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FARM NOTES.

Saving the Seed Corn.

Along in May, following a season like the present one when the corn crop is late in maturing, there is always a general scramble among the farmers who have not used good methods in saving and storing their seed corn to secure seed that will germinate sufficiently well to give them a good stand of corn. But we are apt to forget past experiences, and as two such seasons are rarely consecutive, history often repeats itself in this particular. A word to the wise is sufficient, and it would be the part of wisdom for every farmer to use greater care in the selection and storing of his seed corn this year than he has been in the habit of using. Such a course will be good insurance against the situation above referred to and in which nearly every farmer has at some time found himself.

The methods of saving the seed corn vary greatly with individual farmers. Without doubt the better way to save seed corn is to select it from the standing stalk, at which time the characteristics of the whole plant can be taken into consideration. In most sections of the state the crop is just coming to maturity, and this is just the proper time to make such a selection. It takes but little time to go thru the field and select ears from the best stalks, and if a considerable quantity of seed is selected in this way it can be sorted over for quality of ear afterward and a very good sample of seed obtained which will go far toward improving the variety grown on any farm. After it is selected it should be housed where it will not freeze and where it can be given a good circulation of air for a few days, after which it should be fire dried if possible before storing it for the winter. Some sort of corn rack, several types of which have been described and illustrated in the Michigan Farmer, is best for this purpose for the reason that it provides for a good circulation of air around each ear and insures a natural drying out of the kernels and cob. Where such a device is used the corn can safely be hung in a dry garret or storeroom in the house after it is gathered, altho it would be better to have a little artificial heat to insure a thoro, yet gradual, drying. Probably about the most satisfactory corn rack for the average farmer is a pole into which nails have been driven, the ears being fastened on simply by pushing them over these nails which will easily penetrate the pith of the cob from the butt. These poles can then be suspended from the ceiling by means

of screw eyes inserted in the top, or they can be set upon the floor by nailing a couple of short boards at right angles to each other and the pole as illustrated in the Michigan Corn Improvement Association's exhibit at the State Fair. Where this is done, however, a hole the size of the pole should be made in the bottom of a common tin pan and this slipped over the pole in an inverted posi-

with entire success, but believes the corn rack to be a safer means to the desired end of curing the seed properly and will use some such device this year on account of the conditions which seem to warrant more than ordinary care in this respect.

But not every farmer will select his seed corn from the stalk. This, however, is no reason why he should not

So whatever the method taken of saving the seed corn, it will pay in a better crop of corn next year to care for it in such a manner as will insure the preservation of its vitality. Even such care as this will not obviate the necessity of careful testing before the seed is planted, but it will make this a much easier task and will, as well, insure a market for surplus seed at a good price.

The Seed Potatoes.

Notwithstanding the fact that the potato crop is one of the most important, if not the most important cash crop grown in Michigan, the matter of the selection of seed is one which is given comparatively little attention by even the otherwise careful and painstaking grower. Yet this is just as important as the selection of seed corn, and judging from the experience of those who have given it a proper degree of attention may be made even more profitable. Unlike the corn plant, the parent potato plant perpetuates itself and its characteristics independently of its environments. There is no cross fertilization as in corn, a fact which makes selection a greater factor in the crop grown from the seed selected by any method. Hence, if the potatoes from the best hills are selected for seed, the chance of getting plants which will produce a maximum of potatoes of a desirable type is much better than with corn, where one of the parents is more or less an unknown factor. This fact is a strong argument for the individual hill method of selecting seed potatoes. Where the tubers are dug by hand it will involve no great amount of labor to lay the potatoes from particularly choice hills to one side and gather them up separately to be used for seed. Of course, it would be quite a task to gather seed enough in this way to plant a large field where one is in the business of growing potatoes on a commercial scale, but it is comparatively easy to save enough in this way to plant a small area on one side of the field as a seed breeding plot, from which this process of selection can again be carried on to secure the seed for the next season's seed breeding plot and the balance of the product can be used for seed with which to plant the main crop. In this way the process of selection for the best can constantly be going on, and if the assurance of some of our most successful growers can be accepted the yield of the field crop may be perceptibly increased from year to year and the perpetuity of the variety as a successful cropper can be assured for a much longer time, if not indefinitely. It is a matter of common knowledge that



Scene in the Horse Judging Ring at the State Fair.

tion to prevent the rats and mice from climbing up the pole and getting at the corn should any gain access to the room where the seed corn is stored.

While this is undoubtedly the best plan for storing seed, and while it involves comparatively little time or trouble, yet it is not the only safe or practicable way. The old method of saving the seed with husks on and braiding up into strings was a good way, but it involved more trouble than many others. Some farmers build a large rack and suspend it from the ceiling in an outbuilding and store the seed corn on this, with entire success. Others cure it in crates by exposing it to the air on bright days and fire drying it by stacking the crates around the kitchen stove, then storing it in a dry room right in the crates into which it was originally placed. The writer has used this method

cure and store it in a manner which will insure good germination. Where the corn is husked by hand from the shock a very good selection of seed can be made. In fact, a better selection, so far as the type of the ears is concerned, can be made in this way than where the seed is selected from the stalk, and there is also a fair opportunity to judge of the individuality of the stalk from which the ears are selected by the careful and observing workman. But the corn should be gathered up at once and handled as advised where it is selected from the standing stalk. Where it is allowed to lie out in freezing weather its germinating quality may be injured at the outset, and unless stored in some place where severe freezing will not occur until it is thoroly dried out the results at planting time will not be all that might be desired.



Looking East from the Balcony of the Michigan Building on State Fair Grounds. The Improved Appearance due to the Growth of Trees and Shrubs is Apparent.

the old standard varieties seem to gradually run out and have to be substituted by new kinds after a few years, and there is every reason to believe that this is largely due to poor methods of seed selection. There is a great temptation for the grower to select his seed from the unmerchantable potatoes, especially when the price is high, and by this method of selection the weaker plants are naturally perpetuated until finally the strain becomes an unprolific one. But where the method above advised is used, the parent plants which produce a maximum of merchantable potatoes of good type are perpetuated, and a hardy, vigorous and productive strain of the variety is gradually built up.

But some will contend that if potatoes of good type are selected for seed the same ends will be attained. This, however, does not follow, for the reason that the poorest hill may bear one or two tubers of good type. What we want is hills that will produce a maximum number of merchantable potatoes of good type, and it is just as reasonable to believe that a potato plant might be prepotent in this respect as to believe that a good brood sow may have a like prepotency which she may transmit to her offspring, and this is a fact so well established as to be beyond controversy. For this reason the writer would rather plant the poorest potato from the best hill in the field than the best potato from the poorest hill, even tho the latter was a better individual tuber than the former. For the same reason it would appear to be well worth the time and trouble involved for every potato grower to save at least enough seed by this method to plant an acre or two in next year's potato field. It will cost little to try it out, and we believe that the results attained, especially if the plan is persisted in for a few consecutive years, will repay the grower many fold for his little extra work.

Handling Cowpeas for Fodder and Green Manure.

Will someone, who has had experience, tell when and how to handle cow-peas for fodder, also when to turn them under for green manure?

Van Buren Co.

I. P. BATES.

Cowpeas should be handled much the same as clover in making them into hay. Owing to the succulent nature of the vines, it is necessary to cure them in the cock to make a good quality of hay. Following the mower, after the vines are well wilted, the tedder should be used and the vines raked and cocked as soon as fit and allowed to cure out before drawing.

In the south, where cowpeas are largely used for green manure it has been found by trials at the experiment stations that the best results are secured by mowing the vines and plowing them under late in the fall after they are thoroly dried out. In this state they might be left until spring where it is not practicable to fall plow, but plowing them under green is not advisable and where it has been tried it has given poorer results than any other method by which they can be handled.

FIXING A BAD BARNYARD.

We are located on a Burr Oak prairie, and those familiar with these prairies know that there are usually dips or basins scattered thru them, which seldom hold standing water unless the soil is tramped so as to make it hard, when it becomes impervious to water and will often hold standing water nearly the year round.

Such a basin comes at the edge of our barnyard, and altho it forms a drainage for the upper part of the yard it has been a nuisance in holding water during warm weather and in allowing the water to back up over the yard after rains.

Filling the sag was out of the question, as the yard is so situated that it must receive the drainage from the immediate vicinity. The only way was to provide an outlet for the water. A number of years ago it was attempted to drain the sag by means of a well just outside the barnyard. This soon filled up so the water would not settle away. Later, another well was dug and filled with stone, but with the same result. The slime from the manure would make the impervious paste which soon rendered any sink hole useless.

I was never in favor of the sink hole idea, as there would be a great waste of liquid manure, but have tho that the only feasible way would be to drain this by means of a tile about thirty rods long leading to a field on the creek bottom which is at least five feet lower than the basin in the barnyard. Accordingly, we

have been working at the digging of this drain at odd spells, for several years, running the ditch alongside a lane fence to the cultivated field on the flat. Most of the dirt was scraped or hauled into the basin to raise the bottom of this and lessen the depth necessary to dig the trench. It was necessary to go from six to eight feet most of the way. We now have the ditch thru ready to lay a six inch tile. Will put screen at upper end and a "man-hole" near it to guard against clogging. With the open ditch we now have the yard is free from standing water within a half hour after a rain and this water, with much liquid manure, is spread over quite an area on the bottom land. The corn in this region is already beginning to respond to the stimulant. Should the ground become too rich here we can easily run the water to other parts of the flat by shallow furrow ditches.

I have observed many yards about the country since we began improving ours that are poorly located as to drainage. In some cases they are muddy most of the year and in others the drainage runs to unimproved land or a ditch or creek so that much fertility is lost. Many of these could be improved greatly with little labor and the saving in fertility alone aside from the convenience of having a dry yard, would soon repay the cost. I am giving this experience in the hope that some of my readers will study out the problem as it is presented to them and see if a little labor on their yards will not improve them from both a sanitary and economical standpoint.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. H.

LILLIE FARMSTEAD NOTES.

The sugar beets are coming on finely. They were sown very late. We were not only retarded by the wet weather last spring, but we deferred the sowing a little bit because I wanted to have the field green all thru the summer and not be affected by the August drouth, as early beets usually are. Half of the field was potato ground last year and was not plowed, simply disked. That we could have put in earlier. The balance was a corn field plowed this spring. The ground was in condition so that we could have sown the beets earlier had we tho proper to do so, but they were not sown until along in June. We were lucky in having a nice little rain after they were drilled, and got good germination on both the fields. They came up and have grown constantly. We got them thinned out on time and kept them well cultivated and with the recent rains, they are certainly "booming." The tops in many places almost cover the ground, the rows being 28 inches apart. We have given them shallow cultivation since the last rain which will probably be the last for the season. Present appearances indicate that we will have a fairly good crop, and that at the time of pulling the tops we will be fresh and in good condition for feeding. That was one of the things sought.

I think I explained before that I applied lime to this field early in the spring, with the exception of one strip across the field. The stand of the beets is a great deal better now where we applied the lime than where we did not.

COLON C. LILLIE.

Roofing Facts for Farmers.

The roofing question is becoming more and more complex every year. There are so many poor roofings on the market—and so few good ones—that it is well for our readers to be mighty careful of what they buy. The reason for so many poor roofings being on the market is because they all look alike. But looks are not what should make you decide on your roofing. Here is a word from us which deserves reading. The Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing seems to be giving much satisfaction and it will pay to get samples of their 1, 2 and 3 ply to test in comparison with other roofing samples. They guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. They also guarantee to ship your order same day it is received—and that it will arrive safely at your railroad station. Freight prepaid east of the Mississippi and north of southern Tennessee. But first send your name and address for liberal samples and free book. Address them—The Breese Bros. Co., Roofing Dept. 14, Cincinnati, Ohio—for prompt attention.

An Important Part

of the information contained in the advertisement of the Success Manure Spreader, manufactured by Kemp & Burpee Mfg. Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., which appears in this paper, is the reference to the John Deere Plow Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., as local representatives for the Success Spreader. This information was omitted from the copy of the above mentioned ad. appearing in our issue of August 7. Write the John Deere Plow Co., at the above address, for information with regard to this up-to-date spreader.

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will afford complete satisfaction, because of the remarkably high class of materials used in their making. You will find by giving them a test that you never had a Suit, or an Overcoat which possessed so much quality in cloth, in linings, in interlinings or in workmanship. They are carefully designed for men who admire style, but who wish to avoid extreme fashions.



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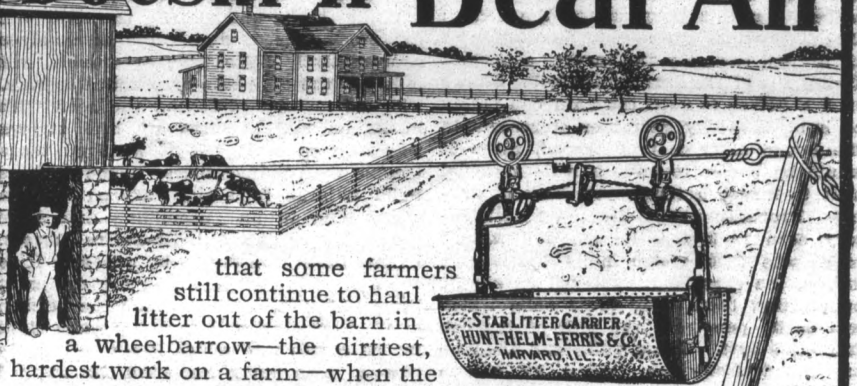
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LIVE STOCK

FEEDERS' PROBLEMS.

The Ration for the Brood Sow.

A Saginaw county subscriber asks if it is all right to feed a brood sow that is approaching the farrowing period, such feeds as ground rye, whole rye cooked, and green corn in the roasting stage. This question of a proper ration for brood sows is one of particular interest to every farmer, especially at a time when hogs are as valuable as at the present time. If the sow is on good pasture, especially clover pasture, a little of the grains mentioned would do her no harm. She would not require a heavy grain ration, and the grass would furnish the bulk which is important for the ration for the brood sow. But if confined in a pen or a small run in which there is not sufficient grass to form a considerable portion of the ration, such a heavy feed as ground rye, fed alone, would not be either suitable or safe. The writer has had trouble result from feeding such a ration when the cows were on fair pasture, other than clover, and such a result would be more likely if the sow were confined to a pen. Soaked rye should not be fed, as the waste would be considerable in feeding such a small grain without grinding. If the green corn is to be fed as suggested, it would be better to cut it up and feed it stalks and all. Such a feed, with a little middlings or other nitrogenous concentrate would prove satisfactory for the brood sows if kept in an enclosure. The thing to keep in mind in providing a ration for the brood sow is to have it well balanced and of sufficient bulk so that the sow's appetite can be satisfied without overfeeding her. Overfeeding, especially on carbonaceous feeds, such as corn or rye, should always be avoided, not only as the farrowing season approaches but thruout the period of pregnancy.

BREEDING FROM MATURE SOWS OR YOUNG ONES.

In studying the works by well known authors on hog breeding, rearing and selling, I have been surprised that they all neglect to discuss so important a subject as the one I have selected to bring to the attention of some breeders and feeders. It is one of the subjects that should be well understood. The reason, I believe, that it is not considered more by the breeders who raise stock to sell, as breeding stock, and the farmers who raise pigs to feed for pork, to sell in the market, is the lack of cultivating the habit of observing closely, and the lack of keeping a record of what has been done each year, or failing to keep in mind the results of the previous years.

If we were to study over the records of the doings of the sows that are recorded in the different registers of the different breeds, one of the things we should notice is the prolificacy of the different sows. By studying the records, we would find that the sows that farrow large litters are almost invariably mature sows. If we could discover which sows raise a large percentage of the pigs farrowed, we would find that it is what is called the old sows.

Experienced breeders often make the remark that one can not always tell just what kind of a breeder a sow is going to make by the results of the first litter. It is not wise to condemn a young sow on account of producing a small litter the first time. There may be reasons for it, that are overlooked by the inexperienced breeder, that will not occur again. Such things as being frightened by being bred to an aged boar, or one that is too heavy. Breeding crates help to overcome the last mentioned difficulty, but it will not overcome the fright, nor will it overcome some of the internal conditions that exist with the young sow, that will ever after be removed. If a young sow is of the right build, is well sexed and of the right blood lines, she ought to be given more than one trial. The characteristic of prolificacy runs in families, and if the young sow is by a productive family she will be very likely to display it by results after the first litter.

In my own experience, I have found that farmers who have raised hogs a great many years often expect too much from young sows. Very many reason that it is a good scheme to buy a young sow that has been bred to a noted and meritorious boar. The theory is all right but it is not giving either the boar or

sow a good chance to show what the possibilities are within them. The sow if immature, is, or should be, growing while she is carrying the litter. There is a double duty thrust upon her; she is developing her own body, and therefore can not send as much blood to the uterus to nourish the fetus as she will be able to do in later years. As a rule, the young sow does not produce as good pigs the first litter as she will later in life if given a more favorable opportunity. I am aware that there are a few notable exceptions to this rule.

In my own experience I have, as a rule, raised my best pigs, for show or breeders, from the mature sows. There seems to be good reasons for this. In the first place, a mature sow has but the one drain on her system; that of simply living, and the energies of her system can be directed to the developing of the fetus. There can be a good flow of blood to the uterus, for the simple reason that she has more blood than the young sow. The pigs from the mature sow are almost invariably larger at birth and maturity than from a young one. There are cases on record where a mature sow has farrowed a litter of pigs that weighed, at time of birth, three pounds each, while the average weight of young pigs at birth is between one and a half and two pounds each.

In the second place, the mature sow can give the young pigs a better start after birth than the young one can. The old ones furnish a larger quantity of milk, and the pigs are but little hogs, and like to eat, so if they are supplied with a liberal quantity of milk, the first three weeks of their lives, the stomach becomes expanded, the body has been enabled to grow faster, and they have a better start in life. In conversation while on a visit to a noted breeder in the middle west, who has won a reputation as an exhibitor of pigs under six months of age, the matter of the sow came up, and his experience seemed to be along the same line to my own. I noticed that his were all mature sows, and he made the remark that he not only selected good sows individually, but he retained in his herd only those that were good milkers. Cattlemen and sheepmen fully realize the necessity of selecting mothers that are good milkers, but few swine breeders have yet placed a proper estimate on that characteristic.

Another point ought not to be overlooked. By breeding from immature stock there is a tendency toward reducing the size of the stock. A mare's first foal, if she is not matured, will not be so large as the ones that follow later, and the rule holds good with the heifer and ewe, and also with the sow.

By the use of immature sires and dams some of the leading breeds of swine in the United States have been greatly reduced in size. Some of the breeds of swine that were classed among the large breeds a score of years ago, are now classed as medium. If the size and general usefulness of a breed is to be maintained, it must be done by breeding from mature animals.

The results that follow breeding from immature stock are clearly shown where men are led away by a craze called a "Form" in some particular line of blood. By breeding from everything as soon as it is old enough to reproduce, the inferior specimens, as well as the good, being utilized, the whole tribe falls into discredit, and justly so on account of such a prevalence of inferiority, the "boom" seems to ultimately collapse, leaving some of the credulous victims weaker financially, if not wiser for having had the experience.

Wayne Co.

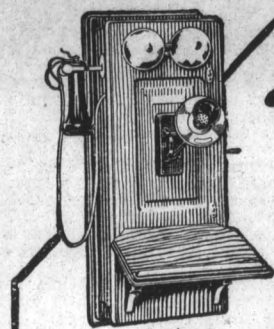
N. A. CLAPP.

DOES TOP-DRESSING PASTURES TAINT GRASS FOR THE COWS?

Does top-dressing injure the taste or quality of pasture grass for cows?
Washtenaw Co. E. W. M.

Top-dressing the pasture early in the season when the grass is growing, with barnyard manure, will taint the grass so that the cows will eat but little of it unless they are absolutely forced to during that season. The best time to top-dress a pasture is this time of the year, after the pasture has stopped growing for the season, and while it is fed off pretty close. In fact, any time in August, or later on in the fall. If it is top-dressed with manure from August, or on to during the winter time, this taint of the manure will be so largely removed that the next year the animals will pay but little attention to it. In fact, the taint is practically all removed. Consequently we should not top-dress permanent pastures early in the season, always late.

COLON C. LILLIE.



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Just write your name and address on this advertisement—mail it to our nearest house—and the bulletin will be sent you free.

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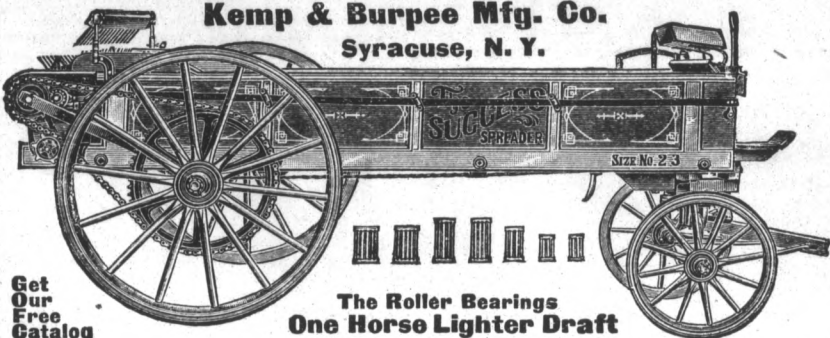
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are made of heavy galvanized steel—wear for years; have improved worm gear—1 pound on chain lifts 40 pounds in box; box stands at any elevation—raised or lowered any distance up to 25 feet; have many special advantages not found in other makes. Send today for valuable free book on manure uses and catalog of hay and litter carriers, sanitary steel stalls, cow stanchions, etc., for modern barns.

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When writing to Advertisers mention the Michigan Farmer.

THE LIVE STOCK AWARDS AT THE STATE FAIR.

As noted in the last issue the judging of the live stock classes at the State Fair commenced too late to permit the publication of any of the awards in our last issue. We have, however, secured the full official list of the awards for publication in this issue, and so far as possible these have been arranged in their proper order. Some of the lists, however, were received too late to place in their proper positions, and these will be found under the head of Additional State Fair Awards, on our editorial page. Other awards follow, except those for horses shown in harness, the publication of which will be deferred until next week owing to lack of space:

Shorthorns.

W. W. Wagner, Fremont, Ohio:—Bull, 3 years or over, 1st; 2 years, 3rd; senior yearling bull, 2nd; junior yearling bull, 3rd; junior bull calf, 1st; heifer, 2 years, 1st; senior yearling heifer, 1st; junior heifer calf, 4th; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; breeder's herd, 3rd; calf herd, 3rd; four get of sire, 2nd; two produce of cow, 1st.

Jay Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 2nd; senior bull calf, 4th; senior yearling heifer, 2nd; senior heifer calf, 4th; junior heifer calf, 2nd.

John Lessiter's Sons, Clarkston, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 3rd; senior yearling bull, 2nd; senior bull calf, 5th; junior bull calf, 2nd; junior heifer calf, 5th; steer, 2 years and under 3, 1st; 1 year and under 2, 1st; under 1 year, 2nd and 3rd.

Sunnyside Farm, Port Huron, Mich.:—Bull, 2 years, 1st; senior yearling bull, 1st; senior bull calf, 1st; cow, 3 years or over, 2nd; heifer, 2 years, 2nd and 3rd; senior heifer calf, 2nd; junior heifer calf, 1st and 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; calf herd, 1st; four get of sire, 3rd; two produce of cow, 2nd; senior champion bull; junior champion bull; grand champion bull; steer, under 1 year, 1st; champion steer.

J. A. Gerlaugh, Harshman, Ohio:—Bull, 2 years old, 2nd; senior bull calf, 2nd; cow, 3 years or over, 4th; senior yearling heifer, 3rd and 4th; junior yearling heifer, 1st; senior heifer calf, 1st and 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; breeder's herd, 2nd; calf herd, 2nd; four get of sire, 3rd; two produce of cow, 3rd; junior champion female.

Geo. H. Oke, Alvinston, Ont.:—Junior yearling bull, 1st; senior bull calf, 3rd; cow, 3 years or over, 1st and 3rd; heifer, 2 years, 4th; junior heifer, 3rd; grand champion female; senior champion female.

Druly & McAdams, Kitchel, Ind.:—Junior bull calf, 4th and 5th; senior yearling heifer, 4th; junior yearling heifer, 2nd; senior heifer calf, 5th.

Shorthorns Open to Michigan.

Jay Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 1st; senior bull calf, 2nd; cow, 3 years or over, 2nd and 3rd; heifer, 2 years, 3rd; senior yearling heifer, 1st; junior yearling heifer, 3rd; senior heifer calf, 2nd and 5th; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; breeder's herd, 2nd; calf herd, 2nd; four get of sire, 2nd; two produce of cow, 3rd.

John Lessiter's Sons, Clarkston, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 2nd; senior yearling bull, 2nd; junior yearling bull, 1st; senior bull calf, 3rd; junior bull calf, 1st; cow, 3 years or over, 4th; heifer, 2 years, 4th; senior yearling heifer, 3rd; junior yearling heifer, 2nd; senior heifer calf, 3rd; junior heifer calf, 4th; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; breeder's herd, 3rd; four get of sire, 3rd; two produce of cow, 2nd; steer, 2 years and under 3, 1st; 1 year and under 2, 1st; under 1 year 2nd and 3rd.

Sunnyside Farm, A. E. Stevenson, Prop., Port Huron, Mich.:—Bull, 2 years, 1st; senior yearling bull, 1st; senior bull calf, 1st; cow, 3 years or over, 1st; heifer, 2 years, 1st and 2nd; senior yearling heifer, 2nd and 4th; junior yearling heifer, 1st; senior heifer calf, 1st and 4th; junior heifer calf, 1st and 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; calf herd, 1st; four get of sire, 1st; two produce of cow, 1st; senior champion bull; junior champion bull; senior champion female; junior champion female; grand champion bull; grand champion female; steer under 1 year, 1st; champion steer.

Kelly & Nash, Ypsilanti, Mich.:—Bull, 2 years, 2nd; senior bull calf, 4th; junior yearling heifer, 4th.

Brown Swiss.

H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wis.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 1st; 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 1st; senior bull calf, 1st; junior bull calf, 1st; cow, 3 years or over, 1st; heifer, 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 1st; senior heifer calf, 1st; junior heifer calf, 1st; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; calf herd, 1st; four get of sire, 1st; two produce of cow, 1st; senior champion bull; junior champion bull; senior champion female; junior champion female; grand champion bull; grand champion female.

Fat Steers.

John Lessiter's Sons, Clarkston, Mich.:—Fat steer, 2 years and under 3, 1st; 1 year and under 2, 1st and 2nd; 6 months and under 1 year, 2nd and 3rd; herd of three, age lots, 1st.

John Chamberlain, Flat Rock, Mich.:—Fat steer, 2 years and under 3, 2nd; herd of three age lots, 2nd.

Wolcott & Plumb, Concord, Mich.:—Fat steer, 1 year and under 2, 3rd.

Sunnyside Farm, A. E. Stevenson, Prop., Port Huron, Mich.:—Fat steer, 6 months and under 1 year, 1st; champion, any age under 3 years, cup.

Galloways.

Jas. Frantz & Sons, Bluffton, Ohio:—Cow, 3 years old, 1st; bull, 2 years old, 1st; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; senior bull calf, 1st; junior bull calf, 1st and 2nd; cow, 3

years or over, 1st and 2nd; heifer, 2 years, 1st and 2nd; 1 year, 1st and 3rd; senior heifer calf, 4th; junior heifer calf, 2nd; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of sire, 1st; two produce of cow, 1st; senior champion bull; junior champion bull; senior champion female; junior champion female; grand champion bull; grand champion cup.

Michigan Premium Stock Co., Davisburg, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years, 2nd; 2 years, 2nd; cow, 3 years or over, 4th; heifer, 2 years, 4th; 1 year, 2nd; senior heifer calf, 1st; junior heifer calf, 1st; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; four get of sire, 2nd; two produce of cow, 2nd.

John Chamberlain, Flat Rock, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years, 3rd; senior bull calf, 2nd and 3rd; junior bull calf, 3rd; cow, 3 years or over, 3rd; heifer, 2 years, 3rd; 1 year, 4th; senior heifer calf, 2nd, 3rd and 5th; junior heifer calf, 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; calf herd, 1st; four get of sire, 3rd; two produce of cow, 3rd.

Aberdeen Angus.

Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years old, 1st; 1 year, 1st; junior bull calf, 2nd; cow, 3 years old, 1st and 5th; heifer, 2 years old, 2nd; 1 year old, 2nd; senior heifer calf, 2nd; junior heifer calf, 1st; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of sire, 3rd; two produce of cow, 2nd; senior champion bull; junior champion bull; grand champion bull.

(Aberdeen Angus Specials):—Bull, 3 years old, 1st; 1 year, 1st; bull calf, 3rd; cow, 3 years, 1st and 5th; heifer, 2 years old, 2nd; 1 year old, 2nd and 6th; heifer calf, 2nd.

Wilson Bros., Muncie, Ind.:—Bull, 3 years old, 2nd; 1 year old, 2nd; senior bull calf, 1st; cow, 3 years, 2nd and 4th; heifer, 2 years old, 3rd and 4th; 1 year old, 4th and 5th; junior heifer calf, 2nd and 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; breeder's herd, 2nd; four get of sire, 2nd.

(Aberdeen Angus Specials):—Bull, 3 years old, 2nd; 1 year old, 2nd; bull calf, 1st; cow, 3 years old, 2nd and 4th; heifer, 2 years old, 3rd and 4th; 1 year old, 4th and 5th.

Ferguson & Hutchinson, Xenia, Ohio:—Bull, 3 years old, 3rd; 1 year old, 4th; junior bull calf, 1st; cow, 3 years old, 3rd; heifer, 2 years old, 1st; 1 year old, 1st and 3rd; senior heifer calf, 1st; junior heifer calf, 4th; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; breeder's herd, 3rd; four get of sire, 3rd; two produce of cow, 1st; senior champion female; junior champion female; grand champion female.

(Aberdeen Angus Specials):—Bull, 1 year old, 4th; bull calf, 2nd; cow, 3 years old, 3rd; heifer, 2 years old, 1st; 1 year old, 1st and 3rd; heifer calf, 1st.

Jas. H. Hall, Pt. Austin, Mich.:—Bull, 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 3rd; junior bull calf, 3rd and 4th; heifer, 2 years, 5th; junior heifer calf, 5th; exhibitor's herd, 4th; breeder's herd, 4th; four get of sire, 4th; two produce of cow, 3rd.

(Aberdeen Angus Specials):—Bull, 2 years old, 1st; 1 year old, 3rd; bull calf, 4th and 5th; cow, 3 years old, 6th; heifer, 2 years old, 5th.

Red Polls.

Geo. Eneichen, Geneva, Ind.:—Bull, 2 years, 2nd; senior bull calf, 1st; cow, 3 years, 1st and 5th; heifer, 2 years, 4th; 1 year, 1st; senior heifer calf, 1st; junior heifer calf, 4th; exhibitor's herd, 1st; calf herd, 1st; four get of sire, 1st.

J. M. Chase, Ionia, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 1st; 2 years, 3rd; senior bull calf, 2nd and 3rd; heifer, 1 year, 5th; junior heifer calf, 1st; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; four get of sire, 3rd.

E. M. English, Clarksville, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 2nd; junior bull calf, 1st; cow, 3 years, 3rd; heifer, 2 years, 1st and 5th; heifer, 1 year, 3rd; senior heifer calf, 2nd and 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; four get of sire, 2nd.

Earl D. Fisher, Bolivar, Ohio:—Bull, 3 years or over, 3rd; senior bull calf, 2nd; junior bull calf, 4th; cow, 3 years old, 2nd; heifer, 2 years, 3rd; heifer, 1 year, 2nd and 4th; junior heifer calf, 2nd and 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 5th; four get of sire, 4th.

James Reynolds, Port Huron, Mich.:—Bull, 2 years, 1st; cow, 3 years, 4th; heifer, 2 years, 2nd; senior heifer calf, 4th; exhibitor's herd, 4th.

SWINE.

Large Yorkshire Swine.

M. S. Jones, Danville, Ill.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 1st; 12 months, 1st; under 6 months, 1st; sow, 2 years or over, 1st; 18 months, 1st; 12 months, 1st; 6 months, 1st; under 6 months, 1st; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of boar, 1st; four produce of sow, 1st; champion boar, 1 year or over; under 1 year; champion sow, 1 year or over; under 1 year; grand champion boar; grand champion sow; premier champion exhibitor; premier champion breeder.

Small Yorkshire Swine.

