one horse Now there are some among the "Save recovers from an attack without treatthe Calf" adherents who think the farmer ment, all other cases have a like chance. This, however, is not the case, as the severity of an attack depends largely on eral hundred pounds of beef. Also, they the variety of colic and usually requires an experienced man to make a differentiation.

The common cause of colic at this sea-This sounds well; but it does not hit son 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 of 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 escape unless it is aided either by the introduction of a stomach tube or trocar.

It is well to keep in mind that horses Also, the International Harvester Com- give only a small amount at a time until the animals become accustomed to the of linseed meal and a little salt, at least Such slight precautions

The symptoms of colic are no doubt summed up as follows:

Pain, which may come on suddenly or gradually. If in harness the horse goes "short," gives way in the hind quarters, But lately, the farmers of the stops, becomes restless, paws the ground south have been taking more interest in and stamps, shakes himself, and can be the raising of cattle to such an extent prevented only with difficulty from lying 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, 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 Scientific feeding and handling of sheep lie still or roll and kick violently. He are producing a finer grade of mutton, may sweat profusely and bloat and die Yet, despite the fact this this is being within four or five hours from the outset. During the onset of an attack of colic it is well to give one quart of raw linseed oil, to which has been added one ounce of spirits of turpentine and two drams of 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-

LIVE STOCK NEWS.

000,000 pounds of beef."beef prices stay at record breakingDoes the Department of Agriculture of-
fer the real solution? Shall we "Save the
calves?" And if so, how? By legislation?beef prices stay at record breaking
heights or go higher.And when we do apply calf-conservation
Some of our South American neighbors
faced the same situation and they re-
ed," we are told, "making it an offense
subject to a severe penalty to slaughterAnd when we do apply calf-conservation
ideas through the clumsy machinery, of
that the demand for choice cuts will still
nois, Minnesota, South Dakota, as well as
in Indiana and Michigan, Last week Kan-
south calfer the Calf" idea. On the face of it, it seemsOut of the west has come a tremendous
crop of thin steers for feeding in the com
belt. In recent weeks whole trainloads
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 Kan-
sas City received nearly 90,000 cattle, a
that a point and three-fourths of the ar-
that the demand for choice of it, it seems

the 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 shown in the stability of the future mar-ket for fat beef steers to reward fatten-ers with a fair profit. Live stock men the country over will be pleased with the Senate action in remov-ing the cattle duty to balance free entry of foreign meats. Free cattle will enable feeders in the United States to have ac-cess to thousands of both Canadian and Mexican bred steers for finishing on corn. Under the duty existing for years the American feeder was practically barred from both the Canadian and Mexican market.

Practical Science.

HOG CHOLERA.

(Continued from last week).

Post-mortem (after death) examination of a hog dead from cholera may reveal certain abnormal appearances, or conditions of organs or parts of the body. The intestines may suffer extensive inflamma-tory changes, the outer coat showing small hemorrhages while the lining of the large bowel may have the characteristic ulceration. The lymph glands draining the intestines are swollen and dark, sometimes almost black. Lymph glands in other 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 in the substance of the organs. This con-dition is spoken of as the "turkey-egg" kidney, on account of the speckled appearance produced by the hemorrhages and it may be observed more readily after the capsule has been stripped off. The hemorrhages are quite small, and appear as dark specks from about the size of a millet seed up to the head of a pin.

The lungs are frequently the seat of extensive changes. Dark areas are noticed, especially on the anterior lobes (that part of the lungs extending up into the front of the chest cavity). To the touch these feel firm, more like liver tissue than normal lung which is somewhat elastic, and pink in color. The lung may also have a speckled appearance due to the numerous small hemorrhages scattered over the surface and throughout the substance of the organ. Other organs may be affected, as, for instance, the heart, which may show a few of the hemorrhages on the surface, similar to those on the kidneys. The spleen may also show some of these, or this organ may be very much enlarged, and be very pulpy on cutting it. The bladder may show hemorrhages, on either the inner or outer surface.

Disposition of Carcasses.

Autopsy. The carcasses of all hogs which have died from cholera, lung worms, or tuberculosis should be so disposed of that none of the infection can be scattered to uninfected premises. The best way to dispose of the carcasses is to burn them. When this is not possible they should be buried at least three feet in the ground and covered with quicklime. If this is not done prowling animals or scavenging birds may carry parts of the carcass to healthy herds. Pens in which there has been cholera should be thoroughly disinfected, and no hogs should be introduced into the herd unless they have been rendered immune by treatment with serum. Disinfection.

A few general conditions concerning the disinfection of hog houses, pens and yards might be in order at this time. Before we had any means of successfully combating the hog cholera, it was the custom to clean up and disinfect the premises 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 sometimes 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 cholera has existed:

1. Burn all dead hogs, as near the place where they died as possible, or a least bury them. Burning is better.

2. As soon as the last victim of cholera has either died or recovered, burn all the litter that has been contaminated with discharges from the sick animals.

3. Spray the pens, inside and out, with a strong disinfectant solution, using a force pump if same is available, so as to get into all the cracks and corners. Apply a coat of whitewash containing 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. Scald frequently with boiling water

all buckets and troughs used in feeding the hogs .- H. Preston Hoskins, Asst. Veterinary, Minnesota Ex. Sta. (Continued next week).



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 "adulterated".

The only reason why any manufacturer uses substi-tutes for leather is that they are cheaper than leather. They mean larger profits for him because you pay leather prices for the shoes.

Nothing can take the place of good leather for making com-fortable and serviceable shoes. You want leather shoes. Be sure you get what you pay for.

* * To be on the safe side always ask for and insist upon having "Star Brand" shoes with our name on the sole and our star on the heel.

"Star Brand" is the largest selling brand of shoes in the world-over seven million people wear them. We have built up this vast business-23 big factories em-ploying 10,000 people-in only fifteen years, simply by making "Star Brand" shoes of good honest leather.

If "Star Brand" shoes were not better than other shoes, we could not have grown from a small start to a business of over \$15,000,000 a year, outstripping all other shoe makers in this short time.

We make more shoes than any other shoemaker. Our cost per pair is less. It costs us less to sell them. We give you more for your money than you can get in any other shoe.

* * The "Patriot", our fine dress shoe for men, is made in 50 different styles at \$4.50 to \$5.00. As good a shoe in other brands would cost you \$1.00 more.

brands would cost you \$1.00 more. The "Society", our beautiful dress shoe for women, is made in many styles and sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00. It is better than many other shoes sold at \$5.00. 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 children. The "Soft and Good", a fine welt work shoe for men-soft as a glove. A long wearing, medium weight shoe at \$3.50 to \$4.00. This shoe has no competitors. "The and "schoel shoes are made in many styles for

"Tess and Ted " school shoes are made in many styles for girls and boys. They cannot be duplicated for good looks and long wear.



*

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

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

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

********************************** ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND MANUFACTURERS ST. LOUIS SOLE LEATHER SOLES ****** Take A Peep Into A Majestic Oven Before you decide on any range go to the nearest Majestic dealer-there's one in nearly every county in 40 states and let him show you the perfect Majestic oven. Because the Majestic is put together with riots so that all joints and sems remain absolutely air-tight always-because the body is indee with guaranteed pure askesis board, covered with an irong pate with dalf the fuel required in ordinary ranges. This is only one of the many reasons why you will select a 2 CALCIANO CALCIANO MAJESTIC **Great Majestic** Malleable and Charcoal Iron MAJESTIC WAJESTIC A Perfect Baker—Fuel Saver CAJESTIS ITTE TLAC Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges-ONLY range made of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron WONT RUST LIKE STEEL-malleable iron CAN'T break. All Copper Reservoir lever and the fire. t in a range-of a Majestic other ranges sive features. Weakest-many other terrish any size or Majestic dealer can furnish any size or e Majestic Range with or without legs. te today for booklet, "Range Comparison." Majestic Manufacturing Co. Dept. 21 St. Louis, Mo. tinnenuta When writing to advertisers please mention The Michigan Farmer.

Be Sure You Get What You Pay For There's more fraud in shoes than in almost any

other article you wear.

Nearly 90% of all shoes retailed for less than \$4.00 have paper, composition, or other substitutes for leath-er 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.

The "Our Family" shoe is made of fine box calf and gun metal leathers. Several styles, all sizes for every member of the family.

7-243

Last year 646,448 people bought this famous shoe. The two styles here illustrated will show the honest leather construction of the "Our Family" and all other "Star Brand" shoes.

Every "Star Brand" merchant has one of these shoes cut up to prove its honest construction. Go and see it. The "Our Family" sells at prices ranging from \$1.35 for the children up to \$3.50 for men. It is a good looking, medium weight shoe-for every day or Sunday.

*

All the above are "Star Brand" shoes with our name on the sole and our star on the heel. Every pair is made of good leather. We do not use substitutes for leather. During the last six months Pure Shoe Bills have been in-troduced into Congress and several states, requiring that when substitutes for leather are used the fact must be stamped on

Many manufacturers and a few merchants are bitterly fighting these bills. From the start we have freely and openly endorsed these bills. We believe in this legislation be-cause it gives you a square deal.

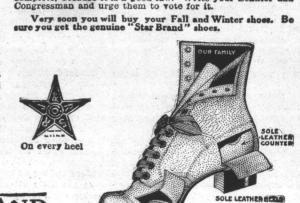
Our business has been built up on honest leather construc-tion. We believe that this is one reason why we have grown so rapidly. If substitutes for leather were better than leather there would be lots of other shoe makers larger than we are.

*

Ask YOUR dealer if he is in favor of a Pure Shoe law. Every "Star Brand" merchant believes in this great move-ment for pure leather shoes just as we do, because it insures that 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 is a good law. Write your Senator and Congressman and urge them to vote for it.



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DETROIT, S	EPT 20, 1913.
AUDDENT	COMMENT

CURRENT COMMENT.

In another col-

The Veal Calf Problem. umn of this issue will be found a

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 out some phases of same which those who. advocate legislation to prevent the killing of calves for veal have apparently overlooked.

Legislation has come to be considered by many as a panacea for all 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 be 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 farmers who keep cows believe that they can market their calves more profitably as

would be within constitutional limita- health when at home, but rather that of which labor could be saved by piping tions to prevent the carrying out of tney have not in many cases a correct the water into the house, and this could this policy the result would be proble- understanding of hygiene in the home and be done at a small expense by the farmer matical. Instead of accomplishing its pur- give too little attention to this important and his regular help this fall after the pose it might tend to bring about a decrease in the number of cows kept upon the average child spends so much of his place to start in the installation of labor the farms of the country, and thus react time. to the disadvantage of the buying public Occasionally there is a school teacher where it has not already been done. through a decrease in the dairy industry, who has a proper appreciation of fresh There are few farmers today who think which is constantly struggling to keep air and an even temperature in its rela- of supplying water for their stock by the pace with the demand for dairy products. tion to the health of the school children, "old oaken bucket" or even by the hand-More than likely it would simply mean a but too often this is not the case. It is pump which succeeded it in general use, re-adjustment of economic production to probably a safe assertion that most of and there should be fewer yet who demeet the new conditions, causing at least the schools are not properly ventilated, pend upon these means of supplying wattemporary loss to the producers involved, and the majority of them are not proper-

keep a few cows and raise the young cat- weather there will be found an equator- price for agricultural the without carefully figuring on the cost ial temperature near the stove and a products had started to decline after a simply incidental and not a special line der that children suffer so generally from of production, but this class of farmers colds during the winter. is constantly becoming fewer in number Country people generally do not appreeconomic factor in planning his business. this necessity with regard to the school-

tation along this line may be traced di- jor portion of the day. This is a mat- With the advent of a season in which rectly to legislators and congressmen who ter, however, well worthy of their atten- drouth has been unusually prevalent over lic discussion. It should not be forgot- the nupils. ten, however, that it is an exceedingly to write laws upon the statute books and not end here. bring about their rigid enforcement for made by Dr. Hoag, of Minnesota, indi- ly recur under present conditions. any considerable length of time without cate that fully 40 per cent of country a fairly united sentiment among those school children in that state are in need who are affected thereby, for which rea- of treatment by a dentist, that 12 to 14 son the farmers of the country need not per cent suffer from earache, that four

much good by turning their attention to sician in order that the child may not be ticle advertised because of limited space. beef which now prevail and which in the keeping up with his studies. opinion of all well informed men will go tant future.

In a recently pub-Shipping Produce by lished interview. Supt. Washer, of Parcel Post. the parcel post de-

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 regulations 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 farm.

But such a trade does not spring up over night, nor in the short time in which the parcel post service has been in effect. It has been many times pointed out that

not designed to be of the greatest possible use to country people in this regard. present indicated, it will doubtless be- remained for President Cook, of the Miscome more generally useful for the shipment of farm products as well as other tention to this fact in a peculiarly forcecommodities of merchandise. But in any ful manner. event this will be largely a special kind of business which will be developed by a special class of small farmers rather than lem of supplying water to the farm home by the general farmer who is accustomed to market his products in a wholesale way.

It is, however, a matter for congratulation that parcel post officials are investigating this phase of the problem and seeking to learn why the country people ment of a parcel post are not using it more freely for the purpose indicated. It ed in providing and disposing of one buck-will mean the further improvement of this et of water. Estimating that ten such more freely for the purpose indicated. It service so that it will better meet the de- buckets are used in a day, he figures that elves seriously in this problem.

Health of Country cious of all human washing, scrubbing, bathing, etc., he espossessions, School Children. only life itself, is too

little valued by adults until it is lost and ton a day.

Occasionally there is a school teacher and that without any permanent gain to ly heated. Generally the big room is When statisticians re-the consumers affected. heated by a single unjacketed stove in **Production and** corded the apparent fact There are, of course, some farmers who the center of the room and often in cold

It is probably true that most of the agi- room where their children pass the ma- the average in previous years.

On the other hand, it may accomplish which require expert treatment by a phy- tisements cannot do justice to the ar-

The Michigan Farmer the attractive possibilities of beef pro- handicapped in his studies in a manner duction under the advanced prices for which will permanently prevent him from vertised in the Michigan Farmer, write

> higher rather than lower in the not dis- country people have become educated to the necessity of giving attention to these formerly little understood or appreciated details which mean much to the health of the child and consequently to his normal development. There is, however, great need of more extended education along the same line, particularly in the country. Many of the larger city schools have an official physician who has the finiter and an official physician who has the finiter and and solve to advise their parents with regard to the presence of these minor ills which they might fail to notice to Europe, on Wealnesday of last memory is the present, perhaps, be distasteful to country people, but it would undoubtedly be of benefit to the children. Lacking it, parents should direct their attention to these little matters affecting the future as well as the present welfare of their wont.
> Mayor Wm. J. Gaynor, of New York, the had never fully recovered from three years ago. His funeral will be hast deard failure on the S. Baltic, the had never fully recovered from three years ago. His funeral will be hast to may manner with the representation of the statemate or organized labor. The issue was clearly drawn when the president of the failt be noted as a suel as the present welfare of their wont.
> Mayor Wm. J. Gaynor, of New York, the shock of his attempted assassination three years ago. His funeral will be hast faile on the copper mines in the should undoubtedly they have a more as the different the the distration of the statemate of the copper mines in the failer of the more assiduenty than has been the installation of the Saving Labor in labor saving devices it is statem to mean that the fight will be to the failer of the saving devices it is settimated for President Cook, of the Misting the mether of the distribution of the Saving by populad a few simple calculations to the common domestic proble for the disphan and from the dish has to be handled six times in lifting the ten well, carrying it to the kitchen the disphan and from the dish pan out of doors, making in all a totk the origin the disposing of the Misting the at the disphan and from the dish pan out of foors, making in all a totk the origin the din providing and disposing of one buck great need of more extended education along the same line, particularly in the

the parcel post as at first established was home, yet most of us do not improve our With its improvement, however, as at been said and written on this subject, it

who were most anxious for the establish- pan out of doors, making in all a total mands and needs of the country people if this necessitates the lifting of 1,200 pounds more officials of this class interest them- by the housewife each day. When to the ordinary family needs in this direction Health, the most pre- are added the water to do the family save timates that the quantity of water used is too would bring the "lift" well up toward a

This may perhaps be a slightly overveal than by converting them into ma- a matter of too little solicitude so far as This may perhaps be a slightly over-ture, or even baby beef, just so long they the children are concerned. Not that drawn illustration, and yet there are un-will follow that policy. The parents are not solicitous regarding the doubtedly many cases in which these fig-If it were possible to enact a law which ills of their children and careful of their ures would apply, all or a large portion problem as related to the school, where crops are secured. And this is a good saving improvements in the farm home where it has not already been done. "old oaken bucket" or even by the hander in the home.

> that the average farm Prices.

price for agricultural of production or the profits derived from frigid atmosphere in the corners of the long period of uninterrupted rise, some this branch of their farming, which is room. Under these conditions what won-misgivings were felt, even by careful stulong period of uninterrupted rise, some dents of the situation, lest the high point had been reached in the prosperity of our farmers for some years to come. It is, and it is very certain that no legislation ciate the necessity of admitting plenty of however, quite apparent that the change which might be enacted could cause any fresh air to their homes during the cold in price levels was due to a record proprogressive farmer to lose sight of the weather, to say nothing of appreciating duction last season in many lines, making the total of our staple crops above

With the advent of a season in which have a city constituency and desire to tion and is a subject which should be a large section of the best agricultural strengthen their popularity by furthering discussed and placed in the hands of a territory of the country, with the inevitschemes which on the surface would ap- committee of citizens to work with the able effect of shortening the aggregate pear to be in the interest of reducing the school board and insist that the stoves in production of many staple crops, it aphigh cost of living. Yet when a proposi- schoolhouses be properly jacketed, that pears certain that the reaction will be tion of this sort is given the serious at- provision be made for the adequate venti- but temporary. Truly, agriculture is on tention of officials of the Department lation of the schoolroom and that pure a different basis at the present time than of Agriculture it is one which merits pub- water as well as pure air be supplied to has ever before been the case since the development of the new agricultural em-But the responsibility so far as the pire in America and the old conditions of difficult, if not an impossible, proposition school children's health is concerned, does over production and cheap prices, which Investigations recently made soil robbing a necessity, can scarce-

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Half information is often as unsatisfacbe greatly exercised by this propaganda. per cent have adenoids and attendant ills tory as no information, and many adverSEPT. 20. 1913.

If you are interested in anything adthe advertiser for his catalog or book of It is true that the larger percentage of information. In writing, however, be sure to use the correct address

> It will be well worth your effort, for most of these books are of considerable interest and information, as well as advertising the manufacturer's business. Get the catalog and then decide.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

holding its seventy-eighth session at Bat-tle Creek this week. The verdict of a coroner's jury blames three New Haven employes for the kill-ing of 21 persons in an accident on the New Haven & Hartford Railroad at North Haven, Sept. 2. The jury claims that had rules been obeyed the accident would have been avoided.

been avoided. The frequency of accidental poisoning through the administration of wrong drugs in 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 municipality be made in the form of a coffin. This, it is the belief of the legis-lators, would furnish warning of the dan-gerous qualities of all tablets of this shape. shape

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 a proclamation on Monday calling upon the business men to close their stores and all manufactures to store their factories the business men to close their stores and all manufacturers to stop their factories for ten minutes out of respect to the dead commissioner. Mr. Scully was the type of statesman of which there is al-together too few and of which Michigan can well feel proud. An epidemic of typhoid fever is report-ed at Ubly, Mich., and vicinity. Poor water is given as the cause of the spread of the disease. The cost of living continues to increase.

of the disease. The cost of living continues to increase, according to experts of the government who have been investigating food values in 40 different cities. From the informa-tion gathered on June 15 foods cost three per cent more than they did a year earlier and 15 per cent more than in 1911. All products except sugar have advanced over the average value ruling between 1890 and 1900. Bacon leads in the increase by showing an upward trend of 128.5 per cent since the nineties.

cent since the nineties. Foreign. The explosion of a gas main at Co-burg. Germany, demolished a tenement house, killing 14 persons, last Sunday night. A number of bodies were badly burned by fire following the accident. As would be expected, the American policy toward Mexico is finding unyield-ing critics in that country, and so a few days ago when a number of Americans were selzed by rebels near Torreon, the present provisional government, through were selzed by rebels near Torreon, the present provisional government, through Senor Gamboa, foreign minister, took oc-casion to announce that this act was un-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. Thou-sands of men have quit work in order to force their demands upon employers, and this has so interfered with the dist-ibution of food that thousands are suffering from hunger.

Two cruisers and several torpedo boat 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 the demands made by the latter country 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.



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

Faking Money From the Frog-Pond. ATTERLY the American people and

their neighbors over the line in the ed vengeance to the bullfrog as a tit-bit or bays that contain fresh or slightly to propagate. If food does not prove fully grown until the following year, is for the table. As result, up in Minnesota, brackish water. It feeds on worms, the abundant, the owner throws in living ready for the market by the end of Ocand 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 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 alive and uninjured, they are put into a ponds

States with frogs. Frogs of every size, from the succulent King Bull down to 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 country in which the use of frogs for food first became general and has been most largely developed."

Naturalists have identified and described 117 species of frogs, some of which are found native in every part of 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 col-or, with green and brown spots as mottling. It is found in great numbers, at certain seasons, in woods, pastures and meadows, especially in damp locations and near ponds and water courses. It lives mainly on land and takes to the water waters. only on approach of winter and during caught wild, but the demand is so con- eggs, surrounded with a gelatinous sub- boxes or other packages, with sufficient the spawning season, which comes some- stant that during recent years some effort stance which holds them together. With space so that they are able to move, and what later in the spring than that of the has been made at various points to pro- no further care from the parent, the eggs are not piled in masses, or crushed green variety.

Although eaten, especially in rural dis- methods. tricts and by people of limited means in

By FELIX J. KOCH.

exposes it to the wrath of fishermen. It preparation.

Canadas, have taken with unwont- marshes, pools or sedgy margins of rivers simply protected and left a year or two

comes from the marshes and stagnant spawns during the early days of spring; ing the frog clean and ready for market.

transformation take place within a period of about four months, so that a frog hatched in April or May, although not

When the frogs are taken by nets, or tank or box, without water, in which 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 two that at present the environs of St. Paul no protection outside of privately owned planted—either living or in the form of hours. During this time they exute a supply the greater part of the United waters. States with frogs. Frogs of every size. The supply of frogs for the water the water they are becomes frothy, acrid liquid. Water is then pour-The supply of frogs for the markets warm in April and May. The green frog ed in to wash away this secretion, leav-

Armed with Pole, waiting for Frogs to Come Out.

is

pagate them by more or less artificial

The process is exceedingly simple and cities and towns, it is smaller in size and the best outfit for frog-raising is one or its flesh is so inferior to that of the green more shallow ponds or reservoirs, filled tail and respiring by means of gills. Subfrog that it is not grown or fattened arti- with grasses and other aquatic plants and ficially in that country. The large Amer- so situated that the water can be partial-

The Deferred Reward. By H. F. GRINSTEAD.

to sigh, Utopia did that very thing as she to be almost reached. nestled between smiling, grass-covered hills. but with content.

railroad picture of content. With not hunger for worldly wisdom. The cows, the hills. as they were being driven along the narperienced artists, had stranded in their midst and were even now striking back doors for handouts. The people had refused to be either instructed or entertained.

With seemingly no cause for a yearning nacle of his castle in the air to toward the great outside world, yet at reality. A lanky female addressed him in least one man had built castle upon castle no uncertain tones.

If it were possible for an Ozark village long ambition that was destined this day

Ben Hawkins, twice elected constable Not for greatness did she sigh- of the bailiwick, held his office in high esteem, and it was through this same offi-Aunt Polly Andrews, as she sat on her cial standing and the emoluments thereof front porch perusing the mail order cat- that he hoped to reach the dizzy pinnacle alog, yclept "Ozark Bible," was the very of his ambition. With only a wife to support, or rather only one wife in the county, she nor her neighbors had him, he lived in the house his grandever come in contact with the great un- father had built, and which Ben had der world, nor experienced the pangs of "heired," according to the vernacular of

On this particular and glorious spring row street lolled along, likewise contented. morning, when even Hayden's old mule So content were these people with their sighed with content as he pulled the mail surroundings that Sanders' Great In- cart toward Dellsburg, Ben Hawkins, easstructive and Entertaining Shows, con- ily the leading man of Utopia, wended his sisting of half a dozen more or less ex- way along the oft-traveled path from the postoffice to his own back porch. In his hand he held a postal card which he was most laboriously reading.

As he approached his own domicile, however, he was brought from the pingrim

"Ben Hawkins, you can just trot along

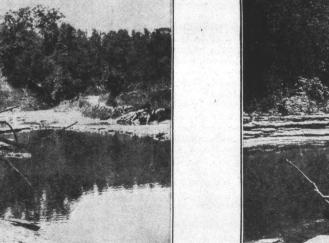


Shooting is Sometimes Practiced where Water is Clear and Shallow.

cept as an imported product from the catching. French gormets find it inferior in succu- tions, along railway and other construc-

ican bullfrog is unknown in France ex- ly drawn off to facilitate the labor of United States and, although larger, the Old, abandoned quarries and excava-

lence and flavor to their native species. tions, are sometimes used for this pur-The green frog exists very abundantly pose. If, as is frequently the case, the throughout France wherever there are pond already abounds in frogs, they are in the sun-warmed air. He had a life-



Another Way of Taking them, Popular with Boys.

Most of the frogs today are the female depositing from 600 to 1,000 For shipment they are put into bags, hatch at the end of a week or ten days, against each other; otherwise they again according to the temperature of the wat- exude the frothy secretion, which ferer. Each egg produces a tadpole, which ments and renders them stale. The shipat first a fish, having a long flexible pers, as a rule, buy no live frogs.

The animals are skinned by making a sequently the hinder, then the forward, slit down the back. Then they are iced legs appear, the tail shrinks and disap- and set in pails. A hundred dozen will pears, and the creature develops into a be put in a pack, water and crushed ice frog with the lungs and respiratory ap- being added, when they are shipped the paratus of a batrachian reptile capable of country over, to the profit of the keepers torpid hibernation. The hatching and of the ponds.

back to Andersons and git that carpet neath the garments of his prisoner, "I boy." Hawkins pointed toward the half- than filthy city streets, black walls, smoky chain. If I have got to make a livin' fer you, it's time you helped a little."

"Oh, don't git wrought up Martha," replied her spouse. "I just got a card my duty. Have you anything to say agin Hawkins. 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' the Like as not I'll git him and the woods. reward.'

"Of all the fools," retorted the woman. roof." "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 arrest old Zeke Miller oncet, an' got a lickin', leavin' me to do all the work while you was laid up. And that is about the Ben run, and they thought a hive of bees nearest you ever come to gittin' a reward."

Ben realized the truthfulness of his to read the card aloud:

\$1000 REWARD \$1000

The above amount will be paid for the arrest of Sam Purdem, with several aliases, better known as Blue Sam, who on April 10th, burglarized the Spring City State Bank. Description: age 25 years, slender, weighs 130 pounds, light hair, blue eyes, has a deep blue spot on left cheek bone caused from powder burn. Communicate with C. M. Guffey, Sheriff of Wood county, Mo.

The irate housewife was out of hearing long before Ben had completed the lengthy description.

Neither of them had seen a figure glide away from the corner of the house as 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 knock, confronted a young man at the back door.

"Something to eat, please ma'am," he

asked. "Well, Martha Hawkins never yet turned a human bein' away hungry, but I the young man held aloof from the crowd think the like of you ought to be put in the toilet room, and ate his supper where they would have to work." she without washing his face, though covered snapped. "Here's cold vittles, an' milk. with dust. Want to wash?" she asked as an after- Hawkins thought.

wash.""

"I guess you are one o' them show people that come here to take some o' the money out of town. Guess you didn't git much from the looks of you. Utopy people don't hanker after spendin' their money on cheap shows.' The young man neither denied nor ad-

mitted; 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 eyes-and a blue spot on his left cheek! The worthy peace office: had longed for this moment in his career; but now that the time had come, he wished that it might have been postponed until a more convenient time. He was without experience in apprehending bad men, and there would certainly be trouble if he tried to take this bold desperado. After he had reached the quiet precincts of the 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 hog thief over on the Niangua.

Hawkins stepped across the yard and deputy, who was pruning a plum tree in and grime from his face. the back yard. Mitchell had seemingly this opportunity waiting same for he ran into the house and soon appeared with an ancient pistol a foot long. Both men, armed to the teeth, reached Ben's back door just as the wayfarer had stepped outside and, with hat in hand, was thanking his kind benefactress for the cold breakfast.

"Hold on thar!" shouted Mitchell. "In the name of the suvrin state o' Missouri, hold' 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 individual approached the newcomer smil- nature; be a companion with her wards, Little wonder they feel no compunction background, approached him and, with ingly, with outstretched hand. the least trace of excitement, searched him for concealed weapons.

"Now, young man," said Hawkins, when he had satisfied himself that there was not a whole arsenal concealed be- fellow you want so bad; that Blue Sam do gross evil? How much more inspiring

she emphasized her remarks with a wave likely deny that. Anyway, whatever you the young bad man. of the rug she was dusting. say now will be used agin' you in court. Sheriff Guffey st So I'll warn you of that much, it bein' startin' for Spring City right away?"

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

have your way about it, and I don't ious to come along with me." know but I am tired of the whole business; I'm willing to return to the parental sheriff quickly put in.

the penitentiary at Jefferson City is a is now safely in jail." parental roof, yuh got 'nother guess comin'."

All Utopia was astonished a few minvtes later to see Ben Hawkins actually from his age and, instead of the taciturn running across lots to Bill Stokes' livery barn. Not many people had ever seen was in pursuit. Stokes himself was dis-appointed when he found that Ben only bank robber, as he held his hand toward wanted a buggy and team to drive to the sheriff. "You was right all the time; Dellsburg, the nearest railroad station, that Sanders outfit was bum. No more wife's remarks, but stubbornly continued Dellsburg, the nearest railroad station, that Sanders outfit was bum. No more which was twenty-two miles distant. shows for Bobbie. I w "Goin' over on official business," Ben job you'll get for me."

imparted to the inquisitive Stokes, as he Tre waited for him to hitch up the team. will pay you when I come back," he called over his shoulder, to the liveryman, as he drove on to the house where he had in'. Tryin' to beat me out o' the reward, left his prisoner in charge of Mitchell.

Finding that the prisoner was tractable and, seemingly perfectly willing to be taken back to the scene of his late crime, Ben felt no uneasiness as he took him into the buggy with him.

The young man with the blue cheek did not seem inclined to talk on any subject; Hawkins thought I was the real article. he had evidently taken the advice of his captor to keep a close tongue. Hawkins tried my makeup kit.' noted, however, that he lacked the hardness of countenance usually ascribed to the hardened criminal, and when he did speak his tones were those of a timid lad, and not what he would imagine from the constable, advancing threateningly toward land. nctorious Blue Sam.

When they arrived at the railroad station late in the afternoon, Hawkins took Blue Sam, and had me go to all this ex- little anxieties and doubts; the sight of his charge to the hotel for supper. Here

Hawkins was not anxious that anyone it

when the two men boarded the pair as to a poor prisoner." no one would have recognized the pair as to a poor prisoner." on officer with his prisoner, but rather "What'll Martha say now," chuckled car, and the train was puffing out of the room. "It's not like gittin' a thousand station on its southern journey, the pris- dollars; but it's gittin' experience and oner seemed to drop his taciturnity, and notoriety." became more cheerful. He even smoked, with apparent pleasure, the cheap cigar which Hawkins had ostentatiously proffered.

The constable was sure that he and his prisoner would be the cause of great excitement when he stepped off the train at Spring City; and the thought pleased him. With this in view he brought his distinguished captive fully within the glare of the electric light.

It was, therefore, with a feeling of disappointment and hurt pride that Hawkins e-corted the silent prisoner, whom no one seemed to know, up the street to the Alamo hotel. Here he asked the clerk to telephone to the sheriff to come at once front porch he turned the matter over in and receive a prisoner that had been brought in by a country constable. No names were mentioned.

The individual of the blue cheek had remained in the background as much as possible, turning his back to any passerby that came near him. While waiting in the hotel lobby, he quietly asked Constable Hawkins if he might step into the quietly laid the matter before the ex- toilet room and remove some of the dust

"Just help yourself, Sammy, boy. I'll "In contemplation of created things, By steps he may ascend to God." stand here at the door ian't escape 'thout you go through the water "Stand still and consider the wondrous pipe," and Ben took a position where he works of God."—Job. could watch the door of the toilet room. the rosy future, when he had received the hills, isolated twelve miles from the cenreward and enjoyed the notoriety that ters of civilization, so-called. would be thrust upon him, a small wiry me, the gorgeous Rocky Mountain sun-

is the man with the prisoner?"

said stiffly.

guess 'taint no use to ask your name. closed door of the toilet room where au- chimneys, roaring mills, revolving wheels, And The law says it's Sam Purdem, but you'd dible splashings betrayed the presence of the clatter and bustle of selfish business-

started to speak, but was interrupted by at whatever cost of life, soul or eternity.

"Not a thing," responded the young man is a tame young chap-didn't give me a breezes sweeping down from the eternal drily. "It seems that you are going to bit of trouble. He seemed kind o' anx- snows, laden with incense of fir, sage,

"Blue Sam was captured yesterday in the Yoakum hills, give a useful lesson to the head, and "Huh!" grunted Mitchell, "If yer think after shooting a couple of deputies, and

At this juncture the prisoner quietly stepped from the toilet room. With the to the aged. washing of his face five years had fallen prisoner, Hawkins beheld a smiling boyish face; and the blue spot on the left fies his heart; an influence breathes from cheek had disappeared!

shows for Bobbie. I will hang on to any

Both of the older men were speechless for a moment. Hawkins thought he discerned a trick.

"Here, what's this game you are workare you?"

"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 finger accusingly at Hawkins.

"Hold on, Dad," protested the boy. "Mr. 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.

the young man. "You let me think all the time that I was takin' the genuwine ruffled calm of nature that overawes our pense fetchin' you home."

Guffey, "you didn't give me a chance to the mind."-Edwards. tell you who I was; and you wouldn't have believed me if I had told you. Then was too good a chance to get home want to wash? she asked as an alter-hawkins was not anxious that anyone it was too good a chance to get home if the words? Fead a lesson that whi in Dellsburg should recognize his prisoner without walking fifty miles through the "Thank you, ma'am, I don't care to until he was safely on the train or at hills." Turning to his father he contin-ash." "I guess you are one o' them show When the two men boarded the train to reward Mr. Hawkins for his kindness Dim the sweet look that nature wears." When the two men boarded the train to reward Mr. Hawkins for his kindness

> as two friends traveling together. When Ben that night, as he tucked himself in they were safely seated in the smoking the best bed in Sheriff Guffey's spare

KNOWLEDGE OF NATURE.

BY W. F. WILCOX.

An intimate knowledge of nature is essential to one's symmetrical development. tops that swish against the room under An understanding of nature, her wards, the caves of the farm cabin where you moods and laws will make life more pleasant, tranquil, patient, enjoyable and hopeful.

where he had work to do. He gave the you pulled out the suckers and bullheads. animals and plants their names. It is The fields are dotted with buttercups and animals and plants their names. It is significant that the first man lived near daisies, which in to nature and that not a number were days you gathered in great armfuls for created at first and placed in a city. From mother. In autumn, the same old intoxitime immemorial the country and its in- cating aroma arises from the ripening habitants has been typical of purity, hon- fruit of the orchard; the nuts are falling esty and righteousness, while the cities, from the frost-opened burs on the hickfrom the time of Sodom and Gomorrah, have been centers of vice, sin, crime, unrighteousness and immorality.

Contemplation of nature leads to God. For as Goethe says:

"Nature is the living visible garment of God," and Chaucer puts it thus: "Nature, the vicar of the Almighty Lord."

Milton.