M. T. Story, Lowell, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 1st; 6 months, 1st; under 6 months, 1st; sow, 2 years or over, 1st; 1 year, 1st; 6 months, 1st; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of boar, 1st; four produce of sow, 1st; champion boar, 1 year or over; under 1 year; champion sow, 1 year or over; under 1 year; grand champion boar; grand champion sow; premier champion exhibitor; premier champion breeder.

Victoria Swine.

M. T. Story, Lowell, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 1st; 6 months, 1st; under 6 months, 1st; sow, 2 years or over, 1st; 18 months, 2nd; 6 months, 2nd; under 6 months, 1st; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of boar, 1st; four produce of sow, 1st; champion boar, 1 year or over; under 1 year; champion sow, 1 year or over; under 1 year; grand champion boar; grand champion sow; premier champion exhibitor; premier champion breeder.

Geo. InEichen, Geneva, Ind.:—Boar, 18 months, 1st; 12 months, 1st; 6 months, 2nd; under 6 months, 2nd and 3rd; sow, 2 years or over, 2nd; 18 months, 1st; 12 months, 1st; 6 months, 1st; under 6 months, 2nd and 3rd; exhibitor's herd,

2nd; breeder's herd, 2nd; four get of boar, 2nd; four produce of sow, 1st.

Tamworth Swine.

Frank Thornber, Carthage, Ill.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 1st and 2nd; 12 months, 1st and 2nd; 6 months, 1st and 3rd; under 6 months, 1st and 5th; sow, 2 years or over, 1st; 18 months, 1st and 2nd; 12 months, 1st and 2nd; 6 months, 4th; under 6 months, 4th; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of boar, 1st; four produce of sow, 2nd; champion boar, 1 year or over; under 1 year; champion sow, 1 year or over; grand champion boar; grand champion sow; premier champion exhibitor; premier champion breeder.

Chas. Ford, Mortonsville, Ky.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 3rd; 18 months, 1st and 2nd; 6 months, 2nd and 5th; under 6 months, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; sow, 2 years or over, 2nd and 3rd; 18 months, 3rd; 6 months, 1st, 2nd and 5th; under 6 months, 1st, 2nd and 5th; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; breeder's herd, 2nd; four get of boar, 2nd; four produce of sow, 1st; champion sow, under 1 year.

Adams Bros., Litchfield, Mich.:—Boar, 18 months, 3rd; 6 months, 4th; sow, 2 years or over, 4th; 18 months, 4th; 12 months, 3rd; 6 months, 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; breeder's herd, 3rd; four get of boar, 3rd; four produce of sow, 3rd.

Duroc Jersey Swine.

M. T. Story, Lowell, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 1st; 18 months, 2nd; 12 months, 3rd; 6 months, 3rd; under 6 months, 3rd and 4th; sow, 2 years or over, 2nd; 18 months, 4th and 5th; 12 months, 2nd; 6 months, 1st; under 6 months, 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; breeder's herd, 2nd; four get of boar, 2nd; four produce of sow, 2nd.

J. C. Barney, Coldwater, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 2nd; 18 months, 1st and 3rd; 12 months, 1st and 2nd; 6 months, 1st and 2nd; under 6 months, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 12 months, 1st and 3rd; 6 months, 2nd and 3rd; under 6 months, 1st and 2nd; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of boar, 1st; four produce of sow, 1st; champion boar, 1 year or over; under 1 year; champion sow, 1 year or over; under 1 year; grand champion boar; grand champion sow; premier champion exhibitor; premier champion breeder.

Chester White Swine.

W. J. Cherry, Xenia, Ohio:—Boar, 2 years or over, 1st; under 6 months, 2nd; sow under 6 months, 1st and 4th; four get of boar, 3rd; four produce of sow, 2nd.

Wm. T. Dever, Lucasville, Ohio:—Boar, 2 years or over, 2nd; 18 months, 1st and 2nd; 12 months, 1st and 2nd; 6 months, 1st and 2nd; under 6 months, 3rd; sow, 2 years or over, 1st and 2nd; 18 months, 1st and 2nd; 12 months, 1st and 2nd; 6 months, 1st and 2nd; under 6 months, 2nd; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of boar, 1st; four produce of sow, 1st; champion boar, 1 year or over; under 1 year; grand champion boar; grand champion sow; premier champion exhibitor; premier champion breeder.

W. F. Adams, Litchfield, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 3rd; 12 months, 3rd; sow, 2 years or over, 5th; 12 months, 5th; 6 months, 4th; exhibitor's herd, 4th; breeder's herd, 4th; four get of boar, 5th; four produce of sow, 5th.

Adams Bros., Litchfield, Mich.:—Boar, 18 months, 3rd; 12 months, 4th; 6 months, 5th; under 6 months, 1st; sow, 3 years or over, 3rd; 18 months, 3rd; 6 months, 3rd; under 6 months, 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; breeder's herd, 2nd; four get of boar, 2nd; four produce of sow, 1st.

C. J. Thompson, Rockford, Mich.:—Boar, 6 months, 3rd and 4th; under 6 months, 4th and 5th; sow, 2 years or over, 4th; 12 months, 3rd and 4th; under 6 months, 5th; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; breeder's herd, 3rd; four get of boar, 4th; four produce of cow, 4th.

Essex Swine.

Patrick Millet, Perry, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 1st; 18 months, 2nd; 1 year, 2nd; 6 months, 2nd; under 6 months, 5th; sow, 2 years or over, 2nd; 18 months, 2nd; 1 year, 2nd; six months, 2nd; under 6 months, 2nd; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of sire, 3rd; four produce of sow, 3rd.

L. B. Lawrence, Grass Lake, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 2nd; 1 year, 1st; 6 months, 1st; under 6 months, 2nd and 4th; 2 years or over, 1st; 18 months, 1st; 1 year, 1st; 6 months, 1st; under 6 months, 1st; exhibitor's herd, 1st; four get of sire, 1st; four produce of sow, 1st; champion boar, 1 year or over; under 1 year; grand champion boar; grand champion sow; premier champion exhibitor; premier champion breeder.

Geo. InEichen, Geneva, Ind.:—Boar, 18 months, 1st; under 6 months, 1st and 3rd; 18 months, 3rd; four get of sire, 2nd; four produce of sow, 2nd.


Thos. Millet, Shaffsburg, Mich.:—Boar, 1 year, 3rd; 2 years or over, 3rd; 18 months, 4th; 6 months, 3rd; under 6 months, 3rd.

Berkshires.

Hibbard & Baldwin, Bennington, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 1st; 18 months, 1st; under 6 months, 2nd and 4th; sow, 2 years or over, 1st; 18 months, 3rd and 4th; 1 year, 2nd and 4th; 6 months, 3rd; under 6 months, 1st and 2nd; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of sire, 1st; four produce of sow, 1st; champion boar, 1 year or over; under 1 year; champion sow, 1 year or over; grand champion boar; grand champion sow; premier champion exhibitor; premier champion breeder.

Hupp Farms, Birmingham, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 2nd; 18 months, 3rd; 1 year, 2nd; 6 months, 2nd; under 6 months, 1st; sow, 2 years or over, 2nd and 5th; 18 months, 1st; 1 year, 1st and 5th; 6 months, 1st and 2nd; under 6 months, 5th; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; breeder's herd, 3rd; four get of boar, 2nd; champion sow under 1 year.

Bert Clark, Fenton, Mich.:—Boar, 2



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"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.

REG. TRADE MARK



I took off a windpuff as big as a hat from the withers of one of
my horses. I only used one bottle. Yours truly, OTTO BOLDS.

Lynn, Mass., August 6, 1909.

Enclosed \$6 for one bottle of "Save-the-Horse" spavin cure and
one pound of ointment. I used a bottle on a bone spavin last
year and it worked to perfection. Respectfully,
W. E. HALLOWELL.

Bay City, Wis., August 10, 1909.

I bought two bottles of your "Save-the-Horse" about three years
ago for a mare and it did wonders. I worked the mare every day
and cured her of two spavins; she is as sound today as a colt.
Yours truly, BEN BENSON.

\$5.00 a bottle with legal written guarantee on contract. Send
for copy, booklets and letters from business men and
trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin
Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock,
Windpuff, Shoe Boli, Injured Tendons, and all lamenesses. No
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wagon, therefore fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc.,
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years or over, 3rd; under 6 months, 3rd and 5th; sow, under 6 months, 3rd and 4th; four get of boar, 3rd; four produce of sow, 2nd.

C. S. Bartlett, Pontiac, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 4th and 5th; 18 months, 2nd; 1 year, 1st; 6 months, 3rd; sow, 2 years or over, 3rd and 4th; 18 months, 2nd and 5th; 1 year, 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; breeder's herd, 2nd; four get of boar, 4th; four produce of sow, 3rd.

Jas. Reynolds, Port Huron, Mich.:—Boar, 1 year, 3rd.

Jno. N. Hammond, Clarkston, Mich.:—Boar, 6 months, 1st and 5th; four get of boar, 5th; champion boar under 1 year.

Poland Chinas.

Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 6 months, 1st and 2nd; under 6 months, 1st and 2nd; sow, 2 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 18 months, 1st and 2nd; 1 year, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 6 months, 2nd and 5th; under 6 months, 3rd and 4th; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of boar, 1st; four produce of cow, 1st; champion boar, 1 year or over; under 1 year; champion sow, 1 year or over; grand champion boar; grand champion sow; premier champion exhibitor; premier champion breeder.

Williams Bros., DeGraff, Ohio:—Boar, 18 months, 1st; 2 years or over, 2nd; 1 year, 1st; 6 months, 3rd; under 6 months, 3rd; sow, 2 years or over, 2nd; 1 year, 4th; 6 months, 1st, 3rd and 4th; under 6 months, 1st and 2nd; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; breeder's herd, 2nd; four get of boar, 2nd; champion sow under 1 year.

O. J. Charter, Pontiac, Mich.:—Boar, 2 years or over, 4th; 1 year, 2nd; under 6 months, 4th; sow, 2 years or over, 4th; 18 months, 3rd; 1 year, 5th; under 6 months, 5th; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; breeder's herd, 3rd; four get of boar, 3rd; four produce of sow, 2nd.

SHEEP.

Leicesters.

Wm. McLean & Sons, Kerwood, Ont.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st and 4th; 1 year, 1st; ram lamb, 1st and 4th; ewe, 2 years, 1st, 2nd and 4th; 1 year, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; ewe lamb, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; flock, 1st; four lambs, 1st; grand champ. ram; grand champ. ewe.

John Walton, Rosebush, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 2nd and 5th; 1 year, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; ram lamb, 5th; ewe, 1 year, 3rd and 5th; ewe, 1 year, 4th and 5th; ewe lamb, 5th; flock, 2nd; four lambs, 2nd.

Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 3rd; 1 year, 5th; ram lamb, 2nd and 3rd; ewe lamb, 4th; flock, 3rd; four lambs, 3rd.

Oxford Downs.

J. J. England, Caro, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st; 1 year, 3rd and 5th; ram lamb, 4th; ewe, 1 year, 1st and 4th; ewe lamb, 3rd; flock, 2nd; four lambs, 3rd; grand champion ram.

Specials.

Best yearling ram, 1st; best yearling ewe, 1st; best pen of four lambs, 1st.

Geo. W. Heskett, Jr., Fulton, Ohio:—Ram, 2 years, 2nd and 4th; 1 year, 1st; ram lamb, 1st; ewe, 2 year or over, 2nd; 1 year, 3rd and 5th; ewe lamb, 1st and 5th; flock, 1st; four lambs, 1st.

J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe, Ont.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 3rd; 1 year, 2nd; ram lamb, 2nd and 3rd; ewe, 2 years or over, 5th; ram lamb, 2nd; four lambs, 2nd.

B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich.:—Ram, 1 year, 4th; ram lamb, 5th; ewe, 2 years or over, 1st, 3rd and 4th; 1 year, 2nd; ewe lamb, 4th; flock, 3rd; four lambs, 4th; grand champion ewe.

Specials.

Best yearling ram, 2nd; best yearling ewe, 2nd; best pen of four lambs, 2nd.

Horned Dorsets.

Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st and 2nd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; ram lamb, 1st and 2nd; ewe, 2 years or over, 1st and 2nd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; ewe lamb, 1st and 2nd; flock, 1st and 2nd; four lambs, 1st; grand champion ram; grand champion ewe.

Geo. C. Woodman, Bennington, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 3rd and 4th; 1 year, 3rd and 4th; ram lamb, 3rd and 4th; ewe, 2 years or over, 3rd, 4th and 5th; 1 year, 3rd and 4th; ewe lamb, 3rd and 4th; flock, 2nd; four lambs, 2nd.

Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 5th; ewe lamb, 5th; flock, 4th; four lambs, 4th.

Michigan Premium Stock Co.:—Ram, 1 year, 5th; ram lamb, 5th; ewe, 1 year, 5th; flock, 4th; four lambs, 4th.

Southdowns.

Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st; ram lamb, 2nd; ewe, 2 years or over, 2nd; ewe lamb, 3rd and 4th; four lambs, 1st.

James H. Hall, Pt. Austin, Mich.:—Ram, 1 year, 1st; ram lamb, 1st; ewe, 2 years or over, 1st; 1 year, 1st; ewe lamb, 1st and 2nd; flock, 1st; grand champion ram; grand champion ewe.

American Merinos.

E. M. Moore, Wixom, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 1 year, 1st, 2nd and 5th; ram lamb, 2nd and 4th; ewe, 2 years or over, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 1st and 3rd; grand champion ram.

S. Blamer & Son, Johnstown, Ohio:—Ram, 2 years or over, 2nd and 4th; 1 year old, 4th; ram lamb, 1st; ewe, 2 years or over, 1st; 1 year, 2nd and 5th; ewe lamb, 2nd; flock, 2nd; four lambs, 2nd; grand champion ewe.

R. D. Stephens, South Lyon, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 5th; 1 year, 3rd; ram lamb, 3rd and 5th; ewe, 2 years or over, 5th; 1 year, 4th; ewe lamb, 1st, 4th and 5th; flock, 3rd; four lambs, 1st.

Calhoon Bros., Bronson, Mich.:—Ewe, 2 years or over, 4th; flock, 4th; four lambs, 4th.

Delaine Merinos.

S. Blamer & Son, Johnstown, Ohio:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st and 4th; 1 year, 2nd and 5th; ram lamb, 1st; ewe, 2

years or over, 1st and 2nd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; ewe lamb, 1st; flock, 1st; four lambs, 1st; grand champion ram; grand champion ewe.

W. N. Cook & Son, New London, Ohio:—Ram, 2 years or over, 2nd; 1 year, 1st; ram lamb, 2nd and 4th; ewe, 2 years or over, 4th; 1 year, 4th; ewe lamb, 2nd and 3rd; flock, 2nd; four lambs, 2nd.

J. W. Robertson, Cadiz, Ohio:—Ram, 2 years or over, 3rd and 4th; ewe, 1 year, 3rd.

Calhoon Bros., Bronson, Mich.:—Ram, 1 year, 3rd and 4th; ram lamb, 3rd and 5th; ewe, 2 years or over, 3rd and 5th; 1 year, 5th; ewe lamb, 4th and 5th; flock, 3rd; four lambs, 3rd.

Rambouillets.

C. E. Lockwood, Washington, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years, 1st and 4th; 1 year, 2nd and 4th; ram lamb, 1st and 3rd; ewe, 2 years, 1st and 4th; 1 year, 1st; ewe lamb, 1st and 4th; flock, 1st; four lambs, 1st; grand champion ram; grand champion ewe.

E. M. Moore, Wixom, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years, 2nd and 5th; ram lamb, 2nd; ewe, 2 years, 3rd; 1 year, 2nd and 4th; ewe lamb, 2nd; flock, 2nd; four lambs, 2nd.

P. C. Freeman & Son, Lowell, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years, 3rd; ewe, 2 years, 2nd; 1 year, 3rd; ewe lamb, 3rd; flock, third; four lambs, 4th.

Oakwood Farm, Pontiac, Mich.:—Ram, 1 year, 1st and third; ram lamb, 4th; flock, 5th; four lambs, 5th.

L. B. Lawrence, Grass Lake, Mich.:—Ram, 1 year, 5th; ram lamb, 5th; ewe, 2 years, 5th; 1 year, 5th; ewe lamb, 5th; flock, 4th; four lambs, 3rd.

Franco-Americans.

E. M. Moore, Wixom, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years, 1st and 2nd; 1 year, 2nd and 3rd; ram lamb, 1st and 2nd; ewe, 2 years, 1st and 5th; 1 year, 1st and 4th; ewe lamb, 1st and 4th; flock, 1st; four lambs, 1st; grand champion ram; grand champion ewe.

Michigan Premium Stock Co., Davisburg, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years, 3rd and 5th; 1 year, 4th and 5th; ram lamb, 3rd and 4th; ewe, 2 years, 3rd and 4th; 1 year, 5th; ewe lamb, 3rd and 5th; flock, 3rd; four lambs, 2nd.

S. E. Moore, Wixom, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years, 4th; 1 year, 1st; ewe, 2 years, 2nd; 1 year, 2nd and 3rd; ewe lamb, 2nd; flock, 2nd.

Shropshires.

Altamont Stock Farm, Millbrook, N. Y.:—Ram, 2 years old or over, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; ram lamb, 1st and 3rd; ewe, 2 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; ewe lamb, 1st and 2nd; flock, 1st; four lambs, 1st; grand champion ram; grand champion ewe.

(Special by American Shropshire Assn.) Flock, 1st.

Erdenheim Farms, Pontiac, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 4th and 5th; 1 year, 3rd and 5th; ram lamb, 2nd and 5th; ewe, 2 years or over, 2nd and 4th; 1 year, 4th; ewe lamb, 3rd and 5th; flock, 2nd; four lambs, 2nd.

W. P. Pulling & Son, Parma, Mich.:—Ram, 1 year, 4th; ram lamb, 4th; ewe, 2 years or over, 5th; 1 year, 3rd and 5th; ewe lamb, 4th; flock, 3rd; four lambs, 3rd.

(Special by American Shropshire Assn.):—Flock, 2nd.

(Edwin S. George Specials):—Yearling ram, 1st; ewe, 1st and 2nd; flock, 1st; sweepstakes, 1st.

Elmer E. Bowers, Manchester, Mich.:—Flock, 4th; four lambs, 4th.

(Edwin S. George Specials):—Flock, 2nd.

E. E. Leland & Son, Ann Arbor, Mich.:—(Edwin S. George Specials):—Yearling ram, 2nd.

Fat Sheep.

Jas. H. Hall, Pt. Austin, Mich.:—Middle woolled wether, 1 year and under 2, 1st and 2nd.

Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.:—Middle woolled wether, 1 year and under 2, 3rd; long woolled wether, 1 year and under 2, 1st and 2nd; under 1 year, 1st; Merino wether, 1 year and under 2, 2nd; Merino wether under 1 year, 1st.

Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt.:—Middle woolled wether, 1st and 2nd.

John Walton, Rosebush, Mich.:—Middle woolled wether, under 1 year, 3rd.

A. C. Fielder, DeGraff, Ohio:—Long woolled wether, 1 year and under 2, 3rd; under 1 year, 2nd and 3rd.

E. M. Moore, Wixom, Mich.:—Merino wether, 1 year and under 2, 1st and 3rd.

Feeding New Corn to Hogs.

A word of caution right now, if heeded, with regard to feeding green corn will save many dollars worth of hogs. It is customary with many farmers to begin feeding green corn to hogs about the time it is fit for "roasting ears," giving them stalk and all. If fed sparingly and without decreasing the amount of old corn for several weeks no bad results will follow, but here is where the trouble comes. Farmers are not careful enough and there is nothing that will derange the system of hogs quicker than too much green corn. In fact, it is the cause of much of the so-called attacks of hog cholera. Every farmer knows that this fatal disease is always more prevalent at the time the feeding of new corn begins. The cause is usually the sudden change of diet. To make doubly sure it won't break out in your herd be very careful of the quantity of new corn you feed at first, and then see to it that your troughs, pens, etc., are perfectly sanitary. If you will disinfect them with Hygeno A Dip you may rest absolutely sure no disease germs will get a foothold. By putting Hygeno A Dip into the drinking water or slop you will be taking additional precaution. Cholera is a germ disease and Hygeno A Dip is a positive germicide. It will do your hogs good, and make them thrive faster. It is also an insecticide and when used as a dip or spray will kill all insect pests. We recommend you write for their valuable new stock book No. 132, just issued. It certainly is well worth a postal card request and it comes to you postpaid.

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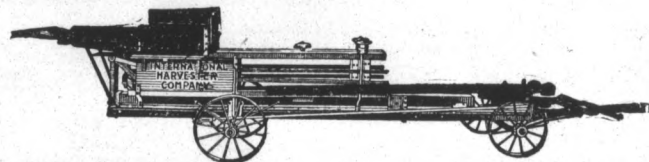
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Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. Many queries are answered that apply to the same ailments. If this column is watched carefully you will probably find the desired information in a reply that has been made to some one else.

Heifer has Bunches on Shoulder and Leg.—I have a 2-year-old heifer that has hard lumps on left shoulder and leg. These bunches do not appear to grow much and I am inclined to believe they are on the veins. S. J. H., Mason, Mich.

—If the bunches are not doing any harm and not growing you had better leave them alone until cool weather, then apply iodine ointment once a day.

Bunch on Inside of Hoof.—I would like to have you tell me what to do for my horse; he has a bunch on inside of hoof causing him to travel very lame—the bunch is still growing and is without doubt causing the lameness. G. K. Owosso, Mich.—It is possible the bunch you speak of is bone spavin, or it may be fibrous, the result of a bruise. Apply one part red iodine mercury and six parts lard every four or five days.

Barb Wire Cut.—One of my cows cut both fore teats on barb wire four weeks ago. We have had to milk her thru a tube; both fore quarters of udder are swollen and have the appearance of being badly inflamed. The fluid that comes from the swollen quarter is thin and has a bad odor. H. M. B., Vernon, Mich.—You had better foment her udder with warm water twice a day, adding a teaspoonful carbolic acid to each quart of water, and apply one part carbolic acid and 20 parts warm sweet oil to udder twice a day. If her bowels are constipated give her 1 lb. epsom salts daily until they open.

Indigestion—Pneumonia.—I had a registered Shorthorn cow take sick with what one Vet. called indigestion. Symptoms, loss of appetite, arched back, trembling, had considerable swelling under jaws and down neck, also between the fore legs. At the end of two weeks she had a high temperature and I thot her lungs were affected and at end of three weeks she died. J. J. L., Big Rapids, Mich.—Your cow died the result of pneumonia and dropsy; of course, the dropsical swelling was no doubt the result of other ailments.

Suppurating Fetlock Joint.—My 8-year-old horse rocks on fetlock—he was stepped on when a colt, causing ankle to enlarge; has been lame two or three times during his life, but never as bad as he is now. I have applied blisters and liniments without good results. I also applied poultices which appeared to soften the bunch and cause it to break open. The wound is still discharging considerable pus and I have failed to heal it. The horse is getting very poor and appears to suffer considerable pain. C. W. E. F., Gladwin, Mich.—Inject one part peroxide hydrogen, two parts water, ten minutes later apply equal parts iodoform, powdered alum and borac acid twice a day.

Luxation of Stifle Joint.—I have a yearling colt that has had weak stifle joints. Our local Vet. told me she had luxation of the patella and she would get all right as soon as warm weather came. However, he was mistaken for she is not any better now than she was last spring. Both joints remain swollen and the bones rattle when she walks. Now I am anxious to know what to do for her. F. T. P., Manton, Mich.—You had better apply one part red iodine mercury, one part powdered cantharides and eight parts lard lightly, just enough to blister. The colt should be well fed and exercised moderately.

Indigestion—Irregular Molar Teeth.—I have a 16-year-old mare that raised a colt this summer that has not been in a thrifty condition for some time. I have weaned her colt, thinking perhaps it would assist her in taking on flesh—she has a poor appetite, with considerable rumbling and formation of gas in stomach and bowels. How should she be treated? O. H. E., Blanchard, Mich.—First of all, you had better have her teeth examined by a Vet. or do it yourself; perhaps the outside of both upper rows should be floated and the inside of lower rows. Also give her 1 oz. powdered charcoal, ½ oz. bicarbonate soda, ½ oz. ground gentian, and ½ oz. ground ginger at a dose in feed or as a drench twice a day.

Barrenness.—I would like to have you tell me what to do for a cow 16 years old that has been milked constantly for 18 months, which comes in heat every three weeks and has been bred to several different bulls without results. What shall I do for her? W. H. W., Lowell, Mich.—If she has no gleat or uterine discharge try the yeast treatment which is prepared by putting two heaping teaspoonfuls of yeast in a pint of boiled water. Set the solution near the stove or in the sun and maintain at a warm room temperature for about five hours; then add three pints of boiled water and keep it warm for another five hours. By this time the solution will have a milky appearance and is ready for use. Flush the parts with warm water and inject the yeast. The animal should be mated from two to eight hours later. The yeast treatment is effective in curing barrenness in cattle and horses when the disorder is due to an acid condition of the genital tract. In cases where the animal does not come in heat it has no value. If she has a vaginal discharge dissolve 2 drs. permanganate potash in 3 quarts water and wash out vagina every two or three days.

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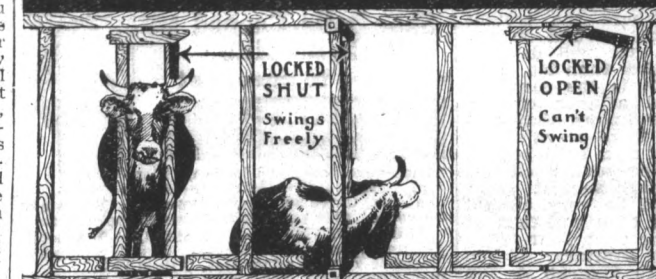
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POULTRY AND BEES

THE STATE FAIR POULTRY SHOW.

The pitching of a tent at the end of the Poultry Building annex to shelter a portion of the poultry exhibit at last week's fair would naturally create the impression that the department was badly crowded for room. Such, however, was not the case this year, as the main poultry building contained quite a number of empty pens, altho despite this fact a goodly number of fowls were housed in the tent. The show as a whole, while not a record-breaking one, proved, on close examination, much better than it undoubtedly appeared to the casual observer. It was apparent that some sort of an effort had been made to prevent the mixing and jumbling of breeds which has detracted so much from this department the past few years, with the result that the various breeds and varieties of chickens had been fairly well grouped and classified until one came to the breeding pens. Apparently no effort to group these or to place them with the classes to which they belonged had been made, they being scattered thruout the main building and the annex, the pens in the annex being intermingled with those of ducks, geese, guinea fowl, turkeys and belgian hare. It is to be regretted that the improved arrangement noted in the main building could not have been carried out thruout, since there is no feature of a poultry exhibit more pleasing to the student of poultry or to the average spectator than orderly grouping and careful classification. In this respect it was considerably ahead of the show at preceding fairs but there is still room for improvement.

In character the show was hardly what should be expected at an agricultural fair, for while it contained a lot of good practical poultry, more than half the entries were not of that kind. The superintendent's office is authority for the statement that the entries totaled over 2,000. The total entries of chickens of all breeds and varieties, exclusive of bantams, did not exceed 650. Eliminating from these about 50 games and an even greater number representative of breeds which are bred only by fanciers, the total entries of practical farm chickens is only slightly above 500. Add to these about 50 turkeys, an equal number of geese and a slightly greater number of ducks and the farmer's interest in the show is ended. From these figures it will be seen that, if the superintendent's report on total entries is correct, the show of bantams, pigeons and novelty poultry of various kinds was very strong numerically.

General Purpose Breeds Lead.

In sizing up the practical end of the department it was noteworthy that those breeds which comprise the American class, usually regarded as general purpose breeds, were best represented, altho the egg-producing breeds were almost equally strong. In fact, the Leghorns, which led in the egg-producing class, were fully as numerous as the Rocks which were slightly in the lead in the general purpose class. The surprising feature of the show, however, was the way in which several of the newer breeds—the Orpingtons and the R. I. Reds—crowded the Rocks and Wyandottes for first honors so far as numbers were concerned. How well these four breeds were represented is shown by the entries, the Rocks having 66, the Orpingtons, 65, the Wyandottes 61 and the Reds about 50. The Reds and Orpingtons were especially strong as to quality and are each year pressing the old favorites a little harder.

The Leghorns, as leaders of the egg-laying breeds, were present in six different varieties with a total of more than 70 entries. They were ably supported by the Hamburgs with 45 entries, the Polish, in five varieties, with 50 entries and the Minorcas with 30 entries.

The meat breeds made a rather poor showing, altho there were some splendid representatives of these breeds in the show. The Langshans led with 32 entries, the Cochins were next with 20 and the Brahmas last with 16.

Among the breeds which had but a scattering representation the Black Spanish, Houdans and Dorkings were strongest, with Andalusians, Dominiques, Anconas, Red Caps, Javas and Faverolles following in the order named.

From the turkeys shown it would appear that the season's turkey crop is not especially promising altho a few creditable specimens of the various breeds were

seen. The show of ducks and geese averaged up well, nearly every recognized breed being represented by some remarkably good fowls.

PREFERS WHEAT TO RYE.

In the comparison of wheat and rye as grain for poultry, which was recently made in these columns, the question of palatability was not given the consideration to which it is entitled. While it is true that these grains are very nearly on a par so far as food nutrients are concerned, my experience is that hens do not relish rye, probably on account of the coarse husk in which the kernel is enveloped. Therefore as a prominent constituent of the ration for a laying flock, I look upon rye when compared with wheat, about the same as oat straw compared with clover as a milk producer.

This fall or late summer, when a fair quality of wheat has been scarce and high, I have been paying \$1.95 per cwt. for grain supposed to be wheat, but which contained probably 25 per cent of rye. More recently I have been paying \$2.20 per cwt. for clean wheat of good quality. With the good grade of wheat my egg production has increased 25 per cent, which is considerable more in proportion than the good wheat cost over the wheat and rye.

The growing young stock, some of which is getting well grown, would not touch the rye unless starved to it, and of course, that would not pay. For me, I would sell the rye and buy wheat if I did not have it, unless the rye was so low in price that I could afford to get along with a smaller egg production.

Maine.

D. J. RYTHER.

THE OPEN-FRONT POULTRY HOUSE IN HIGH LATITUDES.

The open-front poultry house for cold northern climates, as well as for warmer latitudes, has come to stay because it combines more advantages than any house yet devised. How to construct a house that would approach outdoor conditions and at the same time eliminate wind and storm, has been a problem for poultrymen for many years. The part-ridge, living in the open, roosting in the trees in cold regions, has been an object lesson to those wishing to approach nature in the matter of poultry houses. The air-tight, closed building, and houses of the scratching-shed plan, have all had their day and must, in my opinion, by the natural evolution of building, be supplanted by the open-front house.

The house may be built with a single or double roof, but the single roof is preferable for many reasons. Every side should be wind and storm proof except one, which should be left open and face to the south. This should be covered with wire netting to keep out intruders and keep the hens from the snow. A curtain may be lowered over the front in stormy weather and one dropped in front of the roosts, which should be in the rear of the house, to protect the hens from wind and cold. Abundance of litter should be supplied and the house is ready for occupancy.

There are many open-front houses in practical operation in New Hampshire in the latitude of 42 degrees. The writer has visited many of these houses in the dead of winter for the purpose of studying the effects of severe weather upon the hens. In every case he found the fowls in good condition and perfect health. The writer's nearest neighbor built an open-front house for the purpose of testing its practicability. A flock of White Wyandotte pullets were moved into the house in the latter part of October. During the five winter months they were confined not only did they lay more eggs but their eggs hatched better and they were in better condition in the spring than pullets which were fed and cared for in the same way but kept in houses with scratching sheds attached. The next year a flock of hens were kept in the open-front house. Comparisons were made as before, with the same result, thus proving beyond a reasonable doubt the superiority of such a house.

In southern New Hampshire upon one large poultry farm there are 500 to 600 open-front houses, in which 8,000 to 10,000 hens are kept from October until June. These houses are built A-shaped and accommodate but fifteen hens each. Pullets are purchased in the fall and are not let out of the houses until they are shipped to live poultry markets in June or July. This plant has been in successful operation for nearly a quarter of a century, consequently the principle of

open-front houses is not a new or untried one.

The henhouses used by our grandparents, with cracks nearly as wide as one's finger between the boards, were better and more healthful than the air-tight houses of today. The house built on the scratching-shed plan is better than the closed house only during the day, for the hens are shut in an air-tight compartment during the night. The modern open-front house not only has all the advantages of the other houses while doing away with their bad features, but is a step in advance.