Come with me to my mountain home in As Hawkins stood thus contemplating the shadow of the eternal snow-capped See, with man, with a grey mustache, came in from sets, the beautiful sunrises; behold the the street. Approaching the clerk, he charming flowers that carpet the earth; asked, in a business-like way, "Ed, where commune with the billowy fields of luxuriant alfalfa; go out into the hills cover-The clerk pointed to Hawkins, and that ed with sage, pine and cedar and study the animals, birds, insects and reptiles; in immorality by night and slothful idle-"I reckon you are the high sheriff," he enjoy nature's paintings, her music, her ness by day. No wonder there are brut-"I am Ben Hawkins, con- society. Let nature sink into your very ish lives in the uttermost regions of degstable of Utopy township, Lindley county. soul and tell me, tell me truly, can man radation without the influence of nature. Maybe you've heard of me. I got the accustomed to such things go forth and "Nature-faint emblem of Omnipotence!

centered humans, all bent on the same Sheriff Guffey straightened up and mad impulse, the accumulation of wealth How much more inspiring to right living "Oh, there is no need to be uneasy; he and same thinking are the mountain pine and mountain flowers than the "There must be some mistake," the stench from saloons, sewers and garbage cans. 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

"Nature is man's best teacher. She unfolds her treasures to his search, unseals his eye, illumes his mind, and puriall the sights and sounds of her exist-"Hello, Dad!" exclaimed the supposed ence; she is wisdom's self."-Street.

"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 becoming chaotic, impulsive, nervous. Those with the struggle, unnatural, in worn counting house, market, shop, office, drawing room, do not hie themselves to other centers of strenuus congestion, but seek nature, the sea, the woods, the mountains, the lake, the isolated regions, to be alone. If man would keep in touch with nature, health would be more certain and life longer. Spasmodic returns to nature cannot compensate for regular intercourse with her.

"The more a man follows nature, and is obedient to her laws, the longer he will live; the farther he deviates from these, "You lowdown sneak," exclaimed the the shorter will be his existence."-Hufe-

"Surely there is something in the unthe deep-blue sky, and the clustering "But, Mr. Hawkins," expostulated young stars above, seems to impart a quiet to

"If thou art worn and hard beset With sorrows, that thou wouldst forget. If thou wouldst read a lesson that will

-Longfellow. The man beset with unnatural cares of business, society and politics, may return to the old farm home and forget all. There, in the springtime, the sap ascends the same old sugar maples; the adder tongues and spring beauties peep again through 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'clock in the morning, in the tree used to sleep.

In summer, the same old swimming hole (not pool) awaits you; the fishing The first man was placed in a garden creek just the same as years ago when childhood's innocent ories and the squirrels are busy. In winter, the same old wood fire crackles on the hearth and the popcorn and nuts and sweet cider and apples are better than The skating is good and the coastever. ing as fascinating as in the days when you knew nothing of "electrics," flying machines or even steam cars.

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, honor, that's all-and what are they worth? They cannot give enjoyment that is lasting. Are you a better man than when nature was your teacher? If not, 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. (Continued on page 251).

BE KIND.

BY RALPH WOODWORTH.

Just to be always kind, my friend, Is such an easy thing to do. But when the day is at an end, And with its duties we are through, Our souls are chastened and refined If we have been sincerely kind.

For kindness is the child of love, And where love has a dwelling place The light that shineth from above Illuminates both soul and face; And sweet contentment we shall find If we will be sincerely kind.

HABITS OF DEER IN CAPTIVITY.

BY ISAAC MOTES.

Wild deer are about the wildest animals known to American hunters, yet they can to associate the rattle of a chain with be easily tamed in public parks, private steel traps in which they have seen some game preserves and on deer farms. To of their number caught and struggling to the country boy or man accustomed to get out. seeing wild deer in the woods, in the newer states of the south and west, it is man were it not for his murderous rifle, around in parks and game preserves. They afraid of man, is shown by the fact that seem at home only in the deep woods and under stress of great fear, danger or pain valleys, remote from human habitation. deer lose their fear of man and come But despite this strange out-of-placeness into his presence unafraid. This is somein parks and upon village greens, deer soon times proven during floods, when deer are become accustomed to association with driven out of bottom lands by high water man, and even with dogs in the older and forced to go up near towns surroundstates which protect them at all seasons ed by water. of the year.

So it is the hunter with his gun that times exhibit but little fear of man. deer are afraid of, not the inoffensive who never molests them. If deer man were never shot at, nor chased by hounds, bank or lakeside where men have also they would become as gentle in the taken refuge from the fire. In such cases course of time as ordinary range cattle, the deer act as if they had lost all fear for this is exactly their condition in the of human beings. states where they are protected throughout the year.

domestic surroundings. They appear to get rid of the gnats sticking to their bod-be quite different animals from the wild ies in black clusters or layers as thick as deer in the forest. A deer seems much a woolen blanket. So it is not remarksmaller and lower when feeding in a pub- able that when deer are treated humanely lic park than when wild in the forest. by man they should cease to be afraid of

head high, in order to see you over the tops of bushes. It is the buck which stands guard most watchfully over the

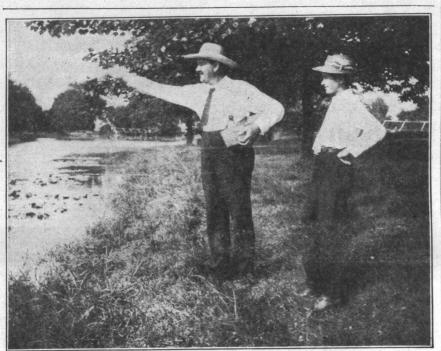
THE MICHIGAN FARMER

does and fawns in the woods. He is more afraid of a hunter than is the wild doe. because it is the bucks which are shot at during the hunting season in states which permit the killing of deer, for does are protected with more stringency in these states than the bucks. Being shot at so often, sometimes wounded more or less seriously, or perhaps only scared badly, the bucks have been rendered wilder than does. The latter have not learned through such painful experience to fear the report of a gun. In the same way a seasoned old fox is more afraid of the rattle of a chain in the woods than is a hog or calf, for foxes have learned

That wild deer would not be afraid of curious sight to see deer walking and that it is not natural for deer to be Under such circumstances a cold, wet, bedraggled deer will often-

> Forest fires can also terrorize deer until they will be driven to a moist river

It sometimes happens that during wet springs, when buffalo gnats are bad, wild Not only do deer in parks and game deer will be driven so frantic by the preserves seem strange to people accus- gnats that they will rush into towns and tomed to seeing them occasionally in the villages, even into houses if permitted to woods, but they act differently in these do so, and rub against people in order to



Feeding the Frogs. (See "Taking Money from the Frog-Pond).

Wild deer almost always have their heads him. God never put it into the nature of held high, looking about or staring at you any animal to be afraid of man. fixedly until they run, and when they run they go with high leaps, and with their heads up, jumping over bushes, brush and fallen tree tops.

the woods, staring at you with his ant- and graze in sight of human beings the lered head raised, as when grazing in a same as cattle or horses. They also visit park, while an average sized doe of the farm houses, gardens and orchards, doing Virginia deer, grazing in a park, may considerable damage to crops, fruit and easily he taken for a half-grown fawn. If you have been accustomed to seeing are sometimes troublesome in attacking wild deer in the woods occasionally you women, children and even grown men and can hardly believe that the drove of tame domestic animals, so in states where they deer which you see in some public park have been protected from hunters for are really Virginia deer, they seem so many years they become a real nuisance low, so diminutive and so unconcerned to farmers and fruit growers, for no orabout your presence. They seldom deign dinary fence stops them from going wher-to look at you, and so they are not as ever they wish. tall as when their long necks are raised in the woods

a sheep or goat in its manner of holding crops. the head while grazing or walking. It has sieged with damage claims, for according little of the character of a wild animal to the laws of the state, farmers may rewhich stands and gazes at you for a brief cover damages from the selectmen of the moment before vnishing in the dim towns for any damage done to crops, garwooded valleys or deep forest. A wild dens, etc., by deer. There are said to be buck especially is accustomed to hold its

Does having the run of woods and commons in the older states which protect them at all seasons, lose most of their wild ways and often come to the A big buck deer looks twice as large in edge of villages and towns in daytime "garden truck." The bucks especially many years they become a real nuisance

In western Massachusetts especially, farmers declare that the protected deer A tame deer has somewhat the ways of are worse than potato bugs for destroying Town and county officials are be-(Continued on page 251).

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The Right Brand of Honesty.

needs to set it right. I am here somewhere. to speak for honesty. Just plain, simple When we nonesty of the kind mother used to make. Mother's brand of honesty, as impressed upon the minds of her children, was that you did right because it was honest and decent and the only thing to do if you wanted to be able to look yourself straight in the eyes when you went to the mirror, and to drop off quietly to sleep at night. Her honesty was not concerned with the other fellow except secondarily. Of course, you were honest with him, but only because you had to be honest with yourself.

Honesty went right into the kitchen with us girls and out to the woodpile with the boys. It wasn't honest for us to leave streaks of egg on the breakfast plates or drops of water on the knives, or to slip the kettles out of sight somewhere and pretend our work was done. Neither was it honest to dust the furniture that showed and leave the things out of sight untouched. The honest thing was to haul everything out into the light and clean it off. It was dishonest to take thick parings off the potatoes, because we were robbing ourselves of valuable food, and, of course, throwing out perfectly good bits of meat and vegetables was beyond the pale. Occasionally we tried the efrect of ironing only the front of a night But, oh, how they do steal your time. dress and folding the back out of sight, but when mother quietly pointed out our might be accomplished in a half hour, oversight and mentioned the blow to our and then they leave the task half done. self-respect, we hung our heads for very hame

The boys weren't exactly desirable citi- untouched! A dirty corner was to mother zens unless they split good, even sticks of wood and piled the box up high. A rug that came back into the house honesty.

arises to tell us what this world beaten out, was a sign of crookedness Immerse the pot in a pan of tepid water

respect our slogan. We worked thoroughly and well, not because the boss was looking, or we expected more money, but when the boss walked through the office, time. derision on us and quite openly styled us dubs. They told us we wouldn't get anything by it, but whether we would or no, though. After weary months the powers and a nice epitaph.

the help problem the idea of honesty has bulb must never be immersed. Obtain a haunted me more than ever. It doesn't bottle made for the purpose from a florist, seem to enter into the mind of domestics and laundresses that honesty could apply to work. They would have you arrested the water just touches the root end. if you said they were dishonest, they do Bulbs grown in water do not have such not steal your money or your valuables. Dawdle, dawdle, dawdle over tasks that of soil-grown bulbs. And the food they waste and the dishes they smash and the corners they leave

I wish I could find a washwoman and DEBORAH.

work, honesty was our fetich and self- the light. because it was the only thing that enabled us to hold up our heads among men. We looked with astonishment on fellow-employes who pitched in like mad and gossiped and flirted the rest of the And they looked with wonder and we couldn't help ourselves. That old narcissi, and daffodils may be grown in war-cry of mother's, "Honesty," drove us a dish partly filled with water, sand and to it. It did get us something in the end, found us out, each in his place, and we found that honest work occasionally wins something here below besides self-respect

Since I have married and wrestled with 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 of

Plants suffer from an over supply of water as much as from an under supply. When E VERY once in a while some savant without every speck of dust having been the plant needs water, and not until then. and let stand in it till the bubbles stop When we went out into the world to 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 unnecessary. The Easter lily does better, however, if, after the blossom crown is formed, a teaspoon of fertilizer be given once in two weeks. Never oftener.

Growing Bulbs in Water. The Chinese lily, jonquils, paper white stones. Pack the bulbs in sand, place the 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 desired.

Hyacinths do nicely in water, but the or use a half-pint milk bottle. Fill it with water and set the bulb on top. See that large flowers, but they have the fragrance and all the delicacy of texture and color

Lilies of the Valley.

To grow a box or pot of dainty lilies of the valley is the acme of amateur bulb culture. One success fosters a desire to always grow them in spite of the care it They come in bundles of 25 requires. pips each. Cold storage pips must be bought for house culture.

An apple box is the best receptacle in which to grow them. Get enough spagnum moss from the florist to fill the box 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 radiator, or wherever an even temperature may be kept. Bottom heat at 85 or 90 degrees is right. They will grow in a lower temperature but come on more slowly. Keep very moist. One slight drought means failure, everything else being all right. some heavy material. In from three to five weeks the blossom stalks will have reached the top of the box and are ready to bring to the light. When four or five bells on the stalks are white the plants may be removed from the moss and placed in a jardiniere, using the sand for support.

Pots or jardinieres may be used for planting in the moss, but the greater ease in keeping the temperature even, the moist space for head room, and the more rapid growth are advantages gained with the use of the box which offset the trouble of transplanting.

WHEN OUTDOOR SLEEPING IS ORDERED

To remain healthy a constant supply of pure, fresh air for the lungs is vitally This has arv. been dissatisfied with sleeping outdoors because they have not made the proper either with regard to

When sleeping out of doors on very The Roman cold nights it is necessary to dress for bed. Various methods are used in order sleepers usually devise their own way of some persons need much more clothing More house-plants are killed by wrong than others, and it is wise to experiment

So many homes are destitute of the should be in the first planting. Keep the cheering and refining influence of flowers remainder in a cool, dry place until Noduring the winter months. This is be- vember. cause they are thought to be a luxury for 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

By SUSAN M. KANE.

the florist's window very small outlay for bulbs of choice va-Easter time.

Tulips are not so successfully pot to allow for water. fodils. grown in the temperature of the livingrooms

Good soil is necessary, leaf loam from the woods or rich garden soil. Just dirt had and keep perfectly dark. will 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. ket basket of soil is enough for eight or through a piece of wire screen.

Unglazed flower pots and fern pans should be used for planting. fern pans will hold three of the larger sized bulbs and from five to eight free- before placing in the darkness. sians or Roman hyacinths. Groups are more effective than the single plant. Use ness, begin to bring out the bulbs, the even sized bulbs. This insures uniform Easter lily among the first as it takes it growth and graceful beauty when in blosthose four inches in diameter are right been planted early in October they will to sleep in comfort, and the clothes sugfor single plants. For groups and for one Easter lily bulb use five and six-inch into the light and heat every three weeks. although after a little experience outdoor pots

house. Plant half of them the first of them. October if possible. The Easter lilies Mor

Place a piece of broken dish or bottle,

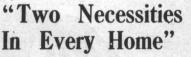
for Easter lilies one-third and for all Winter flowers, the most beautiful, are other bulbs two-thirds full of the sifted Cover the box with a board and all with within reach of the average household. A soil. Press gently and make the surface even. Set the bulbs, pressing them in rieties, planted properly, and brought in- sufficiently to make them keep their to the light at stated intervals, will in- places. Cover the lily bulbs, but do not sure beautiful growing plants which will fill the pots until the plants are about six furnish blossoms from Thanksgiving until inches high. Lilies throw out surface roots and larger blossoms are produced Hyacinth bulbs will prove most satis- if these are covered as they form. The factory to many housewives, but there is tip of the crown of all other bulbs should no reason why those who can afford it show above the soil pressed firmly about may not have narcissi, freesia, lily of the the bulbs, leaving an even surface at valley, Bermuda lilies, jonquils and daf- least one-half inch below the top of the

After the planting, water until every particle of the soil is wet. Drain thoroughly and set in the coolest place to be A cellar be scraped up where coal ashes have been the yard. Set the pots in it, fill in the thrown or the washed out dirt below the soil about them, cover with leaves, hay,

If cellar ah is not ten pots of bulbs. To four parts soil add in a closet or on a porch, turn a box over recognized during the past few years that one of sand. Mix thoroughly by sifting them and cover all with some heavy cloth few people nowadays sleep without venor paper. Those kept on a porch or in tilation to their bedrooms and many peoa closet are apt to dry out. Water should ple sleep outdoors, either for a part or the Five-inch never be given, however, unless the soil whole of the year. Many people have has become dry and must be well drained

After from four to six weeks of dark- arrangements, ness, begin to bring out the bulbs, the clothing or bed arrangement. several months to mature. som. If pots are used instead of pans hyacinths come on quickly. If they have be ready for Thanksgiving. Bring a pot gested here should be tried by beginners, If the temperature falls below 50 degrees Order the bulbs early from any reliable at night make paper caps and slip over dressing. It should be remembered that

Kyohei Inukai is a Japanese artist. He was born in Japaneducated in America. Inukai's fame will be world-wide in the not far future because Inukai artistically is a wonderful product of the Orient. The example of his work shown on this page, illustrates his directness of vision in voicing the message of Montgomery Ward & Company's Catalogue. When asked to convey through his art the idea behind the great Ward book of bargains, he sent in this drawing and over it he wrote in Japanese and English these words:



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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.

DNLCONERY WARD

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY

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, because— It helps father's money to go further—

It helps mother to get more of the things she wants-

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New York

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This Catalogue of 1913 is the triumph of 40 earnest years of

Kansas City

service—to several generations of thousands of families—now extending to millions a complete shopping guide to the best merchandise of the world. The more you use it, the more you will become attached to it, the more it will prove a positive necessity in your home. Although these many years, the work of thousands of people and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been necessary to make this great Catalogue of 1913 possible, yet it costs you not a penny. Its helpfulness, its economy are yours just by cutting out the coupon on this page, signing your name to it and mailing today.

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first, try a suit of warm underwear, with as the hem is to be. Counterpanes that pajamas and ordinary short length cotton are past stockings into which the pajama legs can splendid bath towels. be tucked; over the stockings use eiderdown 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 or shoulder cape made of double-faced the top of new stockings below where the 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 stocksweater, a long outing flannel nightgown ing. This prevents railroading. Darning or bathrobe, and knitted slippers.

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 favordown. 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. neck.

circulation of the head. A knitted skull the stocking may be cut out. cap, long enough to be pulled down to out the lower part of the stocking, leaving for the nose and mouth can be used. behold, a new pair of hose. Never cover the head with the bed clothes ping of the face during the night can be pretend to stay adjusted anyway. prevented by using cold cream or vaseline about the nose and lips.

head of the bed should be shielded from This can also be accomplished by covering the head of the bed with a canvas to the bedstead, or hung by a rope from the ceiling.

STITCHES IN TIME.

BY LURA WARNER CALLIN. It is no mean test of the housemothers' esourcefulness to be able to keep in good condition linen, underwear, and hosiery, and get the most service out of them. In spite of the advice in columns of household helps, each problem is practically in a class by itself and for it we must work out a new solution.

Many a brown study is caused by the queries, "what to do" and "what not to do," with a table cloth, lunch cloth or pair of fine hosiery which seem far too good to cast aside and yet seem almost Tablecloths are probably beyond repair. the most baffling articles to mend, having a tendency to wear thin along the border where it touches the table edge. Before these places get too thin, the selvedge edges can be overhanded together and the cloth cut lengthwise along one thin line, the very thin strip cut out if need be and the edges hemmed. This brings the other thin place, which may be darned if need be, on to the center of the table. Another way is to cut a cloth which is about twice as long as it is wide, exactly in two in the middle, hem the edges and lay both pieces end for end on the table, using a center piece or table runner to cover the hems in the middle of the table.

Hemstitching has shortened the usefulness of many dainty linen articles. handsomely embroidered lunch cloth with two strips of hemstitching about two inches apart soon wore out along these lines while the center was perfectly good. It was made as good as new by the use of lace insertion a little wider than the strip between the hemstitching. The lace overcasted to the hem was then stitched bust. flat onto the linen above the second row or high of hemstitching, the corners being carefully mitred. Then the worn strip was cut away and the linen hemmed down in a very narrow hem to the lace. The same

until a comfortable costume is found. At fold of the towel hem should be as deep reclaiming may be cut into

One of the puzzling features of mendwith fine thread the places where experi-A shoulder cape may be made in five ence has shown that the first holes are

Slip the new foot over a small shoe, or The head covering should be light, por- a shoe last, then draw the stocking over 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 Then cut 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 wrong side out, covering the whole of the head, face and cut the extra material from the foot above neck, with the exception of a small open- the seam, catch the raw edge down and

Sew a strap of some heavy cotton cloth allow any cloth to interfere with the onto the children's elastic waists to fastinhaling 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

When cutting children's clothes from pieces or a limited amount of goods, first Two pillows should be used for protec- lay the pattern on newspaper and cut the tion and comfort when sleeping out of parts to be cut on a fold of goods, on a doors in cold weather. Place them in the fold in the paper and you have the pat-form of an inverted V with the apex at tern double as it should be. Cut two of the top of the bed. The head should rest each part 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 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 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 close to the protected end of the shelter, white, and then rip it apart by finding r by boarding up the end of the bed. the end of the chain stitch with which it is sewn. When you want a linen tape for your underwear help yourself to the hood, supported on barrel hoops attached ball of "chip" which you have thus saved.

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bust. With long or short sheetes, by the or high neck. No. 7804—Boy's Norfolk blouse suit, 6 to 10 years. With straight trousers, with or without standing collar. No. 7785—Semi-Princesse gown, 34 to 42 bust. With long or three-quarter sleeves

a very narrow hem to the lace. The same idea would restore pillow slips and per-haps sheets if a very narrow torchon edge were used. Frayed hems on sheets may be avoided if, when laying the hem the end is turn-ed back and the stitching is run back along the fold of the hem for an inch or two. Towel hems should be finished by stitching in the same manner. The first

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Price

Now's the time to fix up that leaky roct, before winter, and while you can get Galvo brand Rubber Roofing at this special introductory price.

Think of it.



(Continued from page 246).

and protected in the four western coun- as to your back. She is open, not douties of Massachusetts, and the number is ble-faced. She is impartial. When you increasing every year.

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 compantowns and cities. Recently one dashed ionship will be pleasing in every way. down the main street of Holyoke and "Nature is impartial, jumped through a plate glass window of And in her work of man, prefers not down the main street of Holyoke and Jumped through a plate glass which of names a department store. It was so badly in- Of ancestors; she sometimes forms a jured by the broken glass that it had to piece be killed. Near another town a farmer For admiration from the basest earth, found one of his cows dving from a wound That holds a soul; and to a beggar's be killed. Near another town a farmer For admiration from the basest earth, found one of his cows dying from a wound which looked as if it had been made by plunging a bayonet into her side. Inves-tigation showed that she had been at-tacked by a buck. tacked by a buck.

At another time a milkman had just stepped down from his wagon to deliver milk at a suburban home when a deer sprang into the road and frightened the horse so that it ran away, upsetting the wagon with its thirty cans of milk. From another town comes a complaint by a farmer that three deer consumed a whole bed of green peppers, all that his garden contained. In Williamstown three deer visited a certain farm every morning, and A now the board of selectmen of the town has been asked to pay the owner of the ture's laws, cause and effects. He needs farm for the loss of a patch of beans and to know her economy, her frugality, her a field of oats.

Near Durant, Oklahoma, a farmer has Near Durant, Oklahoma, a farmer has "Each moss, a large deer park in which he keeps a Each shell, each crawling insect, holds a number of the animals. Recently a party of surveyors locating a line for a railroad were surveying through this park. When they were leaving, one of the surveyors ". a gap fell behind the others and just as he was 'Which Nature's self would rue." —Thomson. tacked him, knocking him down. The man got up and ran for the fence, but ter, it allows no atom to elude its grasp; just as he reached it and was climbing in mind, no thought or feeling to perish. over, the deer attacked him again. He It gathers up the fragments, that nothing became entangled in the wire and would be lost."-David Thomas. have been killed by the vicious buck had not the other members of the party seen the world; she never wastes anything; him. by the horns and held him until their nihilation; the essence remains-matter comrade, badly cut and bruised, was dis- is eternal."-Binney. entangled from the fence.

deer had been seen cavorting about the wheat; it dies but has life more abundwoods close to a path along which chil- antly, a hundredfold. The flowers perish dren went to school. One little six-year- each autumn but come again in renewed old girl failed to return from school, and beauty in springtime's resurrection. a searching party found her on the limb egg perishes that the chick may have of a tree, where she had climbed out of life. So with man, nature teaches a sure the way of the buck. She was nearly resurrection that must inspire him. dead of fright in the darkness. The deer was pacing back and forth under the tree with nature, her wards, moods and laws when the searchers arrived, but fled at are absolutely necessary for the fullest their approach.

deer feeding by the roadside or in a game inspiration, hope, pleasure to be found preserve makes a pretty and interesting nowhere else in the world. sight, they are troublesome animals in "Man's rich with little, were his judg-those states where they are protected by law at all seasons, for they do much dam-age to crops and occasionally manifest a delights; But fools exercts the search of the searc cruel or mischlevous disposition toward But fools create themselves new appe-tites."—Young. domestic animals and human beings.

KNOWLEDGE OF NATURE. (Continued from page 246).

mortal remains to be laid away in na- for a copy of it, he may have one by ing limbs, the forgetful mind? ing limbs, the torgettal, for "All things are artificial, for Nature is the art of God." —Sir Thos. Browne.

FOR SALE-120-Acre Farm, 100 cultivated, small B-room house, with cellar, 32x44 basement barn and other buildings, on good road, i mile to school, church and store. A bargain because owner is old and has other interests. The buildings are worth the price, \$2800. J. M. MoWARREN. Bapid City, Mich. Ogemaw Co., Mich., Cut Over Hard Wood Lands. Adjacent to Rose City on D. & M. B. B. for sale oheap. For particulars address.

variety. Nature satisfies. "Nature gives

of its own."-Dickens.

Nature is herself. She is no flirt, no about ten thousand deer running at large hypocrite. She is the same to your face are tired of humanity's cant, hypocrisy, The animals graze contentedly in the affectation, formalism, pretense and sham,

with titles, Honours and wealth bestow upon their bloods Deform'd imprevious, objects only fit For sport or pity."-Nabb.

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,

woods, There is rapture on the lonely shore. There is society where none intrudes By the deep sea, and music in its roar; I love not man the less, but nature more."—Byron.

"To him who in the love of nature holds Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language."-Bryant.

Man needs to learn the lessons of nathrift, her unselfishness.

rank Important in the plan of Him who framed The scale of beings; holds a rank which,

lost, Would break the chain, and leave behind

"Nature is avariciously frugal; in mat-

"Nature is the most thrifty thing in They rushed up, grabbed the deer she undergoes change, but there's no an-

Then why should man fear dissolution? Near Winthrop, Connecticut, a buck Study nature. We plant a grain of The

Communion, study and companionship development of man, physically, mentally, So, although a drove of sleek, graceful spiritually. In her we find knowledge,

A BOOK FOR BOYS.

This office recently received a booklet, from the publishers, which bears the sug-Shap'd by His hand-the shadow of His gestive title, "Short Cuts to Good Car-light-The well in which He wrans His majesty, pentry on the Farm." This little booklet, Shap d by His hand—the shadow of His gestive title, "Short Cuts to Good Car-light— The veil in which He wraps His majesty, And through whose mantling folds He deigns to show, Of His mysterious, awful attributes And dazzling splendours, all man's feeble thought (Can grasp uperush'd or vision hear up) It contains 12 defail drawings showing as Can grasp uncrush'd, or vision bear un-quench'd."—Street. many rather difficult operations in car-Oh, the unnatural and unsuccessful pentry, especially in house and barn quest for happiness in artificial pursuits. framing, and in thetext is full explana-How unsatisfying the struggle of the tion of how to make easy these usually baseball "fan" to keep posted on the na- hard jobs. Then there is a little dissertional game; of the "fight bug" to keep tation on lumber, telling which is best for up on puglistic matters; of the bridge heavy framing, light framing, outside fin-fiend to maintain her position in the ish and inside finish, but the principal strife; of the society bud in the mad rush value in the book is its explanation of for social triumph; of the business man difficult jobs of carpentry, such as mak-plunging on to wealth; of the politician ing box sills, setting studding, framing trampling underfoot everything for pow- rafters, building stairs, truss roof contime comes for dissolution and for the free. If any reader of this paper cares

THE CLASSES.

BY ALONZO RICE.

-Sir Thos. Browne. "Scenes must be beautiful which daily Please daily, and whose novelty survives Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years."-Cowper. Nature never tires. Nature is full of Nature never tires. Nature is full of Nature never tires. Nature n

good.

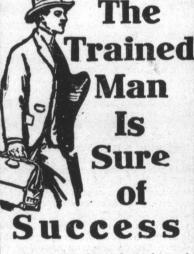
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Mechanical Draftsman	Civil Sorrice
Architecture	Exmination
Contrasting and	Good English
Architecture	For Every On
Contrasting and	English Branches
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Near Saginaw and Bay City, in Gladwin and Midland Ocounties. Low prices: Easy terms: Clear title. Write for maps and particulars. STAFFELD BROTHERS. Is Merrill Building, Saginaw. (W. S.). Michigan. ture's bosom whence they came, do these writing to the Southern Cypress Manu-artificial "joys" satisfy? When old age factures' Association, Room 110 Hibernia comes do they bring peace, comfort, sat- Bank Building, New Orleans, La. isfaction to the palsied hand, the waver-

Farm Commerce. Selling For Future Delivery.

ceive for his products, as for instance, in paratively distant date. dairying. In this department of farm There are cases, however, where comproduction, taken one year with another, modities of some bulk are involved, for prices are fairly even and it is possible which delivery cannot be made immedito figure with some degree of accuracy at ately, and here again the potato crop will least what the gross returns from the serve as an adequate illustration. A farm-output of the farm will be. er may have one, two or more carloads output of the farm will be.

tract, such as sugar beets, cucumbers and buyer at a certain price, or accept a cersometimes beans, or a crop produced for tain price which is offered him by the a canning factory, and here again the buyer. While the deal is based upon the farmer is able to figure quite accurately immediate market it may be impossible on what his income will be, provided he to secure cars in which to ship the potais so fortunate as to have climatic con- toes, or labor to nandle them at the ex-ditions which will enable him to grow a act time, and a few days or a week or in handling the 1912 crop. Several ex- and one that proves a profitable market good crop. Of course, the matter of cli- perhaps more may intervene between the matic conditions is one which cannot be date of sale and the date of delivery, alcontrolled and which will to some degree though it is essentially a cash transacprove a handicap and a speculative fac- tion. Or the buyer may have a gang fruit for a few days until refrigerator fall and find bushels and bushels of apwhat method is taken of marketing the days before former purchases could be product grown.

Perishable Products Most Speculative. But there are a good many crops grown upon the farm, and especially upon Michigan farms, due to the great diversity of our agriculture, for which the farmers can have no idea what price he will recan have no idea what price ne will re-ceive when he is preparing the ground or they cannot handle at once there is very rel picked, packed and graded at the or- is sold for twenty cents a gallon, it means planting the crop. Let us take for an Durchases are of course made on the chard. At this price many growers ϵ_x - sixty cents a bushel for the apples. It is example the potato crop, which is per- purchases are, of course, made on the haps the most extreme illustration of this theory that the market will advance dur-fact which could be obtained by the theory that the market will advance durhaps the most extreme illustration of this theory that the market will advance dur-fact which could be cited among the sta- ing the intervening time, which from the vesting of Baldwins, Greenings and ple cash crops grown on Michigan farms. nature of the case, as above illustrated, It appears that each year there are po- must elapse before the delivery can be tatoes enough planted in the country so made. But here, again, the buyer is ofthat if they all produced a normal crop ten mistaken in his judgment and the describe of the apples are what commercial growers there would be an over supply of this market may go the other way as has describe as "hard ripe." commodity upon the market, which fact often been the case in a time of scarcity would be known as soon as official crop when there is a fluctuating market for and redness but have not yet begun to figures were published, with the conse- potatoes. A purchaser may buy a man's soften or to show yellow, except in a few quence that prices would be comparatively low. present, when a large section of the coun- may be \$1.00 or it may be 50 cents per try 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 he might make a profit by assuming this made in writing at the time of the sale. Ing early so that he may have his fruit some buyer has conceived the idea that speculative chance and has offered to the writer is constrained to urge the im-contract potatoes at planting time for de-livery after harvest at a fixed price, gen-erally at a price lower than the average own. Having for many years grown quite price which has prevailed in a series of a quantify of potatoes and repeatedly prevention the average of the state of the speculative chance and has offered to price which has prevaled in a series of a quantity of periods and reputations the ground. Last year fully 25 per cent will contain so little sugar as this, so if ers have availed themselves of this op- when the market fluctuated violently be- of the crop was left in the orchards, beportunity to eliminate the speculative fore the stock could be delivered, it re- cause help could not be secured to harfeature of potato growing-sometimes mained for him to learn in this experi- vest it. with profit to themselves if it happened ence that where a deal was simply a to be a large crop year, and sometimes matter of the honor of the two particiwith profit to the buyer if climatic con- pants there is always a chance of misditions happened to favor his side of the understanding or loss. Last spring, for a normal crop. deal.

terials which are now contracted for by It happened that several other growers N. Y., to North East, Pa. ing of this kind for all staple farm pro- a day or two, the market had become de- cars to supply the outside demand. ing of this kind for all staple farm pro- a day or two, the market had become de- cars to supply the outside demand. This when this has ceased, which while which while and ing of this kind for all staple farm pro- a day or two, the market had become de- cars to supply the outside demand. This when this has ceased, which while which while an additional staple farm pro- a day or two, the market and become de- cars to supply the outside demand. The dicated by the absence of bubbles an-ducts. This, however, is contrary to the moralized and the price dropped beyond means that many large markets will be dicated by the absence of bubbles an-ducts. This, however, is contrary to the point of recovery during the market- short of Chautauqua grapes this fall. other kind of fermentation begins to system which has grown up as a result the point of recovery during the market- short of Chautauqua grapes this fall. ditions practical for anything like general adopis concerned, we will confine ourselves to

"Future" Contracts Generally Favor

man who is buying for future delivery is in a position to better judge as to the supply and demand, and consequently the seller. Of course, in many cases the seller to be absolutely certain of the in- has been the salvation of the Chautauqua be established by putting it up in indi-buyer will be mistaken and the deal may, tegrity of the buyer, and if he has any grape growers. Years ago when the full vidual bottles of your indiand often does result in profit to the sell-

NE often feels that if he knew er above what he would have received what he could get for a farm pro- had he sold for immediate delivery, either duct after it was produced and at the time the sale was made or at ready to market, much of the speculative specified date of delivery. Notwithstandfactor would be eliminated from the ing these exceptions, however, it is a safe business of farming and it would be a conclusion that as ordinarily consummat-prove desirable and more stable business and deals of this kind are in four of the kind are in more desirable and more stable business. ed, deals of this kind are in favor of the In certain lines of farm production one buyer rather than the seller, where conis practically assured of what he will re- tract is made for delivery at some com-

Certain crops are also grown on con- of potatoes for sale and offer them to a so fortunate as to have climatic con- toes, or labor to handle them at the exattention.

> "Future" Contracts and the Speculative Buyer.

At times when there is a tendency on the part of buyers to secure an amount of a perishable product of this kind which crop at say 75 cents per bushel and at specimens. Varieties that do not develop Again, in a year like the the time of delivery the prevailing price red are ready for harvesting when occabushel or even less.

While in a way this is not selling on ing with a reputable business man or from severe winds or hail storms. The writer is constrained to urge the imand seems im- ing season for old potatoes. As a consebuyer.

make the bargain legally binding by in- heavy loss to many shippers, but when sisting on a cash payment, of which a more than one-half of the crop is utilized memorandum is made at the time of the at home it means better prices for everysale.

Of course, no dealer can continue to do keting of the crop. this kind of business for very long, but Many of the Chautauqua grape growers it is good business management on the are setting out small fruits, such as part of the farmer to be reasonably cer- peaches, pears, plums and bush fruits and tain that he cannot do it at all and un- find that it supplements the grape crop less his products are sold for immediate nicely. delivery, which is almost always the bet- through the heart of the grape belt is ter way, it is well to take adequate pre- proving a great factor in developing the cautions against financial loss from the fruit growing business along its line. It failure of an unscrupulous dealer to keep has required several years for the growhis verbal contract.

ERN NEW YORK.