It has many advantages. First, it admits the largest amount of sunshine and fresh air without drafts; second, it is the most healthful, keeping fowls in the best of condition and free from colds, roup and kindred diseases; third, it admits of the most exercise; fourth, it is most economical, for it is inexpensive to build and to care for; fifth, it is the most profitable, for hens lay better and their eggs hatch better; sixth, it is self-ventilating.

The open-front house is to be recommended to every poultryman in the land, whether he dwells in northern latitudes or sunny climes, for it is a house that today most nearly approaches nature, and a house built after nature's plans is an ideal one.

New Hampshire. A. G. SYMONDS.

STRONG COLONIES DESIRABLE AT THIS SEASON.

Among other things, a sufficient number of bees is one of the requisites for successful wintering. It is said that a colony of from ten to fifteen thousand bees is a strong one so far as being fit for winter is concerned. "Oh, my!" some one may say, "am I to count the bees to find if they are numerically strong enough for the winter's repose?" No; this can be estimated accurately enough.

There are around five thousand bees in a quart. When looking over the colonies, judge as to how many quart measures the bees on the frames would fill. This is not so hard after one has had a little experience in handling bees. Some bee-keepers estimate the size of colonies by the number of frames covered. Any colony covering five frames well is a strong one. If only four frames are covered the colony is good for cellar wintering but rather weak in numbers for outdoor wintering. Even a three-frame colony can be wintered in the cellar.

A colony covering less than three frames should be united with another weak one. If one of the queens is better than the other, kill the poorer one. If there is no choice between the queens one need not be killed, as the bees will attend to that.

First determine which colony has the most stores. To that one the other colony is to be taken. Do the uniting in October, and try to do it previous to a spell of unsuitable weather for bees to fly. Smoke both colonies well before the operation. Then set one hive on top of the other and smoke down the bees. Finally shake and brush the combs clean of bees. In half an hour investigate, and, if there is any fighting, smoke some more and sprinkle with well sweetened water.

When one of the colonies has been made queenless, a simpler way of uniting may be used. First, lay a sheet of newspaper over top of hive containing the colony having the queen, and, with a nail, punch a few holes thru it. Then set the queenless colony on top. The queenless bees above will slowly go down and unite peacefully with those in the lower hive. In some cases the lower bees and queen may go up, as the top story is the warmer.

Let us suppose that neither of two colonies to be united have stores enough, tho if the honey from both were in one hive there would be sufficient. Then take half of the most poorly filled frames out of each hive. The bees will, of course, cluster on the remaining frames. Then take the frames of one hive and carry them, with the adhering bees, to the other colony. Alternate the frames with those already in the hive and smoke well. If the weather is not cool enough to make the bees cluster closely, carry the whole hive to the one it is to be united with.

Don't leave hives on stands occupied by the colony that has been merged with another. Some of the bees will always go back to their old place and would enter the empty hive and perish. If there is no empty hive they will go back to their new home or else enter some other hive.

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DETROIT, SEPT. 18, 1909.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A Lapeer county subscriber has asked us to give an opinion touching the probable potato crop of the country and the prices which growers may reasonably expect to get for the tubers from the field at digging time, stating that our predictions have proven so nearly right in this respect for two or three years that he looks anxiously for such advice in our columns. This is but one of several requests of a similar nature which have recently been received, for which reason we deem it proper to answer all of them by stating that it is too early as yet to make an accurate prediction touching the probable crop or the price which may reasonably be expected from the field. The state and national crop reports, published in another column of this issue, indicate that the yield is likely to be about the average for a ten-year period, but estimates of the crop made before digging time are obviously not to be depended on to the same degree as final estimates, upon which our previous estimates and predictions mentioned have been made. When the time arrives which will afford us more accurate data we will be glad to figure out the proposition to the best of our ability for the benefit of Michigan Farmer readers, but at present we can do no more than theorize. Organized potato growers of Grand Traverse Co. are said to have discussed this proposition at a recent meeting and fixed 50 cents per bushel as the minimum price for which they will sell up to December 1st, after which time they will hold for a minimum price of 60 cents per bushel. If, as seems probable from present weather conditions in Michigan and some other states of large production, the crop should be smaller than is at present indicated they may realize the figures named, but, like any opinion which we might give at this time, these figures are based upon theory rather than facts, and the price at which the crop will move will undoubtedly depend upon the available supply. Reports from some points in the state say that some dealers are contracting for 40 cents per bu., and from present indications it would appear that this is a conservative price, considering the prevailing prices of other food-stuffs and the fact that the supply of early potatoes has not been large enough

to bring prices down to a low level. For this reason it would seem the wiser course not to contract, if, indeed, it is ever wise to follow this policy, owing to difficulties which are almost sure to rise should the price fall after the deal is made, and the dissatisfaction which the grower is sure to feel should it advance before the potatoes are delivered.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.

An effort is being made by the state department at Washington to secure an arrangement with foreign governments looking to the preventing of pelagic sealing in the Behring Sea, where it is asserted that the killing of mother seals has, during the past season, reduced the herds of seals by 20 per cent.

It is reported at Monterey, Mexico, that five towns in the outlying districts were completely blotted out by the recent floods. The town of Matamoros was half wiped out by the breaking of an embankment which held back the water of a large lagoon.

Crown Prince William, of Germany, may have to undergo an operation to relieve a bad case of blood poison caused by the sting of a wasp.

A reformation and co-ordination of the poor laws of England are being made, and the findings of the department having the matter in charge will make a valuable contribution to statistics on pauperism. It is the plan of those in charge to register tramps. The figures available show a large increase in the number of vagrants in the country.

The Spanish government has sent another division of troops to Morocco. Still further mobilization of forces at home will be made. It is asserted that the Moors have abandoned some of the positions held and are massing their forces at Nador and Zeluán.

The Japanese army authorities are making investigations to the end of eradicating from the army the dreaded beriberi, a disease supposed to be superinduced by the consumption of too large quantities of rice. The authorities are shipping cattle from England to provide meat for the men, with the hopes that the change will overcome the disease.

The official statistics show that during the past year 1,510 dogs and 29,785 horses were slaughtered in Germany under the government inspection, for food.

The British and Foreign bible society issued during the fiscal year just closed nearly 6,000,000 bibles printed in every dialect known. There were six new translations made during the past year.

The putting into effect of the new law in Germany requiring that all beverages be marked with terms that properly belong to them, has started a war between consumers, brewers and distillers and there appears to be at present a boycott on that is considerably reducing the amount of liquor consumed.

In the past few days two hurricanes again visited Mexico, one devastated the lower part of lower California and the other swept along the coast of Yucatan. The amount of damage cannot be estimated at this early date but it is known from the early reports that it will be large in both places.

The German government is behind a movement initiated before Cook and Peary discovered the North Pole, to explore the arctic regions with the aid of a dirigible balloon.

Francis J. Lee, the well known English chess player, died in London this week.

The Province of Quebec has decided to check the exportation of pulp wood from the crown lands. It will not be possible to change the conditions of exportation till September of next year as the regulations were for a period of ten years from 1900, but after the period of that agreement has elapsed there will have been regulations adopted to retaliate against the United States for discrimination in the enactment of the recent tariff law.

National.

The strike of 1,000 cotton weavers at Fall River, Mass., for an increase of ten per cent in wages, so incapacitated the other departments of a large cotton mill that the whole factory is closed now, with 5,000 operators out of work.

Monroe, Ind., a town without fire protection, had every business house destroyed by fire Monday, causing a total loss of about \$100,000.

St. Johns church, of New Orleans, was struck by lightning Monday and damages amounting to \$200,000 done.

At the opening of the fall term of school in New York City it is found that the school buildings will not accommodate fully 60,000 of the children applying for admission.

The earnings of the railroads of the country for the last fiscal year are \$2,437,385,841 according to the reports of the interstate commerce commission.

A grand jury returned indictments against the mayor of Cape Girardeau, Mo., and six of the councilmen for irregularities in the management of municipal affairs.

High school fraternities of Adrian and the school authorities are in the courts with the question as to whether the authorities can expel a student from school because he refuses to sign a pledge that he will not join any fraternal organization or be affiliated therewith.

The voters of Kansas City voted for the outlay of \$20,000,000 for a new Union depot in that city.

Edward H. Harriman, the great financial magnate, died at his home at Arden, N. Y., last Thursday afternoon. He was conscious nearly to the last and members of his family were at his bedside when the end came. Mr. Harriman was perhaps one of a half dozen of the most influential men in the financial circles of this country. He was born in 1848 at Hemstead, L. I., and started life as an errand boy in a broker's office, from whence, by natural ability and determined effort, he lifted himself till he held controlling interests in about twenty of

the most important railroad lines in the country. These roads have an aggregate mileage of over 40,000 miles and are capitalized at over a billion dollars. The funeral was held last Sunday from his palatial home and the arrangements were very simple, considering the station in life occupied by the deceased.

It is unofficially reported that on account of ill health, Gov. Blackburn, head of the department of civil administration on the isthmian commission, is about to resign.

On Tuesday of this week President Taft begins his 12,759 mile trip over the country. The course mapped out will take him thru 35 states and territories, will bring him to all four coasts of the land and will include 55 cities at which scheduled stops are to be made. The trip begins at Boston and will close at Washington, November 10, if the schedule is fully carried out. There will be included a boat ride of over 1,000 miles down the Mississippi river and at El Paso, Mexico, the president will meet President Diaz of Mexico, on October 16.

NATIONAL CROP REPORT.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

The average condition of corn on September 1 was 74.6, as compared with 84.4 last month, 79.4 on September 1, 1908, 80.2 on September 1, 1907, and 80.6, the ten-year average on September 1.

The average condition of spring wheat when harvested was 88.6, as compared with 91.6 last month, 77.6 when harvested in 1908, 77.1 in 1907, and a ten-year average when harvested of 76.9.

The average condition of barley when harvested was 80.5, against 85.4 last month, 81.2 when harvested in 1908, 78.5 in 1907, and a ten-year average when harvested of 83.7.

The average condition of the oat crop when harvested was 83.8, against 85.5 last month, 69.7 when harvested in 1908, 65.5 in 1907, and a ten-year average when harvested of 79.8.

Rye.—The preliminary estimate of the area of rye harvested is 0.5 per cent less than last year. The preliminary estimate of yield per acre is 16.0 bushels, against 16.4 bushels last year, 16.4 bushels in 1907, and a ten-year average of 15.8. The indicated total production is 31,066,000 bu. against 31,851,000 finally estimated in 1908, and 31,566,000 in 1907. The quality of the crop is 92.9, against 92.7 last year.

Buckwheat.—The average condition of buckwheat on September 1 was 81.1, against 86.3 last month, 87.8 on September 1, 1908, 77.4 in 1907, and a ten-year average on September 1 of 86.4.

Potatoes.—The average condition of white potatoes on September 1 was 80.9, against 85.8 last month, 73.7 on September 1, 1908, 80.2 in 1907, and a ten-year average on September 1 of 80.4.

Tobacco.—The average condition of tobacco on September 1 was 80.2, against 83.4 last month, 84.3 on September 1, 1908, 82.5 in 1907, and a ten-year average on September 1 of 82.7. The condition on September 1 in important states was: Kentucky, 80; North Carolina, 77; Virginia, 85; Ohio, 85; Pennsylvania, 70; Tennessee, 80; Wisconsin, 73; South Carolina, 85; Connecticut, 84; Florida, 85.

Flaxseed.—The average condition of flaxseed on September 1 was 88.9, against 92.7 last month, 82.5 on September 1, 1908, 85.4 in 1907, and a six-year average on September 1 of 86.2.

Apples.—The average condition of apples on September 1 was 44.5, against 46.3 last month, 52.1 on September 1, 1908, 34.7 in 1907, and a ten-year average on September 1 of 55.5.

Hay.—The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of hay is 1.41 tons, as compared with 1.52 as finally estimated in 1908, 1.45 tons in 1907, and a ten-year average of 1.43 tons. A total production of 64,166,000 tons is thus indicated, as compared with 70,798,000 finally estimated in 1908. The average quality is 93.0, against 94.5 last year.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

Wheat.—The average estimated yield in the southern counties is 20, in the central counties 17, in the northern counties 16, in the upper peninsula 19 and in the state 18 bushels per acre. The quality as compared with an average per cent in the southern counties is 96, in the central and northern counties 94, in the upper peninsula 91 and in the state 95.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in August at 149 mills is 400,541 and at 139 elevators and to grain dealers 654,547 or a total of 1,055,088 bushels. Of this amount, 941,901 bushels were marketed in the southern four tiers of counties, 77,259 in the central counties and 35,928 in the northern counties. The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed in August is 2,000,000.

Ninety-seven mills, elevators and grain dealers report no wheat marketed in August.

Oats.—The estimated average yield in the state and southern counties is 29, in the central counties and upper peninsula 30 and in the northern counties 26 bushels per acre. The quality as compared with an average per cent in the state, southern, central and northern counties is 91 and in the upper peninsula 92.

Rye.—The estimated average yield in the state, southern, central and northern counties is 15 and in the upper peninsula 23 bushels per acre.

Corn.—Correspondents in several of the northern counties report considerable damage to corn, potatoes and beans, by frosts, on August 20, and again about the latter part of the month. The condition of corn compared with an average per cent in the state is 86, in the southern counties 87, in the central and northern counties 83 and in the upper peninsula 94.

Beans.—The condition of beans compared with an average per cent in the state is 83, in the southern counties 85, in the central counties 81, in the northern

counties 79, and in the upper peninsula 92.

The U. S. census of 1900 gives 167,025 as the acreage of beans harvested in the year 1899 and the state census of 1904 gives 350,395 as the acreage harvested in 1903; from estimates given by crop correspondents and bean growers this month, coupled with the information obtained from the U. S. and state census, this department places its final estimate of the acreage that will be harvested at 475,000.

Peas.—The estimated average yield in the state, central and northern counties is 15, in the southern counties 16 and in the upper peninsula 17 bushels per acre.

Potatoes.—The condition of potatoes compared with an average per cent in the state is 80, in the southern counties 84, in the central counties 75, in the northern counties 72 and in the upper peninsula 90.

Clover Seed.—The condition of clover seed compared with an average per cent in the state is 61, in the southern counties 58, in the central counties 66, in the northern counties 68 and in the upper peninsula 52.

Live Stock.—Live stock, excepting sheep, is generally in good condition.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Emmet Co., Aug. 30.—Our first real good shower since the middle of May came the night of the 27th, and another today. It is to be hoped that others will follow and that pastures will live up. Late potatoes may be helped some and possibly corn. The potato crop for this county, tho, will certainly be below a normal yield. There has been no threshing done yet in this neighborhood. About the usual amount of fall wheat will be sown. Hay worth about \$17, but some farmers are holding for \$20. Beans appear to be well filled and harvesting is under way.

Branch Co., Sept. 9.—The weather for August was generally favorable, altho rather dry at times. Corn made good progress until Aug. 27, when a storm from the southwest swept across the county, cutting a swath about a mile wide. A very high wind and perfect flood of rain were accompanied by a rattling old hail storm which left corn and buckwheat flat on the ground. Plowing for wheat well advanced and the fine rain which is falling as I write is what many have waited for before sowing wheat. A much larger acreage than usual will be sown this year. Threshing about over. Wheat averaged about 25 bu. per acre; oats 30 to 35 bu. The crop of clover seed this year will be the smallest ever. New seeding in fine shape. Peaches a full crop; few apples; corn, outside the storm strip, looking fairly well. Hogs 7@7½¢ but few ready for market as most of them have been half fed, waiting for new corn.

Ottawa Co., Sept. 13.—This section is suffering quite a drouth. Some farmers have had to quit plowing and trying to fit their ground for wheat, because it is so dry and hard. Some wheat has been sown on early plowed ground. Unless considerable rain falls soon there will not be much fall feed for stock. Corn is maturing slowly. A few fields will be fit to cut up and shock this week, but it will require from two to three weeks yet for the majority of corn to fully ripen. Some fields of corn and potatoes were injured by frost the first of the month. A few farmers will commence filling their silos this week; quite a number of new ones have been built this season. A number who have peach orchards will be obliged to cut down a large number of trees on account of the yellows. There will be a fair crop of winter apples. But little clover seed will be cut this season.

Lapeer Co., Sept. 11.—No wheat put in as yet in this locality; plowing only partly done; stubble very hard. It is expensive to buy plow points, one point for every half acre. Lots of corn cut already. The hard frost of Sept. 1 was very severe with corn, beans and other perishable products on low lands. Lots of good corn in this part of the county, still there are some fields that are quite shy of ears. Cannot say at this writing what the show will be for the potato crop this season; one farmer will say, "my potatoes are good," while another grower talks differently. Cool nights, weather quite autumn like; a good general rain is needed. Pastures are getting very poor and farmers have to fodder stock some. Grain threshing nearly finished; oats do not yield as well as last year; wheat, 20 to 30 bu. per acre. Attica township has quite a crop of apples, and a good show for peaches. Hogs good property, bring \$7.50@8 live weight. Horses good property and sell for high prices. Sugar beets are doing finely despite the drouth. Hay contractors pay \$8@10 a ton. Wages still high.

Genesee Co., Sept. 8.—Corn, potatoes and beans on low land cut by frost. Also tender garden vegetables. Plowing for wheat now being done. Ground dry, and hard in many instances. Corn and beans now being harvested on a few farms but the late planting renders it advisable to delay this as far as possible. Weather fine for the time of year. Prices good on nearly all farm produce. Wheat, \$1.03; oats, old, 50¢; corn, 76¢; beans, \$1.80; butter, 24¢; eggs, 22¢; potatoes, 60¢; hay, \$8@10 a ton; apples very scarce and high.

LOCAL FAIR ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Lenawee County Fair, designated by the management as "The big fair where friends and strangers meet," will be held at Adrian, Sept. 20-25, inclusive. An air ship, good races and a good stock show are among the attractions promised.

The Hillsdale County Fair, "The fair for everybody," will be held at Hillsdale, Sept. 27-Oct. 1, inclusive. A feature of this fair which has always attracted attention is the Women's Congress. Both exhibits and amusements will be first class, the latter including band music each day. The liberal purses offered will mean good racing, and the Hillsdale Fair is always good.

Magazine Section

LITERATURE
POETRY
HISTORY and
INFORMATION

MICHIGAN FARMER
AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

The FARM BOY
and GIRL
SCIENTIFIC and
MECHANICAL

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

WHEN THE TRIBE OF MULFORD MOVED.

BY CHARLES A. HARTLEY.

THE first letter on top of my morning mail attracted my attention. With some curiosity I turned it over a time or two, and looked carefully at the postmark before breaking the seal. Divested of the date line it read as follows:

"Dear Jim:—I write you on a very important subject. The directors of the old Banner school are about to send the few remaining pupils to the adjoining districts, and dismantle the building and permit the play grounds to revert to the old Brown farm, the grounds being originally a part of that farm with a provision to revert in case of non-use for school purposes. I could not help crying when I heard about it. Two of the three directors are in favor of it on the ground that it would be economy to dispense with the school and send the remaining handful of children to the other schools.

"You know that there is a clause in the law which makes it possible to do this when the enrollment falls below ten. There are just nine left now, which includes my little tousle-headed Margaret, who will not be of school age until next fall.

"It seems to me a shame that everything in this world must be cut bias and basted up just so for economy's sake. Sentiment does not seem to have any place with us any more.

"My husband attempted to dissuade me from coming to you with this matter, but I told him that I could not let this threatened desecration take place without some effort to prevent it.

"Jim, you remember the old days at the Banner school. For the sake of those old days take one hour from your great crush of business to think of a way out of tearing down the dear old schoolhouse. Think, and think hard, and the very moment you arrive at a solution of the problem let me know about it. There are twelve left of the thirty-six of the old guard of that winter of the long, long ago to fight off the creeping monster, Greed of Gain, and I do hope we can unite on a plan whereby we can throttle it. With love to your wife and children, I remain,

"Your old schoolmate,
(MRS.) JOHN DAINS."

I read that letter over twice before its full significance dawned upon me. The old school to be torn down to save a few paltry dollars in taxes and the sentiment in the hearts of all those who had gone from its doors into the wide world to be crushed out in this heartless manner! Not if I could prevent it. Mrs. Dains, who I remembered as Samantha Wiggins, plump and pugnacious, had not called in vain. I was a willing and anxious volunteer under her banner.

By further correspondence I learned that there was yet left six months in which to circumvent the penurious directors and thereby save the old schoolhouse for a few more years, at least. At every lull in business I found myself devising and discarding scheme after scheme to bring about the desired result. Sometimes at night when I could not sleep I thought long hours of those old days. Samantha said in her letter that there

were but twelve of the thirty-six left, and in a later letter she gave me their names. The very first one she mentioned was Wade Barrows, now down on the Isthmus of Panama directing the digging of that great ditch as if his life depended on getting it done in the least possible time. Good old Wade! Many a time have I seen him throw his old soft felt hat in the dust in the middle of the road, spring lightly upon it with his bare feet, turn a back somersault and alight on the hat before I could hardly wink my eye. He could swim longer, dive deeper and catch more fish than any boy in the bunch, and the way he could do decimal fractions on that old glazy blackboard in the schoolhouse was a strong hint of what he might make his life work.

Then came the name of Salathiel Williams, methodical, plodding and carrying about the nickname of "Late." He was always drawing pictures behind the teacher's back and had a dry, cackling laugh, which somehow had a whole lot of music in it. What of him? Samantha told me in one of her letters that he had a farm out west so big that he could not ride across it in a half day. And there was Lewis, his brother, who put in most of his time, when not actually under the teacher's eye in the schoolroom, in walking on his hands in the middle of the road. He took particular delight in wig-

ging his toes at the clouds, and where do you suppose he landed? Right in the aisle of a big passenger train running between New York and Chicago, with a conductor's punch in his hand.

Nial Balser she mentions as the fourth. Yes, I remember Nial—great big, raw-boned and good-natured. Well, he is right there in the district yet, plowing and sowing and reaping and mowing and doing the best he can in the tussle with the world.

The fifth is Fred Cooper, who had little to say at school, but who was a serious proposition when the old spelling bee came around. Why, that boy could spell from sunset to sunrise if he could get anyone

active sentence, I believe it was, she looked right at me and said: "James, I love you." I was about to tell her that it was not leap year and that she need not be so public and emphatic about it if it was, when I happened to glance at my book and notice that she was reading what the writer had set down. Well, Samantha tells me that Sadie is an old maid, but she is not sour, thank goodness—just the sweetest old auntie in all the land.

Third: Maria Walker, married, happy, and the mother of six sweet children, but unfortunately for the cause of the old Banner school she lives just over in the Morning Star district.

Nebraska Noble, stenographer down in the big city, is slightly gray and I am afraid wrinkled, but her heart is as young as ever. I know it or she would not be the Nebraska that I knew in the good old days.

Mary Kay, sweet and docile and sometimes accused wrongfully, I am now sure, of being teacher's pet. She's married and lives on the old home place. Samantha writes that Mary won half the prizes at the county fair last fall with her fruit cake and jellies. Last, but not least, is Angelina Forbes. Angie is Mrs. Worthington now and comes out to the old country friends once in a while in an auto, but she is the Angie of old and as lovable as ever.

Samantha says I must come back and help straighten out the tangle. She says the whole twelve will be there but Wade, if I will come, and she says he would come all the way back if it were not for the army regulations.

Well, I have it all planned out. We'll go back there about the Fourth of July and have a picnic on the old school grounds, put up swings in the sycamore trees and go in the schoolhouse and cut our initials afresh on the seats if we choose to do so, and if the directors come about making derogatory remarks we will shake our fists under their noses and tell them to do their worst. And we will make speeches and call all the earth to witness that the old schoolhouse shall stand forever and ever

and shall never be molested, moved or dismantled. I shall make my speech last, and when I get them worked up to the "friends, Romans, countrymen" pitch of excitement I will explode a rhetorical bomb which will send the directors back to their corn plowing in a subdued and submissive spirit, while the girls of other days will fall on my neck and weep for very joy and the boys of a former generation will stand about with their hands in their pockets and wonder why they did not think of it first.

That is the way I thought of it when I was dreaming it out, in the present tense, I mean, but a bit of futurity had to be mixed in the ingredients of the plan. I did not dare to divulge the whole inner workings of the scheme to the others for the time being, for the reason that I feared a leak which might prove disastrous. I knew that if Samantha found out just what was to be done she would go right over to the home of Director Perkins, who was the chief agitator for econ-

omy, shake her finger under his nose and tell him he would lose in the fight and might just as well quit with good grace. Then she would go ahead and give him the details and furnish the wily old hardist a weapon with which to defeat us, so I let her go right along feeling glum and shrieking for help, in a figurative sense.

One day I called in a man who had been in the book agent business nearly all his life and was as pulling and persuasive as a porous plaster. We had a long talk, and toward the last his vigorous affirmative nods showed that he was ready to go into the scheme I had proposed with the vim of a sure winner. I



The District School.

had a little money I could spare for the fun of the thing and to get even with that skinflint Perkins. I was informed that Thompson, the other director favorable to the plan of blotting the Banner district from the map of the nation, was a tenant on the Perkins farm and no doubt was unduly influenced by his landlord. Bradford, the third director, who had his face as set as flint against the removal, was mad at Perkins because of an old line fence trouble, and was opposed to Perkins and his tenant more to be contrary than from principle or sentiment.

My persuasive book agent took up the case at this point and I let Samantha go on with appeals without any information on the inner workings of the man shod in rubber, as I called him.

Time wore on and the fateful day arrived. Perkins was at the picnic, confident and boastful. He said we might resolve and make speeches until doomsday if we saw fit to do so, but the old schoolhouse was as sure to go as that the sun arose in the east. He was that certain about everything. He seemed to me to think that he regulated the coming up of that orb and noticed that it set properly, if he was not too busy at the time in saving a quarter.

Finally, about the middle of the afternoon, the last pie was eaten, the last song was sung, and I went swinging confidently up to the rostrum on the playgrounds to set off the fireworks, in an oratorical sense. I quoted old school-book poetry for a while until Perkins got tired. He went off to one side, doubled up at the foot of a tree and began whittling a dry stick. Then I branched off into by-paths which did not interest Perkins any more than the poetry. The fact was that I was fighting for time and did not intend to make a speech from the beginning, but Perkins and the others did not know how many oratorical bomb shells I had stored away for use at the proper moment of scaling the enemy's works. I kept a keen eye out down the main road for a cloud of dust. Finally, it appeared, dim and indistinct in the distance. "That was my cue to chain the attention of all those present. I rang the changes with the swiftness of a lightning change artist. One moment I had my hearers convulsed with laughter and the next bathed in tears. I kept one eye on Samantha and regulated my flow of oratory according to what I thought she could stand. She was a sort of safety gauge for the occasion.

The cloud of dust drew on and thickened and I continued to pound the air and perspire. At last, when I was in the middle of a flight of fancy, rambling without compass or guide among the stars, a moving wagon appeared over a rise not fifty yards away and stopped in the shade of the trees, with my book agent of velvet feet on the front seat. He was smiling and so was the man and woman and the six children, the latter tucked into convenient nooks here and there among the furniture. A dog trotted contentedly under the wagon, a cat clawed in a basket and a cow at the tail of the wagon whisked at the flies restlessly with a long, bushy tail.

A moment later another wagon drew in beside the first, adding seven children of school age and two dogs. Then came the third, fourth and fifth wagons, adding a net increase in population to the district of ten adults, thirty-seven children, yearning for and sadly in need of an education, ten cows, fourteen dogs, and numerous cats and several crates of poultry, with one old rooster in the fore-front crowing as if he had something to do with it, and last, but not least by any means, came an old gray mule and two goats, the former braying dismally and the latter chewing industriously.

For a little time the audience seemed to think that a camp of gypsies had tumbled in on us, but I did not permit that impression to remain long. When I came down from the stars at the appearance of the first wagon I stood in well-assumed astonishment and looked at it, and then at the psychological moment I straightened up and went on:

"Friends, at the critical moment in the migration of the children of Israel the quail and manna came to them and were the means of saving them from extinction. Today," I went on, full-voiced in the flush of victory, "the tribe of Mulford descends upon us, not, perhaps in so mysterious a manner as of old, but in sufficient numbers to re-populate the old Banner district. Old schoolmates in general, and Mr. Perkins in particular, will take notice of the solution of the problem, and Mr. Perkins and his colleagues will employ a suitable teacher for the

next term of school. Mr. Perkins will further take notice that all the Mulfords in Gage township have taken a sudden liking for Banner district and will make their future homes with you. I might add that all the vacant houses in the district have been leased for five years for the accommodation of the influx of population, by my friend, Mr. Gordon, there on the front seat of the first wagon. Mr. Gordon, have the goodness to distribute your charges to their various homes," and then I jumped down from the platform and walked over to Perkins, who was leaning against the tree still whittling.

"You can't run in a lot of no-account people on the taxpayers of this district in that way," he exclaimed, trembling with anger.

"No, I see not," was the answer he got. "They are here, their rent is paid in advance and what are you going to do about it?"

The shrieks of cheers that went up from my old schoolmates was pay enough for all the trouble and expense in moving the tribe of Mulford to my old district.

THOSE OLD RUBBERS.

BY LURA WARNER CALLIN.

"R-hr-rags? Any r-hr-rags?" and a shaggy black head was thrust in at the kitchen door while the owner thumped the porch furiously with his heavy "black-snake" to attract attention.

Mrs. Smith was in the sewing room and hurried out to see what caused the commotion, a look of annoyance on her face.

"Any old r-hr-rags-rubbers-iron or anything to sell, mom?" the rag man asked, unabashed at her clouded face.

"No, I haven't a thing," she answered shortly and the man turned away, but stopped as he spied several old rubbers by the side of the coal box. Picking these up he turned back with, "Sell these, mom? Gif seess cent a pound for old rubbers."

"Oh, yes, I suppose," she said. "How much are they?"

A pair of steelyards was brot forth from its place of concealment somewhere about his person and the rubbers weighed; he placed twenty-six cents in her hand in payment for them.

"I wonder what they do with all the old trash that they buy, anyway, especially the old rubbers?" Mrs. Smith asked herself as she went back to her sewing.

An abrupt shifting of the current of events gave her an opportunity to answer her own question, as she found herself booked for a visit in a city noted for its rubber works. At her first opportunity she took a trip to a plant where old rubber is "redeemed" as it is called. On being presented to the superintendent she said, "I want to know what becomes of my old rubber shoes."

The pleasant young man whom she addressed looked nonplussed for a moment and then smiled as her meaning dawned upon him. Asking her to be seated he gave her a brief outline of the process that old rubber was put thru to rid it of its impurities, and then he escorted her out to the yards.

An electric crane was worked on a track that ran thru the center of the yard and on every side arose stacks of old rubber two stories high. More than an acre of ground was covered almost completely with tier on tier of old tires, bales of rubber hose assorted and cut into different lengths. Old boots, shoes and everything else were crowded up in huge heaps and piles, between which they picked their way to the far side where a freight train stood on the private track and carload after carload was being dumped out on a large platform where it was weighed and then stacked up in the yard until needed. In some instances the rubber has been shaved off the tires and the "cores" discarded, but the most of the old rubber was ground—canvass and all—in a huge hopper, then the fine material was run into a vat where it was washed and all of the cloth or other material used in making the hose, shoes, boots, tires or whatever it might be, was separated from the rubber itself, the rubber coming out in a granulated form—that is, from the grinding, not from any chemical change. It was next treated to a solution which de-vulcanized it or counteracted the effect which sulphur has on pure rubber, that of hardening it.

After this treatment, the rubber, now in a soft, spongy mass, nearly like its original condition, was passed back and forth between huge rollers which kneaded and rolled it until it became an even textured sheet of soft black rubber about

four feet square and from an inch to an inch and a half thick. It was then ready for market.

"Pure rubber," said the "rubber" man is like pure gold; it is too soft to use by itself in very many articles. Rubber bands such as are used in offices, and the outside of automobile tires are pure rubber, but in most cases redeemed rubber is used as an alloy, so to speak, to harden pure rubber.

"We sell all that we can redeem right here in the city and yet we cannot furnish enough. Toys, rubber balls, golf balls, rubber hose, belting, mats, curtains, stamps, boot and shoe heels are but a few of the articles made from redeemed rubber. So you see, lady, your old last year's rubber shoes may come back to you in a door mat, a lawn hose or a rattle for the baby. If you will go over to the novelty works you can see how the rattle and other toys are made."