A week of travel by auto throughout tion and are going more and more into the fruit growing districts of western the growing of small fruits. Such fruits New York reveals the fact that this add many dollars to the income of the year's fruit crop is far below the average. In Niagara and Orleans counties and in labor and income more evenly over the the valley of the Genesee river the peach crop is about 70 per cent of the 1912 yield. Early varieties are moving readily and the Elbertas and Late Crawfords will be ready for market about the 20th of this month. The prices are somewhat higher than last year and the transportation vinegar in both local and foreign marcompanies are making every effort to co- kets, it is hard to understand why more operate with the growers and avoid the of it is not made on the farm. tensive buyers would have lost fortunes for small, unsalable apples that generally last year had it not been for the cold go to waste. It is not an uncommon excars could be secured for shipment. The ples simply rotting away. Often by havsacked and the latest purchase given their viald The full is a 50 to 60 per cent ing these made into cider and keeping it yield. The fruit is of exceptionally fine until it reaches the vinegar stage a greatquality, but somewhat backward in col- er profit can be realized from windfall oring, although plenty of sunshiny weath- apples than is received from saleable er may cause a great change before har- ones. vesting time.

Northern Spies will begin about the first week in October, at which time the apples have developed their full size sional specimens begin to soften or to drop from the trees. Picking much earlier than this damages the appearance of contract for future delivery, yet in effect the fruit and injures the fruit spurs; while it is, and in all such cases the seller picking appreciably later results in a loss should either be certain that he is deal- of keeping quality and often in losses As a should insist on a cash payment on the general proposition the commercial ordeal, of which a memorandum should be chardist finds it necessary to begin picksafely stored before winter comes.

conditions throughout the Chautauqua hastened considerably by the addition of grape belt indicates about 60 per cent of yeast cakes at the rate of one cake to That means approxiinstance, the writer sold a carload of po- mately 4,000 cars of grapes will be ready the barrels of fermenting cider in mod-Undoubtedly if a standard price for tates to a dealer, whom he supposed to for market between September 20 and erately warm rooms, the fermentation urm products, which would leave the be reputable and honorable, at what hap. October 25. The 1912 grape crop amount- will be more rapid than it would be in a farm products, which would leave the be reputable and honorable, at what hap. October 25. The 1912 grape crop amount-farmer a fair profit, could be fixed in ad- pened to be the high point in the mar- ed to between 7,000 and 8,000 cars. The vance, as is the case with the raw ma- ket, the price being 65 cents per bushel. same conditions prevail from Silver Creek, however, should be avoided as it will This year's manufacturers, it would add to the sta- in the community did the same thing at fruit is of the choicest quality. The grape bility of our agricultural prosperity, and the same time, and before the potatoes juice plants will use fully 40 per cent of there are some who believe in price fix- were sacked, or delivered, in fact, within the entire crop, leaving only about 2,000 fermentation.

Consequently, in transactions of this the demand for waste grapes and dam- from one to two years. kind it is the part of wisdom for the aged fruit from the Italian wine trade A profitable market for the vinegar can

of his financial responsibility, and then was placed upon the market it meant a one concerned in the growing and mar-

> The trolley system that goes ers to adjust themselves to new condiduce direct to the city trade they are beginning to take advantage of the situavineyard owner and help distribute the year.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

SELLING THE CIDER APPLES.

With a good demand for pure cider It is a

One bushel of average apples will make Some large orchard owners have con- about three gallons of cider and approxi-tracted their entire crop at \$3.00 per bar- mately that much vinegar. If the vinegar vidual bottles or jugs.

While the method of most farmers is 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 getting very strict in reference to this, and heavy penalties are attached for selling vinegar below standard. It must contain a specified amount of acetic acid and also of solids.

If ripe apples are used and the cider is not diluted with water the vinegar resulting from same is pretty sure to more than pass the legal requirements.

It was found by the New York Experiment Station in a test including 100 analyses that apples would average about 121/2 per cent of sugar. As 100 parts of sugar will make about 50 parts of acetic acid, vinegar from pure apple juice would contain between six and seven per cent of acetic acid. In order to pass most state laws it must have 41/2 per cent of acetic acid which would call for nine per cent of sugar in the apples. No apples the juice of any apples is not diluted it will develop into a legal vinegar in time.

During the first fermentation the sugar A careful estimate of the grape crop is changed into alcohol. This may be each five gallons of cider. By keeping cool cellar. Too warm a temperature, cause a loss from evaporation. It is best not to have the barrels more than half or two-thirds full during the alcoholic

ing season for old potatoes. As a conse- At Fredonia, Brocton and Westfield, N. change the alcohol to acetic acid. It quence the buyer, having a large number Y., it is claimed that these fruit juice continues until all the alcohol disappears. tion, either at present or in the near of these contracts on hand, forsook his plants have contracted for a large portion When this process begins it is a good future. Hence, so far as this discussion previous reputation for integrity and re- of the Concord crop at \$50 per ton. A plan to draw off the "hard cider" and fused to take the potatoes. Not having few prominent growers have refused to strain it into a clean barrel, which can is concerned, we will confine ourselves to fused to take the polates. For having the polates. For having the polates, when can a consideration of the advisability of sell- had a cash payment the sellers were help- sell at that price. This would mean that be filled nearly to capacity. As a proper ing products already grown on contract less and unable to force him to take them this year's crop will bring more money fermentation is dependent upon a proper for future delivery. Or file damage suits with a prospect of than the larger crop of 1912. Help is supply of oxygen from the air the bungsuccessful issue. As a result they were plentiful in this grape growing region, hole should be left open or covered with Buyer. Generally speaking, we do not believe varying from 15 to 20 cents per bushel had much difficulty in finding good help. dirt. The acetic fermentation also may this is a wise course for the average and pocket the loss, which both legally Thousands of girls and women from sur- be hastened by the addition of full farmer to pursue, since in most cases the and morally belonged to the speculative rounding villages and cities look upon the strength vinegar or a quantity of "mothgrape harvest as a sort of outing. The er." A warm temperature will hasten the Guard Against Losses in "Future" Deals, increasing demand for grape juice and fermentation, which will be complete in

tegrity of the buyer, and if he has any grape growers. Years ago when the full vidual bottles or jugs. On each of these doubt upon that point, to make certain crop of from 6,000 to 8,000 cars of fruit should be placed a label bearing the

SEPT. 20, 1913.

Penn.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

Your

Door

farmer's name and his personal guarantee that it is pure cider vinegar and will conform to pure food laws. Put up in this way a much more remunerative price can be had from grocers and the advertising on the bottles will create a steady demand for that particular vinegar. The bottling can be done on rainy days or at odd times so that the added expense will be practically nothing out-side of that for bottles and labels.

this way the revenue from a by-In product of the apple crop can be very materially increased over that derived from selling the cider apples. Why not get the manufacturers' and jobbers' profit this year?

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

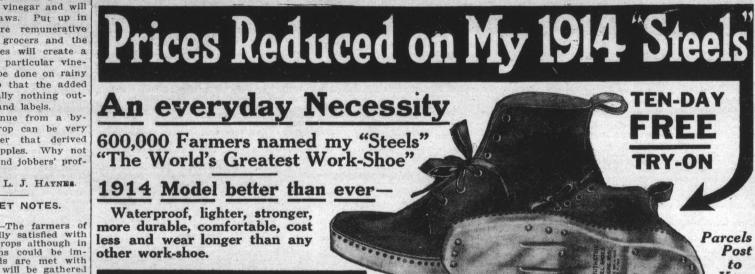
Gratiot Co., Sept. 15.—The farmers of the present outlook of crops although in some instances conditions could be improved. Good corn fields are met with frequently and the crop will be gathered in unusually fine shape, due to the absence of killing frosts and the comparatively earliness of the ripening period. The present week will see a large percentage of the acreage harvested. A larger portion of the crop than usual is going into silos. There are two sides to of the past two weeks has enabled almost every grower to get the legumes up in fields to be yielding less in almost every prears to be anxious inquiry for the offer ings on the part of buyers, which fact is price will be realized. Wheat seeding is not well prepared solis to give the plant a friprice will be realized. Wheat seeding is more well prepared solis to give the plant apprice will be realized. Wheat seeding is port methan in the condex are up and the outlook is only fair there are some fields of June clover that a fair price will have to be plowed up. Alfalfa are quite common. The quantity of sugar equite common. The quantity of sugar promises a third done. Some fields are up and the outlook is only fair there are some fields of June clover that promise a harvest of seed. While the stand of straw is rather light the heads are quite common. The quantity of sugar the outlook is only fair there are some fields of June clover that stand of straw is rather light the heads are quite common. The quantity of sugar of straw is rather light the beads of particularly. Spies, Baldwins and the county had a good rain last Sunday. Present weather conditions fair with the field is some sections although the bulk of the fairing of the corn. Crop which will be fairing of the corn crop which will be fairing of the corn crop which will be fairing corn badly and blackened the potato of specifies good, others only fair. Apples generally a light crop. Ground in good condition for fail seeding, most of the fairing corn crop. Which will materially shorten the fair for

bills. They mean good the drug bills. They mean good the health too. LIGHTNESS, COMFORT, ECONOMY, SATISFACTION, PROTECTION—a noble SATISFACTION, PROTECTION—a noble list of benefits. Better than "leathers" at list of benefits. Better than "leathers" at every step. Don't get it into your head that my "Steels" are meant only for miners or quarry men— They're not—they're a necessity—an ab-solute necessity—to every farmer—every dairyman—every man who "hits the grit" or tramps the furrow—every man who can't pick his steps—for mud, slush, rain, slop, ashes, sand, gravel or rocks—for barn-yard, field, road, woods or cement floors. One day's wear will prove to any man or boy the EVERLASTING USEFULNESS of my "Steels."

Maine.

Maine. Waido Co., Sept. 10.—Hay harvesting fully completed, with result one-third short owing to drouth. Oats and other grain were fair; not heavy straw but well headed, promising an extremely good 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 of the state show effect of the continued 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 large amount of garden truck in the low land in the northern part of this county. While the sweet corn crop is rather back-ward a fair yield is expected.

in the northern part of this county, while the sweet corn crop is rather back-ward a fair yield is expected. **New York.** Nagara Co, Sept. 10.—Fine working workner, with plenty to do. Have had a frost but nothing much injured. Peaches though but half a crop are plenty to care for on account of the great number of or-chards in this county. Niagara and Early Grawfords in Jersey baskets selling at 50c; Missouri Crawfords, 30c; Elberta's Jersey, 55@60c; Elberta's Bushel, fancy, \$25; Elbertas, per bushel, fair, \$2. Lo-cal buyers came down to \$1.15 on arceount of glut on the market. Apples in general are scarce. Buyers talking \$3 a barrel for winter fruit. Fall fruit brings good price on account of scarcity of winter ap-ples: Duches, \$2.25 per bushel; fair, \$1.20 per bushel; Jersey baskets, 45@55c; wheat, 90c; rye, 56c; beans, \$1.70 per bus cracked corn, \$1.80, or \$35 a ton. There is a big crop of pears: Bartletts, 1½c per bung, Kiefers, \$2 per bush. Continued on page 257).



SPECIAL CLUB Two or More Pairs "Ruthstein's Steels" at Wholesale

I Spent \$50,000 to Make 1,000,000 Pairs Already Sold at Full List Prices **This Special Offer Possible**

I just spent \$50,000 to improve my "Steels" -for better, faster, more accurate ma-chinery-more comfortable, practical, last patterns-increased capacity. I did this to better my service and the service of my better my service and the service of my "Steels" and to lower my price to you. Cost of living advanced—leather ad-vanced—steel advanced—labor advanced— the quality of my "steels" advanced—I've kept my price level for five years. Now I'm in position to make a big con-cession to you—a big new proposition made possible at big expense. This big price cut on an advancing market is unheard of—I know this as well as you 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 "Steels."

"Steels." I'm building for the future, by giving you a big bargain now. I know this first pair will sell my "Steels" to you again and again, because they'll MAKE GOOD for you— save 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.

I want to send you

this book free

<section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text>

Here's another survive and you want economy. You want service and you want economy. Here you have both and health insurance thrown in for good measure. NOW READ MY SPECIAL OFFER.

Special No-Risk Offer to

New Customers

I'm not asking you to BUY—I'm asking you to TRY—just try-on, at home the pair of "Steels" I'll send to you. That's all—try them, at my risk—judge for yourself. If they don't suit your purpose—fire them back—at my expense.

If they ARE all I say—if they DO all I claim -you'll WANT them—NEED them—KEEP

That's my proposition to you. Wholesale price on two pairs or more shipped at my risk for 10 day try on—guaranteed to please—every

pair. I'll ship two pairs or more of my "Steels" direct to your door by parcels post, so you don't even have to go to town for them—THEY COME TO YOU. I'll fill your order the very same day it reaches me. My Racine factory alone has 5000-pair daily capacity. No wait -no delay-no trouble to get my 'Steels.''

You assume no risk—no obligation—you take no chance—I abide by your judgment—your decision to keep or return the shipment.

I'm asking very little of you—just sign and send the free try-on coupon, get full details of my special offer—make your decision and let me know what it is. That's all.

I don't see how you can refuse this really generous offer—if you understand it? I'm telling it to you straight—simply—honestly— making it easy for you—helping you all I can —giving you the best proposition I know how to make—trusting to your good judgment for

Think man, think—these shoes will save your FEET—your MONEY—perhaps your LIFE. You simply CAN'T refuse to give me a full hearing—Get the proof—the free proof of all I have said—the fulfillment of every promise I have made.

Why should you hesitate? I wonder you have read this far without signing and sending the coupon. How can you keep from writing to me when I am so earnest—so sincere in my appeal to your intelligence?

SEND POSTAL OR THIS COUPON





Markets.

GRAINS AND SEEDS.

 The possibility of Canadian wheat being sent into this country free of duty, excepted and the receiving the new crops, and in the provide of preceiving the new crops, and in the present of the new crops, and interpreter prices would decline the arrow offerings from Russia, all made the bears confident that prices would decline the arrow offerings from Russia, all made the bears confident that prices would decline the arrow offerings from Russia, all made the set of the arrow of the set of the arrow offerings from Russia, all made the bears confident that prices would decline the arrow offerings from Russia, all made the set of the arrow of the set of the arrow of the set of the arrow offerings from Russia, all made the set of the arrow of the set of the arrow offerings from Russia, all made the set of the arrow of the set of the arrow offering stock a traction of the set of the arrow offering stock arrow of the set of the arrow of the set of the arrow offering stock arrow of the set of the set of the set of the set of the arrow of the set o

Standard. White. Thursday 44½ 44 Friday 44 Friday 44 Saturday 44½ 44 Monday 44½ 44 Monday 44½ 44 Chicago, (Sept. 16).—No. 2 white oats, 43¼ @43½c; Standard. 42¾ @43c; Dec., 44¾c; May, 47½c. per bu. Beans.—Although no change is made in quotations at this point it is known that where bean threshing is in progress yields are not measuring up to what was ex-pected, many disappointments being re-ported. The quality of the beans, now-ever, is high. Nominal quotations for im-mediate and primary shipments are \$1.80 and for October \$1.85 per bu. Chicago, (Sept. 16).—Market steady and trade quiet. Only a fair supply of old

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Frade quiet. Only a fair supply of old beans in stock. Fea beans, hand-picked for fancy Jonathans. At this market than last week, quota for his market than last week, quota for his market than last week, quota for his grain and values are hold for per bu., which is also a reduction form last week's values.
Braley.—Three appears to be a fair den ing about steady. At Chicago prices range from 60@81c per bu., and at Mil.
Cover Seed.—Common seed enjoyed steady with a week ago. Quotations at Petroit are: For prime October, \$7; Dec \$7.10; March, \$7.25; October alsike, \$102; per bu. While some sections of the state steady with a week ago. Quotations at Petroit are: For prime October, \$7; Dec \$7.10; March, \$7.25; October alsike, \$102; per bu. While some sections of the state sections will not have enough to meet the local demand. At Toledo prime october seed is up to \$7.05 and March to \$7.06, with cash seed quoted at \$7.05; march week's quotation, which is 20.00 per bu.
Timethy Seed.—Contracts are being at \$1.00; per bu.
FLOUE AND EFEDS

FLOUR AND FEEDS.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

timothy, \$16@16.50; standard, \$15@15.50; No. 2, \$14@14.50; light mixed, \$15@15.50; No. 1 mixed, \$13.50@14.
 Chicago.—Although values are near the level of last week the arrivals of hay are smaller and the demand is good. Choice timothy quoted at \$18@19 per ton; No. 1, \$16@17; No. 2, \$14@15.
 New York.—Darket continues firm for best grades, lower kinds easy. Large baled, No. 1 timothy, \$21@22; standard, \$20@20.50; light clover, mixed, \$19@20; heavy mixed, \$17@19 per ton.
 Straw.—Detroit.—Steady. Rye, \$8@9; wheat and oat straw, \$7@7.50 per ton. Chicago.—Quotable lower as follows; Rye, \$7@7.50; oat, \$6@6.50; wheat, \$6@ 6.50.
 New York.—Dull. New, rye straw, \$17

New York .- Dull. New, rye straw, \$17 per ton.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.

dozen. New York.—Market continues irregular, with tendency toward slightly higher val-ues on chickens. Fresh dressed western chickens, 18½@24c; fowls, 14½@19½c; turkeys, 18@20c. **Cheese.**—Market steady, last week's re-vised figures ruling. Whole sale lots, Michigan flats, 13½@14c; New York flats 16@16½c; brick cream, 17@17½c; lim-burger, 14½@15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

GRAND RAPIDS.

FLOUR AND FEEDS.
 Flour.—Jobbing lots in ½ paper sacks are selling on the Detroit market per 196 bs. as follows: Best patent, \$5.40; sec-ond, \$5.10; straight, \$4.90; spring patent, \$5.60; rye flour. \$4.60 per bbl.
 Feed.—In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$26; coarse middlings, \$29; cracked corn, \$33; coarse corn meal, \$31; corn and oat chop, \$27.50 per to...
 Hay.—Condition of deal is.unchanged. Carlots on the track at Detroit are: No.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

September 15, 1913. (Special Report of Dunning & Stevens, New York Central Stock Yards, East Buffalo, New York). Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 180 cars; hogs, 100 double decks; sheep and lambs, 93 double decks; calves, 800 head. With 180

Cattle, 180 cars; hogs, 100 double decks; sheep and lambs, 93 double decks; calves, 800 head. With 180 cars of cattle on our market here today, and 15,000 reported in Chi-cago, we report the best heavies, quality considered, as steady with last week. The good butcher grades 10@15c per cwt. higher. Stockers and feeders were from 15@25c lower and draggy. Market was slow, but at the close about everything was sold. We quote: Best 1350 to 1500-lb. steers, \$8.75; best 1100 to 1200-lb. do., \$8.50; coarse and plain heavy steers, \$7.50@ 7.75; choice handy steers 1000 to 1100, \$8 88.50; fair to good do., \$7@7.50; grassy 800 to 1000-lb. steers, \$7.67.5; best cows, \$6.50@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, \$6.50@7; butcher cows, \$5.50.25; best feeding steers, \$7@7.25; fair to good do., \$6.25@6.50; common light stockers, \$5.50 06; best butcher bulks, \$6.50@7; best bo-logna bulls, \$5.50@66; stock bulls, \$4.75@5; best milkers and springers, \$70@80; com-mon to good do., \$50@60. Receipts of hogs today were fairly lib-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, but all light grades were 15@20c higher. Packers bought their kind at \$9.10@9.15 generally; yorkers sold at \$9.15@9.20; pigs gener-

show so much advance, but all light grades were 15@20c higher. Packers 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 quality, \$8.50@9; roughs, \$7.50@7.75; stags. *6@7.

\$6@7. The sheep and lamb market was active today, with prices about the same as the close of last week; most of the choice lambs selling from \$7.50@7.60; yearlings, \$5.50@6. Look for about steady prices the balance of the week, with moderate receipts.

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.

Chicago.

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though \$6.25@6.85 took fair to strictly good 550 to 700-1b. kinds. The hog market closed on the bottom, declines of 50@75c from high point last week being shown at the finish. At the start values went a little higher but lat-er packers hammered the market severely and the biggest declines were made on the best sorts. Tops declined from \$9.65 @8.90 for light, and best heavies went at \$8.50 while choice butchers sold at \$8.75@ 8.85. Common heavy packers dropped to \$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@75c break from recent high spot. Most pigs went at \$5.75@7.50. The government in-spectors are now tagging all boars and this has resulted in some wide declines in value for them, recent sales being at \$1.50 @4.75. The largest receipts of sheep and lambs of the season came last week and it was the first opportunity in many weeks for

W4.75.
The largest receipts of sheep and lambs of 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@40c, selling at \$6.50@6.80 while feeder sheep held steady. Fat sheep were firm sellers but fat lambs went 10@25c lower. Decline for feeder lambs brought out a big demand, most offerings going into Indiana. Michigan and Ohio and total shipments to the country approximated 57,000. Fat native and range wethers sold at \$4.60@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 at \$2.50. Feeding yearlings brought \$50.54.65.40 and breeding ewes \$3.85@5.85. Freeding ewes went at \$2.25@3.75. Native lambs topped at \$7.60 and a plain to far kinl made \$6.25@7, while common to prime range lambs went at \$6.85@7.65 with a cull class at \$5@6.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

(Continued from page 257).

(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 large, mostly tame. Colorado. South Weld Co., Sept. 8.—The weather is nice and cool; a good shower fell yes-terday, about three inches on the 2nd. The ground in good shape for fall plow-ing; farmers are cutting cabbage, gath-ering tomatoes and cucumbers. Beans ing; farmers are cutting cabbage, gath-ering 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, 60c@\$1 per cwt; eggs, 25c; butter-fat, 36c. Wheat and oats good, also corn; wheat, \$1.22½ per cwt; oats, \$1.35 per cwt. Potatoes good at Greeley. lowa.

lowa. Osceola Co., Sept. 5.—The past season has been very dry, with a steady heat. In spite of all this we are having a pretty fair crop. Oats yielding from 40 to 60 bu. per acre, heavy and bright. Barley yields from 12 to 35 bu. per acre; fair quality. Spring wheat yields from 17 to 22 bu. per acre and winter wheat from 21 to 31 bu per acre. Corn looks promising. Pastures very short; silo filling finished. Clover hulling in progress, report is one field yielded one bushel per acre. Need moisture for fall seeding. Potatoes are not very good. Fruit crop is light except apples. Hog cholera prevalent, some sav-ing only two or three out of a herd of 100 head.

New York. Columbia Co., Sept. 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 10th 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 vegetables are a loss. Late cab-bages are almost a total failure, for want of moisture and are selling at from 10 to 20c per head. Potatoes retail at \$1.40 per bu. Everything is expensive to the con-sumer and the poor will see a hard winter.

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

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Thursday's Market. Cattle.

Hursday's Market. Cattle. September 11, 1913.
Receipts, 1365. Bulls 25@35c lower than last week; all other grades steady.
We quote: Best dry-fed steers and heifers, \$8.25@8.50; steers and heifers, 1000 to 1200, \$7.50@7.85; do. 800 to 1000, \$7@7.50; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1000, \$7@7.50; do. 500 to 700.
\$6.25@6.75; choice fat cows, \$6@6.25; good do., \$5.50@5.75; common do., \$4.50@5; canners, \$3@4; choice heavy bulls, \$6@ 5.75; stock bulls, \$4.50@5; toice feeding a steers, 800 to 1000, \$7@7.25; fair do., 800 to 1000, \$6.75@7; choice stockers, 500 to \$700, \$6.50@7; fair do., 500 to 700, \$6@6.50; t stock heifers, \$5.50@6; milkers, large, d young, medium age, \$60@85; common do., 4 \$35@50.
Bishop, B. & H. sold Barnes 13 stock

stock heids, we show the first set of the s at \$5.60 at

Austin 2 bulls av 830 at \$5.00; to Payne 28 stockers av 650 at \$5.07; do av 550 at \$6.0; to Parker, W. & Co. 2 cows av 950 at \$4.50; to Schuer 2 bulls av 960 at \$5.60. Haley & M. sold Kull 3 steers av 1003 at \$7, 1 bull weighing 860 at \$5.75, 1 do weighing 650 at \$5.25; to Mason B. Co. 11 buchers av 622 at \$6.25, 4 cows av 920 at \$4.75, 1 do weighing 800 at \$4.4 bulls av 640 at \$5.25, 9 buchers av 792 at \$6.40, 3 do av 800 at \$5.50; to Torrey 8 stockers av 510 at \$6.10, 7 do av 551 at \$6.20; to Newton B. Co. 9 butchers av 921 at \$5.50, 1 cow weighing 1250 at \$6, 2 steers av 865 at \$6.60, 3 do av 720 at \$6.75, 1 bull weighing 1230 at \$6, 2 do av 905 at \$5.25; to Applebaum 3 cows av 917 at \$4.75, 2 do av 1175 at \$5.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 steer weighing 1070 at \$7.50, 1 cow weighing 1030 at \$6, 2 steers av 850 at \$5.10, 2 cows av 665 at \$4, 4 do av 1020 at \$5.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 6 do av 1181 at \$6, 2 do av 1010 at \$4.25; to Lachalt 7 buchers av 634 at \$6.25, 5 do av 692 at \$6.25; to Goose 3 cows and bulls av 647 at \$5.30, 2 cows av 820 at \$4.50; to Lachalt 5 butchers av 720 at \$6.50; to Hirschleman 5 do av 842 at \$6.55, 4 do av 902 at \$6.60; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 cows av 9107 at \$5.50, 1 bull weighing 1490 at \$6, 2 do av 84 at \$6.60, 1 cow weighing 9170 at \$5.50, 1 bull weighing 1490 at \$6, 52, 2 steers av 1055 at \$2.5, 9 do av 928 at \$6.60, 12 do av 893 at \$7.40; to Ratt-kowsky 1 cow weighing 720 at \$4.50, 2 butchers av 915 at \$6.40, 1 cow weighing 9170 at \$5.50, 1 bull weighing 1490 at \$5, 5 do av 900 at \$5.9; to Curlivan P. Co. 2 cows av 135 at \$6, 2 do av 1190 at \$5, 5 do av 900 at \$5.9; to Curlivan P. Co. 2 cows av 135 at \$6, 2 do av 1190 at \$5.57, 2 do av 765 at \$5.60, 2 bulls av 775 at \$6, 9 do av 585 at \$5.50, 2 bulls av 775 at \$6, 9 do av 585 at \$5.50, 2 bulls av 775 at \$6, 9 do av 585 at \$5.50, 2 bulls av 775 at \$6, 9 do av 585 at \$5.50, 2 bulls av 775 at \$6, 9 do av 585 at \$5.50, 2 bulls av 775 at \$6, 9 do av 585 at \$5.50, 1 Hourchers av 903 at \$5.57; to Samman B. Co. 9 steers av 915 at \$5.75; to M

Veal Calves.

 Veal Calves.

 Receipts, 412. Market steady. Best, \$11@12; others, \$6@10.50.

 Haley & M. sold Newton B. Co. 2 av 140 at \$12, 10 Mich. B. Co. 2 av 140 at \$11, 4 av 155 at \$11, 7 av 170 at \$12, 7 av 170 at \$10; to Newton B. Co. 1 weighing 140 at \$9, 9 av 165 at \$12, 3 av 170 at \$12, 3 av 155 at \$12.

 Keeks sold Goose 4 av 225 at \$8.

 Adams sold Burnstine 3 av 155 at \$12.

 Candall sold same 7 av 300 at \$6.50.

 Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 6 av 155 at \$12, 1 weighing 160 at \$12, 4 av 135 at \$11.

 Roe Com. Co. sold Goose 3 av 130 at \$8, 6 av 155 at \$12, 4 av 155 at \$12.50, 1 weighing 210 at \$9; to Ratkowsky 2 av 125 at \$12.50, 5 av 125 at \$12.50, 1 weighing 210 at \$9; to Ratkowsky 2 av 125 at \$12.50, 6 av 190 at \$7.50.

 Kalaher sold Mich. B. Co. 3 av 175 at \$11.50.

 Benett & S. sold Newton B. Co. 1 weighing 170 at \$11.50.

 Sheep and Lambs.

Kalaher Sold Mich. B. Co. 3 av 17b at \$11.50. Bennett & S. sold Newton B. Co. 1 weighing 170 at \$11.50. Sheep and Lambs. Receipts, 7275. Market steady with Wednesday at opening and same as last \$707.25; fair to good lambs, \$6.2506.75; light to common lambs, \$506; yearlings, \$505.50; fair to good sheep, \$404.25; culls and common, \$2.7503.25. Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 11 sheep av 110 at \$4, 14 do av 90 at \$3.50; to Nagle P. Co. 54 lambs av 65 at \$7, 88 do av 70 at \$7.25, 140 do av 75 at \$7.25, 48 sheep av 110 at \$4; to Bray 66 lambs av 75 at \$7.10, 28 do av 80 at \$7.25, 86 do av 78 at \$7.35, 69 do av 65 at \$7, 88 do av 70 at \$7.25, 140 do av 77 at \$5, 12 sheep av 105 at \$4; to Kull 33 lambs av 70 at \$7; to Parker, W. & Co. 6 sheep av 115 at \$3.75, 19 do av 77 at \$5, 21 sheep av 105 at \$4; to Kull 33 lambs av 70 at \$7; to Aldrich 20 do av 50 at \$6; to Thompson Bros. 30 lambs av 70 at \$6; 50, 16 do av 55 at \$5.50, 9 sheep av 90 at \$3; to Sullivan P. Co. 41 lambs av 75 at \$6.75, 21 yearlings av 115 at \$5.25, 20 sheep av 52 at \$5.50, 9 sheep av 90 at \$3; to Sullivan P. Co. 13 sheep av 105 at \$2.75, 21 do av 110 at \$5.75; to Hanys av 58 at \$6, 16 do av 76 at \$7, 46 do av 65 at \$6.75, 21 yearlings av 116 at \$7.75; at \$6.75, 21 yearlings av 116 at \$7.75; to Hanys 17 lambs av 58 at \$5.75, 11 sheep av 100 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 13 sheep av 105 at \$2.75, 21 do av 110 at \$7.75; to Hanys 17 lambs av 56 at \$7, 46 do av 65 at \$6.75, 21 sheep av 120 at \$4.51 d Hambs av 55 at \$6, 12 do av 70 at \$7, 42 do av 50 at \$5, 12 od av 50 at \$8, 104 do av 75 at \$7, 91 do av 75 at \$7, 11 do av 55 at \$6, 12 od av 75 at \$7, 11 do av 75 at \$6, 12 sheep av 105 at \$8, 104 do av 75 at \$6, 12 sheep av 90 at \$8, 75; to Newton B. Co. 80 lambs av 75 at \$8; to Sullivan P. Co. 11 sheep av 77 at \$8, 50 do av 75 at \$7, 25 do av 60 at \$8, 26 do av 75 at \$7, 25 do av 60 at \$8, 75, 18 do av 75 at \$7, 25 hambs av 63 at \$7; to Newton B. Co. 10 sheep av 77 at \$8, 51, 80 dav 75 at \$7, 25 hambs a

Hogs. Receipts, 3112. None sold up to noon; looks 35@40c lower than on Wednesday. Range of prices: Light to good butch-ers, \$9; pigs, \$8.50; mixed, \$8.75@9; heavy \$8.75; stags one-third off: Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 105 av 220 at \$9, 80 av 200 at \$8.90. Haley & M. sold same 260 av 185 at \$9, 110 av 200 at \$8.90. Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. \$10 av 180 at \$9, 215 av 200 at \$8.90, \$ 200 av 220 at \$8.85. Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 525 av 180 at \$9.

Friday's Market.

 Friday's Market.

 September 12, 1913.

 Cattle.

 Receipts this week, 1591; last week,

 1170.
 Market steady.

 We quote:
 Best dry-fed steers and heifers,

 1000 to 1200, \$7.50@7.85; do. 800 to 1000,

 \$7@7.50; grass steers and heifers,

 1000 to 1200, \$7.50@7.85; do. 800 to 1000,

 \$6@6.25; choice fat cows, \$6@6.25; good

 do., \$5.50@6.75; choice fat cows, \$6@6.25; fair

 fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$5.50@5.75;

 stock bulls, \$4.50@5; choice feeding steers

 800 to 1000, \$7@7.25; fair do., 800 to 1000,

 \$6.75@7; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$6.50

 \$60 to 1000, \$7@7.25; fair do., 800 to 1000,

 \$6.75@7; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$6.50

 \$00 to 1000, \$7@7.25; fair do., 800 to 1000,

 \$6.75@7; choice stockers, 1arge, young, medium age, \$60@85; common milkers, \$40@50.

 Weifers, \$5.50@6: milkers, large, young, medium age, \$60@85; common milkers, \$40@50.

 Veal Calves.

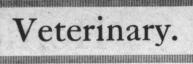
 Receipting this mode totage.
 Veal Calves.

Receipts this week, 493; last week, 429; market steady. Best, \$11@12.50; others, \$6@10.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts this week, \$194; last week, 6811. Market 25c lower than on Thurs-day and dull. Best lambs, \$7; fair to good lambs, \$6.25@6.75; light to common lambs \$5@5.90; yearlings, \$5@5.50; fair to good sheep. \$3.75@4.10; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Rathdow sold Stump 28 stockers av ^{\$2.50}@3. 682 at \$7. Same sold Barnes 20 stockers av 629 at \$6.80. Groff sold Schuman 5 steers av 848 at \$7.25, 2 helfers av 710 at \$5.25, Weeks sold Buscoe 13 stockers av 514 at \$6.75, 5 do av 438 at \$6.50. ^{\$2.50}@3. Hogs. Receipts this week, 4193; last week. Barge of prices: Light to good butch-ers. \$8.95; pigs. \$8.25@8.50; mixed, \$8.90@ 8.95; heavy, \$8.75@8.90; stags one-third off.



THE MICHIGAN FARMER

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

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 for cows having affections of their bag or udders, but don't see any affected ex-actly like mine. About two montos ago we saw a little blood in the milk from one quarter of her udder; after a while there was no more blood, but it seemed to hurt to milk her. After a few days we could see a swelling in that quarter of her bag and she gave but little milk out of that portion of her bag, and the milk had a watery look. Then I began to treat her; I bathed bag with a solution of salt and water, the water being as hot as she could stand. Miked out all I could get and then greased bag with fresh lard, sul-phur and carbolic acid, rubbing if for ten or fifteen minutes. The swelling all left her bag but there is a lump in the upper portion of the udder. I twas quite large at first and I did not know but it might and for about two weeks have given her a half teaspoonful each of soda and salt-peter dissolved in hot water, also greased bag with turpentine and lard. Since I began to use the turpentine and lard I can get but a few streams of milk and the lump seems to be getting smaller. Two weeks ago I would get as high as 180 streams of strippings, and now I do week if if get a dozen. Mrs D. C. M., Har-risville, Mich.—Apply one part iodine and the lump seems to be getting smaller. Two weeks ago I would get as high as 180 streams of strippings, and now I do week if if get a dozen. Mrs D. C. M., Har-risville, Mich.—Apply one part iodine and the parts fresh lard to obstructed part of udder every day or two. This ointment should be rubbed in gently by hand; also in feed or water three times a day. Her udder has perhaps been injured or infec-tive germs gained ther way into udder through teat cand...

through teat canal. Mange in Cats.—What is the cause of mange in cats and can anything be done to cure them quickly? J. A. O., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Mange is a parasitic trou-ble and is not easily cured in cats, un-less clipped before treatment is com-menced. Dust on some powdered sulphur or apply sulphur and lard, one part sul-phur to five or six of lard. Give cats 3 drops of Donovan's solution of arsenic at a dose in feed two or three times a day. day

Barren Mare—Abnormal Heat.—I pur-chased a mare two years ago that was said to be 12 years old; she had raised colt and I bred her, but she fails to get with foal. She seems to be in heat near-ly all the time and has never refused horse since I bred her. Her heat period appears to be more severe the longer I keep her. Do you belleve she will ever get with foal? A. R. P., East Lake, Mich. I am inclined to belleve she will never again breed. Her ovaries are in an ab-normal condition. Have you always bred her to same horse? If so, change. Lump-jaw.—I have a cow with a hard Barren Mare-Abnormal Heat.--I pur

her to same horse? If so, change. Lump-jaw.—I have a cow with a hard bunch on jaw just above teeth. I first noticed it in March as I was drying her. At first it was painful, but after applying liniment a few times the soreness left and since she freshened it has never seemed to annoy her. The bunch is grad-ually growing larger. I first suspected that one of the other cows had hooked her, but may be mistaken. This cow seems to be perfectly healthy and giving plenty of milk. F. G. B., Croswell, Mich. —Apply one part red iodide mercury and four parts lard to bunch once a week; but before applying this ointment clip off hair. Also give her 2 drs. potassium iodide at a dose in feed two or three times a day.