Turning to his desk he wrote a few lines on a card and handing it to her with the suggestion that she give it to the superintendent he bade her a pleasant good-day.

Mrs. Smith thanked him heartily for his courtesy and sought the novelty works with her "charmed" card of introduction. Here she learned more interesting things about rubber making than she could remember—that rubber articles are made mostly by hand; that the parts of a great many articles are made out of flat sheets and fastened together just by pressing the seams with a paper knife or a light hammer, a little benzine or rubber solution being used, in which case talc is put inside of tubes, balloons and other hollow articles to keep them from sticking together. Rubber dolls are made in metal presses in two parts, then stuck together and heated; a hole is made in some part of the doll so that the heated air may escape and not burst the doll as it expands. Another way is to cut the parts from a rubber sheet, stick the edges together, put a quantity of water or some other fluid that will form steam into it, place it in the mould and heat it. The steam forces the rubber into all of the depressions of the mould and a hole is made to let the air in to keep it from collapsing on the condensation of the steam. The sheet of rubber having been treated to sulphur before being cut, it becomes vulcanized on heating so the figure holds its shape.

Rubber balls are made in the same way and then filled with compressed air, large balls being filled out of doors on a cold day because the expansion of air in the warmth of the indoor atmosphere gives greater tension. The toy balloons which form a prominent decorative feature in the landscape at the county fair and other outdoor celebrations are made in a glass globe. A certain amount of rubber solution is poured into the globe and it is then shaken until the whole interior is completely coated, then the extra solution is poured out. Air is then blown in to dry out the film, which is then loosened a little from the neck of the mould; air forced in between the film and glass gradually loosens it completely and the film comes out intact. These balloons are filled with illuminating gas.

The rubber in worn-out toys can be used again and again if saved, and the old rubber shoes, in the various transformations, are practically indestructible and bound to return again and again in some form or other. Mrs. Smith was surprised to learn of the many ways they might have been ministering to her. They might have been in her hairpins, her fancy combs, her toilet set, the backs of her mirror or brushes, her "coral" necklace, her ivory belt buckle, penholder or paper knife. In fact, she found it much easier to make a list of where she was sure they were not than to enumerate the articles in which they might be.

THE SEA CALL.

BY F. J. P.

Ah, the deep, full note
Of the gull aloft
Over its great, free field of blue;
It has charms its own
For the sailors lone
And thrills every listener thru.

Far down in the deep
Where the sailors sleep
The brightest gems are reflecting;
We lean overboard
And dream of the hoard
Two worlds of beauty connecting.

The waves piling high
Reach out to the sky
And beckon forever and ever;
They lead on the way
To the brightest day
Where nothing can wound or sever.

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THE SCHOOL BELL.

BY CARRIE SCHUMANN.

Hark, children,
What does the school bell say?
Listen to its merry chime!
You must not loiter on the way;
Be on time, be on time!

Hark, children,
What does the school bell say?
Now the long vacation's past,
Learn your lessons every day,
Study fast, study fast.

Hark, children,
What does the school bell say?
Come to school, come to school!
Hear it tolling merrily—
Obey each rule, obey each rule!

Hark, children,
What does the school bell say?
It will talk as well as it can,
It will tell you every day,
Be a man, be a man.

Hark, children,
What does the school bell say?
In this glowing frosty weather
To shirk our lessons does not pay;
Work together, work together.

Hark, children,
What does the school bell say?
Do not spend your time in sighing,
You must work if you would play,
Time is flying, time is flying.

Hark, children,
What does the school bell say?
Toward the setting of the sun
It will gladly toll away,
Work well done, work well done!

Children, what
Do you wish the bell to say?
When your school work all is done
It will gladly tell your friends
Of honors won, of honors won.

KEEPING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

BY MARGARET WHITNEY.

When a child starts to school that is where he should be five days in the week. In some families the boys and older girls are kept at home three days out of five, or they are present a half day and then possibly do not come for a whole week. This is kept up until they lose all interest

in school work and they cannot be blamed for doing so. It is a natural consequence of irregular attendance.

Sometimes a boy is kept at home until all the fall work is done on the farm and ten or twelve weeks of school have passed. By this time the class with which he studied last year is so far in advance of him that he must struggle all winter with a sense of being behind, or drop back into a class of smaller children. By the time a boy has done this several times he will find an excuse to quit school.

Irregular attendance is just as discouraging to the teacher as to the scholar. Suppose a teacher has four scholars to whom she has planned to present the subject of decimal fractions, for example. She can say the same things to all, if they are there, just as well as she can to each one in succession. But the latter is what she may have to do. John is out possibly three days and Mary all week. By the time John gets there and has the initial explanation some bright scholar has almost finished the subject and to Mary, who has not been there at all, the word decimal is only a meaningless name. Now this is not John or Mary's fault, and both they and the teacher will have to do the best they can.

It is remarkable that some scholars get along as well as they do in the face of all these hindrances. Some boys go to school four months in the year and yet manage to stay in the original class they started with. If they were kept in school regularly they would finish the common school course in a few years. While a few scholars can do this the majority belong to the other class, and in some schools in the country you will find boys, and occasionally girls, who are thirteen, fourteen and fifteen years old in the same class with their smaller brothers and sisters and having a difficult time to do the same grade of work.

In some schools in the country there are few if any scholars over sixteen years

old at any time in the year, and this one fault of irregular attendance is largely responsible for this state of affairs.

CHILDREN'S PETS.—II.

BY HATTIE WASHBURN.

Is it the primitive desire to travel by swifter, easier or surer means than that given us by nature, or a natural fondness and admiration man instinctively shows the horse, that makes the pony the al-



The Little Girl Mounted Ruben and Rode Forth to School.

most universal favorite among children's pets? Happy indeed is the boy or girl who owns a pony, and the envy of others less fortunate.

I have often driven a pony, slow, stubborn and willful, which despite his apparent dislike for exertion and his look of perfect innocence, held himself in readiness to become fractious on the slightest provocation; and I have been amply compensated by the admiration and kindly interest expressed on the childish faces turned toward my diminutive steed. The eyes looking at the pony with such innocent longing might let a spanking pair of horses or a shining automobile pass without a second glance.

The pony is invariably practical and many a child is made more healthful by the invigorating exercise as he takes long rides with his beloved pet. Often the pony furnishes the only means of the owner's attendance at a distant school, and what would otherwise be long and weary walks become enjoyable journeys because of the tiny horse.

The pony is not usually considered a household pet, yet the writer once knew one that seemed willing to become such. Ruben carried his little mistress to and from a distant school. One winter morning the little girl's father led the pony, saddled and bridled, to the kitchen door, and, as the morning was cold, the man entered the house, expecting the pony to stand outside. To his surprise the pony nimbly mounted the steps and entered the doorway. Within the warm kitchen the little girl mounted Ruben and rode forth to school.

The pony could be induced to repeat this cute trick at any time. When he did so for the photographer, he eagerly mounted the steps and turned about in the kitchen, nearly displacing, by the sweep of his tail, the tea kettle singing on the stove. So great was his eagerness that Ruben resented the necessary pause at the threshold, evincing a most unusual and commendable anxiety to reach the edifice of learning.

THE PASSING OF SUMMER.

BY LEONE KENTON.

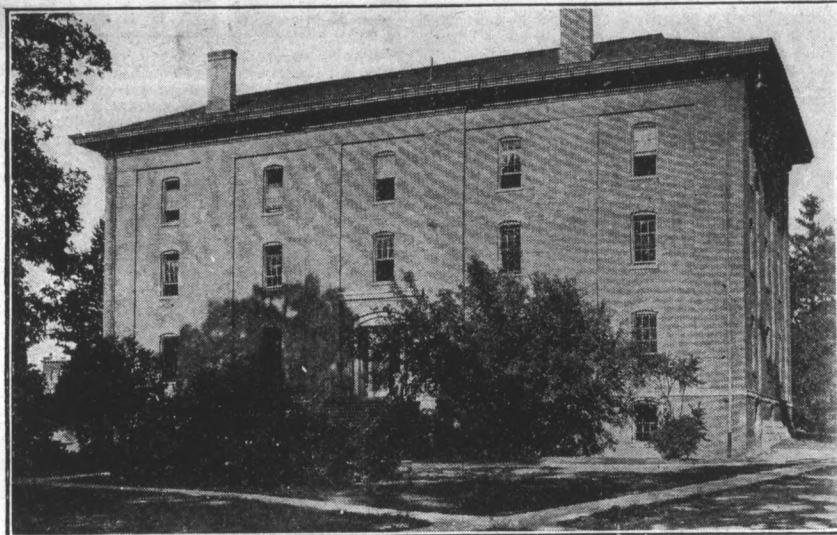
Summer, I sigh for thee, slowly vanishing,
And turn mine head 'ere thou art
safely passed;
Seeing all thy hallowed charms, I dread
thy going,
And dread the coming gray of sere
Autumn's cast.

Summer, fare thee well! I hide mine
eyes and feel
Thy going with a deep and tender pain,
For thou, O Summer—may I really say
farewell?—
FFor thou hast brot me much; and
can'st not remain?

Summer, good-bye! Take with the fond
memories
Of the dazzled days and the love I've
found—
Pass thee silently on, while tear drops
dim mine eyes,
And dead leaves of thy past flutter to
the ground.

SONNET TO COLLEGE HALL, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

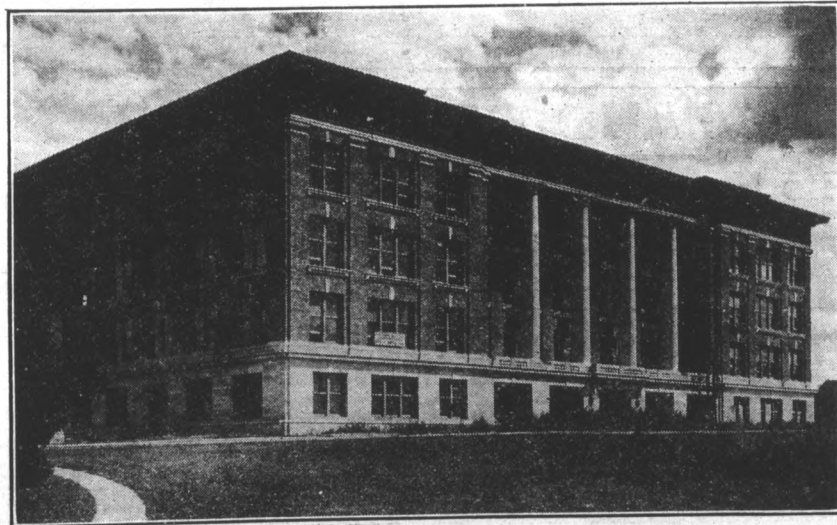
BY CHAS. H. SPURWAY.



College Hall at M. A. C., the First Agricultural College Building in America.

First of all your race you stand alone,
The emblem of a nation's liberty
Engraved upon its heart in sanctity,
Your tottering walls that rise above the
stone,
Your shattered lights that have treasures
all their own.
Tho time destroy your outward majesty,
You still live on to all eternity.
For deeds of honored men you can atone.

Rejoice, you horny-handed sons of toil,
For treasures such as these within your
clasp.
Rejoice, you tillers of the fertile soil,
For knowledge wrung from Nature's
clinging grasp,
Which gives to all who venture to com-
mand,
The heritage of Freedom's treasured
land.



Latest Building Devoted to Agricultural Learning—the New Agricultural Building at the College now rapidly nearing completion.

A LITTLE STUDY IN HISTORY.—
ROBERT CLIVE.

BY IDA BENSON.

The recent assassination in London of an English official high in the Indian service recalls the troubled history of English domination in India. The story from the first reads like a romance. It is to the courage and spirit of one who began life an obscure English lad that England owes the beginning of her Indian em-

pire. Gradually the power has been extended and strengthened until today the King of England can sign himself Emperor of India.

It was nearly two hundred years ago that a boy named Robert Clive was born in England. At school he was an idler and was constantly getting into wild pranks. So, at last, his friends were glad to get him a position as a clerk with the East India Company and pack him off to Madras, India.

The East India Company had several warehouses or factories in India, each with a fort, simply built to protect their goods, and guarded by a few native troops. It was as a clerk or writer at one of this company's stations that Robert Clive was employed.

Those were wretched, homesick days that he spent at his desk. His shyness and his poverty made the distasteful work seem doubly hard. But now the French and English were at war, and the governor of the French colony in India laid siege to Madras and carried away captive all the clerks and merchants, Clive, of course, among them. But Clive escaped in disguise and returned to enlist in a troop which the English company was forming.

The French were in league with the natives and only one town in that part of India held out against their power, and it was on the point of surrender. But Clive, by a daring stroke, saved it. With a few hundred English and Sepoys, he seized and held a stronghold for fifty days against thousands of assailants. The natives, surprised to see English men show such bravery, came to his aid, and in the field Clive was everywhere victorious against the French and their allies.

But the hard climate of India told on his health and he was compelled to return to England. After staying there a few years he went back to India where he had been but a few months when a terrible event occurred. An Indian prince, who was jealous of the wealth and enterprise of the English traders and who was urged on by the French, seized a whole colony of English and thrust one hundred and fifty of them into a small prison. The terrible heat of the Indian summer, the impure air, and the hopeless thirst maddened them and in the morning only twenty-three remained alive. History tells of no more terrible suffering than this of the Black Hole of Calcutta, as it is called.

Clive, with a thousand Englishmen and two thousand natives, went to revenge the crime. The high-spirited lad had grown into a brave, determined man, who joined to his bravery statesmanship of the highest order. When the two armies faced each other on the field of Plassey, the enemy so greatly outnumbered them that Clive's advisers urged him to retreat. But after long meditation, Clive ordered an advance. The English victory

was overwhelming; and it is said that English rule in India began with the battle of Plassey. The name of Clive became a tower of strength for the English and the natives called him "the Darling in War."

Returning to England, Clive received the warmest thanks from the East India Company, and received from the government the title of Lord Clive, Baron of Plassey, in honor of his great victory.

He was now enormously wealthy from spoils he had won and gifts and lands he had received. But after Clive's departure from India, many evils arose there. Everything was in the greatest confusion and dishonesty was in all branches of the service. In this emergency Clive again returned to India and the next two years were the most glorious of his life. Everywhere he enforced honesty and himself set the example. He gave up a fortune which had been given him by one of the native princes, and he went back to England poorer than he came. But he had aroused the government by his reports so that an investigation was made into the state of affairs in India, and from that day Indian affairs were better managed. Clive's own early acts were examined and some were held up for severe criticism. Clive was keenly hurt by this criticism, but when his enemies wished to take measures against him, the House of Commons with one voice declared "That Robert Lord Clive did at the same time render great and meritorious services to his country." So it is to Robert Clive, who began his career as a poor, homesick clerk, that England owes the foundation of her great Indian Empire.

At present there seems to be a spirit of upheaval, antagonistic to the English rule, at work among the native races, and the outcome will be watched with interest.

CATCHING THE WILY FOX.

BY ISAAC NOTES.

Let me say at the outset that the habits of foxes, whether black, silver, gray, cross or red, are about the same, so a trap set which will catch one kind will catch the kind in your locality.

The more you know about the habits of foxes the better trapper you will be, of course. Some trappers have good success in catching foxes by putting out baited traps, while others set their traps without bait. The fox stays pretty much in low swampy country, and often travels along dim sheep or cattle trails thru the loneliest woods, and rarely shows itself in glades, valleys and patches of prairie. If there are foxes in your locality you will see their tracks along these dim trails thru swampy regions, especially if the trails lead thru dense thickets.

These are good places in which to set your traps. Select a place where the path is narrow, with obstructions on each side—trees, logs or a steep bank, so the fox cannot well get out of the path here even if the ground does look a little suspicious to him. Dig a shallow hole in the path, just large enough to lay the trap in when opened out. The hole should be barely deep enough so that the upper edge of the jaws will be level with the surface of the ground. Place the trap in the hole and cover it with a thin sprinkling of moss, twigs or pieces of rotten wood, with a little sand or dry dirt, but not enough to interfere with the jaws of the trap coming together. No part of the trap or chain should be visible, for a fox is very suspicious of iron or steel in the woods, or of anything else that looks like the work of man. Their sense of smell is very acute, so you should, in approaching the place, make as few tracks as possible, by walking on rocks or the hard ground. Try to stand as much as possible in one place. It is a good idea to carry with you two short pieces of old board or thin plank, and walk on these alternately in approaching or leaving your traps, taking up the piece behind you and putting it ahead of you as you stand upon the other. The pelt of some animal dragged over your tracks as you walk has a tendency to obliterate all scent of them. Wear gloves while handling your traps, and when not in use hang them up at home in a tree or some place where the wind can get to them. Do not allow them to lie around the dog kennel or barn so that they will smell of horses or dogs.

Do not dig the hole for your traps with a knife or other metallic instrument. Use, rather, a hardwood stick sharpened weeks before you have occasion to use it, so the smell of new-cut wood will not cling to the place. Have a basket, sack or

blanket with you, and all the dirt you have left over from filling the place around the trap should be put into this and taken away. To neutralize the smell of iron about the place smear the traps or smear them with tainted meat, cow or horse manure, or something of the kind. See that they rest evenly and firmly in the bottom of the hole, so that if the jaws be stepped on the trap will not tip and pull the covering apart, or grate on rock, or jingle the chain.

The chain should also be covered with dry dirt, moss, twigs or rotten wood. It should be fastened to a piece of sapling or a good sized limb of sufficient weight to prevent the fox dragging it very far before becoming tired out. If fastened to something immovable the fox is liable to gnaw his foot off and get away. But if fastened to something which he can drag he will not do this, being encouraged by the fact that he is dragging the weight away and escaping, and he will continue to drag it until worn out, when he will lie down somewhere until you find him. This clog should have sharp points on it where you have cut off small limbs. These will dig into the ground and leave marks which you can easily follow, and will also retard the progress of the fox in dragging it away. The clog should also be covered up, especially if recently cut and trimmed for this purpose. Do not do any chopping or whittling, or leave any chips where the trap is set. Prepare your things at a distance, then go and set your trap and come right away. Let things look exactly as they did before you placed the trap.

If it has snowed or rained hard, rendering it impossible to trace the fox, you may know that he hasn't gone far and, nineteen times out of twenty you will find him within two hundred yards of where he was caught. Look in the nearest swampy land or creek bottom and you will be sure to find him there in some thicket, perhaps tangled up in the chain among the bushes. No matter what kind of land animals you are trapping for, it is better to fasten your chain to a drag than to a solid stake, as mink, weasel, coyotes and coons will sometimes gnaw their feet off and get away. Of course, when you are trapping for foxes there is always a chance to catch other animals as well, such as opossum, coon, wildcat, mink and coyote.

The bottoms of dry gullies running into larger creeks are also good places for your traps; also the ends of hollow logs, the roots of trees along the banks of rivers or creeks, and in front of holes in the ground which look as tho animals had been passing in and out. A space under a set of bars, or thru a dilapidated gate into an old abandoned field are also good places. If the space is large fill it up somewhat with brush, and set your trap in the middle of the opening, but do not make the opening too narrow. Better let it be somewhat large and use two traps, as any attempt to coax this slippery little animal into narrow quarters excites his suspicion.

The foot of a large low stump is also a good place for a set, as foxes are much given to nosing around stumps after mice. If the stump is large and has a flat top set a trap on top of it, making the top level by banking dirt upon it and covering the trap with moss and twigs. Bury the drag in the ground and hide the chain down the side of the stump with a couple of boards.

Another good place for a set is along the edge of running streams which you can approach by wading in the water with your rubber boots and thus leave no scent. In such cases set the traps near the gnarled roots of trees growing close to the water's edge, or on ledges of rock protected by other ledges jutting out over them. It will be best to bait these traps. Place the bait, a dead bird or rabbit, or a piece of any kind of fowl, slightly tainted, just above the trap, and the fox's attention will be withdrawn from the ground as he noses around for the bait, and he will not be quite so apt to notice anything suspicious on the ground. A live chicken or rabbit tied in a sapling ten or twelve feet from the ground will attract a fox if anywhere in the neighborhood. The fact of the creature's being alive and perhaps fluttering or jerking in the tree will excite the fox so that he will not be apt to see signs of danger on the ground, and in running around watching the animal he will stand a good chance of getting caught. If there is a large stump near set the trap on top of this as before directed, for the fox will be almost sure to jump onto the stump in his effort to get nearer the

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The most popular bonds that we handle today are Irrigation bonds, secured by first liens on the most fertile farm lands in America.

They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. They run from two years to twelve years, so one may make short-time or long-time investments. And the bonds pay six per cent. That is a higher rate than can now be obtained on any large class of equal security.

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The farmers in the irrigation districts, to secure perpetual water rights give to an Irrigation Company a first lien on their farms. The lien is seldom for more than one-fourth the land's value. It is paid in ten annual installments.

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The first crop from irrigated land

(3)

will frequently pay the whole cost of the land. So the ten-year liens which the farmers give are very easily paid.

15 Years' Experience

We have had 15 years of experience in selling Reclamation bonds. These include Drainage District and Irrigation bonds, all secured by farm liens. During this time we have sold seventy such issues without a dollar of loss to any investor.

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One food that has stood out prominently as a perfectly clean and pure food and which was as pure before the enactment of these laws as it could possibly be is Quaker Oats; conceded by the experts to be the ideal food for making strength of muscle and brain. The best and cheapest of all foods. The Quaker Oats Company is the only manufacturer of oatmeal that has satisfactorily solved the problem of removing the husks and black specks which are so annoying when other brands are eaten. If you are convenient to the store buy the regular size packages; if not near the store, buy the large size family packages.



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Makes and burns its own gas. Costs 2c. per week. Gives 500 candle power light and casts no shadow. No dirt, grease, nor odor. Unequaled for Homes, Stores, Hotels, Churches, Public Halls, etc. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.

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For Thirty-Six Years
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without warning closet or reservoir. With high warming closet, porcelain lined reservoir, just as shown in cut, \$17.35; large, square, oven, wonderful baker, 6 cooking holes, body made of cold rolled steel. Duplex grate; burns wood or coal. Handsome nickel trimmings, highly polished.

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AGENTS: BIG MONEY in the Stove Repair Business. Handle our patent stove repairs and household specialties. Permanent business. Large profits. Small investment. Exclusive territory. Write for particulars. **KRAMER BROS. FOUNDRY CO., 104 Michigan Ave., Dayton, Ohio.**

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Wanted Agents, to sell the Farmers' Account Book. Quick seller. Big inducements. Exclusive territory. Address **L. L. Syphers, Fort Wayne, Ind.**

WANTED Agents that will hustle to sell Southeastern Oklahoma farm lands from \$25 to \$35 per acre on easy terms. For particulars write **CHAS. R. ALLEN, Durant, Okla.**

WANTED—Married man for general farming, must be sober and willing worker. References required. **A. B., Saline, Mich.**

game. This is also a good way to catch coyotes.

A half-grown chicken, a partridge or rabbit, placed in a cage and left out in the woods, will also attract Mr. Fox, and a trap or two set near the cage will stand a fine chance of getting him. This is also a good catch for wildcats and coyotes.

In visiting your traps do not go too near them if you find them empty. Make sure they are in order, then leave them and go on to another. In making choice of a good place for a set select one, if possible, where some natural or artificial provision will admit of approach without leaving much scent—a hard beaten path, a stone wall, a line of ledges, a succession of flat rocks, a running stream, or a combination of such conditions, which should be invariably followed in going to or from your traps.

Do not be discouraged if you do not catch Reynard the first two or three nights. You cannot reasonably expect to catch such a wary fellow until all your scent has been blown away from the trap and surroundings. When you succeed in catching your fox dispatch him at a safe distance with a small caliber target rifle carried along for this purpose.

KINKS.

Kink I.—Enigma.

Altho I circulate in small and vacant ariel space,
In spacious earth and heaven above, I occupy a place;
In visible existence I am never known to be,
Yet nevertheless in mansions fair I dwell on land and sea;
I join the ranks of battle, the courageous and the brave,
In raging war or peaceful calm I'm a useful thing to have;
In capacities of learning I am ever there so free,
'Tho ne'er in church or public school is there a place for me;
When you're in want of anything I help supply your need,
You cannot do without me, I in all things take the lead.
So, notwithstanding all the mysteries so profound,
I'm in your very heart and brain and you carry me around.

Kink II.—American Charade.

One of the states, the syllables being represented by the numbers in italics. Under a shady tree on the lawn three one day sat with a one
And as two lips in kisses met three whispered just for fun,
Please give a good charade to guess and then the one began,
'Tis a pleasant site with prairies bright in the land of two father's pride,
And if you ne'er roam o'er total's plains You'll one what three has tried.

Kink III.—Four Letter Word Square.

No. 1 means beloved, No. 2 comfort, No. 3 a country, No. 4 a pastime.

Prizes for Straightening Kinks.—To the sender of each of the ten nearest correct answers to the above Kinks, we will give choice of a package of 50 post-cards representing a trip around the world, a copy of "Concrete Construction on the Farm," or a fountain pen. Where contestant or some member of his family is not a regular subscriber a year's subscription (75c) must accompany answers. Answers must not reach us later than Oct. 9, as correct solutions will be published in issue of Oct. 16. Address answers to Puzzle Dept., Michigan Farmer.

Answers for Kink of August 21.

The Famous Paintings.—1. "The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur—French. 2. "St. Cecilia," by Naujok—artist unknown. 3. "The Angelus," by Millet—French. 4. "The Dance of the Nymphs," by Corot—French. 5. "Head of Christ," by Hoffman—German. 6. Countess Potocka," artist unknown. 7. "Christmas Chimes," by Blashfield—American. 8. "The Aurora," by Guido Reni—Italian. 9. "Sistine Madonna," by Raphael—Italian. 10. "The Spirit of '76," by Willard—American.

There were only two correct answers to this rebus sent in to us. They were by Mrs. H. J. Schrandt, of Trenton, Mich., and Israel Crane, Ovid, Mich.

Time to Buy Coal.

Coal prices are always lower during the summer than later, when the great majority of people begin to stock up for the winter season. Therefore the provident ones like to lay in their supply during the period when they can save money. In this connection we desire to call special attention to the advertisement of the Harmon Coal Co., 160 Harrison St., Dept. 3636, Chicago, Ill., which appeared in the Michigan Farmer of September 11, page 20. This advertisement offers to sell coal direct from the mine to the consumer at a saving of from \$1 to \$3 per ton. The Harmon Coal Company publishes a 32-page book entitled "Coal Facts—Coal Trust Robbery Stopped," which all readers of the Michigan Farmer may obtain free by writing to the company at the above address and asking for it. Do not send to the Michigan Farmer office for it but to the Harmon Coal Co. They offer wholesale prices that will be very attractive to every one who is going to buy coal for the coming winter. If you have last week's paper turn to page 20 and clip out the coupon in the lower left-hand corner and send it to the Harmon Company as the advertisement directs.

LESS FUEL

Permanently, absolutely airtight—that is why it cuts down fuel bills one-third year after year. Just figure what a big total this fuel-saving will, in the long run, amount to.

LASTS LONGEST

Lasts longest because made of malleable iron and charcoal iron plates, which construction does not go all to pieces from expansion and contraction caused by heat, as in cast-iron or steel ranges.

ARCADIAN MALLEABLE RANGES

are fuel savers because they are riveted airtight in exactly the same way as a locomotive boiler. And to do this, a range must be made of malleable iron. Cast iron or so-called steel ranges cannot be made permanently airtight—they are only bolted, and the seams stuffed with stove putty. When this putty crumbles, in six months or a year, drafts enter everywhere, fanning or checking the fire, wasting fuel, and utterly ruining proper baking and cooking. Because the ARCADIAN is permanently airtight, from first to last it is such a fuel-saver, perfect baker and work-saver.

Unless you know inside facts about range construction, it is easier to buy a poor range than a good one. Our free booklet tells inside facts. It will save you a good sum of money. It will interest you from cover to cover—and it's free. Write for it today.

Arcadian Malleable Range Co. Dept. 16 Milwaukee, Wis.

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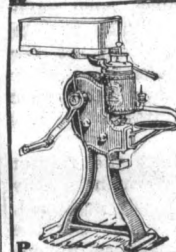
and the *cleanest skimming* separator
and the *most durable* separator
and the *cheapest* separator

United States Separators are the best and hundreds of thousands of satisfied users say so.

Are *cleanest skimmers* as proved at the Pan-American in competition with other separators—**.0138 of 1 per cent average for 50 tests.** This test has never been equaled.

Are *most durable* as years have proved it—some running continuously and giving complete satisfaction for over 17 years.

Are the *cheapest* because they wear longest and require fewest repairs.



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SIZES:
16-Disc, 4 foot cut.
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Unequaled for discing corn stubble, plowed ground, or for any purpose for which an ordinary disc harrow could be used.

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A complete Foretruck Disc Harrow (out-throw) with a second pair of disc sections (in-throw) attached by a jointed frame that harrows the ground twice at one operation, saving one-half in time and nearly one-half in horsepower. The forward pair of disc sections and throw it outward; the rear pair works it again and throws it back, leaving the surface level and finely pulverized. The soil is put into better condition for seeding than after two workings of an ordinary disc.

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This **IMPERIAL** Steel Range, with **STONE OVEN** BOTTOM, Odor Hood and other Remarkable Improvements, Excels even the Old Dutch Ovens in Baking Qualities, and is a Marvel of Convenience.

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The out-door "Dutch Ovens" made Colonial housewives famous as bakers and cooks. But because of their terrible inconvenience these ovens were superseded by stoves and ranges. Baking as done in those good old days later became "a lost art" because the "all-metal" ovens were wrong in principle. We have practically added a "Dutch Oven" to a Modern Steel Range—the finest, handiest and handiest range on earth. Thousands sold! Demand growing amazingly! Housewives delighted! Their success surprises even themselves! Bread, pastry, etc., looks better, tastes better, is better! People everywhere admit we have solved the baking problem. This range, with all its improvements, fully protected by U. S. and Foreign patents. Infringers, beware! We sell direct from our big factory, at factory prices. 30 Days' Absolutely Free Trial! Easy payments! Freight paid by us! Get the Great Free Imperial Catalog and Special Offer at once. **Free Book! Free Trial! Easy Terms! Special Price! Write!!!**

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Cheaper than wood for Lawns, Churches, Cemeteries, Public Grounds. Also Wrought Iron Fence. Catalogue free. Write for Special Offer.

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FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon coiled wire. We have no agents. Sell direct to user at factory prices on 30 days free trial. We pay all freight. Catalog shows 37 styles and heights of farm and poultry fence. It's free. Buy direct. Write today.

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15 Cents a Rod.

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16 for 26-inch; 19 for 31-inch; 23 1-2 for 34-inch; 27 for a 41-inch Farm Fence. 60-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

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Learn Telegraphy SALARY!

Earn a Large Salary. Young men and women to fill R. R. and Gov. positions. Thorough Instructions. Expenses for course 24 weeks' tuition, board, room, including type-writing, \$85. Positions guaranteed graduates. Cata. free. **MARION TELEGRAPHIC SCHOOL, Box 15, Marion, Ind.**

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Are We Misers of Love and Kindness?

ARE we cruelly selfish with our affections, are we miserly stingy with our kindness? Why do we make our most beloved ones hunger and thirst for a little of our outward love and tenderness, when we lavish our pleasant smiles and most charming manners on the stranger who passes our path but momentarily?

Mother knows, of course, that we love her, but how often do we demonstrate our feeling for her by a little caress, a few thoughtful words of appreciation for her many hours of labor and care in our behalf? Husband is so busy that he doesn't notice how much his wife needs a little help and encouragement over the hard places, to say nothing of a kiss now and then, and a few of the old lover-like attentions that endeared him to her years ago. He would angrily resent any intimation that he did not love her any more, but how is she to know it? He never tells her so, he doesn't try to please her as he used to do. His excuse would be, that he didn't think it was necessary. But it is necessary, my friends, to let those whom you love and cherish, know it by outward signs.

We all crave the warm affection of

those we love. Remember that flowers on the casket cast no fragrance backward over the weary way. It is the flowers of your loving thoughtfulness, the brightness of your cheery smiles, and the sweetness of your sincere affection, that lightens the gloomy chambers of life. The kind words that you would say when they are dead, say now, when their lives can be made happier by them, and the weary load, that you would give anything if you had helped them to bear, when you look at them the last time, lift now from their drooping shoulders so there will be no vain regrets to follow.

How often our friends know us better than our own people, because they are not afraid to show us that they love us. They encourage our confidences. They give us their affection and we give our all in return. How many stubborn walls of indifference stand grimly between ourselves and the loved ones at home because we are too proud, or too blind to our own, and their happiness, to take the trouble to show them our love. Begin now to make each one at home feel happier by your presence, and see how gloriously the benediction will rebound upon yourself.

ELISABETH.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE FARM HOME.

BY E. E. R.

To thoroughly and completely equip the farm home with modern conveniences means lightening the labor and in many ways doing away with the hard work necessitated when these are wholly lacking. A country friend who moved into town expressed herself greatly pleased with gas for cooking, electricity for lighting and a furnace for heating the house. What appealed to her more than anything else, however, was the drain pipes which saved so many steps in carrying out slops as she had previously been compelled to do.

One of the most gratifying improvements, and one which can be installed in any farmhouse, at not much more expense than a first-class coal stove, is a furnace. At the price named this would be a hot-air arrangement and with but a single register, located in the center of the house. These furnaces give excellent satisfaction, heating the rooms upstairs and down, the one requirement being that the connecting doors be left open so that the heat can radiate from room to room. This it does in a surprising manner, and with but little more fuel than it would require to operate a single large-sized stove.

One of these furnaces can be installed for less than seventy-five dollars, and the amount of comfort ensured will be more than can be estimated in dollars and cents.

Farm houses are fast being equipped with heating plants of one kind or another. They can easily be placed first on the list as a labor saver, as well as a comfort dispenser for the household. Many homes now warmed by stoves might be furnace heated the coming winter. It would be something in which the entire family would share.

For approximately double the price of the one-register furnace one can be provided which has pipes conveying the heat to the several rooms upstairs as well as down.

Many farm houses are equipped with a complete water system which makes them as convenient as any city home. This does away with the out-door closet which has so long been a menace to health. Nothing in the line of up-to-date improvements would be more fully appreciated than this.

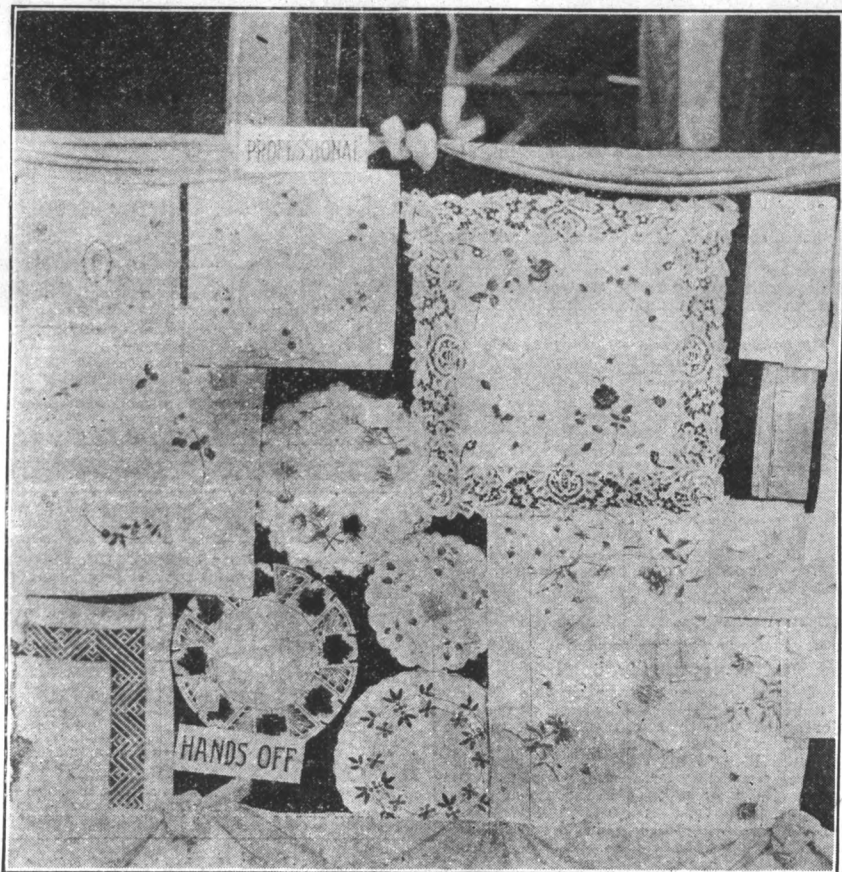
In building or remodeling a home it should be borne in mind that years, possibly an entire life-time, will be passed there. Whatever contributes to the comfort of the family it should be the aim to possess, if possible. With the era of prosperity now at hand for the agriculturist much is within reach which heretofore has been unattainable. Rather than buy more land let the home be rendered more convenient and attractive, something which will be enjoyed by old and young alike.

From a sanitary standpoint it ought

to be made a rule that no home be without a good underground drain leading from the house to some spot where slops may be deposited without endangering the health. This does away with an ill-smelling place back of the house, such as is often found and which should not be tolerated. Throwing slops out at the back door ought to be an obsolete custom in the light of present day intelligence upon the subject of sanitation of the home.

It has been charged that the farmer puts money into home conveniences only after his barns have been fully equipped. In some instances this is true. Yet the number of modern farm houses in our own and adjoining states attests the fact that they do not confine their endeavors to out-of-door improvements entirely.

Surely the wife and mother should not



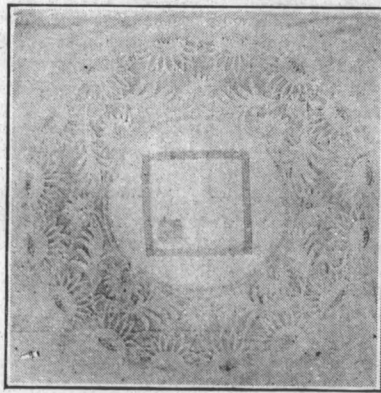
A Corner of the Fancy Work Department at the State Fair.

be forgotten when these are being arranged for. It may mean continued health and added length of years, and the money which will ensure these to a family is cheap at any price.

A basin of cold water placed in an oven that is too hot when baking will bring down the temperature more quickly and to better purpose than by alone.

THE NEEDLEWORK EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR.

The exhibit of fine needlework and embroidery shown at the State Fair this year was far better than any display of the past years. Battenberg is still very popular and a great many elegant pieces were shown, perhaps the work which attracted the most attention were two large center pieces about five feet in diameter. The borders were done in water lily designs and one piece had drawn work in the center, as shown in the smaller illustration. There were a num-



Battenberg Center Piece with Drawn Work Center.

ber of smaller center pieces, scarfs, doilies, etc., and it must have been a very difficult matter for the judges to place the awards. One beautiful and tedious piece of Battenberg was an opera coat made with a flaring skirt and loose sleeves. It represented many hours of hard labor and, while the judges did not give it a prize, it was "commended."

The French embroidery and eyelet work is also very popular with those interested in making pretty underwear, and many beautiful and exquisite specimens of this dainty handwork were displayed. In the lace and drawn work, a number of beautiful sets of underwear, infants' clothes and dresses made an excellent showing.

Several pieces of the old-fashioned colored embroidery took one back to grandmother's day and proved that there is still a number of women interested in the bright work. A few striking drapes were made from silk pieces, woven the same as rag carpets. For a heavy curtain they are both nobby and serviceable. Knitted curtains in crochet cotton, both in colors and white, showed how some women had

Pressed Hard Coffees Weight on Old Age.

When prominent men realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

A superintendent of public schools in North Carolina, says:

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker and had been troubled with her heart for a number of years, and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach."

"Some time ago, I was making an official visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat peculiar flavor of the coffee, and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum."

"I was so pleased with it, that after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family liked it so well, that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely."

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was as well and hearty as the rest of us."

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but not in so marked a degree as in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

Perfect Light for the Country Home

DETROIT Combination Gas Machine

No matter where you live, you can have plenty of clear, beautiful light in every room of your house, by installing the Detroit Combination Gas Machine.

The best light for residences, schools, churches, factories etc., especially where city gas or electricity are not obtainable. This system of lighting is cheaper than any other form of light and gives perfect results. A gas plant complete in itself right in the house. Perfectly safe, as fuel is stored outside of the house—endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The gas is in all respects equal to city coal gas, and is ready for use at any time without generating, for illuminating or cooking purposes. The standard for over 40 years. Over 15,000 in successful operation. The days of kerosene lamps are over. Why not sell this light in your community? Write for information, prices and 72-page book "Lighting for Evening Hours."

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Don't Pay Two Prices for Stoves & Ranges

Buy at Factory Prices, SAVE \$18.00

HOOSIER STOVES

HAVE NO EQUAL

"Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory Prices?" Hoosiers are delivered for you to use 30 days free in your own home before you buy. A written guarantee with each stove, backed by a Million Dollars. Our 20 new 1910 improvements on stoves absolutely surpass anything ever produced.

Send Postal Today for Free Catalogue. Hoosier Stove Factory, 130 State St., Marion, Ind.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

PERFECTION WATER BASINS

With Side Inlet and Strainer. Superior to all others, with none of their objectionable features. Also PERFECTION Swing Stanchions, Steel Stall and Manger Partitions, Litter and Feed Carriers. Bates & Swift Specialty Mfg. Co., Box B, Cuba, N. Y.

WHEN writing to advertisers just say "Saw your ad. in the Michigan Farmer."

made from worsted pieces. It had a flower or vine worked in the center of the block. This was made by an old lady past 75 years of age, and was done most beautifully.

Quite a display of sofa pillows was shown. Those attracting the most attention were painted on silk, and embroidered. The old-fashioned tatting is being revived and several collars and cuff sets, handkerchiefs and doilies, were shown in this dainty work.

Perhaps one of the most attractive of all the exhibit was a centerpiece about two feet in diameter. It was almost covered with golden rod done in French knots. The scalloped edge was worked in the green, like the leaves, and a stripe of the green run around the edge about two inches in. It escaped the judge's eye but was a marvelous piece of workmanship.

ONE WOMAN DOES NOT BELIEVE IN PRESERVING HUSBANDS.

I read in The Farmer a couple of weeks ago an article by one who signed herself, "C. S." on "How to preserve a husband." Think of it, preserving husbands. I have been very busy since I read that story canning and preserving fruit, but every day I was reminded of that piece about preserving husbands, and the more I thought of it, the madder I got, and I resolved to write to The Farmer, just as soon as I got time, and give them my ideas in the matter.

I will give that woman to understand that my husband don't need any preserving to keep. Of course, I will admit that men are very funny beings, and a lot of things that "C. S." said about handling them is just right. Her advice about selecting a husband is very good and you can't expect to start out with a husband that has had spots in him, and have him keep good, because bad spots are bound to spoil the whole apple if they are not taken out.

She said, "you must not stand on your dignity with your husband." I wonder if she thinks that I, or any other woman who has any spirit, is going to softsoap around our men all the time. No, siree! I, for one, don't believe in women doing the humble act all the time, and smiling patiently while a big, overbearing husband does the bull-dozing.

"Make him think he is the one man," that was another foolish idea that this woman said. Of all things women have got to fight against with the men folks is to keep down their conceit. They just naturally consider themselves the lords of creation and unless a wife asserts her rights occasionally and doesn't help to cultivate their egotistical bump there would soon be no living with a great many of them.

I have just as good a husband as any woman, but I don't believe in spoiling him, and I am not going to humor him by preserving him, either. Why don't some of these people that know so much, tell how to preserve the wives and give the men a few gentle hints on how to treat the women so they can have it a little easier? I am tired of all these pieces on "How to keep your husband's love," "Making home pleasant for the men," and all that stuff and nonsense. I don't see any papers running pieces on how to make your wife happy. I don't believe in catering to the men all the time.

Now, I have given my ideas on the subject and I believe a lot of poor, down-trodden wives think the same thing, if they dared to say so. Speak up, sisters, isn't what I say the truth?

MRS. E. G. L.

ENTERTAINING ON THE LAWN.

There are many pleasant afternoons during the beautiful days of the late summer, which may be spent by entertaining a few of your friends with a lawn party. Invite them to come early so as to be thru before evening's chill strikes the air. Lay a few rugs down and place the chairs about among the trees. Have one or two small tables to place things on and a flag or two could be swung from a rope stretched between two trees, as a background.

Arrange to have two or three interesting games or contests to amuse them, and serve light refreshments during the latter part of the afternoon. Hot chocolate with salted wafers, a dainty sandwich, olives or sweet pickles, and little cakes are plenty. If the day is very warm, iced lemonade or tea may be substituted for the chocolate.

An amusing, as well as instructive

pastime was indulged in at a party I know of that took place not long ago, a collection of local postcards showing scenes which all should be familiar with were pinned about on the trees and numbered. Of course, the names are not visible. Each guest is given a slip of paper and pencil and told to travel around the town and write down all the places that they saw. It is quite comical to see how often well known places puzzle them. Prizes can be awarded to the ones getting the most correct answers, and to the second best. A postcard album, a package of postcards, and such things make appropriate prizes.

Another interesting game is to pin up pictures of well known men and women cut from the daily papers and magazines and see how many get them all correctly. Contests such as driving nails in a block of wood in the shortest time, carrying an egg shell that has had the egg blown out, on a teaspoon from one point to another, and seeing who gets there first, produce a great deal of merriment.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW.

A new and delicious way to cook carrots is to boil them until tender then cover with white sauce, season with butter, salt and pepper.

I use cinnamon instead of mustard for plaster poultices. It retains the heat, and does not draw so hard.

In making flour pancakes add several slices of finely-crumbled old bread. You will find that it makes the cakes much lighter and nicer than without the bread.

I have found a little clock to be a necessity in the kitchen. Without it I do not have my meals on time. There are a great many reasons why a clock should be found in every kitchen.

Try putting a handful of chopped raisins in boiled frosting for cakes; add them just before ready to spread on the cake. You will find this frosting delicious and a change from the old kind.

A small bowl of fine charcoal kept in the refrigerator or closed cupboard, and renewed every week, will absorb all bad odors, and keep everything fresh and sweet.

An old comb is good to clean the carpet sweeper. It saves the hands, also much time and work.

To remove indelible ink spots from cotton goods, rub the soiled spots on both sides with fresh butter, let it stand for half an hour, soap well, and rub out thru warm suds.—M. A. P.

THE LAUGH CURE.

Laughter induces a mental exhilaration.

The habit of frequent and hearty laughter will not only save you many a doctor's bill, but will also save you years of your life.

There is good philosophy as well as good health in the maxim, "Laugh and grow fat."

Laughter is a foe to pain and disease and a sure cure for the "blues," melancholy, and worry.

Laughter is contagious. Be cheerful and you make everybody around you happy, harmonious, and healthful.

Laughter and good cheer make love of life; and love of life is half of health.

Use laughter as a table sauce; it sets the organs to dancing, and thus stimulates the digestive processes.

Laughter keeps the heart and face young, and enhances physical beauty.

Laughter is nature's device for exercising the internal organs and giving us pleasure at the same time.

It sends the blood bounding thru the body, increases the respiration, and gives warmth and glow to the whole system.

It expands the chest, and forces the poisoned air from the least used lung cell.

Perfect health, which may be destroyed by a piece of bad news, by grief, or anxiety, is often restored by a good, hearty laugh.

A jolly physician is often better than all his pills.—Success.

COOKING KOHL RABI.

Kohl rabi belongs to the cabbage family and can be cooked as rutabagas, turnips, or any other similar vegetables. It is best boiled until tender, then mashed and seasoned with butter, salt and pepper. It is also nice cut in small pieces and stewed with meat.

Brussel's sprouts is somewhat similar to kohl rabi, only it has a great many heads. It can be cooked the same as the other vegetable, but is not as tasty.



Amatite ROOFING

All you need is a hammer—you'll never need a paint brush

When you lay Amatite on the roof you're through with it. You don't have to paint it every year or two to keep it from leaking. It has a real mineral surface which does not need painting.

Now if you want the old fashioned "smooth surfaced" or rubber roofing, which requires painting, it is still on the market and you can get it. But it costs just as much or more per square than Amatite, and you have all the extra cost for paint.

It looks easy now to give your roof "an occasional coating" in the future. But do you realize that in 1911 you must paint it, and in 1913 you must paint it, and in 1915 you must paint it, and in 1917—that far away year—you must still be painting that confounded old rubber roof?

Why, a new Amatite roof will cost less than the paint alone. If the smooth surfaced roofing

were given to you free you would still save expense by buying Amatite at regular prices.

Next time you are due to paint your old roofing, just let it go till the roof is worn out and then get Amatite and lay it right over the old roofing. It will cost you less than the continued maintenance of the old roof.

The point to remember is that you will never need a paint brush if you buy Amatite Roofing. All you really need is a hammer, because we supply free nails and liquid cement to finish the job.

Send for free sample of Amatite and you will at once see why it never needs to be painted and why it is more durable and lasting than any other.

Write to-day to nearest office. BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Kansas City.

Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Indian Reservations

The opening of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Indian Reservations in South Dakota and North Dakota will give about ten thousand people 160 acres of fertile farming lands for a small sum per acre. The government has appraised these lands at 50c to \$6 per acre.

If you intend to engage in farming or are now farming and wish to change your location, why not register for one of these farms? It costs nothing to register, and you may be successful in the drawing for these lands.

Registration October 4 to 23 at Aberdeen, Mobridge or Lemmon, South Dakota, on the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railways

Drawing at Aberdeen, October 26th

Low round-trip fares to points of registration October 5 and 19. Tickets good 25 days and good for stop-over. Low round-trip fares also on these dates to points west of the reservations in the Dakotas and Montana.

Stop-overs allowed on these tickets will give you an excellent opportunity to see the country along the new line to the Pacific Coast, and to stop off to register.

Complete information regarding cost of tickets and train service, and descriptive folder free on request

F. A. MILLER
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THE SPICES WE USE.

BY IRMA B. MATTHEWS.

Cloves.

[The fourth in a series of articles on spices].

In some of the islands of the sea, and also in the West Indies, there grows a beautiful tree, straight, and sometimes forty feet high, altho generally under that height, with a lovely head like a pyramid, and with glossy evergreen leaves. It is the clove tree that gives to the world every year a large amount of the spice with that name.

Before, we have studied plants that we used the seed of, then the root and the bark, but of the clove tree it is neither, altho all these parts have the same peculiar aromatic flavor. Strange as it may seem, it is the unopened flower buds that comprise the most valuable part of this tree.

The flowers are borne in great bunches and in profusion and before they have opened they are gathered and dried ready to ship. Sometimes they are exposed to smoke first, and at other times they are merely dried in the sun. When the flower buds are first gathered they are red, but in the drying process they turn brown.

If the flowers are not plucked they produce a fruit somewhat resembling an olive. It is red in color and is sometimes used in commerce, but is not nearly so strong as the flower buds. The clove gets its name from a rather peculiar circumstance, because the clove of commerce resembles a little nail it was called a clou in French, which means a nail.

This spice was well known to the ancients and highly esteemed by them, altho we find no mention of it in the Bible, unless it be by some other name. It was brot from Arabia before the discovery of the spice islands, as they are so aptly called.

While cloves are very widely used they are not so popular as the other table spices and there is not the amount consumed. As a medicine, clove oil is sometimes used to stop nausea and as you are perhaps aware, to stop tooth ache. As a scent for soap it is also valuable. The best cloves are bot whole, as they are apt to be adulterated when ground and as spices lose their strength after a short time when ground, it is always best, when possible, to buy the spices whole and grind them at home.

SOME APPETIZING TEA DISHES.

BY MARY FOSTER SNIDER.

When a mid-day dinner is the rule something outside of the sweets and their accompaniments is very desirable for the evening meal. The simple recipes given below will be found delightfully appetizing for these occasions.

Potato Cutlets.—Take enough potatoes to weigh two pounds after paring, and steam them until floury; rub them thru a sieve into a bowl, and work them to a smooth dough with three tablespoons of milk, half a teaspoon of salt and two well beaten eggs. Sprinkle the pastry board lightly with flour and lay the potato dough over it, dust it with flour, and roll it out rather thin. Sprinkle it lightly with grated and sifted cheese and dust with a little paprika. Fold it over, roll it out again, fold, and set it in a cold place for half an hour. Mince fine sufficient cooked meat, sausage, or fish to fill a breakfast cup, moisten it with a beaten egg or a little good gravy, and season it to taste with salt, pepper and a little tomato or mushroom catsup. When ready to cook the cutlets, roll the potato dough out a quarter of an inch thick, cut it into rounds, put a heaping tablespoon of the meat on each round, and pinch the edges of the dough together over the meat. Brush with egg, roll in crumbs, and bake to a light brown in a hot oven. Serve as soon as done.

Rice Savoury.—Wash one cup of rice and cook it in boiling water until tender, drain in a colander and set it in a warm oven to dry. Boil six eggs hard, remove the shells, and cut the eggs in halves. Take the yolks and mash them smoothly with four or five sardines from which the skin and bones have been removed. Season to taste with salt, pepper, and a pinch of dry mustard, then mix in two tablespoons of melted butter. Turn the hot rice out on a shallow dish having it flat on top. Fill the sardine mixture into the halved egg whites, and place each firmly on the bed of rice, then pour over the whole some thick tomato sauce and serve at once.

Meat Batter.—Make a batter with four tablespoons of flour, a pinch of salt, two cups of milk and one well beaten egg,

and let it stand a little while. Cut in small pieces enough cooked chicken, or beef to fill two cups, season it well, place in a buttered baking dish, and pour the batter over it. Bake in a hot oven for about three-quarters of an hour. It should be light and nicely browned. Serve as soon as done, with a well seasoned sauce or gravy.

Peas in Rolls.—Cut the tops off as many stale tea rolls as will be required, remove the crumb portion, and place the crusts with their tops in a slow oven to dry. Make a sauce with two well beaten eggs, one cup of scalded milk, salt and pepper to season, and two tablespoons of butter. Mix into this one and one-half cups of hot cooked peas, beans, or celery, fill into the crust cups, put on the tops, and serve very hot. Diced cooked chicken or meat of any kind is very nice used in this way.

Dutch Cakes.—Make a dough with one cupful of mashed potatoes, two cups of minced sausage, a little salt and pepper, a few drops of onion juice, two tablespoons of melted butter, three well beaten eggs, and half a cup of cream. Stir all together well, and form into small cakes. Egg and breadcrumb them, and fry in hot butter or dripping to a nice brown.

REQUESTED RECIPE.

Chow-Chow.

I notice a young housekeeper of Portland, Mich., requests a recipe, for making chow-chow. This is my rule for making it and as it is always eaten up so quickly, I always wish I had made more. Take one peck of green tomatoes, six large onions, three medium sized heads of cabbage, one dozen of green peppers. Chop separately, then mix. Salt well and let stand over night. In the morning squeeze out all the juice and, having put in a porcelain kettle, one pound of brown sugar, half a teacup of grated horseradish, a teaspoon of ground black pepper, one of ground black mustard, a tablespoon each, of whole white mustard, and celery seed, put all in together then pour in good cider vinegar sufficient to nearly cover, and cook till tender, then can. More sugar may be used if desired, but our people do not like it too sweet.—M. E. H. C.

CANNING CABBAGE.

One of our housewives sends in the recipe for canning cabbage which she says is very good.

Eight quarts of cabbage, chopped fine, one quart of vinegar, one cup of sugar, half cup of butter, half cup of salt, one tablespoon of mustard, one teaspoon of black pepper. Place in a porcelain kettle and boil about fifteen minutes before taking from the stove. Stir in the yolks of two eggs and can at once. If the cabbage is not as juicy as it should be, add a little water while cooking.

GRAPE MARMALADE.

Marmalade made of fox grapes is very good. The grapes should be stripped from the stems and put in a wide-mouthed stone jar set in a deep pan of boiling water. Heat until the grapes begin to soften; then stir with a wooden spoon or paddle. When they are thoroly crushed and broken, rub thru a sieve, rejecting the seeds.

Measure the pulp and to every pint allow one-half pound of sugar. Put over the first and boil for a half hour, stirring constantly. Put in sealed jars or jelly glasses.

PEACH COBBLER.

This is a delicious desert. Nearly fill a pudding dish with pared halved peaches. Cover with a rich biscuit dough nearly an inch thick. Place on top of range tightly covered with a lid so that the crust will cook by steam of fruit. When done (test with broom straw) cut a slit in top big enough to pour in syrup made of one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of boiling water, and egg sized lump of butter. Then place cobbler in oven until crust is brown. The syrup and peach juice combine and form a rich sauce—no other is needed. If preferred cream may be used as sauce; add at table.

When sewing machine oil spots material, rub the stain with lard and let stand a few hours; then wash with cold water and soap.

Scorched spots can be removed by wetting the spot and rubbing well with soap, and then placed to bleach in the sun.



That's the question—not what to paint, nor when to paint. You know that everything exposed to the weather should be painted. You know how to utilize your spare time between regular work on the farm to improve your buildings and farm machinery.

You may not know that there is as much difference in the quality of paint as there is in the quality of seed corn or farm machinery. Therefore what you need to know is the name of the paint that makes good every time.

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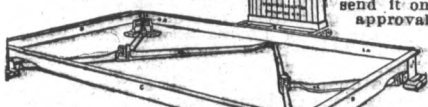
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SEED WHEAT—DAWSON'S GOLDEN CHAFF \$1.25 per bu.—the greatest yielder of any Winter Wheat grown in Michigan. WM. SKILLMAN, Oxford, Michigan.

ADDITIONAL STATE FAIR AWARDS.

HORSES.

Percheron Horses.

E. Metz Horse Imp. Co., Niles, Mich.: Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; 3 years, 1st and 2nd; 2 years, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; mare, four years or over, 1st and 2nd; champion stallion; champion mare.

Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Stallion, 2 years, 4th.

Clydesdale Horses.

Geo. Ackerman, Elkton, Mich.: Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; stallion colt, 3rd; mare, 4 years or over, 1st; mare colt, 1st; stallion and four of get, 1st; mare and two of produce, 3rd; champion stallion.

F. A. Petz, Capac, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years old, 2nd; stallion colt, 1st and 2nd; mare, 3 years, 1st; mare and two of produce, 1st and 2nd; champion mare.

Calkins & Augsburg, Byron, Mich.:—Stallion, 3 years, 2nd.

A. Galloway, 259 McClellan Ave., Detroit:—Stallion, 2 years, 1st.

E. M. Starkweather, Northville, Mich.: Mare, 2 years, 1st; mare, 1 year, 1st.

English Shire.

Milton H. Nikan, Durand, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; champion stallion.

American Carriage Horses.

Elmdale Farms, W. W. Collier, Pontiac, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 1st; mare, 4 years or over, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 1st; stallion and four of get, 1st; champion stallion; champion mare.

Geo. W. Slaughter, 90 Griswold Street, Detroit:—Stallion, 3 years, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 2nd.

Geo. R. West, Ridgetown, Ont.:—Mare, 2 years, 2nd.

Belgian Horses.

Elmdale Farms, Pontiac Mich.: W. W. Collier, Prop.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st and 2nd; 2 years, 1st; mare, 4 years or over, 1st and 2nd; stallion colt, 1st; mare, with two of produce, 1st; champion stallion; champion mare.

Grade Draft Horses.

(Shown by Breeders.)

Geo. Ackerman, Elkton, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 4 years old, 1st; 3 years, 2nd; 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; mare or stallion colt, 1st and 2nd; brood mare, with colt, 1st; four grade colts, 1st; pair heavy draft, 1st; pair light draft, 1st.

J. H. Chapman, Pontiac, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 3 years, 1st.

E. M. Starkweather, Northville, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 2 years, 2nd and 3rd.

E. B. Updike, Birmingham, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 2 years, 4th.

Hackney Horses.

Calkins & Augsburg, Byron, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 3 years, 1st and 2nd; champion stallion.

Endicott Farms, Birmingham, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 2nd and 4th; 1 year, 1st; mare, 4 years or over, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; mare colt, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; stallion and four of get, 1st and 2nd; mare with two of produce, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; champion mare.

Dr. J. E. Roche, 37-39 Detroit Opera House Bldg., Detroit:—Stallion, 2 years, 1st.

Geo. Ackerman, Elkton, Mich.:—Stallion colt, 1st; mare, 2 years, 1st; mare with two of produce, 1st.

Standard Bred.

Elmdale Farm, Pontiac, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; 3 years, 4th; 2 years, 3rd; 1 year, 2nd; mare 4 years or over, 1st, 2nd and 4th; 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 1st; stallion and four of get, 1st.

F. H. Colby, Detroit:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 2nd and 4th; 2 years, 1st.

A. Streval, Armada, Mich.:—Stallion 4 years or over, 3rd.

Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Stallion 3 years, 1st and 3rd; 1 year, 1st; mare 4 years or over, 3rd.

Geo. H. Nichols, Mt. Clemens, Mich.:—Stallion 3 years old, 2nd.

Starkweather Stock Farm, Northville, Mich.:—Stallion colt, 1st; mare with colt, 1st.

Geo. R. West, Ridgetown, Ont.:—Mare 2 years, 2nd.

Non-Standard.

Starkweather Stock Farm, Northville, Mich.:—Mare any age, with colt, 1st and 2nd; mare or gelding, 3 years, 2nd; mare or gelding, 1 year, 1st and 2nd; stallion colt or filly, 2nd and 3rd.

Richard Muirhead, Pontiac, Mich.:—Mare any age, with colt, 3rd; mare or gelding, 2 years, 1st; stallion colt or filly, 4th.

Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Mare or gelding, 4 years, 1st and 2nd.

Edwin S. George, Detroit:—Mare or gelding, 4 years, 3rd.

G. H. Chapman, Pontiac, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 4 years, 4th.

N. J. Ellis, Clarkston, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 3 years, 1st.

J. L. Beardslee, Oxford, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 3 years, 3rd and 4th.

Carl Gifford, Highland Park, Mich.:—Colt, stallion or filly, 1st.

American Carriage Horses.

Elmdale Farms, W. W. Collier, Pontiac, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 1st; mare 4 years or over, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; mare, 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 1st; stallion and four of get, 1st; champion stallion; champion mare.

Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Stallion, 3 years, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 2nd.

Geo. R. West, Ridgetown, Ont.:—Mare, 2 years, 2nd.

Shetland Ponies.

Geo. A. Heyl, Washington, Ill.:—Stallion, 3 years or over, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; 2 years, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; stallion colt, 1st and 4th; mare, 3 years, with colt, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; 2 years, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 1st; mare colt, 1st.

J. M. Beddow, Birmingham, Mich.:—Stallion, 1 year, 3rd; stallion colt, 2nd and 3rd; mare, 2 years, 4th; 1 year, 2nd; mare colt, 2nd.

Jacks and Mules.

Starkweather Stock Farm:—Jack, any

age, 1st; mule colt, 2 years, 1st and 2nd; mule colt, 1 year, 2nd and 3rd; mule colt 1 year, 1st.

Louis Snell, Royal Oak, Mich.:—Jack, any age, 2nd; mule colt, 2 years, 3rd; mule colt, 1 year, 1st; mule colt under 1 year, 2nd.

CATTLE.

Hereford Cattle.

Merritt Chandler, Onaway, Mich.:—Bull, 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 2nd; senior bull calf, 2nd; cow, 3 years old, 1st and 2nd; heifer, 2 years, 1st and 2nd; 1 year, 2nd and 5th; senior heifer calf, 2nd; junior heifer calf, 2nd; exhibitor's herd, 1st; four get of sire, 2nd; two produce of cow, 2nd; senior champion bull; senior champion female; grand champion female.

Louis Norton, Quimby, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years, 2nd; 1 year, 3rd; junior bull calf, 4th; cow, 3 years, 3rd and 5th; heifer, 2 years, 4th and 5th; senior heifer calf, 4th; junior heifer calf, 3rd and 4th; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; breeder's herd, 2nd; calf herd, 1st; four get of sire, 4th; two produce of cow, 4th.

Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind.:—Bull, 1 year, 1st; senior bull calf, 1st; junior bull calf, 1st and 2nd; heifer, 1 year, 1st and 2nd; senior heifer calf, 1st; junior heifer calf, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of sire, 1st; two produce of cow, 1st; junior champion bull; junior champion female; grand champion bull.

SHEEP.

Hampshire Down Sheep.

Jas. H. Hall, Port Austin, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 1 year, 1st; ram lamb, 2nd and 3rd; ewe, 2 years or over, 2nd; 1 year, 1st; ewe lamb, 1st and 2nd; flock, 1st; four lambs, 1st; grand champion ewe.

W. J. Cherry, Xenia, Ohio:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st and 5th; 1 year, 2nd and 3rd; ram lamb, 1st and 4th; ewe, 2 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 1 year, 2nd and 3rd; ewe lamb, 3rd and 4th; flock, 2nd; four lambs, 2nd; grand champion ram.