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etc

Fruits for Storage Should not be too Ripe.

If the apple-grower is raising apples to the fruit its color and quality. But in ried on at the Michigan Agricultural Col- the fall and leave the apples uninjured. lege last spring, showed that as far as could be detected, the color of a fruit has nothing to do with its quality. The apples tested were of high colored and low is usually done and what cold storage the packing is to thoroughly compress the of sugar and other essentials of the apple which go to make for quality.

soft and when this stage arrives, rots and center of the barrel does not get cooled diseases will soon do the rest. Probably as good a rule as any is to pick the apple when it comes off easily by taking it in the palm of the hand or fingers and giving it a gentle twist upward. When fruit is intended for storing, it is highly important that the stem is left on the found to be the case with apples on the bushes. barrel is opened up in the winter which, lower price for his product. Apples having a sound stem and an unblemished skin will usually open up in good condition, provided they have been kept in a about with straw and tied together. cool place.

We often hear it said that if a rotten apple is put into a barrel of good ones, the decayed apple will in time cause the good apples to rot. This is not so, provided there are no bruises on the sound The roots of the fungi which apples. cause the fruit rots cannot enter the skin of a perfectly sound apple. They do not seem to have the power of burrowing through the tough epidermis, but the moment the skin is bruised, just so soon is provided a passageway through there which the roots of the fungus may enter the pulp of the fruit and decay is the immediate result. Stemmed apples and ones with an unblemished skin do not present a passageway for the fungous roots and apple is taken from a barrel of storage have been the size of a pin but even throughout the spring.

gus to enter. the market somewhat damaged while the fect development of buds and flowers. fruit which has been carelessly handled reaches the market in a useless condition and results in a partial or entire loss to the owner. It would often be a good lesson for the fruit grower to follow his and see how it opens up. This will show of bracing and bolting trees and of cavhim how important it is that the fruit be ity excavation and filling. should be handled like eggs.

useful and handy while others seem to stubs should be left. That is, all cuts learning that poor packing pinches profit.

NE of the very important phases present no merits at all. Many pickers of apple culture is the harvesting prefer to use a bag. With this there is under the trees for two or three days and 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 sorted into the standard grades and packall the other operations have been done branches or ladder. On the other hand, ed. The common way of packing apples with care, the profit and usefulness of other pickers prefer to use a basket or is to face the lower end of the barrel the orchard depends upon the manner in pail. The pail does very well if the prop- with two layers of choice apples. This which the fruit is harvested; picking at er care is exercised when the fruit is put process is termed "facing" for it is this the proper time, receptacles for picking, into it and also when the fruit is emptied end that is inspected by the buyers and into the barrels. When using the pail or commission men. The remainder of the basket, each apple must be carefully barrel is then filled loosely and when placed in the utensil. With the bag the about half full, the apples are gently but problem of dumping the apples into the thoroughly shaken down and the refilling for a nearby market, it is well to leave barrel solves itself for the sides of the is resumed. When the remainder of the them on the tree until they have fully bag break the fall of the fruits, but with barrel has been filled and the top round-ripened for this ripening is what gives the open basket or pail, much injury is ed up, it is ready for heading. The head often done by dumping the fruit into the is put on and pressed into position with this connection, it might be well to men- barrels. When this is to be done, holding a lever or screw and the hoops are put tion that an experiment which was car- the apples back with the hand will break on and nailed in place. If the fruit has Handling the Fruit After it has been

colored grades and the tests were made really does is to delay the maturing of fruit and thus keep it from rattling when so as to determine the relative amounts the apple as long as possible, for after on its way to market. If not tightly maturity is reached, the apple soon gets packed in, the fruit can not be shipped soft and unpalatable. What cold storage without danger of serious injury. With If the grower has in mind the supply- does is to make the ripening process as boxes, the same care in packing is necesing of a commercial market, then the slow as possible and the right time to sary as in the case when barrels are used fruit should not be allowed to ripen to pick the fruit will depend very largely on for packing. too great a degree on the tree but should how soon it is to be consumed and how be picked before it has fully matured. It far it is to be shipped. Oftentimes, how- bought by the consumer in the winter is in the last few days that the apple ever, the packer does not reckon with the depends, to a large extent, upon the riperemains on the tree that the carbohy- ripening of the fruit which takes place ness of the apples when they were pickdrates are turned into sugar. What we on account of the apple barrels being ed, the manner and care taken when the wish to do is to pick the apple at such headed up in the middle of the day. Many fruits were harvested, the packing of the a time that this turning will be delayed as fill their barrels and then head them up barrels and the efficiency of the cold long as possible, for as soon as an apple the same day. It often happens that the storage in retarding the ripening procis ripe, it begins to deteriorate and get barrel holds a great deal of heat and the THURIDAL

WINTER PROTECTION FOR VINES AND ROSEBUSHES.

When the first real winter weather apple and not pulled out, as is often put about the roots of vines or fine rose- on the large limbs. Wires must not be local market. Where the fruit is to be about the hardiness of the vine or bush, of the tree would soon cause the wire to consumed in a short time after picking, one should take extra precautions. Just girdle the branch. it does not matter so much about the one stake driven into the ground beside stem being on it, but where the apples a rosebush may keep it from perishing hatchet, cleared by a gouge down to must be stored until midwinter, the ab- from the cold of midwinter. One should sound wood, disinfected with creosote and sence of the stem at harvesting time will drive several stakes about it and tie paprobably mean a rotten apple when the pers around in such a way as to keep out order to make the cement hold the wood heavy rain and yet not exclude the air. is studded with nails, or wires are wovof course, means that the seller will get The driving in of small quantities of snow will do no hurt. If the vine or rosebush is tall, instead of the paper, and in addition to the ashes, it should be wrapped

In the spring great care must be taken not to remove the wrappings too soon, for even after the buds have started, a cold snap may come which will kill the plant and undo everything. A plant thus protected throughout the winter will be more sensitive to the cold than if it had limb or trunk, and to cause the tree to 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 already well advanced. Old stems should The covering growth, wound callus, be carefully cut away to stimulate new growth and those left should be trained cells just outside the wood. If the bark into place. The coal ashes, in addition is bruised, or if the cement projects beto some well rotted manure, should be spaded into the soil about the roots.

After the leaves of rosebushes have well hence they are not attacked. If a rotten opened, even if there is no sign of slugs with tools, familiarity with cement and or insects, it is a good idea to spray mechanical judgment is needed. apples, one will find that at the center of thoroughly to prevent their coming and surgery is an important thing and to be the rotten spot there is a place where the to ward off fungous diseases. The spray- encouraged. If the house-holder underskin has been damaged. The spot may ing should be repeated from time to time stands the principles outlined here he can such a hole is enough to allow the fun- spray to use is the lime-sulphur solution, treatment, I advise the hiring of a comone part to 15 of water. Use just enough petent tree surgeon. They charge about When the fruit is handled with the to give the foliage a silvery tint. This 60 cents an hour. greatest possible care, it often reaches will insure a healthy growth and the per-

CHARLOTTE BIRD. Washtenaw Co.

TREE SURGERY.

handled with the utmost care—in fact, it It is a mistaken idea that shade trees every grower has individual problems to need pruning. The wanton clipping of solve. The attractive and honest package There are many devices on the market the ends of branches is only useless and will be the big selling factor in the fruit for picking fruit, many of which are very dangerous. Where cutting is done, no business and the growers are rapidly

off for three or four days, while, if we are trying to retard the ripening process. es, the fruit should be cooled off as soon as possible after picking. For this reason, many growers find it advisable to 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 it is headed up, which is most desirable. It is a practice which all good orchardists condemn, to leave the apples in piles

then barrel them up. After the fruit is picked it should be been thoroughly shaken down while the barrel was being filled, the last pressing Picked. and clamping will not injure or mar the After the fruit has been picked, what first layer of fruit. The main object of

> The value of a barrel of storage apples esses Ingham Co.

I. J. MATHEWS.

must be made flush with the limb and these should be painted over with good lead paint.

Bracing is done by chains or wires comes, a layer of coal ashes should be carried between screw eyes or lag bolts If one is not absolutely sure wrapped about limbs, since the growth

Cavities are opened with a chisel or then filled with cement or concrete. In en across the cavity. In order that the concrete may not drop out, the mouth of the cavity should be smaller than the excavated part. For fiillings, a cement made of five parts sand to one of dry cement may be used, while the outer face should be covered with a two to one mixture. Bring the cement exactly flush with the wood.

The cement has no curative powers. It serves merely to shed water, brace the complete the cylinder which has been cut into by rot.

The bark should be carefully handled in order that the wound may heal over. comes from the cambium-the tender yond the wood the cambium activity is checked by the pressure induced.

Each tree is a problem of itself. Skill Tree The very best repair his own trees. Rather than no

Far better than tree surgery is prevention of cavities.

Mich. Agr. College. G. H. COONS.

The fruit farmer is realizing more fully that the success of his business is going Tree surgery consists of proper prun- to depend on the skill in marketing. The fruit to the place where it is to be sold ing, together with care of cut surfaces, proper methods of handling the fruit crop are receiving increased attention from the Department of Agriculture, but

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

(Continued from page 253).

(Continued from page 253). Pennsylvania. Montgomery Co., Sept. 10.—The crops in season; second crop of hay short and and the season; second crop of hay short and for the season; second crop of hay short and for the season; second crop of hay short and for the season; second crop of hay short and for the season; second crop of hay short and for the season; second crop of hay short and for the season; second crop of hay short and for the season; second the short and so for the season; second the short and so for the season; second the short for the season; second the season; the season; second the season; be season; second the season; the the

<text>

of the ground.

of the ground. Kansas. Finney Co., Sept. 8.—Have had one inch of rain over practically the whole county. Though it is dry and warmer than usual for the time of year farmers are cutting feed and prairie hay. Hay is good; feed short. No grain to speak of but milo maize, except in the irrigated districts where they always have good crops. Nebraska.

here they alway. Nebraska. West Scott's Bluff Co., Sept. 8.—August as been a very warm month but no hot yinds. It has been the most prosperous winds. It has been the most prosperous finds. Small grain is winds. winds. It has been the most prosperous yeer for five or six years. Small grain is very good, corn fair, but acreage very small. Alfalfa is our main crop here and we have three fine crops of hay. A good deal is being shipped out; some will be fed to sheep. Potatoes are a small crop and few will be shipped out. Rough feed is plentiful; mitch cows are high.

is plentiful; milch cows are high. North Dakota. Foster Co., Sept. 8.—Harvest is over. the weather has been fine, not much rain this summer, but had a good rain last night. Wheat is an average yield of 10 to 20 bu. per acre. Barley is going from 25 to 35 bu. per acre; oats 15 to 40. Our corn looks well but is too late to mature. Hardly any cattle and hogs through here. Cows are selling at 6c; hogs Sc, and can (Continued on march Sch (Continued on page 254).



The Ingleside Farm is offering more and better Shropshire Sheep than ever before. All stock recorded. Write us what you want HERBERT E. POWELL, Ionia, Mich. Citizen's Phone. SHROPSHIRE RAMS. Registered. Sired by Imp. Minton ram. Quality for grade or registered flocks. Also some young ewes. Prices right. WILLIS S. MEADE, Lapeer, Michigan. 1st and 2nd Prize two-year-old Shropshire Rams 1912 sale. E. E. LELAND & SON, Ann Arbor, Michigan REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Rams and ewes for sale at reasonable prices. Breeding of the best. Harry Potter, Davison, Mich. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE. DAN BOOHER, R. 1, Marion, Michigan. Shropshire Rams^{-Good} ones cheap. Write before Aug. 15th. for special proposition. KOPE KON FARM, Kinderhook, Michigan. SHROPSHIRE rams 1 and 2 years old, and some Sextra good lamb rams, wool and mutton type, GEO. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Ingham Co., Mich. HOOS. Durocs & Victorias — A Desirable Bunch of Sows of Either Breed due April and May, M. T. Story, B. B. 48 Lowell, Mich. Oity Phone 55. Pure Bred Berkshires Choice Spring Pigs, either sex, of Finest Breeding. Write for description and prices. A. P. Kuhn, Lakeview, Mich BERKSHIRES Choice spring boars and gilts. priced to move quick. Farmers stock. ELMHURST STOCK FARM, Almont, Mich. A Yearling Sow-bred for July farrowing, also a choice lot of Spring Pigs for sale. Either sox. A. A. PATTULLO, R. No.1 Deckerville, Mich. Chester Whites Spring and summer pigs, write un Meadow View Stock Farm, R. F.D. No.5. Holland, Mich. 0.1.C.-BIG GROWTHY TYPE. Last spring stock. stock, either sex, pairs not akin. Very good stock. Socit.No. 1 head of herd. Farm ½ mile west of depot. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich. O. I. C. -MARCH and APRIL PIGS, the long No cholera ever on or near farm. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. NEWMAN, R. 1. Marlette, Mich. O. I. C's-all sold. Orders booked for April C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Michigan THIS SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD IONIA GIRL I have started more breaders on the road to suc-cess than any man living. I have the largest and fin-est herd in the U.S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan. "How to Make Money from Hoge." G. S. BENJAMIN, R.No. 10 Portland, Mieb. O. I. C. SWINE-Bred gilts all sold, pigs on hand. Will book orders for Sept. pigs pigs on hand. Will book orders for Sept. pig get my price on pairs and trios not akin. A. J. GORDON R. No. 2, Dorr, Mich. 0.1.C's.----Taking Orders for Sept. Pigs, Dairs and FRED NICKEL B. No. 1. Monroe. Michigan. Duroc Jersey Hogs Have a few bred gilts, and spring boars, prize-winning strain. W. C. TAYLOH, Milan, Mich. Duroc Jerseys-25 Spring Boars Ready to Ship. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Michigan. Durocs -25 High Class Spring Boars. Er-cellent quality and Breeding. Write or come and see. J. O. BABNEY, Coldwater, Mich. Duroc-JerSeys Spring boars from prize-win-ning strains. Sows all ages Brookwater Farm, B. F. D. No. 7, Ann Arbor, Mich. BIG TYPE DUBOCS-March and April Boars, ready for service, Pairs not akin. Also Shropshire Rams for sale. F. J. DRODT, R. No. 1, Monroe, Mich. Duroc Jerseys For Sale—Three fall boars, also spring pigs, either sex; of finest breeding and individual quality. John McNicoll, Station A, R 4, Bay City Mich. POLAND CHINAS Both Western and Home Bred. Either sex, all ages Prices right. W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich. Choice Lot of Spring Pigs Prices right. L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Shiawasse Co., Mich. LARGE STYLED POLAND OHINAS-Spring and summer pigs, Also Oxford bucks and buck lambs at close prices, ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Mich. Butler's Big Bone Prolific Poland Chinas Big boars ready for service, weigh up to 250 lbs. not fat, from big prolific sows that not only farrow big litters but raise them. Write for what you want, J. C. BUTLER, Portland, Michigan. POLAND CHINAS Either sex. all ages. Some thing good at a low price P. D. LONG, R. No. 8, Grand Rapids, Michigan P. C. MARCH AND APRIL PIGS-The long bodied to please. R. W. MILLS, Saline, Michigan. LARGE TYPE P. C. FALL PIGS all sold. Have the epring pigs I ever raised. Eight sows farrowed 86. Come or write. Expenses paid if not satisfied. Free livery from Parma. W. E. Livingston, Parma. Mich. P. C. BOARS AND SOWS-large type, sire A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Michigan. YORKSHIRE Swine-We have some nice spring pigs now ready for sale. Write for discription and prices. OSTRANDER BROS, Morley, Mich, 350 BIG TYPE MULE FOOT HOGS-All ages for sale. Prolific and hardy. Best breed for Michigan. Also Ponies. J. DUNLAP, Box M. Williamsport, Ohio YORKSHIRE SWINE-Young boars ready for service. Also spring farrowed gilts and Aug. farrowed pigs for sale. Pairs not akin, GEO. S MCMULLEN, Grand Ledge, Mich. **IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES** Sows and gilts bred for September and October farrow. Service boars. Pigs all ages. Breeding and prices upon application. W. C. COOK, R. 42, Ada. Michigan. Lillie Farmstead YORKSHIRES Spring bred gitts all sold. Gitts bred for next August farrow. September pigs either sex, pairs and trics not akin. Orders booked for epring pigs. COLON C. LILLIE. Coopersville. Mich

ed City, Mich.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

Poultry and Bees.

HOW ONE MAN MAKES WINTER LAYERS PAY.

ply of eggs throughout the winter months, when the high prices prevail. It is the amateur who usually experiences disappointment in not getting a full egg bas-As there is a new crop of beginners each season, and as no more perplexing problem confronts them than the getting of feeding and housing my winter layers.

There are some who still argue that 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 A hen, if fully matured and in good ance.