J. C. Ross & Sons, Jarvis, Ont.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 3rd; 1 year, 4th and 5th; ewe, 1 year, 4th and 5th.

Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.:—Ram lamb, 5th; ewe, 2 years or over, 4th and 5th; ewe lamb, 5th; flock, 3rd; four lambs, 3rd.

Cotswold Sheep.

J. C. Rose & Sons, Jarvis, Ont.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st, 4th and 5th; 1 year, 1st, 2nd and 5th; ram lamb, 2nd and 3rd; ewe, 2 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 1 year, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; ewe lamb, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; flock, 1st; four lambs, 1st; grand champion ram; grand champion ewe.

W. R. Montgomery, Hillsdale, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 2nd; 1 year, 3rd; ram lamb, 1st and 5th; ewe, 2 years or over, 2nd and 5th; ewe, 1 year, 5th; ewe lamb, 5th; flock, 2nd; four lambs, 3rd.

Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 3rd; 1 year, 4th; ram lamb, 4th; ewe, 2 years or over, 4th; 1 year, 4th; ewe lamb, 1st; flock, 3rd; four lambs, 2nd.

Lincoln Sheep.

A. C. Fielder, De Graff, Ohio:—1st, 3rd and 5th; ram, 2 months old; 2nd and 3rd on ram 1 year old; 5th on ram lamb; 4th, ewe, 2 months old; 1st and 4th, ewe 1 year old; 2nd and 4th, ewe lamb; 1st, flock; 3rd, pen lambs; grand champion ram and ewe.

Robert Knight & Son, Marlette, Mich.:—2nd, ram 2 months old; 1st and 4th, ram 1 year old; 1st, 3rd and 4th, ram lamb; 2nd, 3rd and 5th, ewe 2 months old; 2nd and 3rd, ewe 1 year old; 3rd and 5th, ewe lamb; 2nd, flock; 2nd, pen lambs.

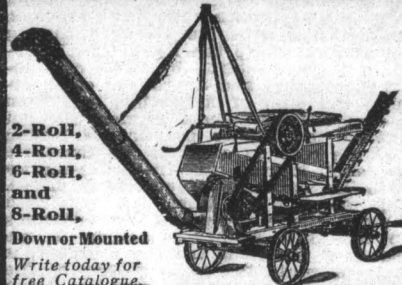
Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.:—4th, ram, 2 years old; 5th, ram 1 year old; 2nd, ram lamb; 5th, ewe 1 year old; 1st, ewe lamb; 3rd, flock; 1st, pen lambs.

"Glimpses of Thrift-land."

A new book that has just come out, called "Glimpses of Thrift-land," is attracting wide attention. It is a little souvenir gotten up by the International Harvester Company of America, which they are sending out to friends and patrons. We have never seen anything more novel and original than this charming story, told in rhyme and beautifully colored pictures. It is a sort of modern fable which introduces a fairy-like being who calls himself "Prosperity," the Herald of "Prosperity." "Prosperity" is a Son of the Soil, a wonderfully constituted little individual, born of Sunshine, Rain and Fertile Soil. He appears before Farmer Brown with a body of yellow corn, a head-dress of red clover, bedecked with oats and alfalfa, carrying a long spear of wheat in one hand and a golden shield in the other. Strapped to his back is a supply of timothy arrows. Farmer Brown pauses amidst the summer heat of hay-making and hears "Prosperity's" strange story of the "Land of Thrift." Farmer Brown first scoffs at the fairy tale, but later becomes interested and finally allows his guest to show him the well-marked road to "Thrift-land." The story itself, the multi-colored pictures of "Thrift-land" and of "Prosperity" are all exceptionally entertaining. It is quite impossible to do justice to the booklet here, but any of our readers may easily secure a copy of it and we can assure you that it is well worth having as a keepsake. It is free. A nice little monogram tie pin or lapel button accompanies "Glimpses of Thrift-land" if you send the International Harvester Company of America the name of anybody whom you think might buy a cream separator, manure spreader, gasoline engine, wagon, feed grinder, hay press, auto buggy or disk harrow. The tie pin is made up in bronze, silver or gold finish—the button is in gold finish only. State which you prefer. All communications should be addressed to "Prosperity," care of International Harvester Company of America, Room 165, Harvester Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Received my premium O. K. and it's fine. I certainly was repaid for the little time spent in securing subscriptions. Intend to try again in December.—Mrs. Edith Black, Woodland, Mich.

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20 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

THE SPICES WE USE.

BY IRMA B. MATTHEWS.

Cloves.

[The fourth in a series of articles on spices].

In some of the islands of the sea, and also in the West Indies, there grows a beautiful tree, straight, and sometimes forty feet high, altho generally under that height, with a lovely head like a pyramid, and with glossy evergreen leaves. It is the clove tree that gives to the world every year a large amount of the spice with that name.

Before, we have studied plants that we used the seed of, then the root and the bark, but of the clove tree it is neither, altho all these parts have the same peculiar aromatic flavor. Strange as it may seem, it is the unopened flower buds that comprise the most valuable part of this tree.

The flowers are borne in great bunches and in profusion and before they have opened they are gathered and dried ready to ship. Sometimes they are exposed to smoke first, and at other times they are merely dried in the sun. When the flower buds are first gathered they are red, but in the drying process they turn brown.

If the flowers are not plucked they produce a fruit somewhat resembling an olive. It is red in color and is sometimes used in commerce, but is not nearly so strong as the flower buds. The clove gets its name from a rather peculiar circumstance, because the clove of commerce resembles a little nail it was called a clou in French, which means a nail.

This spice was well known to the ancients and highly esteemed by them, altho we find no mention of it in the Bible, unless it be by some other name. It was brought from Arabia before the discovery of the spice islands, as they are so aptly called.

While cloves are very widely used they are not so popular as the other table spices and there is not the amount consumed. As a medicine, clove oil is sometimes used to stop nausea and as you are perhaps aware, to stop tooth ache. As a scent for soap it is also valuable. The best cloves are bot whole, as they are apt to be adulterated when ground and as spices lose their strength after a short time when ground, it is always best, when possible, to buy the spices whole and grind them at home.

SOME APPETIZING TEA DISHES.

BY MARY FOSTER SNIDER.

When a mid-day dinner is the rule something outside of the sweets and their accompaniments is very desirable for the evening meal. The simple recipes given below will be found delightfully appetizing for these occasions.

Potato Cutlets.—Take enough potatoes to weigh two pounds after paring, and steam them until floury; rub them thru a sieve into a bowl, and work them to a smooth dough with three tablespoons of milk, half a teaspoon of salt and two well beaten eggs. Sprinkle the pastry board lightly with flour and lay the potato dough over it, dust it with flour, and roll it out rather thin. Sprinkle it lightly with grated and sifted cheese and dust with a little paprika. Fold it over, roll it out again, fold, and set it in a cold place for half an hour. Mince fine sufficient cooked meat, sausage, or fish to fill a breakfast cup, moisten it with a beaten egg or a little good gravy, and season it to taste with salt, pepper and a little tomato or mushroom catsup. When ready to cook the cutlets, roll the potato dough out a quarter of an inch thick, cut it into rounds, put a heaping tablespoon of the meat on each round, and pinch the edges of the dough together over the meat. Brush with egg, roll in crumbs, and bake to a light brown in a hot oven. Serve as soon as done.

Rice Savoury.—Wash one cup of rice and cook it in boiling water until tender, drain in a colander and set it in a warm oven to dry. Boil six eggs hard, remove the shells, and cut the eggs in halves. Take the yolks and mash them smoothly with four or five sardines from which the skin and bones have been removed. Season to taste with salt, pepper, and a pinch of dry mustard, then mix in two tablespoons of melted butter. Turn the hot rice out on a shallow dish having it flat on top. Fill the sardine mixture into the halved egg whites, and place each firmly on the bed of rice, then pour over the whole some thick tomato sauce and serve at once.

Meat Batter.—Make a batter with four tablespoons of flour, a pinch of salt, two cups of milk and one well beaten egg,

and let it stand a little while. Cut in small pieces enough cooked chicken, or beef to fill two cups, season it well, place in a buttered baking dish, and pour the batter over it. Bake in a hot oven for about three-quarters of an hour. It should be light and nicely browned. Serve as soon as done, with a well seasoned sauce or gravy.

Peas in Rolls.—Cut the tops off as many stale tea rolls as will be required, remove the crumb portion, and place the crusts with their tops in a slow oven to dry. Make a sauce with two well beaten eggs, one cup of scalded milk, salt and pepper to season, and two tablespoons of butter. Mix into this one and one-half cups of hot cooked peas, beans, or celery, fill into the crust cups, put on the tops, and serve very hot. Diced cooked chicken or meat of any kind is very nice used in this way.

Dutch Cakes.—Make a dough with one cupful of mashed potatoes, two cups of minced sausage, a little salt and pepper, a few drops of onion juice, two tablespoons of melted butter, three well beaten eggs, and half a cup of cream. Stir all together well, and form into small cakes. Egg and breadcrumb them, and fry in hot butter or dripping to a nice brown.

REQUESTED RECIPE.

Chow-Chow.

I notice a young housekeeper of Portland, Mich., requests a recipe, for making chow-chow. This is my rule for making it and as it is always eaten up so quickly, I always wish I had made more. Take one peck of green tomatoes, six large onions, three medium sized heads of cabbage, one dozen of green peppers. Chop separately, then mix. Salt well and let stand over night. In the morning squeeze out all the juice and, having put in a porcelain kettle, one pound of brown sugar, half a teacup of grated horseradish, a teaspoon of ground black pepper, one of ground black mustard, a tablespoon each, of whole white mustard, and celery seed, put all in together then pour in good cider vinegar sufficient to nearly cover, and cook till tender, then can. More sugar may be used if desired, but our people do not like it too sweet.—M. E. H. C.

CANNING CABBAGE.

One of our housewives sends in the recipe for canning cabbage which she says is very good.

Eight quarts of cabbage, chopped fine, one quart of vinegar, one cup of sugar, half cup of butter, half cup of salt, one tablespoon of mustard, one teaspoon of black pepper. Place in a porcelain kettle and boil about fifteen minutes before taking from the stove. Stir in the yolks of two eggs and can at once. If the cabbage is not as juicy as it should be, add a little water while cooking.

GRAPE MARMALADE.

Marmalade made of fox grapes is very good. The grapes should be stripped from the stems and put in a wide-mouthed stone jar set in a deep pan of boiling water. Heat until the grapes begin to soften; then stir with a wooden spoon or paddle. When they are thoroly crushed and broken, rub thru a sieve, rejecting the seeds.

Measure the pulp and to every pint allow one-half pound of sugar. Put over the first and boil for a half hour, stirring constantly. Put in sealed jars or jelly glasses.

PEACH COBBLER.

This is a delicious desert. Nearly fill a pudding dish with pared halved peaches. Cover with a rich biscuit dough nearly an inch thick. Place on top of range tightly covered with a lid so that the crust will cook by steam of fruit. When done (test with broom straw) cut a slit in top big enough to pour in syrup made of one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of boiling water, and egg sized lump of butter. Then place cobbler in oven until crust is brown. The syrup and peach juice combine and form a rich sauce—no other is needed. If preferred cream may be used as sauce; add at table.

When sewing machine oil spots material, rub the stain with lard and let stand a few hours; then wash with cold water and soap.

Scorched spots can be removed by wetting the spot and rubbing well with soap, and then placed to bleach in the sun.



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JONES LONGBERRY WHEAT—pure clean seed \$1.25 per bu.; best bags to hold 2 1/2 bushels 20 cents each. J. W. CHAPIN, Eden, Ingham Co., Mich.

SEEDS—CLOVERS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, Orchard Grass, Red Top, etc. Send for prices and samples.
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SEED WHEAT—DAWSON'S GOLDEN CHAFF \$1.25 per bu.—the greatest yielder of any Winter Wheat grown in Michigan.
WM. SKILLMAN, Oxford, Michigan.

ADDITIONAL STATE FAIR AWARDS.

HORSES.

Percheron Horses.

E. Metz Horse Imp. Co., Niles, Mich.: Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; 3 years, 1st and 2nd; 2 years, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; mare, four years or over, 1st and 2nd; champion stallion; champion mare.

Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Stallion, 2 years, 4th.

Clydesdale Horses.

Geo. Ackerman, Elkton, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; stallion colt, 3rd; mare, 4 years or over, 1st; mare colt, 1st; stallion and four of get, 1st; mare and two of produce, 3rd; champion stallion.

F. A. Petz, Capac, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years old, 2nd; stallion colt, 1st and 2nd; mare, 3 years, 1st; mare and two of produce, 1st and 2nd; champion mare.

Calkins & Augsburg, Byron, Mich.:—Stallion, 3 years, 2nd.

A. Galloway, 259 McClellan Ave., Detroit:—Stallion, 2 years, 1st.

E. M. Starkweather, Northville, Mich.: Mare, 2 years, 1st; mare, 1 year, 1st.

English Shire.

Milton H. Nikan, Durand, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; champion stallion.

American Carriage Horses.

Elmdale Farms, W. W. Collier, Pontiac, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 1st; mare, 4 years or over, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 1st; stallion and four of get, 1st; champion stallion; champion mare.

Geo. W. Slaughter, 90 Griswold Street, Detroit:—Stallion, 3 years, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 2nd.

Geo. R. West, Ridgeway, Ont.:—Mare, 2 years, 2nd.

Belgian Horses.

Elmdale Farms, Pontiac Mich.: W. W. Collier, Prop.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st and 2nd; 2 years, 1st; mare, 4 years or over, 1st and 2nd; stallion colt, 1st; mare, with two of produce, 1st; champion stallion; champion mare.

Grade Draft Horses.

(Shown by Breeders.)

Geo. Ackerman, Elkton, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 4 years old, 1st; 3 years, 2nd; 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; mare or stallion colt, 1st and 2nd; brood mare, with colt, 1st; four grade colts, 1st; pair heavy draft, 1st; pair light draft, 1st.

J. H. Chapman, Pontiac, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 3 years, 1st.

E. M. Starkweather, Northville, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 2 years, 2nd and 3rd.

E. B. Updike, Birmingham, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 2 years, 4th.

Hackney Horses.

Calkins & Augsburg, Byron, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 3 years, 1st and 2nd; champion stallion.

Endicott Farms, Birmingham, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 2nd and 4th; 1 year, 1st; mare, 4 years or over, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; mare colt, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; stallion and four of get, 1st and 2nd; mare with two of produce, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; champion mare.

Dr. J. E. Roche, 37-39 Detroit Opera House Bldg., Detroit:—Stallion, 2 years, 1st.

Geo. Ackerman, Elkton, Mich.:—Stallion colt, 1st; mare, 2 years, 1st; mare with two of produce, 1st.

Standard Bred.

Elmdale Farm, Pontiac, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; 3 years, 4th; 2 years, 3rd; 1 year, 2nd; mare 4 years or over, 1st, 2nd and 4th; 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 1st; stallion and four of get, 1st.

F. H. Colby, Detroit:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 2nd and 4th; 2 years, 1st.

A. Streval, Armada, Mich.:—Stallion 4 years or over, 3rd.

Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Stallion 3 years, 1st and 3rd; 1 year, 1st; mare 4 years or over, 3rd.

Geo. H. Nichols, Mt. Clemens, Mich.:—Stallion 3 years old, 2nd.

Starkweather Stock Farm, Northville, Mich.:—Stallion colt, 1st; mare with colt, 1st.

Geo. R. West, Ridgeway, Ont.:—Mare 2 years, 2nd.

Non-Standard.

Starkweather Stock Farm, Northville, Mich.:—Mare any age, with colt, 1st and 2nd; mare or gelding, 3 years, 2nd; mare or gelding, 1 year, 1st and 2nd; stallion colt or filly, 2nd and 3rd.

Richard Muirhead, Pontiac, Mich.:—Mare any age, with colt, 3rd; mare or gelding, 2 years, 1st; stallion colt or filly, 4th.

Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Mare or gelding, 4 years, 1st and 2nd.

Edwin S. George, Detroit:—Mare or gelding, 4 years, 3rd.

G. H. Chapman, Pontiac, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 4 years, 4th.

N. J. Ellis, Clarkston, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 3 years, 1st.

J. L. Beardslee, Oxford, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, 3 years, 3rd and 4th.

Carl Gifford, Highland Park, Mich.:—Colt, stallion or filly, 1st.

American Carriage Horses.

Elmdale Farms, W. W. Collier, Pontiac, Mich.:—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st; 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 1st; mare 4 years or over, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; mare, 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 1st; stallion and four of get, 1st; champion stallion; champion mare.

Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Stallion, 3 years, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 2nd.

Geo. R. West, Ridgeway, Ont.:—Mare, 2 years, 2nd.

Shetland Ponies.

Geo. A. Heyl, Washington, Ill.:—Stallion, 3 years or over, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; 2 years, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; stallion colt, 1st and 4th; mare, 3 years, with colt, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; 2 years, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 1st; mare colt, 1st.

J. M. Beddow, Birmingham, Mich.:—Stallion, 1 year, 3rd; stallion colt, 2nd and 3rd; mare, 2 years, 4th; 1 year, 2nd; mare colt, 2nd.

Jacks and Mules.

Starkweather Stock Farm:—Jack, any

age, 1st; mule colt, 2 years, 1st and 2nd; mule colt, 1 year, 2nd and 3rd; mule colt 1 year, 1st.

Louis Snell, Royal Oak, Mich.:—Jack, any age, 2nd; mule colt, 2 years, 3rd; mule colt, 1 year, 1st; mule colt under 1 year, 2nd.

CATTLE.

Hereford Cattle.

Merritt Chandler, Onaway, Mich.:—Bull, 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 2nd; senior bull calf, 2nd; cow, 3 years old, 1st and 2nd; heifer, 2 years, 1st and 2nd; 1 year, 2nd and 5th; senior heifer calf, 2nd; junior heifer calf, 2nd; exhibitor's herd, 1st; four get of sire, 2nd; two produce of cow, 2nd; senior champion bull; senior champion female; grand champion female.

Louis Norton, Quimby, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years, 2nd; 1 year, 3rd; junior bull calf, 4th; cow, 3 years, 3rd and 5th; heifer, 2 years, 4th and 5th; senior heifer calf, 4th; junior heifer calf, 3rd and 4th; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; breeder's herd, 2nd; calf herd, 1st; four get of sire, 4th; two produce of cow, 4th.

Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind.:—Bull, 1 year, 1st; senior bull calf, 1st; junior bull calf, 1st and 2nd; heifer, 1 year, 1st and 2nd; senior heifer calf, 1st; junior heifer calf, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; four get of sire, 1st; two produce of cow, 1st; junior champion bull; junior champion female; grand champion bull.

SHEEP.

Hampshire Down Sheep.

Jas. H. Hall, Port Austin, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 1 year, 1st; ram lamb, 2nd and 3rd; ewe, 2 years or over, 2nd; 1 year, 1st; ewe lamb, 1st and 2nd; flock, 1st; four lambs, 1st; grand champion ewe.

W. J. Cherry, Xenia, Ohio:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st and 5th; 1 year, 2nd and 3rd; ram lamb, 1st and 4th; ewe, 2 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 1 year, 2nd and 3rd; ewe lamb, 3rd and 4th; flock, 2nd; four lambs, 2nd; grand champion ram.

J. C. Ross & Sons, Jarvis, Ont.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 3rd; 1 year, 4th and 5th; ewe, 1 year, 4th and 5th.

Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.:—Ram lamb, 5th; ewe, 2 years or over, 4th and 5th; ewe lamb, 5th; flock, 3rd; four lambs, 3rd.

Cotswold Sheep.

J. C. Ross & Sons, Jarvis, Ont.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 1st, 4th and 5th; 1 year, 1st, 2nd and 5th; ram lamb, 2nd and 3rd; ewe, 2 years or over, 1st and 3rd; 1 year, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; ewe lamb, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; flock, 1st; four lambs, 1st; grand champion ram; grand champion ewe.

W. R. Montgomery, Hillsdale, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 2nd; 1 year, 3rd; ram lamb, 1st and 5th; ewe, 2 years or over, 2nd and 5th; ewe, 1 year, 5th; ewe lamb, 5th; flock, 2nd; four lambs, 3rd.

Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.:—Ram, 2 years or over, 3rd; 1 year, 4th; ram lamb, 4th; ewe, 2 years or over, 4th; 1 year, 4th; ewe lamb, 1st; flock, 3rd; four lambs, 2nd.

Lincoln Sheep.

A. C. Fielder, De Graff, Ohio:—1st, 3rd and 5th; ram, 2 months old; 2nd and 3rd on ram 1 year old; 5th on ram lamb; 4th, ewe, 2 months old; 1st and 4th, ewe 1 year old; 2nd and 4th, ewe lamb; 1st, flock; 3rd, pen lambs; grand champion ram and ewe.

Robert Knight & Son, Marlette, Mich.:—2nd, ram 2 months old; 1st and 4th, ram 1 year old; 1st, 3rd and 4th, ram lamb; 2nd, 3rd and 5th, ewe 2 months old; 2nd and 3rd, ewe 1 year old; 3rd and 5th, ewe lamb; 2nd, flock; 2nd, pen lambs.

Wm. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.:—4th, ram, 2 years old; 5th, ram 1 year old; 2nd, ram lamb; 5th, ewe 1 year old; 1st, ewe lamb; 3rd, flock; 1st, pen lambs.

"Glimpses of Thrift-land."

A new book that has just come out, called "Glimpses of Thrift-land," is attracting wide attention. It is a little souvenir gotten up by the International Harvester Company of America, which they are sending out to friends and patrons. We have never seen anything more novel and original than this charming story, told in rhyme and beautifully colored pictures. It is a sort of modern fable which introduces a fairy-like being who calls himself "Prosperity" the Herald of "Prosperity." "Prosperity" is a Son of the Soil, a wonderfully constituted little individual, born of Sunshine, Rain and Fertile Soil. He appears before Farmer Brown with a body of yellow corn, a head-dress of red clover, bedecked with oats and alfalfa, carrying a long spear of wheat in one hand and a golden shield in the other. Strapped to his back is a supply of timothy arrows. Farmer Brown pauses amidst the summer heat of hay-making and hears "Prosperity's" strange story of the "Land of Thrift." Farmer Brown first scoffs at the fairy tale, but later becomes interested and finally allows his guest to show him the well-marked road to "Thrift-Land." The story itself, the multi-colored pictures of "Thrift-Land" and of "Prosperity" are all exceptionally entertaining. It is quite impossible to do justice to the booklet here, but any of our readers may easily secure a copy of it and we can assure you that it is well worth having as a keepsake. It is free. A nice little monogram the pin or label button accompanies "Glimpses of Thrift-land" if you send the International Harvester Company of America the name of anybody whom you think might buy a cream separator, manure spreader, gasoline engine, wagon, feed grinder, hay press, auto buggy or disk harrow. The tie-pin is made up in bronze, silver or gold finish—the button is in gold finish only. State which you prefer. All communications should be addressed to "Prosperity," care of International Harvester Company of America, Room 165, Harvester Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Received my premium O. K. and it's fine. I certainly was repaid for the little time spent in securing subscriptions. Intend to try again in December.—Mrs. Edith Black, Woodland, Mich.

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that under the same conditions as to power and speed applied, condition of corn, etc.,

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will do more and better work than any other machine of like character and corresponding size on the market; that it is simpler in construction; easier in every way to operate; easier and safer to feed and requires less power for successful operation. The proof of these claims is sent for the asking.

Appleton Manufacturing Co.
(Established 1872)
20 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

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A horse owner, looking for a High Class Blanket at a low price, needn't go further than "A 5A Storm King."

There's five hundred cents worth of value in one of these blankets and your dealer asks but \$2.50. That's because we sell him direct from the factory, thus avoiding the middleman's profit, which would otherwise be added to the price you pay. 5A Storm King Blankets are large (84 x 90 in.) and very warm and strong, actually outwearing other blankets at twice the price.

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CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 49 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

September 15, 1903.

Grain and Seeds.

Wheat.—Advances that were unexpected by the public took place in the wheat circles this past week. The final report of the government on the spring wheat crop gave the condition as three points below the estimate for the previous month. This, with the strength coming from abroad where the market in Liverpool is being bolstered by news of Russia's short crop, and a promise of shortage in the crop of Argentina, and from our own territory where farmers are not following the former practice of letting go of the crop as soon as the threshers have taken it from the straw, are mostly responsible for the improvement in prices. Then, too, the bins have not been filled up since the shortage of last season's crop and this vacancy is adding to the demand of the trade from a source that largely prevents the grain getting to the centers of trade. A year ago No. 2 red wheat was selling at 98½¢ per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2	No. 1	Red.	White.	Dec.	May.
Thursday	1.09½	1.07	1.10	1.11½	1.11½	1.12½
Friday	1.11	1.08½	1.10½	1.11½	1.11½	1.12½
Saturday	1.10	1.08	1.10½	1.11½	1.11½	1.12½
Monday	1.11½	1.09½	1.10½	1.11½	1.11½	1.12½
Tuesday	1.11½	1.09½	1.10½	1.11½	1.11½	1.12½
Wednesday	1.10½	1.08½	1.10½	1.11½	1.11½	1.12½

Corn.—The near proximity of the season when new corn will be coming to the market and its usual effect upon the trade has been counter-balanced by the report of the government showing the condition of the growing crop to be nearly ten points below what was reported during the preceding month. Frost has done damage in some sections altho the extent of the trouble is not so large as first thought. The demand continues about as before and the visible supply is changed but a few thousands of bushels from the amount reported a week ago. One year ago the price for No. 3 corn was 80½¢ per bu. Quotations for the week are as follows:

	No. 3	Yellow.
Thursday	72	74
Friday	72	74
Saturday	71½	73½
Monday	71½	73½
Tuesday	71	73½
Wednesday	70½	72½

Oats.—The report of the government on the harvested oat crop places it below the estimate of last month, but 14 points above the estimate of a year ago and nearly six points above the ten-year average. The figures have, however, advanced during the week—much of the new crop being quickly taken to fill the bins that have been empty for some time. Last year we were paying 51½¢ per bu for No. 3 white oats. Quotations for the week are:

	Standard.
Thursday	40
Friday	40
Saturday	40
Monday	40½
Tuesday	41
Wednesday	41

Beans.—In some sections of the state damage by frost has been done the bean crop. But the acreage is large and the fields that were in early and had the benefit of the longer season, are coming on in good shape and will produce a high class product should the weather be favorable for the late season operations. Many of the fields have already been harvested and are out of danger of moisture. Cash beans are unchanged and October options are higher. Quotations for the week are:

	Cash.	Oct.
Thursday	\$2.20	\$2.06
Friday	2.20	2.06
Saturday	2.20	2.06
Monday	2.20	2.06
Tuesday	2.20	2.06
Wednesday	2.20	2.06

Cloverseed.—The condition of the cloverseed crop is given by the state crop report as 61 compared with an average crop. This report has given the traders a desire to get hold of the crop and prices have suddenly gone up—making an unusual advance for this season of the year. Quotations for the week are:

	Prime Spot.	Oct.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$7.60	\$8.00	\$7.90
Friday	7.75	8.10	7.75
Saturday	7.75	8.15	7.75
Monday	7.85	8.25	7.75
Tuesday	8.00	8.40	7.75
Wednesday	8.25	8.50	7.85

Rye.—This trade is steady with a fair demand. Cash No. 1 is selling at 70¢ per bu., which is an advance of 1¢ over last week.

Visible Supply of Grain.

	This Week.	Last Week.
Wheat	10,741,000	9,167,000
Corn	1,957,000	1,868,000
Oats	8,862,000	7,382,000
Rye	325,000	239,000
Barley	1,462,000	707,000

Flour, Feed, Provisions, Etc.

Flour.—Market active, with prices unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Clear	\$5.25
Straight	5.40
Patent Michigan	5.85
Ordinary Patent	5.50

Hay and Straw.—Trade is firm with prices advanced for most grades. Carlot prices on track are: No. 1 timothy, new, \$13.50@14; No. 2 timothy, \$12@13; clover, mixed, \$12@13; rye straw, \$7@7.50; wheat and oat straw, \$6.50@7 per ton.

Feed.—Market steady at unchanged prices. Bran, \$25 per ton; coarse middlings, \$26; fine middlings, \$30; cracked corn, \$30; coarse corn meal, \$30; corn and oat chop, \$28 per ton.

Potatoes.—There was more freedom in the delivery of potatoes the past week and prices average about 5¢ lower.

Michigan goods are quoted at 65@70¢ per bu.

Provisions.—Family pork, \$22.50@23; mess pork, \$22.50; light short clear, \$22; heavy short clear, \$23; pure lard, 13½¢; bacon, 16@17¢; shoulders, 11¢; smoked hams, 14¢; picnic hams, 11¢.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—Conditions are unchanged from a week ago and the advanced price recorded on that date is now prevailing. The market is strong at the present basis. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 30¢; firsts, do., 29¢; dairy, 23¢; packing stock, 21½¢ per lb.

Eggs.—The advance of a week ago has been followed by further rises in quotations owing to the scarcity of the product. The price for fresh goods, case count, cases included, is 23¢ per doz.

Poultry.—The supply of poultry is more liberal this week, but the demand has increased to overcome the surplus and kept prices on about the same basis as a week ago. Quotations are: Hens, 14¢; roosters, 9¢; ducks, 10¢; geese, 8¢; turkeys, 16¢; broilers, 15¢.

Cheese.—Steady. Michigan full cream, 15¢; York state, 16½¢; limburger, 16½¢; schweitzer, 20¢; brick cream, 16½¢ per lb.

Calves.—Choice to fancy, 11¢; ordinary, 9¢@10¢ per lb.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Cabbage.—Steady. Home-grown, \$1 per bbl.

Tomatoes.—Lower and now selling at 40¢@45¢ per bu.

Onions.—Domestic offerings, \$2 per bbl; Spanish, \$1.50 per crate.

Pears.—Bartlett, \$1.25@1.50 per bu; common, 75¢@80¢.

Grapes.—Delaware, 30¢; Niagara, 25¢; Concord, 20¢ per pony basket.

Apples.—Home grown, \$2.50@3 per bbl.

Peaches.—Michigan grown range in prices from \$1.25@2 per bu, according to grade.

Cranberries.—Cape Cod berries selling at \$2.50@2.75 per bu.

Vegetables.—Beets, 75¢ per bu; carrots, 75¢ per bu; cauliflower, \$1.25 per doz; cucumbers, 15¢@20¢ per doz; eggplant, \$1.25@1.50 per doz; green beans, 75¢ per bu; green onions, 12½¢ per doz; green peppers, 75¢ per bu; lettuce, 50¢ per bu; mint, 25¢ per doz; parsley, 25¢@30¢ per doz; radishes, 8¢@10¢ per doz; spinach, 60¢ per hamper; summer squash, 30¢ per box; watercress, 25¢@30¢ per doz; wax beans, \$1 per bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

Tuesday morning's market on the Island was the biggest of the season. The hot weather is ripening fruit very fast. Peaches ranged from \$1@1.50, plums from \$1@1.25. Grapes are now coming in 8 lb. baskets, selling at 10¢@15¢. Bartlett pears are beginning to show up and are bringing \$1@1.25. Osage melons are lower, going at 25¢@40¢ per bu. Tomatoes are selling around 40¢, while potatoes continue firm at 60¢. In grain, wheat is up 3¢, oats 1¢. Dressed hogs are firm at 10½¢.

Quotations follow:
Grains.—Wheat, \$1.03; oats, 40¢; corn, 73¢; buckwheat, 55¢ per bu; rye, 60¢.
Beans.—Machine screened, \$1.75.
Butter.—Buying prices, Dairy, No. 1, 23¢@24¢; creamery in tubs, 29½¢; prints, 28½¢@30¢ per lb.

Eggs.—Case count, 21¢@22¢.
Potatoes.—60¢@70¢ per bu.
Peaches.—\$1@1.50 per bu.
Apples.—50¢@51¢; pears, 75¢@1.25; plums, \$1@1.25 per bu.
Vegetables.—Tomatoes, 40¢ per bu; sweet corn, 8¢@10¢ doz; cabbage, 25¢@30¢ dozen.

Cattle.—Cows, \$2.50@4 per cwt; steers and heifers, best quality, 3¢@5½¢; dressed mutton, 9¢@10¢; dressed veal, 6¢@9¢; dressed beef, cows, 5¢@6½¢; steers and heifers, 7½¢@9½¢.

Hogs.—Dressed, 10½¢.
Live Poultry.—Fowls, 10¢@12¢; roosters, 7¢@8¢; turkeys, 14¢@15¢; spring chickens, 13¢@14¢; spring ducks, 11¢@12¢.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, \$1.09@1.09½; December, 98½¢; May, \$1.02.
Corn.—No. 2, 68½¢@68¾¢; December, 60½¢; May, 62¢.
Oats.—No. 3 white, 38½¢@40½¢; December, 39½¢; May, 42½¢.

Butter.—Steady and practically unchanged. Creameries, 24½¢@29¢; dairies, 22¢@26¢.

Eggs.—Firm, with prime firsts, case count, cases included, 23¢ per dozen.

New York.

Butter.—Steady and higher. Western factory firsts, 22¢@23½¢; creamery specials, 31½¢@32¢.

Eggs.—Firm. Western firsts to extras, 23¢@26½¢; seconds, 20¢@22¢.

Poultry.—Dressed. Western chickens, 15¢@20¢; fowls, 17¢@18¢ per lb. Live.—Firm. Turkeys, 17½¢@18¢; fowls, 17½¢@18¢; turkeys, 15¢.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.09½¢ per bu; corn, No. 2, 79¢ for old; oats, mixed, 41¢@42¢ for new.

Elgin.

Butter.—Market firm at 30¢ per lb., which is last week's price. Sales for the week amounted to 732,000 lbs.

Boston.

Wool.—Following the unusually active period in the wool markets of a fortnight ago, there has been a quiet tone to the trade owing to the satisfaction of the demands of the manufacturers for the time being. The domestic offerings of the year are already pretty well cleaned up and holders are not anxious to sell but for the very top price. All along the market is strong. Leading quotations are as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—XX, 36¢@37¢; No. 1 washed, 40¢@41¢; fine unwashed, 27¢@28¢; half-blood combing, 36¢@37¢; three-eighths-blood combing, 36¢@37¢; quarter-blood combing, 34¢@35¢; delaine washed, 39¢@40¢. Mich-

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

September 13, 1903.

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

Receipts of sale stock here today as follows: Cattle, 160 loads; hogs, 11,200; sheep and lambs, 16,000; calves, 1,200.

The best fat cattle and all kinds of good butcher cattle sold steady at last week's prices while the common kinds were a shade lower than last week. The best feeders were from 15¢@25¢ lower than last week and were very hard to sell. The little stockers sold about steady. Fresh cows and springers were slow sale at from \$3@5 per head lower. We are getting too many plain half-fat cattle on this market at the present time and we don't look for much change in prices until they get rains in the east. It is reported very dry there.

We quote: Best export steers, \$6.50@6.90; best 1,200 to 1,300 lb. shipping steers, \$6@6.25; best 1,100 to 1,200 lb. do., \$5.50@5.75; medium 1,050 to 1,150 lb. steers, \$5@5.25; light butcher steers, \$4.50@4.75; best fat cows, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good cows, \$3.50@4; light cows, \$3@3.25; trimmers, \$2@2.25; best fat heifers, \$5@5.25; fair to good do., \$4.25@4.50; common do., \$3.50@3.75; best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lb. dehorned, \$4@4.25; 700 to 750 lb. dehorned stockers, \$3.75@3.85; 600 to 650 lb. do., \$3.40@3.60; little common stockers, \$3.25@3.50; best bulls, \$4@4.50; Bologna bulls, \$3.25@3.50; stock bulls, \$2.75@3; best fresh cows and springers, \$45@55; fair to good do., \$30@40; common do., \$20@25.

The hog market today opened strong at Saturday's prices on good hogs and about steady on others. Two or three loads of extra quality strong weight hogs, strictly corn fed, sold at \$8.90.

We quote: Medium and heavy, corn fed, \$8.70@8.85; mixed, \$8.60@8.75; best corn yorkers, \$8.60@8.75; Michigan yorkers, \$8.40@8.60; pigs, \$8@8.10; roughs, \$7.35@7.50; stags, \$5.75@6.50.

The lamb market today was fairly active at the prices and we think the prospects steady for the balance of the week.

We quote: Best lambs, \$7.70@7.75; fair to good, \$6.50@7.65; culls, \$5.25@5.75; skin culls, \$4@4.50; yearlings, \$5.25@5.75; wethers, \$4.75@5.25; ewes, \$4.50@4.75; cull sheep, \$2@3; best calves, \$9.50@9.75; fair to good, \$7@9.25; heavy, \$4@5.

Chicago.

September 13, 1903.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Received today 26,000 27,000 30,000
Same day last year 33,579 18,986 34,942
Received last week 61,482 82,440 101,151
Same week last year 52,363 78,724 122,811

Cattle of superior quality that had been fed plenty of corn were far from numerous last week, and competition among buyers resulted in further sharp advances, a top of \$8.30 being 25¢ higher than any other sale made this year. Advances were shown only in desirable offerings, with common grass-fed natives going at \$4.10@5.10, and steers sold largely at \$6@7.80, buyers discriminating against cattle not fat enough to bring \$7. No cattle that could truthfully be called good sold below that figure, and in fact, very desirable beefs went much above \$7, medium lots selling at \$6.50 and upward. Native butcher stuff was not plentiful and had a good demand, with cows and heifers selling at \$3.25@5.25 and a few sales of prime heifers at \$5.50@6.50. Canners and cutters went at \$2@3.20, bulls at \$2.50@4.85 and calves at \$3@9 per 100 lbs. Western range cattle comprise a liberal share of the offerings, the receipts being by far the largest of any week this season. They weakened at first, but rallied later on smaller supplies, steers selling at \$4@6.40 and cows and heifers at \$3@4.60. The stocker and feeder trade was fairly active, stockers selling at \$2.75@4.40 and feeders at \$3.85@5.20, but not many buyers were willing to go as high as \$5. Plenty of ordinary stockers are marketed, but farmers are sending in comparatively small numbers of good feeders. Owners of well-bred cattle that are fattening well will doubtless see the advantage to be derived in making them prime. Milkers and springers are in good demand at \$30@60 per head.

The cattle receipts today, Monday, were of liberal proportions and embraced about 8,000 western rangers. Fat beefs were active at strong to slightly better prices for the best, with a sale at \$8.35. The unattractive offerings were slow and largely about a dime lower.

Hogs made a new high record last week when prime 268-lb. barrows were sold at \$8.55 per 100 lbs. for eastern shipment, while a full load of heavy stags went at \$8.60. It was a great week for sellers of live stock, for while the best cattle sold at the highest price on the Chicago market since June last year, a gain of 60¢ over a year ago, prime hogs sold the highest since 1893. It is a case of hog shortage and demand in excess of the supply, with eastern shippers taking a good share of the daily offerings, and further advances are predicted, some people talking \$9 hogs. Provisions are moving up with hogs, and packers and others are buying January product, as it is generally believed that high prices for hogs will prevail in that month, whereas January provisions have been selling on the basis of \$6.75 hogs. A large share of the hogs are needed for the fresh meat trade. The market was active and strong today at \$7.75@8.60.

Sheep and lamb sellers have had a good week, despite declines in some instances, range feeding lambs going at \$6@6.60, larger offerings being responsible for a break of 15¢@25¢. But range feeding sheep had a good sale, wethers breaking

the year's record by selling at \$4@4.70, while feeder yearlings went at \$5@5.60, also a new high record. The best range wethers sold at \$5, and range yearlings brot \$5@5.65, while range lambs went at \$6.65@7.60, natives selling at \$4.50@7.75. Range ewes brot \$3.50@4.65, native ewes \$2.25@4.75, and native wethers \$4.75@5.25. Breeding ewes were salable at \$5@6.40, range yearlings going the highest.

The market was not much changed today, altho lambs not of good grading were apt to be slow and weak.

Horses are being marketed more freely than a few weeks ago or a year ago, but there is a good fall trade, and good animals are selling to better advantage. Drafters are especially active at \$170@300 per head, with wagon horses active at \$140@175, and drivers wanted at \$150@325. The supply of choice drafters frequently is too limited to go around, and more prime harness horses for export to Mexico and England than are offered could be sold. Feeders are active at \$170@225, and small southern chunks sell at \$60@135, there being a strong demand.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Retail beef prices have been raised in Chicago from three to four cents a pound to conform with a recent advance in wholesale prices. Somehow, the retailers always meet the advances in wholesale prices with a still greater raise, and heretofore such movements have been followed by decreased consumption of beef, many consumers being unable to pay the figures asked. Advances in beef are partly warranted by the higher prices for live cattle, there being, as everyone knows, a real shortage in corn-fed cattle thruout feeding sections, and it probably will be well into next winter before conditions show much of a change.

Since March 1 western packers have slaughtered 12,095,000 hogs, a decrease of 1,285,000 head compared with the corresponding time in 1902. The total stocks of provisions at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Milwaukee and St. Joseph on September 1, include 174,449,000 pounds of cut meats, 15,418,000 pounds of short rib sides, 51,450,000 pounds of sweet pickled hams and 79,000 tierces of lard, compared with 220,132,000 pounds of cut meats, 54,065,000 pounds of short rib sides, 57,930,000 pounds of sweet pickled hams and 128,000 tierces of lard a month earlier, and 228,794,000 pounds of cut meats, 46,124,000 pounds of short rib sides, 57,153,000 pounds of sweet pickled hams and 206,000 tierces of lard a year ago.

The Chicago market was topped recently by Johnston Brothers & Newkirk, of Iowa, with two cars of fancy Polled Angus steers that averaged 1,450 lbs. and brot \$8 per 100 lbs. These cattle had been on full feed since the first of February, having been purchased as feeders the first of January, for \$5.10, their average weight having been 980 lbs. at that time. Corn was their main ration, with some oil meal and plenty of good timothy and clover hay furnished as roughage.

James C. Hill, of Iowa, a well-known farmer and stock feeder, believes in a short feed for cattle at ruling prices of cattle and feed and has bot steers in Omaha recently at \$5.20 per 100 lbs., their average weight being around 1,200 lbs. He intends to feed them about three months. Mr. Hill reports lots of old corn left in his section and prospects for nothing more than a fair crop of new corn, there having been too much wet weather early and too much dry weather later. There is a scarcity of pigs, and no stock hogs are offered for sale. Farmers are crazy to buy stock hogs, and it is safe to say that there will be no undue delay in getting to work breeding sows.

The unusual shortage in the supply of hogs in feeding sections everywhere puts the packers to great inconvenience in various ways, and of late they have found it simply impossible to meet their pressing demands for fresh meats. A new method of cutting hogs recently started by packers and butchers has been of considerable help to them in economizing, and holding in prices from further advances, but consumers raise strong objections to the innovation, which consists in trimming about all of the fat off from pork loins and in cutting the hogs so that the shoulder blade, which formerly was separated from the loin, is left and sold with the loin at the price of loins. This gives the packers a chance to get more money from every hog, but the consumer gets much the worst of it, as he pays for more bone and less meat than formerly.

In recent weeks the Omaha stock yards have received a great many lightweight immature cattle on the feeding order, owing to the drought in sections tributary to that market, resulting in sharp declines in prices. Intending buyers of stocker and feeder cattle should improve every opportunity of that kind, as by doing so they put themselves in the way of making liberal profits for themselves. Indications point to a great abundance of rough feed this season, as well as enough corn for all requirements, even if there should not be a bumper crop, and there is going to be lots of live stock feeding in the corn belt without much doubt. It is important to note well the fact that there is a 25 per cent shortage in the western range cattle to come to market this year, and purchasers of feeders should not get their hopes raised that great bargains are going to be had. It is now pretty certain that plenty of cattle will be placed on feed early and that the greater part of them will be returned to market as fat beefs along in December and January. Prospects are bright for the future fat cattle market, as viewed by good authorities, and buyers of feeders should not wait too long before stocking up. It is certain that there is a shortage of native young cattle in the country, and recent inquiries have been made for young cattle from states that in other years have been sellers. Among such states may be named Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa and portions of South Dakota.

THIS IS THE LAST EDITION.

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

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Thursday's Market.

September 16, 1909.

Cattle.

Receipts, 1,288. Market 10@25c lower; quality common.

We quote: Extra dry-fed steers, \$5@5.25; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.25; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.50; choice fat cows, \$4; good fat cows, \$3.50; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$1.75@2; choice heavy bulls, \$3.50; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3@3.25; stock bulls, \$2.75@3.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.25; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.50@4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.50; stock heifers, \$2.75; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5; common milkers, \$2.50@3.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Rattkowsky 2 cows av 1,050 at \$3.25, 1 bull weighing 600 at \$3.25, 1 cow weighing 1,200 at \$3.60, 1 do weighing 840 at \$3.50, 1 bull weighing 580 at \$3.3, 3 heifers av 666 at \$3.50, 6 butchers av 740 at \$3.50; to Bresnahan 9 do av 678 at \$3.60, 6 do av 608 at \$3.50, 2 cows av 975 at \$1.75, 2 steers av 610 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 8 cows av 946 at \$2.50, 2 do av 1,085 at \$3.40, 1 bull weighing 900 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 1,080 at \$3.25, 2 cows av 1,015 at \$3.25; to Thompson Bros. 3 butchers av 743 at \$3.50, 3 cows av 850 at \$3.25, 2 do av 785 at \$2.25; to Hammond S. & Co. 13 butchers av 783 at \$4.50; to Kamman 3 do av 806 at \$2.50; to Mich. B. Co. 36 do av 833 at \$4, 31 do av 737 at \$4; to Newton B. Co. 22 do av 640 at \$3.50, 4 do av 555 at \$3.25; to Caplis 2 cows av 800 at \$2; to Smith 10 feeders av 825 at \$3.80; to Cooke 15 butchers av 830 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 9 do av 800 at \$3, 1 cow weighing 900 at \$2; to Austin 12 stockers av 700 at \$3.30, 8 do av 680 at \$3.30; to Caplis 3 butchers av 750 at \$2.75.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Marx 4 butchers av 750 at \$4, 3 do av 636 at \$4; to Rattkowsky 12 calves av 280 at \$3; to Johnson 12 feeders av 815 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 1 cow weighing 1,170 at \$3, 1 do weighing 1,010 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 1,140 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 900 at \$3.50; to Goose 2 cows av 1,125 at \$3, 4 butchers av 372 at \$3.20; to Greene 6 stockers av 616 at \$3.50; to Hammond S. & Co. 8 butchers av 455 at \$3, 7 do av 481 at \$3.10; to Markowitz 2 steers av 1,265 at \$3.80, 12 do av 950 at \$4.50; to Greene 10 stockers av 558 at \$3.50, 2 bulls av 570 at \$3; to Goose 4 cows av 1,032 at \$4; to Regan 2 heifers av 605 at \$3.50; to Gerish 7 steers av 920 at \$4.25, 1 bull weighing 1,300 at \$3.75; to Mich. B. Co. 3 do av 1,033 at \$3.35, 3 cows av 1,033 at \$3.50, 3 do av 916 at \$3.50; to Schlischer 7 steers and heifers av 724 at \$3.65, 7 steers av 550 at \$3.20; to Sullivan P. Co. 13 do av 604 at \$3.40; to Downing & Furness 3 stockers av 700 at \$3.60, 8 do av 575 at \$3.40, 8 do av 717 at \$3.65; to Schuman 2 steers av 810 at \$3.75; to Erban 5 butchers av 400 at \$2.70; to Bresnahan 1 cow weighing 1,010 at \$3, 2 do av 765 at \$1.75; to Newton B. Co. 2 bulls av 620 at \$2.75, 2 heifers av 665 at \$3.75, 4 bulls av 630 at \$2.75, 2 cows av 1,015 at \$3.50.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 19 butchers av 812 at \$4, 15 do av 450 at \$3, 6 do av 741 at \$4, 12 do av 575 at \$3.40, 1 bull weighing 1,000 at \$3.25; to Mich. B. Co. 28 butchers av 772 at \$4.25; to Dombetka 8 do av 547 at \$3, 1 cow weighing 870 at \$2.50; to Ink 1 bull weighing 830 at \$3, 4 stockers av 685 at \$3; to Regan 8 heifers av 530 at \$3.10; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 do av 730 at \$4, 1 cow weighing 1,000 at \$3.25; to Caplis 6 do av 950 at \$2.75, 4 butchers av 665 at \$3.50, 1 cow weighing 1,140 at \$2; to Lacault 3 do av 1,043 at \$3.30, 7 steers av 776 at \$3.70; to Bresnahan 3 cows av 723 at \$1.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 6 butchers av 583 at \$3.35, 4 do av 612 at \$3.10, 7 do av 504 at \$3.25; to Cooke 10 steers av 760 at \$3.75; to Ink 15 stockers av 585 at \$3.50, 20 do av 607 at \$3.50.

Haley sold Thompson 7 steers av 674 at \$3.60.

Johnson sold Brodero 2 cows av 1,150 at \$3.55.

Haley sold same 3 do av 960 at \$2.60, 1 steer weighing 400 at \$3.10.

Haley sold Smith 16 stockers av 688 at \$3.70.

Allen sold same 7 do av 661 at \$3.50, 2 do av 610 at \$3.70, 3 bulls av 546 at \$3.10.

Haley sold Schlischer 16 butchers av 440 at \$3.10.

Haley sold Goose 4 cows av 1,090 at \$3.15, 2 do av 1,105 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 1,000 at \$3.

Same sold Rattkowsky 1 cow weighing 1,030 at \$4.10, 2 do av 895 at \$3.20, 2 do av 940 at \$3.60.

Same sold Sullivan P. Co. 23 butchers av 580 at \$3.40.

Allen sold same 1 heifer weighing 670 at \$4.

Haley sold Hammond, S. & Co. 6 butchers av 748 at \$3.50, 29 do av 747 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 1,340 at \$3.65.

Same sold Marx 8 butchers av 770 at \$3.90, 2 steers av 775 at \$3.60.

Same sold Regan 12 heifers av 522 at \$3.35.

Same sold Greene 15 stockers av 519 at \$3.35, 3 do av 600 at \$3.40.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 592. Market opened steady with last week, closing \$1 lower. Best, \$8.50@9.50; others, \$4@7.50; milch cows and springers, \$3@5 lower.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 11 av 150 at \$9, 2 av 160 at \$6, 2 av 180 at \$9, 3 av 140 at \$9; to Parker, W. & Co. 9 av 180 at \$4, 4 av 155 at \$8.50, 3 av 215 at \$5.50, 4 av 125 at \$8.50.

Haley sold Sullivan P. Co. 3 av 165 at \$8.50.

Kalahar sold Newton B. Co. 5 av 155 at \$8.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 4 av 185 at \$8; to Burnstine 1 weighing 280 at \$8.50, 4 av 160 at \$9.50, 3 av 170 at \$9, 1 weighing 140 at \$9, 2 av 180 at \$8; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 16 av 160 at \$9.25, 10 av 132 at \$9, 1 weighing 170 at \$5; to Markowitz 5 av 155 at \$8.50, 5 av 125 at \$8.

Allen sold Mich. B. Co. 1 weighing 180 at \$6.

Waterman sold same 12 av 155 at \$7.75.

Haley sold Caplis 2 av 150 at \$5, 7 av 140 at \$7.75.

Same sold Fitzpatrick 27 av 260 at \$3.75.

Groff sold McGuire 8 av 150 at \$9.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 2 av 160 at \$8.50, 2 av 155 at \$8; to Newton B. Co. 4 av 135 at \$8.75, 8 av 180 at \$8, 1 weighing 100 at \$5, 4 av 140 at \$8.50, 2 av 210 at \$5; to Mich. B. Co. 4 av 155 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 210 at \$6.

Lewis sold Burnstine 7 av 160 at \$9.

Stephens sold same 3 av 155 at \$5, 7 av 180 at \$9.

Noble sold same 3 av 170 at \$9.

Terhune sold same 4 av 125 at \$7.50.

Young sold same 7 av 180 at \$9.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 3,939. Quality common; prices average about steady with last week; will close lower.

Best lambs, \$6.25@6.50; fair to good lambs, \$5@6; light to common lambs, \$3.50@4.50; yearlings, \$4.50@5; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@4; culls and common, \$2@2.50.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Ink 25 sheep av 100 at \$4, 2 do av 125 at \$4, 18 lambs av 60 at \$5.75; to Mich. B. Co. 73 do av 75 at \$6.60; to Stoker 15 do av 55 at \$5.50; to Powers 51 do av 73 at \$6.40; to Ink 14 sheep av 80 at \$3.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 26 lambs av 75 at \$6.10, 37 do av 80 at \$6.60, 1 sheep weighing 140 at \$4.

Haley sold Sullivan P. Co. 56 lambs av 75 at \$6.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Eschrich 27 lambs av 50 at \$4.25; to Mich. B. Co. 51 sheep av 90 at \$3.75; to Erwin 38 lambs av 70 at \$6.50, 38 do av 75 at \$6.50, 189 do av 78 at \$6.65; to Hammond, S. & Co. 3 sheep av 125 at \$3, 15 lambs av 50 at \$4.50; to Thompson Bros. 30 sheep av 72 at \$3.50, 30 do av 90 at \$3.50; to Barlage 69 lambs av 70 at \$6; to Haise 63 do av 65 at \$6.25; to Young 55 do av 70 at \$6.40, 40 do av 63 at \$5.

Stephens sold Harland 27 lambs av 70 at \$6.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Eschrich 41 lambs av 60 at \$3.75; to Mich. B. Co. 21 sheep av 95 at \$3, 42 lambs av 75 at \$6.50, 19 do av 45 at \$4.65, 16 sheep av 100 at \$3.75, 23 do av 120 at \$3.75; to Ink 12 do av 105 at \$4, 15 lambs av 57 at \$5.50, 16 sheep av 110 at \$4.10, 2 do av 100 at \$3.50, 12 do av 90 at \$4.25, 60 lambs av 65 at \$6; to Sullivan P. Co. 14 do av 67 at \$4.50; to Mich. B. Co. 9 sheep av 115 at \$2.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 34 lambs av 70 at \$6.50; to Powers 42 lambs av 75 at \$6.50, 40 do av 75 at \$6.25, 49 do av 80 at \$6.65; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 21 do av 70 at \$6.25, 10 sheep av 110 at \$4.25, 17 mixed av 68 at \$4.75, 63 lambs av 73 at \$6.40, 12 sheep av 85 at \$4.25.

Groff sold Harland 5 lambs av 60 at \$6, 1 sheep av 130 at \$3.

Snyder sold Thompson 17 sheep av 80 at \$3.60, 24 lambs av 75 at \$5.50.

Haley sold Mich. B. Co. 15 sheep av 125 at \$4, 13 do av 90 at \$3.60, 7 do av 95 at \$4.15.

Allen sold same 29 lambs av 70 at \$6.

Haley sold Newton B. Co. 34 lambs av 75 at \$6.50, 10 do av 64 at \$5.

Johnson sold same 49 do av 73 at \$6.50, 5 do av 50 at \$5, 2 sheep av 150 at \$3.50.

Kalahar sold same 39 lambs av 67 at \$5.50.

Allen sold Ink 14 sheep av 90 at \$4.50, 20 lambs av 60 at \$6.

Adams sold same 36 lambs av 65 at \$6.

Hogs.

Receipts, 5,223. Market very dull, 10 @15c lower; quality common.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8.15@8.25; pigs, \$7@7.50; light yorkers, \$7.50@8; stags, 1/4 off.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 286 av 180 at \$8.15, 656 av 160 at \$8, 475 av 170 at \$7.90, 405 av 190 at \$8, 161 av 175 at \$8.05, 180 av 190 at \$8.20, 81 av 175 at \$8.25, 105 av 160 at \$7.75.

Sundry shippers sold same 256 av 180 at \$8.20.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 31 av 135 at \$7.35, 29 av 160 at \$7.70, 176 av 175 at \$8, 79 av 185 at \$8.15, 26 av 185 at \$8.25.

Spicer, M. & R. sold same 199 av 175 at \$8.15, 106 av 180 at \$8.20, 106 av 160 at \$7.85, 171 av 160 at \$7.90, 180 av 170 at \$8, 199 av 175 at \$8.15, 70 av 220 at \$8.35.

Friday's Market.

September 10, 1909.

Cattle.

The run of cattle at the Michigan Central stock yards Friday was light and the market steady with Thursday. Good-sized young milch cows are selling unusually well at present, but common, broken-mouthed cows are very dull and hard to sell. There was very little demand for stockers and feeders.

We quote: Dry-fed steers, \$5@5.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.50@4.85; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.75@4.25; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$3.75@4.25; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.50; choice fat cows, \$3.75@4.50; good fat cows, \$3.50; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$1.75@2; choice heavy bulls, \$3.50@3.75; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3@3.25; stock bulls, \$2.50@3; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.25; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.25@3.50; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3@3.25; stock heifers, \$2.50@3; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5; common milkers, \$2.50@3.50.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8.15@8.25; pigs, \$7@7.50; light yorkers, \$7.50@8; stags, 1/4 off.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 286 av 180 at \$8.15, 656 av 160 at \$8, 475 av 170 at \$7.90, 405 av 190 at \$8, 161 av 175 at \$8.05, 180 av 190 at \$8.20, 81 av 175 at \$8.25, 105 av 160 at \$7.75.

Sundry shippers sold same 256 av 180 at \$8.20.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 31 av 135 at \$7.35, 29 av 160 at \$7.70, 176 av 175 at \$8, 79 av 185 at \$8.15, 26 av 185 at \$8.25.

Spicer, M. & R. sold same 199 av 175 at \$8.15, 106 av 180 at \$8.20, 106 av 160 at \$7.85, 171 av 160 at \$7.90, 180 av 170 at \$8, 199 av 175 at \$8.15, 70 av 220 at \$8.35.

Allen sold Ink 14 sheep av 90 at \$4.50, 20 lambs av 60 at \$6.

Adams sold same 36 lambs av 65 at \$6.

Hogs.

Receipts, 5,223. Market very dull, 10 @15c lower; quality common.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8.15@8.25; pigs, \$7@7.50; light yorkers, \$7.50@8; stags, 1/4 off.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 286 av 180 at \$8.15, 656 av 160 at \$8, 475 av 170 at \$7.90, 405 av 190 at \$8, 161 av 175 at \$8.05, 180 av 190 at \$8.20, 81 av 175 at \$8.25, 105 av 160 at \$7.75.

Sundry shippers sold same 256 av 180 at \$8.20.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 31 av 135 at \$7.35, 29 av 160 at \$7.70, 176 av 175 at \$8, 79 av 185 at \$8.15, 26 av 185 at \$8.25.

Spicer, M. & R. sold same 199 av 175 at \$8.15, 106 av 180 at \$8.20, 106 av 160 at \$7.85, 171 av 160 at \$7.90, 180 av 170 at \$8, 199 av 175 at \$8.15, 70 av 220 at \$8.35.

Allen sold Ink 14 sheep av 90 at \$4.50, 20 lambs av 60 at \$6.

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Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 286 av 180 at \$8.15, 656 av 160 at \$8, 475 av 170 at \$7.90, 405 av 190 at \$8, 161 av 175 at \$8.05, 180 av 190 at \$8.20, 81 av 175 at \$8.25, 105 av 160 at \$7.75.

Sundry shippers sold same 256 av 180 at \$8.20.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 31 av 135 at \$7.35, 29 av 160 at \$7.70, 176 av 175 at \$8, 79 av 185 at \$8.15, 26 av 185 at \$8.25.

Spicer, M. & R. sold same 199 av 175 at \$8.15, 106 av 180 at \$8.20, 106 av 160 at \$7.85, 171 av 160 at \$7.90, 180 av 170 at \$8, 199 av 175 at \$8.15, 70 av 220 at \$8.35.

Allen sold Ink 14 sheep av 90 at \$4.50, 20 lambs av 60 at \$6.

Adams sold same 36 lambs av 65 at \$6.

Hogs.

Receipts, 5,223. Market very dull, 10 @15c lower; quality common.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8.15@8.25; pigs, \$7@7.50; light yorkers, \$7.50@8; stags, 1/4 off.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 286 av 180 at \$8.15, 656 av 160 at \$8, 475 av 170 at \$7.90, 405 av 190 at \$8, 161 av 175 at \$8.05, 180 av 190 at \$8.20, 81 av 175 at \$8.25, 105 av 160 at \$7.75.

Sundry shippers sold same 256 av 180 at \$8.20.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 31 av 135 at \$7.35, 29 av 160 at \$7.70, 176 av 175 at \$8, 79 av 185 at \$8.15, 26 av 185 at \$8.25.

Spicer, M. & R. sold same 199 av 175 at \$8.15, 106 av 180 at \$8.20, 106 av 160 at \$7.85, 171 av 160 at \$7.90, 180 av 170 at \$8, 199 av 175 at \$8.15, 70 av 220 at \$8.35.

Roe Com. Co. sold Erban 26 butchers av 717 at \$3.65, 2 do av 450 at \$3. Same sold Starrs 2 bulls av 885 at \$3.25. Same sold Sullivan P. Co. 6 butchers av 903 at \$3, 2 cows av 890 at \$1.50, 1 do av 900 at \$2.50, 2 do av 910 at \$3.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold same 1 bull weighing 1,100 at \$3.25.

Roe Com. Co. sold Bresnahan 5 butchers av 510 at \$3.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

There was a large number of sheep and lambs offered Thursday that could not be sold and they had to go Friday. The bulk of them went to feeders and were shipped back to the farm to be put in condition. Buck lambs were almost unsaleable. The general market was about the same as at the close Thursday.

We quote: Best lambs \$6.25@6.50; fair to good lambs, \$5@5.50; light to common lambs, \$3.50@4.50; yearlings, \$4.50@5; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@4; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Eschrich 31 lambs av 60 at \$4.65.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Carmody 48 lambs av 63 at \$6.40.

Same sold Venton 225 lambs av 65 at \$6.10, 67 do av 57 at \$6.25.

Same sold Feldkrap 80 lambs av 65 at \$6.25.

Same sold Anderson 43 lambs av 70 at \$6.25, 24 do av 55 at \$4.25, 106 do av 63 at \$6.25.

Same sold Mich. B. Co. 33 sheep av 90 at \$3.75, 57 lambs av 75 at \$4.75.

Lucke sold Parker, W. & Co. 25 lambs av 60 at \$5.75.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Allen 27 lambs av 55 at \$6, 61 do av 68 at \$6.25, 5 do av \$3 at \$6.50, 12 sheep av 105 at \$3.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Newton B. Co. 10 lambs av 57 at \$4, 48 do av 75 at \$6.50.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Sullivan P. Co. 24 lambs av 80 at \$6.50.

HORTICULTURE

FRUIT SHOW AT DETROIT.

The quantity of fruit shown, the quality of the exhibits, the arrangement of the tables, and the displays and decorations in the horticultural building at the 1909 meeting of the Michigan Agricultural Society at Detroit, surpassed, it seems from the universal praise awarded it by the public and men qualified to judge, any fruit exhibit yet seen in the state and was one of the most popular places on the grounds.

The ability of Prof. Taft, of the Agricultural College, to collect and arrange a fruit show that does credit to a fruit growing state like Michigan was seen everywhere in the building, for there was nothing left undone that would distract the multitude of visitors from admiring the thousands of specimens. The floors were clean, the air pure, the walls and archways were very appropriately decorated, the tables were kept in order, and the specimens did not want for the proper attention to keep them showing to the best advantage, all of which appealed, unconsciously, perhaps, but no less noticeably, to the public as well as to those who admire fruit particularly.

And no other exhibit on the grounds better represented Michigan. Every quarter of the commonwealth was represented, and represented well. The announcement of the awards on this page shows this. There would be some excuse for a fruit exhibit showing up some parts of the state more liberally than others, for we speak of "fruit belts" and "fruit regions," signifying that certain conditions are necessary for the best production of fruit. But Prof. Taft has seen to it that the household part of the industry was not overlooked. The home supply of fruit was emphasized quite as much as the commercial side and it was this feature that gave the exhibit a double hold on the patrons of the fair. While a dozen counties are concerned in the commercial production of fruit, every township of the eighty-four counties of the state is interested in the home use of apples, pears, peaches, etc., and want to learn the kinds best suited for that purpose. This they could do and not a few took advantage of the opportunity.

The following is a list of the awards in the different classes, and the varieties shown in the different exhibits winning prizes in classes for both commercial and home use:

Oceana county received the Sweepstake Premium and Silver Cup for the best exhibit of fruit from any county in the state.

County Exhibits.

Southwest Quarter of State.—First, Oceana county; 2nd, Allegan county; 3rd, Berrien county; 4th, Eaton county; 5th, Kent county.