The laying hen must be happy and con tented and she must be kept busy. Idle hens contract bad habits, such as egg the hens all winter. Mangels, small poeating, feather pulling, etc. Therefore tatoes, carrots, etc., are usually relished do not let them sit around because of the and are a great help in keeping the hens lack of something to make them active. in good health. I usually grind the small Keep the floor well littered so they can potatoes in a food chopper and feed them scratch all day, if necessary. Have this with the mash every other day. litter from eight to twelve inches deep, mangels are either split in two and covering the entire floor. - Light, coarse thrown into the pens for the hens to pick straw is, in my opinion, one of the best at, or are ground up and fed with the materials for litter. Straw is not broken mash each day. Carrots, turnips, etc., and winter. up so quickly as leaves and can there- are fed raw or cooked, but not so often fore be worked over better by the hens. as the other vegetables. Fork the straw over often to allow the fine dirt to sift through. This makes it nice and light again. Whenever litter be-results for me is composed of the followcomes damp and soiled it should be removed and replaced with fresh.

Cleanliness plays an important part in 50 lbs; gluten feed, 50 lbs; linseed meal, the getting of winter eggs. Cleanliness 30 lbs; beef scraps, 50 lbs; salt, 3 lbs. promotes health, and as healthy stock is The ingredients must be thoroughly mixabsolutely necessary if the best of results ed. This mash is fed at noon. are to be obtained it will at once be seen one quart for every 10 hens, I pour on that cleanliness is no small consideration boiling water and allow the mixture to in housing hens. I see no reason why the steam all morning on the back of the poultry house should be the damp, foul- stove in a tightly covered kettle. smelling, disease-breeding place that it fed just warm and moist, not hot or often is. If the ventilation is right and sloppy. the house is cleaned often no foul odor will be noticed as soon as the door is oats and corn. will be noticed as soon as the door is outs and corn. After dark a sman opened. Clean the droppings platforms amount of wheat is scattered in the litter at least once a week. To facilitate clean- to induce the hens to exercise immediing by preventing the droppings from adhering to the platform, spread sawdust ing. About eight o'clock in the morning over the platform immediately after clean-Air-slaked lime may also be used, but it is advisable to first dust the boards with the lime and then cover with sawdust or earth, as it is my belief that busy, fowls are liable to contract sore feet by while walking on lime-covered surfaces. Spray the droppings board occasionally to destroy vermin that may be hiding in the and as it is heating it tends to keep the cracks. Coal oil is very good for this purpose and crude carbolic acid may be added to make it more effective.

Keep the hens free from lice. A lousy den in the litter and must be worked for. hen is not a laying hen. Provide dust boxes in each pen so they may dust themselves at will. The boxes should be well filled with road dust and placed in the sunniest part of the house. This is nature's way of holding vermin in check and it also helps the hen to keep her harboring places for lice and mites. Remove the nesting material and spray kerosene into every crack and crevice. A hand spray is excellent for this purpose. Eggs are sometimes broken and the conremove the material and replace with cided may be affected.

Various Forms of Green Food Used.

day throughout the winter. It is advisable to give this after each feeding. No being well established in the ground, Also doubt many have noticed that at such several strands of s mooth wire were twisttimes fowls will forage for green feed. Take the hint and follow nature in pro- the other in order to prevent bulging. viding green food. Alfalfa and sprouted

most any cellar, as there is usually sufficient warmth to start germination. Provide a half dozen small boxes, the size Experienced poultrymen, as a rule, depending upon the number of fowls kept have no difficulty in getting a good sup- and the amount intended to be fed. Fill a bucket partly full of oats and let them floor is kept covered with straw. soak for 24 hours. Then place them in one of the boxes, spreading out until they are about two inches deep and sprinkle south wall of the concrete house, a part them night and morning with warm wat-In the bottoms of the boxes should er. be bored small holes to let the water drain previous to filling with concrete. of winter eggs, I will outline my method out. At intervals of five or six days start oats in other boxes. As soon as one becomes empty fill it as before and in this way a constant supply of green food is in place, since the work of removing them made available. The oats, roots and all, and setting the roof on the concrete should be fed when from four to six would have involved considerable labor, Caution must be exercised inches high. to prevent them becoming moldy, which sometimes occurs when allowed to sprout health, will when given proper rations, too long, this, of course, making them un- used about the farm. Since galvanized produce eggs in winter, and in abund- fit for feeding. A block of the oats about nest boxes were to be used, 20-penny six inches square is enough for every twelve fowls.

Vegetables can usually be stored to last The

A Satisfactory Mash-Whole Grain. A mash that has produced excellent

ing in the proportions given: Bran, 100 lbs; middlings, 50 lbs; coarse corn meal, Keeping Quarters Clean and Healthful. 50 lbs; ground oats, 50 lbs; alfalfa meal, Taking It is

> Of the whole grains, I prefer wheat, After dark a small ately after leaving the roosts in the mornmore wheat is scattered in the litter, and about 11 o'clock whole oats is given. Not enough wheat and oats are fed to satisfy the hens, but just enough to keep them At 1:00 p. m. the mash is fed, while the last feed at night consists of whole corn. I prefer corn at night be-cause it lasts longer than other grains, fowls warm. The corn is fed about an hour before dusk to give them ample time to pick it up, as a good bit of it is hid-

A "MADE-OVER" POULTRY HOUSE.

Indiana.

O. E. HACHMAN.

It was made originally of rough oak boards that warped and shrunk until the shelter they offered the hens was little plumage clean. The nest boxes are also better than a bare treetop. There was a good shingle roof over it, and the framing was good. It was to utilize the better parts, and at the same time make a house that would answer the purpose for Do not allow soiled nesting material to winter quarters for a hundred hens, that remain in the nest for any length of time. prompted the owner to remodel the building. A concrete house was wanted, and tents run out on the straw, and often the in order to get it as quickly as possible, nest is fouled by the hen. In such cases and with minimum expense, it was deto build a wall crete fresh; otherwise the flavor of the egg inside the board wall, and make a concrete floor. The wall was well braced by setting two stringers along the full length Green feed should be provided every of each wall, and resting braces against them at intervals of two feet, the braces ed across the building from one wall to

The size of the house was only 10x12; oats are two of the best varieties of green since plenty of creek gravel and flint rock food I know of and can be provided at was to be found nearby, the expense any time, winter or summer. Alfalfa can consisted mainly in lumber for the inside best be fed when in the mealed state, as forms and the cement. It required nine care, it will readily mix with the mash. It loads of gravel, each load containing will remain green indefinitely. Sprouted about a cubic yard. Since this contained oats are relished by the hens and help about the right proportion of sand, three wonderfully. They can be sprouted in sacks of cement was used for each load, trouble with mice and rats.

and three extra sacks for the smooth coat on the floor, making 30 sacks in all. This is less cement than is usually recommended for such work, but the finished wall is solid and seemingly strong enough to last for ages.

When the walls were finished, thick building paper was tacked to the rafters above, making it snug overhead. The floor was first filled in to a depth of six inches with flint stones, then four inches of coarse concrete and lastly a smooth coat of cement and sand. In winter this

There had been only a door in the old house, but two sash were placed in the of the boards being sawed out for the purpose and framing put in the forms The floor was made after the walls had dried and the forms had been removed. The old wooden walls were allowed to remain and the old rough lumber had little value. The lumber bought for the inside forms was of shiplap, and was afterward nails were imbedded in the concrete so that the heads protruded half an inch, and the nest boxes were fastened to As supports for the roosts, some these. old harrow teeth were likewise set in the wall when the concrete was put in.

Arranged in this way, with only sanitary nest boxes, and roosts that can be easily removed for cleaning, the bother from lice and mites has been reduced to a minimum, and this man has a poultry house that is comfortable both summer Missouri. H. F. GRINSTEAD.

TRANSFERRING BEES TO MODERN HIVES.

Assuming that your hive is in readiness, with frames containing wired foundation, light your smoker and put on a bee veil. Move the old hive back four or five feet and put new hive in its place. Prepare a small box about eight inches deep, with one side open, which will just cover (not slip over) the bottom of the box hive. Turn it upside down, set the hiving box over it and then drum on the sides of the hive for 10 or 15 minutes. The bees will fill themselves with honey and go up into the box. Gently lift the box containing the bees and dump them in front of the entrance of the new hive. Make sure that the queen is among them by watching for her as she passes with the rest into the entrance. She can be readily seen, as she has a long slender body and is of lighter color than the workers. If you fail to find her, drum out bees from the old hive again until you get her, for to make the plan a success she must be in the new hive.

Return to the box hive, turn it right side up and set it down a few feet back of the new one, with the entrance turned at right angles. Allow the old hive to stand 21 days, at the end of which time the brood will be hatched out, with the exception of a little drone brood which is of no value. Again turn it upside down and drum the bees out into the hiving Next, put an entrance-guard of box. perforated zinc over the entrance of the new hive. Smoke the bees of the hive, then those in the hiving box, after which dump the latter in front of entrance to new hive. The smoking is to prevent fighting on the part of the bees at the second drive, and the entrance-guard is to catch the queen or queens that have been raised meanwhile in the old hive. These virgin queens may be given to some queenless colonies or used to make increase if desired. The job of transferring is now com-

pleted, and all you have on hand is a box hive containing a lot of crooked old comb with, perhaps, a little honey in it. The honey can be extracted, or used as chunk honey on the table if it is fit for use. The rest can be melted into beeswax and the hive split up for kindling.

If bees are obtained in modern hives this work is not necessary, but bees are not often so obtainable, and those who do have them find them so profitable that they ask a high price for them.

Shiawassee Co. N. F. GUTE.

Nearly everyone can keep hens but can everyone make the hens keep them? Hens do not pay unless you give them suitable

Keep a good cat or two around the poultry plant as it will save you lots of



Farmers' Clubs

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIA-TION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

President-Jas. N. McBride, Burton. Vice-President-C. B. Scully, Almont. Secretary-Treasurer-Mrs. C. P. John-

Beiding, R. o. man, Flint. Address all communications relative to the organization of new Clubs to Mrs. C. P. Johnson, Metamora, Mich.

Associational Motto:

is the farmer's most valuable asset.

MEMORY DAY HISTORY.

Perhaps every Farmers' Club member who is a reader of this department is familiar with the history of Memory Day, yet 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, which has been given September 30.

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. T. Daniells. The Memory Day idea came to him nearly ten years ago upon the occasion of the greatest bereavement 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 only in Michigan but in the country at The air with the sweetest, most precious In 1904 the idea was presented to large. the State Association of Farmers' Clubs at its annual meeting and also to the It is meet that we gather with beautiful State Grange, receiving the unqualified endorsement of both bodies. The resolu- That tion 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 secured 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.

Not yet content with the good work done along this line, Mr. Daniells is striving with untiring energy to bring about national recognition of September 30 as Memory Day, through an act of Congress, and with flattering prospects of success. In his efforts to promote public sentiment for the more general observation of the day. Mr. Daniells has secured the aid of noted writers, including the late Will Carleton, whose poem on Memory Day was published in the Michigan Farmer, alco other poets of note as well as writers of song. The latest contribution of this kind is by Emily Stuart Lawrence, of Kansas, a lady now nearly eighty years old, yet actively interested in uplift work for the public This poem is published in this good. 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.

BY EMILY STUART LAWRENCE. In that beautiful land where the glorified dwell There are friends whom our hearts hold

most dear; There are voices that join, Heaven's chorus to swell That once charmed, with their melody, here.

There are loved ones who gather around the Great Throne With the hosts that the Savior adore. Whose lives were so closely entwined with our own That they left us bereft evermore.

There are fathers and mothers, whose wonderful love 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 loving clasp, such as grant-ed us charms, The pain from the heart, sick and sore.

There are husbands and wives who left sorrow to dwell In the homes they had gladdened for consequence than the farm, and should be first improved."

years. here are dear ones whose courage no hardships could quell, Who never struck colors to fears. There

tears, But tried, true, and faithful, more pre- "W clous than gold, They are ours through Eternity's years. of

Death's gate closed behind some of them by

Joan's gate closed bernit some of them long ago. And some have but lately passed thru; Some long have reoiced, Heaven's glories to know; To some, all those glories are new.

Some friends, in a moment were hurried

away, By the Storm King's terrible breath, And some, through long years of suffering. lay, And went willingly, gladly, with Death.

Some And

for a time, To brighten and gladden our way; ut they left us to go to a sunnier cli And long, Oh, so long, is their stay.

Oh, 'tis meet that a day of remembrance

we keep, Each year, as the years hurry by. For those we have laid in the church-yard to sleep, And for all who there quietly lie.

'Tis meet by each mound to plant flowers to bloom Through the long Summer days, and to fill

perfume That nature and love can distil.

flowers

flowers On their low resting-places to lay; 'hat we sacredly keep for these loved ones of ours, Year by year, a "Memory Day."

A 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.

A comforting "Memory Day."

A day to read gladly, while Memory turns, Leaf by leaf, her own book, and to say. "To honor our dead, while the lamp of life burns,

We will keep a 'Memory Day.' "

Let us meet, then, 'ere Winter's first

Grange.

THE OCTOBER PROGRAMS.

State Lecturer's Suggestions for First Meeting.

Song

A story—told by a woman. How can we help blot out the great "White Plague," Tuberculosis? Discus-sion based on experience in sleeping out on oased on experience in steeping out doors. Prayer, "A Tuberculosis Day Prayer," y Chaplain. Humorous recitation. Violin solo.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

Violin solo. A. sold rye for 80c a bushel to the vil-lage merchant, who in turn sold it to E., who lives on a farm less than two miles from A. What remedy would you sug-cet? Discussion from A. What gest? Discussion. Appointment schools, of committees to visit

Some of the things I liked in this program today Closing song.

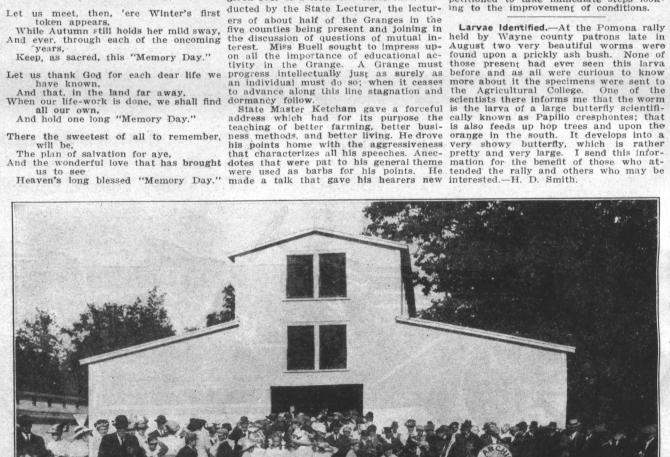
the expenses. ome went when Life's morning was THE FIVE-COUNTY RALLY AT TRAV-bright with the rays. That Hope shed o'er the years yet to be, nd some tarried long, till the burden of days Grew heavy, ere they were set free. That Hope shed o'er the years yet to be, nd some tarried long, till the burden of days Petitions for Highway Improvement .--Wetmore Grange, of Alger county, at a Strong talks by prominent educators meeting late in August, passed resolu-

Grange Speakers and Officials at Five-County Rally in Grand Traverse Region.

bership. The early part of the day was siders very necessary were designated, given over to a lecturers' conference, con-ducted by the State Lecturer, the lectur-ing to the improvement of conditions.

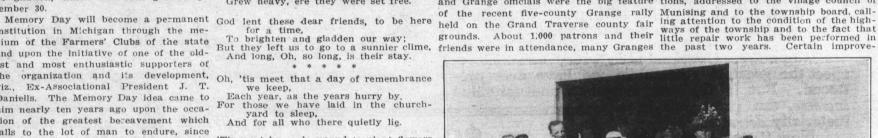
being represented by their entire mem- ments and repairs which the Grange con-

ideas and new points of view that will be for value both to them and their home community for his suggestions were con-structive and wholesome. The good talk was that by Dr. Eben fumford, the present leader of the farm extension work. He has 15 men under him. Three of these are district men and 12 are county men. New men will soon be added to the force as Muskegon and Jackson counties are now planning upon having federal county agents. The pro-gram was given variety by selections by the Archie band and by the readings by Mrs. Arrifa Gardner and Scott Wood-ward. The rally as a whole, was a suc-cess. The day, from a climatic stand-point, was as fine as has ever been how no the rally as a whole, was the top in the value of the standard of the transportation probe for the calinatic stand-point, with the attendance was as hards furnished an abundance of room for the celebration, in fact were ideal the transportation problem, however, worthe to be a serious one, and unless its is satisfactorily solved it is held her. There is one phase of the rally that is for that it was held without the mer-worthy of commendation and that is the fourth that it was held without the mer-ding the transportation problem, house the the transport the sum of the the sum of the transport the sum of the the sum of the transport the sum of the sum of the transpor





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



and Grange officials were the big feature tions, addressed to the village council of

son, Metamora. Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Wm. T. Directors—C. P. Johnson, Metamora; H. W. Chamberlain, White Lake; Wm. T. Hill, Carson City; Jerry Spaulding, Belding; R. J. Robb, Mason; J. F. Rie-cious than gold, There are friends, only friends, with no blood-tie, to hold Us close through life's smiles and its tears, There are friends, only friends, with no blood-tie, to hold Us close through life's smiles and its tears, There are friends, only friends, with no blood-tie, to hold Us close through life's smiles and its tears, There are friends, only friends, with no blood-tie, to hold Us close through life's smiles and its tears, There are friends, only friends, with no blood-tie, to hold Us close through life's smiles and its tears, There are friends, only friends, with no us close through life's smiles and its tears, close through Eternity's years.

The skillful hand, with cultured mind,



10,000 ordered in 30 days

\$950

Completely Equipped

33 x 4 Q. D. tires

Turkish upholstery

Mohair top and boot

Clear vision windshield

Flush U doers with disap-

Stewart speedometer

Electric horn

pearing hinges

Brewster green body with

light green striping, nickel and aluminum trimmings

f. o. b. Toledo With Gray & Davis Electric Starter and Generator-\$1075

Full electric lights

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114-Inch wheelbase

Storage battery

Timken bearings

Cowl dash

Splitdorf magneto

Schebler carburetor

Three-quarter floating rear axle

UR 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 instantancous 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 funda-

mental 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.

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More wheel base for less money than ever before.

The tires have been made larger. They are now 33x4 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.

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Handsome 1914 catalogue on request.