Southeast Quarter of State.—1st, Washtenaw county; 2nd, Lapeer county; 3rd, Bay county; 4th, Sanilac county.

Northwest Quarter of State.—1st, Grand Traverse county; 2nd, Clare county; 3rd, Emmet county; 4th, Charlevoix county; 5th, Benzie county.

Northeast Quarter of State.—1st, Roscommon county; 2nd, Montmorency county; 3rd, Alpena county.

General Collection of Fruit for Family Use.

1st, H. S. Newton, Hart; 2nd, State Horticultural Society; 3rd, Benton Gebhart, Hart; 4th, W. F. Bird, Ann Arbor.

Special Collection of Apples.

Best exhibit of 32 varieties of apples for family use.—1st, H. S. Newton; 2nd, Benton Gebhart; 3rd, W. F. Bird.

Best exhibit of 16 varieties of apples for market.—1st, H. S. Newton, for Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Maiden Blush, McIntosh, Winter Banana, Wagener, Jonathan, Baldwin, Hubbardston, Sutton, King, Spy, Red Canada, R. I. Greening and Stark.

Second, to Benton Gebhart, for Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Alexander, Chenango Strawberry, Fameuse, Winter Banana, Maiden Blush, McIntosh, Jonathan, Baldwin, Hubbardston, Sutton, Northern Spy, King, R. I. Greening and Red Canada.

Third, W. F. Bird, for Yellow Transparent, Golden Sweet, Duchess of Oldenburg, Alexander, Winter Banana, Wagener, Baldwin, Grimes, Golden, Yellow Bellflower, Esopus Spitzenberg, Pewaukee, King, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Red Canada and Mann.

Best exhibit of eight varieties of winter apples.—First, H. S. Newton, for Wagener, Winter Banana, Baldwin, Grimes, Golden, King, Hubbardston, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening and Red Canada.

Second, to H. S. Bird, for Wagener, Winter Banana, Baldwin, Northern Spy, King, Pewaukee, R. I. Greening and Red Canada.

Third, C. J. Monroe, South Haven, for Jonathan, Wagener, Grimes, Baldwin, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Red Canada and Golden Russet.

Best exhibit of 16 varieties of Pears for family use.—First, Geo. F. Chatfield, South Haven, for Osband Summer, Clairgeau, Howell, Flemish Beauty, Boussock, Sheldon, Anjou, Pond, Clapp's Favorite, Kieffer, Bosc, Louise Bonne de Jersey,

Duchess de Angouleme, Bartlett, Seckel, Winter Nellis.

Second, to H. S. Newton, for Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Vermont Beauty, Anjou, Bosc, Boussock, Duchess, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Sheldon, Winter Nellis, Clairgeau, Gray Doyenne and Tyson.

Best exhibit of eight varieties of pears for market.—First, Geo. F. Chatfield, South Haven, for Clapp's Favorite, Howell, Anjou, Bosc, Seckel, Bartlett, Duchess de Angouleme and Flemish Beauty.

Best exhibit of 16 varieties of plums for family use.—First, H. S. Newton, for Abundance, Hale, Climax, Bradshaw, Duane Purple, Green Gage, Gold Drop, German Prune, Washington, Quackenboss, Bavy, Monarch, Yellow Egg, Burbank, Grand Duke and Lombard.

Second, to Benton Gebhart, for Washington, Bradshaw, Bavy, Hale, Coes' Golden Drop, Lombard, General Hand, Arch Duke, Giant Prune, Quackenboss, German Prune, Grand Duke, Shipper's Pride, Burbank, Abundance and Apple.

Third, to O. W. Brame, Grand Rapids, for Shipper's Pride, Burbank, Smith's Orleans, Monarch, Gull, Lombard, Shropshire Damson, Washington, Quackenboss, Wickson, Arch Duke, Bavy, Purple Egg, Pond, Bradshaw and Green Gage.

Best exhibit of eight varieties of plums for market.—First, to O. W. Brame, for Shipper's Pride, Pond, French Damson, Quackenboss, Monarch, Bavy, Lombard and Bradshaw.

Second, to Benton Gebhart, for Arch Duke, Monarch, Duane Purple, Union Purple, Black Diamond, Coes' Golden Drop, Bavy and Grand Duke.

Third, H. S. Newton, for Monarch, Grand Duke, Arch Duke, Black Diamond, Bradshaw, Quackenboss, Gold Drop and Burbank.

Best exhibit of 16 varieties of peaches for family use.—First, Benton Gebhart, for Barnard, Hale, Wark, Conklin, Greensboro, Prolific, Early Michigan, Reeves' Favorite, St. Johns, Dewey, Waddell, Triumph, Bronson, Chili, Salway and Snow's Orange.

Second, to H. S. Newton, for Arp Beauty, Engle, Triumph, St. Johns, Bronson, Early Crawford, Mixon, New Prolific, Barnard, Davidson, Gold Drop, Hale's Early, Chili, Champion, Smock and Early Michigan.

Third, O. W. Brame, for Hill's Chili, Smock, Early Michigan, Willett, Hale, Salway, St. Johns, Hieley, Gold Mine, Triumph, Late Crawford, Early Barnard, Oceana, Elberta, Kalamazoo, Early Crawford.

Best exhibit of eight varieties of peaches for market.—First, H. S. Newton, for Hale's Early, St. Johns, Early Crawford, Engle, Bronson, Elberta, New Prolific and Smock.

Second, to Benton Gebhart, for Davidson, St. Johns, Early Crawford, Elberta, Early Michigan, Triumph, Arp Beauty and Mamie Ross.

Third, O. W. Brame, for Engle, Smock, St. Johns, Oceana, Dewey, Late Crawford, Early Michigan and Elberta.

Best exhibit of 16 varieties of grapes for family use.—First, W. F. Bird, for Salem, Wyoming Red, Wilder, Vergennes, Concord, Lindley, Woodruff Red, Brighton, Campbell's Early, Agawam, Worden, Moore's Early, Niagara, Diamond, Delaware and Winchell.

Second, to W. K. Munson, Grand Rapids, for Concord, Black July, Campbell, Elvira, Diamond, Brighton, Worden, Winchell, Martha, Delaware, King, Western Queen, Empire State, Niagara, Moore's Early and Moyer.

Best exhibit of eight varieties of grapes for market.—First, W. F. Bird, for Moore's Early, Brighton, Campbell's Early, Worden, Delaware, Niagara, Woodruff Red and Lindley.

Second, W. K. Munson, for Niagara, Moore's Early, Delaware, Diamond, Worden, Concord, Campbell's Early and Brighton.

Third, Mrs. A. Freeman, Owosso, for Moore's Early, Niagara, Concord, Diamond, Delaware, Pocklington, Worden, and Winchell.

Best Floral Design.—First, Frank Holz-nagle, Highland Park, Mich.

Collection of Dahlias, not less than 50 varieties and 200 blooms.—First, W. F. Bole, Ada; 2nd, Jas. Fraser, Port Huron.

Collection of Dahlias, not less than 25 varieties, 40 blooms.—First, W. F. Bole.

Collection of Cactus Dahlias, not less than 10 varieties, 40 blooms.—First, W. F. Bole; 2nd, Jas. Fraser.

Collection of Pompon Dahlias, not less than 10 varieties, 40 blooms.—First, W. F. Bole, 2nd, Jas. Fraser.

FRUIT NOTES.

There is a fairly good peach crop on most varieties this year, tho some varieties are light. Yellow St. Johns is one of the light croppers this season. Our Deweys have had a good crop, but we were much disappointed to find that 50 trees bot for Deweys four years ago, of what is supposed to be a reputable nursery, have turned out to be a late white peach and a very shy bearer. This gave us a short crop of early peaches. The nursery will probably pay back the cost of the trees, but their original cost is but a mere fraction of the present cost and consequent loss incurred. We can not be too careful in buying our nursery stock, and the nurseryman should use every precaution to avoid mixing varieties if he wishes to hold his customers. Some nurseries are doing business too much on a reputation worked up years ago. Its founders may have worked up a reputation for furnishing good stock true to name, but they pass away, a new management assumes control, and working upon a previously earned reputation the present managers grow careless and such

mistakes occur. This is not the only mistake this company has made, and we are keeping note of them to jog their consciences later.

Elbertas, Gold Drops, Kalamazoo, Crosby, Engel's, and Smock trees all have fair to good crops. We have been quite lucky in this section in regard to freezes, but the yellows is becoming a bad enemy of the peach grower, and one which must be reckoned with by the grower who sets peach trees here in the future.

There are few peaches grown in this vicinity and the local market takes all we can produce at prices which are steady and sure, if not quite as high as those paid in the cities. There are so many "snides" in fruit put up in original packages that when a customer finds a grower who packs fruits to his liking he is apt to remain a customer. In the smaller markets we find that the size first and the color second sells peaches. Quality is a secondary consideration. It is more important to please the eye than the palate, but the best customer is the one who has both satisfied.

There are few early apples in the vicinity, hardly enough to supply cooking apples for farmers, while many villagers have to go without. Winter apples will also be very scarce. Northern Spy is the standby this year, and it is good enough for anyone.

We picked the last of the Minnewaski blackberries on September 4. The last of the Snyders and the first of these were hurt by the dry weather. A few of the former Minnewaski's have come on since the rains, but the variety is too subject to rust to be generally recommended. Our young Eldorado plants have made a good growth this season and we are hoping, hardly enough to supply cooking ing for much from them.

Strawberries are growing nicely, so are the runners. The new plants are pretty well established now and we can get after the runners and weeds. In hoeing we pull them out across the spaces so we can cut them with a roller cutter attached to the frame of a hand cultivator. For a small patch an old hoe with the shank straightened out and filed sharp is a very convenient tool for the purpose. Calhoun Co. S. B. HARTMAN.

CULTIVATE THE GARDEN LATE.

It has been awfully dry and the only way to save the moisture is by mulching or constantly working the surface to keep the dust blanket at its best. Even these precautions have pretty nearly failed me for the showers so persistently went round us that it seemed a grave question whether vegetables could pull thru or not. But now that recent showers have helped us out, they force us to dig again to loosen up the soil for the air and sunshine to do their work. The plants must have the aid of these in order to thrive, and they cannot enter the soil except the digger goes before them to prepare and open up the way. So, from either viewpoint the digging must go on. Dig, if it is dry, to preserve the dust mulch; and if it is wet then dig, dig to open the way for the air and sunshine to enter in and perform their part. From early to late this feature of garden work is always on the calendar, staring at us and urging us on to duty. True, the crops in their season get beyond the cultural point and must be laid by; but others come on and press us with their invitations to come and dig about them and "thus, without stopping the music of digging, keeps dropping, for night after night and for day after day."

Then, too, there are some kinds of weeds that take special delight in pestering us with their presence during the cool weather of autumn, and one of the most troublesome of these upon some soils at least, is chickweed. This will thrive clear on up to cold weather, and in rich, loamy soils will often overrun the crops unless we eternally keep after it. "As mean as fusley" might well be applied to chickweed also, and many times it gets the start of us so that plowing down or smothering is about the only way to get rid of it. Smothering by heavy mulching will put it out of commission and when it gets too much of a foothold where it is not convenient to plow it down, covering it deeply with any kind of litter will rid the ground of it.

The turnips, rutabagas, spinach, onions, etc., will be greatly benefited by the autumn culture, whether with the hoe or cultivator. In the culture of the former two, work the soil away from, instead of to, the rows, as the maggots there, if present, will do but little damage as they will not work above the surface. Wayne Co. J. E. MORSE.

The Fountain Head of Life is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.



DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy of KNOWN COMPOSITION. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y. World's Dispensary Medical Association.

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Order direct from price-list below, or give name and get free samples, prices and fullest facts regarding the most durable roofing ever made.

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Prices (Freight paid on 100 pounds or more to points east of west line of Minn., Iowa and Mo., and north of the south line of Tenn. We pay that far if you live beyond):

35-lb. Roll—108 Square Feet—1-ply.....\$1.35.

45-lb. " " " " " 2-ply.....1.85

55-lb. " " " " " 3-ply.....2.25

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THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT AT THE STATE FAIR.

Located as it is, between the grand stand and the main building, the dairy show did not fail to attract the attention of the large crowds that passed it at the State Fair last week. One-half of the floor space in the building was given over to manufacturers of dairy machinery, all of whom presented attractive exhibits. In the other half were the exhibit of the state dairy and food department, the samples of butter and cheese entered in the August scoring contest, samples of cookery, a replica of the castle on the Rhine built of bakers' dough, and a farm scene in high relief, moulded from butter, besides other attractive features.

Among the butter entries there were 53 samples of creamery butter that had an average score of 92.33, and ten samples of dairy butter that averaged 91. The score for creamery butter was next to the highest average recorded since the beginning of the scoring contests in this state. Thirty-three samples of cheese were given a score of ninety or above. It is believed by the department having the scoring under supervision that the increase in the membership fee, required before entries can be made, from \$1 to \$2 kept down the number of entries, and for this reason there were fewer who availed themselves of the opportunity to have their produce scored by a competent judge.

In the cattle department there were fewer herds by two than were exhibited a year ago, and nine less than two years ago. The Jersey breed had three herds that figured in the awards, the Holstein-Friesian five herds, the Ayrshires two, and the Guernseys one. It must be said that the herds occupied as much space in the barns as was occupied a year ago and the quality of the stock was of a high order. All the herds were exhibited by Michigan parties. The announcement of awards on the following page shows how the judges placed the ribbons.

MILK FEVER, ITS CAUSE AND TREATMENT.

Probably at no other season of the year is milk fever so prevalent as in the fall, due no doubt to the fact that in dairy districts at least more cows freshen in the fall than at any other season of the year. This disease, until recently, was very frequently fatal. It usually attacks the best members of the herd, so every dairyman should acquaint himself with the present very successful method of treating it, viz., the injection of filtered air into the udder.

Milk fever is a disease that attacks well-nourished, heavy milking cows and usually occurs during the most active period of life or from the fourth to the sixth calf and is characterized by the complete paralysis of the animal and by following closely the act of parturition.

There is, perhaps, no disease among our domesticated animals upon which there is such a diversity of opinion as there is upon the cause of this disease. Experience teaches us that one of the most prominent causes is the great activity of the great milk secreting structure, viz., the udder. The disease is rarely found in any of the beef breeds, but is confined to the heavy milking breeds in which all the food that is not used in maintaining the body is used for the making of milk. At the time of parturition all the blood that has been supplying the fetus with nourishment is suddenly thrown back on the system and if the udder does not begin active secretion at once milk fever is likely to result.

The first symptoms of the disease are excitement, restlessness and the animal walks about uneasily. These are followed by the more noticeable symptoms of paralysis which gradually affects the whole body and finally the animal goes down and is entirely heedless of her surroundings.

Of all known methods of treating this disease the new sterilized air treatment is the most practical, harmless and effectual and can be administered without the aid of veterinarians. This treatment consists of injecting sterilized air into the udder by means of a simple and inexpensive outfit. With this instrument the air must pass thru sterile absorbent cotton before entering the udder, thereby making it impossible for any disease germs to

enter which might cause complications to arise later.

In using this treatment the utmost care should be used to see that everything is thoroughly disinfected before beginning.

Each quarter of the udder should then be pumped full of air which may be left in for 24 hours and when recovery is assured it should be gradually milked out. It is always advisable to secure a veterinarian when possible but with one of these instruments at hand the dairyman can rest reasonably assured of success tho no medical treatment be given.

Livingston Co.

C. C. O.

A MODEL DAIRY.

At the forthcoming Dairy Show to be held in Milwaukee in the middle of October, one of the educational features of the show will be a model, or modern, dairy. Some 25 cows, common grade cows, will be included in this dairy. It was that best to take common grade cows because if any particular breed, or if representative animals of the different breeds are selected, it will cause breed jealousy and breed rivalry and interfere with the value of the test. Consequently only grade cows will be selected. These cows will be kept in patent cow stalls that are on sale in this country. The idea is to give the dairy farmer an opportunity of seeing the cows in these different stalls. Dairy farmers realize that there are a great many different kinds of cow stalls and stantions. They see them on exhibition but they do not see them in practical operation. Here will be offered such an opportunity. Cows will be kept in them some fourteen days so that patrons of the show can see how the stalls affect the cleanliness and comfort of the cow.

These cows will be fed different balanced rations and will be charged up with the foods composing these rations at the market price. Each cow will be given credit for the butter-fat, or the milk which she produces, at the market price. In fact, this dairy is to exemplify the modern idea of a co-operative cow testing association. It will be a test of economical production. A chart will be placed every day over each cow showing just what ration the cow ate the day before and how much it cost, how much milk she produced and the value of it, striking a balance with the cow. This will show the dairy farmer the difference there is in cows using the food they consume. Cows will be fed different rations. Different foods will be compounded and a palatable ration will be fed to illustrate the fact that you can compound a good ration and a balanced one out of chine and hand milking. This model dairy will be in charge of Helmer Rabild, of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, who has charge of cow testing work of that department. Other experts in this line will assist him and from time to time short talks will be given on different phases of feeding and management of cows and an opportunity will be given to answer questions. Part of these cows will be milked with a milking machine during the entire test. This will give a good comparison between machine and hand milking. This modern dairy will be instructive and interesting to dairymen. This one feature of the show will be worth any dairyman's time and expense for a trip to Milwaukee.

SPOILED ENSILAGE FOR MANURE.

Will you kindly give us more information concerning ensilage that is spoiled. This ensilage was put in too green and the stock will not eat it. Would it be desirable to use it for manure?

Sanilac Co.

SUBSCRIBER.

This green immature corn silage will not be very valuable manure, but you have got to get it out of the silo and must get rid of it, and the only thing you can do is to draw it out and spread it on the land. It will do no particular harm, and it won't do very much good. It will furnish a little organic matter to be plowed under and, of course, a little plant food. I do not think you need to fear about making the soil acid from turning under this matter, especially if it is put onto the ground this fall and spread, and plowed under next spring, or even plowed under this fall. I don't think it would do any particular harm in that respect, and of course it will do a little good.

The dairy cow is saving many farms from ruin.

Butter takes from the soil less fertilizing material than any other farm product shipped to the cities.

REASONS FOR BUYING A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR



Every owner of a milch cow and every user of other than an Improved De Laval Cream Separator is interested in the reasons why all the big and long experienced users of separators and all the Experiment Station and other competent authorities endorse De Laval separators and the great majority of all buyers purchase them.

De Laval separators save enough over any gravity creaming of milk, in butter-fat, quality of cream, sweet skimmilk, labor, time and trouble to pay for themselves every six months.

De Laval separators save enough over other separators, in closer separation, running heavier and smoother cream, skimming cool milk, greater capacity, easier cleaning, easier running and less repairs, to pay for themselves every year.

Improved De Laval separators save enough over De Laval machines of five, ten, fifteen and twenty years ago, in more absolutely thorough separation, under all conditions, greater capacity, easier running, and all around betterment to pay for themselves every two years.

De Laval separators are made in every size, for from one cow to one thousand, at proportionate prices. Made to run by hand, steam turbine or any other kind of power. Made with the world's best knowledge of cream separator construction, with thirty-one years of experience in the building of more than a million machines, and under the protection of important patents preventing use by others.

De Laval separators are not only superior to all others in every way but actually cheapest in proportion to actual capacity, and they last for twenty years, while the average life of inferior machines is from six months to five years, according to the grade. They are sold for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for themselves.

These are all facts, and capable of proof and demonstration to anyone, who needs but to seek the nearest De Laval agent or communicate with the Company directly, and is urgently invited to do so.

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On the right is the light, simple, sanitary, easy to clean, wear a life time, Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. On the left is a common, disk-filled "bucket bowl." Compare them. What a difference! Tubular bowl weighs 6½ pounds. "Bucket bowl" 12½ pounds. Tubular has one tiny, instantly removable piece inside. "Bucket Bowl" has 40 to 60 disks. Tubular simplicity makes easy cleaning, light running, long life. All other separators are complicated, hard to clean, short lived.

Tubular for you? Of course! World's biggest separator works Branch Factories in Canada and Germany. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for Catalog 152

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.
Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Cal.
Winnipeg, Can. Portland, Ore.

29 Yrs
"Bucket Bowl"

BUY YOUR Pasteurizers, Cream Ripeners, Coolers and Dairy Supplies

of the
A. H. Reid Creamery and Dairy Supply Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Write for Catalogue B.

\$29.75 For this Low Down **AMERICAN SEPARATOR**

Get better value. Save money. Deal with the actual manufacturers. Our catalog tells all about the Low Down American Separator, our liberal proposition, low prices, generous terms of purchase, long time of trial and efficient guarantee. Western orders filled from Western points. Address, **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BOX 1061, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.**



I'll Save You \$50 On a Manure Spreader If You'll Let Me

This is just a little ad—but a postal will bring my Big Book—and give you my \$50.00 Saving Price and Special Proposition. You can save as much answering this little advertisement as if it covered a page. My Spreader positively will do better work and last longer than any Spreader made—no matter what the price—so why pay \$50 more? 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on my spreader and money saving price. My Special Proposition will interest you. Just a postal addressed to Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, will bring you everything postpaid. Will You Pay a Penny For The Postal and Save \$50.00? Address Wm. Galloway, Pres., **WM. GALLOWAY CO., 645 Galloway Stn., Waterloo, Ia.**



PROFITABLE HAY BALING

Spencer's Presses are positively guaranteed to bring you a greater profit than any other horse press or no sale and freight refunded. Sent on 10 days' trial. Write for new catalog D. Describes all styles and sizes. Please mention this paper. **J. A. Spencer, Dwight, Ill.**



MONARCH STEEL STUMP PULLER

Pulls stump 7 feet diameter. Only Steel Stump Puller Factory in the world making their own Steel Castings. Guaranteed for 600 h. p. strain. Catalog and discounts. **ZIMMERMANN STEEL CO., Dept. 79, Lone Tree, Iowa.**



WATER RISING ON MILK.

Kindly inform me thru your paper, why water rises on the milk which is set over night, with very little cream. The cows have always been good butter cows, but this is something new, to have water instead of cream.

Muskegon Co. S. R. McGUIRE.
The fact stated by Mr. McGuire is very interesting and peculiar, indeed. In fact, it is something that I never heard of before and I cannot go on record as giving any particular advice on this subject. Of course, milk is largely composed of water, and yet that water does not separate from the other substances in milk and come to the top like cream. The specific gravity of milk is a little more than that of water, consequently the water might rise to the top for the same reason that cream does; but it is a chemical part of the milk, it is one of the constituents and does not separate in this way unless something abnormal occurs. I suspect that there is a bacterial development there which has in some way worked upon either the milk or cream, and made the milk "whey off," as it is called. When milk is made into cheese and the rennet is added, the milk wheys off and the curd settles to the bottom and the water comes to the top. Now my belief is, from Mr. McGuire's statement, that there is some bacteria present which causes an abnormal condition in the milk and I would advise him to disinfect all of his dairy utensils, to thoroughly clean and disinfect the udder and teats of his cow, to see if, in case it is so, he cannot get rid of the bacteria which is causing the trouble. I can see no other cause for the condition he states.

DAIRY CATTLE AWARDS AT STATE FAIR.

Jerseys.

T. F. Marston, Bay City, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 1st and 2nd; 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; senior bull calf, 1st, and 3rd; junior bull calf, 2nd; cow, 3 years or over, 2nd and 3rd; heifer, 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 2nd and 3rd; senior heifer calf, 1st and 3rd; junior heifer calf, 2nd; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; calf herd, 1st; four get of sire, 1st; two produce of cow, 2nd; and all champions.

H. B. Wattles, Troy, Mich.:—Bull, 2 years, 2nd; 1 year, 4th and 5th; senior bull calf, 2nd and 4th; junior bull calf, 4th; cow, 3 years or over, 4th and 5th; heifer, 2 years, 2nd and 3rd; 1 year, 1st; senior heifer calf, 2nd; junior heifer calf, 1st; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; four get of sire, 2nd; two produce of cow, 1st.

Fisherton Farms, Pontiac, Mich.:—Bull, 1 year, 3rd; junior bull calf, 1st and 3rd; cow, 3 years or over, 1st; senior heifer calf, 3rd.

Ayrshires.

Michigan School for Deaf, Flint, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 1st; 1 year, 1st; senior bull calf, 2nd and 3rd; junior bull calf, 2nd and 3rd; cow, 3 years or over, 2nd and 3rd; heifer, 2 years, 2nd; 1 year, 1st and 2nd; senior heifer calf, 1st and 2nd; junior heifer calf, 1st and 2nd; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 1st; calf herd, 1st; four get of sire, 1st; two produce of cow, 1st.

J. P. Blackmore, Vassar, Mich.:—Bull, 2 years, 1st; senior bull calf, 1st; junior bull calf, 1st and 4th; cow, 3 years or over, 3rd; heifer, 2 years, 1st and 3rd; 1 year, 3rd; senior heifer calf, 3rd; junior heifer calf, 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; breeder's herd, 2nd; four get of sire, 2nd; two produce of cow, 2nd.

Holstein-Friesians.

F. E. Eager & Son, Howell, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 1st; 1 year, 2nd and 5th; junior bull calf, 2nd and 3rd; cow, 4 years old or over, 1st; heifer, 3 years, 4th; 2 years, 2nd and 5th; 1 year, 2nd; senior heifer calf, 1st; junior heifer calf, 1st and 3rd; exhibitor's herd, 1st; breeder's herd, 2nd; calf herd, 2nd; four get of sire, 3rd; two produce of cow, 3rd; senior champion bull; grand champion bull; senior champion female; grand champion female.

Boyer & Rumsey, Pittsford, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 2nd; 1 year, 4th; senior bull calf, 4th; cow, 4 years old, 5th; heifer, 3 years, 5th; 1 year, 5th; senior heifer calf, 3rd; junior heifer calf, 5th; exhibitor's herd, 4th; breeder's herd, 5th; calf herd, 5th; four get of sire, 5th; two produce of cow, 5th.

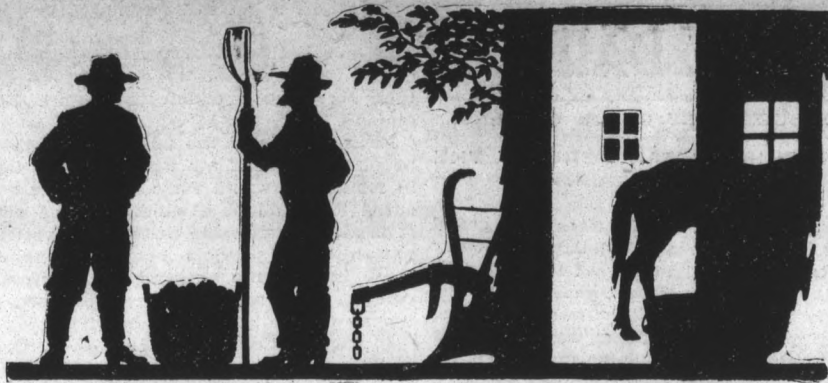
J. P. Blackmore, Vassar, Mich.:—Bull, 3 years or over, 3rd; senior bull calf, 1st; junior bull calf, 1st; cow, 4 years old, 4th; heifer, 3 years, 3rd; 2 years, 3rd; 1 year, 4th; junior heifer calf, 4th; exhibitor's herd, 3rd; breeder's herd, 3rd; calf herd, 3rd; four get of sire, 4th; two produce of cow, 4th.

Pierson Stock Farm, Hadley, Mich.:—Bull, 2 years, 1st; 1 year, 1st; senior bull calf, 3rd and 4th; cow, 4 years, 2nd; heifer, 3 years, 1st; 2 years, 4th; 1 year, 1st and 3rd; senior heifer calf, 2nd and 4th; junior heifer calf, 2nd; exhibitor's herd, 2nd; breeder's herd, 1st; calf herd, 1st; four get of sire, 2nd; two produce of cow, 2nd; junior champion bull; junior champion female.

B. E. Hardy, Owosso, Mich.:—Bull, 1 year, 3rd; senior bull calf, 2nd; cow, 4 years old, 3rd; heifer, 3 years, 2nd; 2 years, 2nd; senior heifer calf, 5th; breeder's herd, 4th; calf herd, 4th; four get of sire, 1st; two produce of cow, 1st.

Guernseys.

E. & J. T. Miller, Birmingham, Mich., was the only exhibitor in this class and received first awards in each number, including all championships.



"John, you're just the man I want to talk to. You know I'm going to build a new barn. And I don't want to make any mistake about the roof. I had too much trouble with the old roof. Always needing repairs. I guess there wasn't a year that I didn't have a lot of spoiled hay or something, on account of those everlasting leaks. This time I want a roof that won't leak like a sieve, and that'll last awhile."

"Well, you can take it from me, Tom, Rex Flintkote is in every way the best roofing you or anybody else can get. After fifteen years my roof doesn't show a single sign any place of being any the worse for wear. Never cost me a solitary cent for repairs."

"Well, you've put it pretty strong, John. Now, what I want to know is why Rex Flintkote Roofing is best? You know there are two or three other roofings that are claimed to be the Best-in-the-World."

"Listen. You see Rex is made of long-fibre wool-felt. Now, wool-felt is something that lasts like eternity. Look how a good 'slouch' felt-hat wears—forever, almost. Then this hard-packed wool-felt is thoroughly saturated and impregnated with a special compound that protects against decay. Rain can't soak through that combination—the sun can't soften it—and it's proof against the action of the oxygen in the air, and all those things that so eat the life right out of other prepared roofings."

"That's good, John; now how about fire."

"Send for a free sample. Try it with a live coal of fire—prove for yourself that Rex Flintkote won't catch fire. Just write to the manufacturers. They'll also tell you just what dealer to go to. And they'll send you free a mighty good book about roofing. Remember, look for the Boy trademark on every roll. Better write to-night, Tom, before you forget it. Here's the address:



J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., 60 India Street, Boston, Mass.

Handle Your Vegetables and Fruits Quickly but Without Bruising

The flat blunt ends of the True Temper Vegetable Scoop Fork won't bruise fruits or vegetables. They won't stick into the cob when you're handling corn.

There is one great advantage of this good and useful farm tool. It means the saving of time and labor with no injury to the crop.

When it picks up a load it screens out all dirt or snow—think of this convenience especially in handling corn that has a fall of snow on top of it.

The scoop shape of this Fork holds a large load and carries it safely and easily. You can handle a large load in the Vegetable Scoop Fork with less labor and backache than you can a small load on a shovel, wooden scoop, wire scoop or any other fork made. The perfectly balanced "hang" is responsible for this. Besides its profitable use for handling vegetables and fruits, you will find it the most useful Fork on your farm for dozens of other purposes such as handling lime and coal, gathering stones in the field, cleaning up the barn yard, etc., etc.

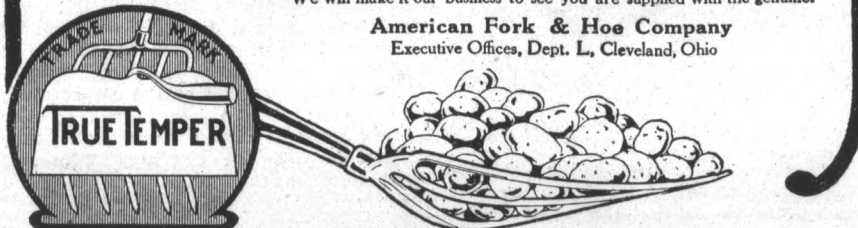
The True Temper Vegetable Scoop Fork

comes in eight tines size for scooping into barrels or sacks and in ten tines size for general use; also in twelve tines for special work.

It is highest quality throughout—a tool that will last a life time—one you can be proud of. It bears the True Temper mark—the sign of tested and approved quality, placed there by the largest makers of farm and garden hand tools in the world.

If you don't find the True Temper Vegetable Scoop Fork at any of your dealers, write us direct. We will make it our business to see you are supplied with the genuine.

American Fork & Hoe Company
Executive Offices, Dept. L, Cleveland, Ohio



GALLOWAY SAVES YOU \$50 to \$300

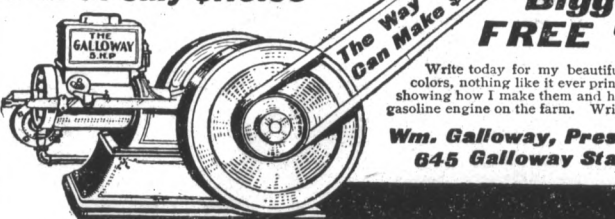
SAVE from \$50 to \$300 by buying your gasoline engine of 2 to 22-horse-power from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you for less money than some factories can make them at actual shop cost.

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a

5-H.-P. Only \$119.50



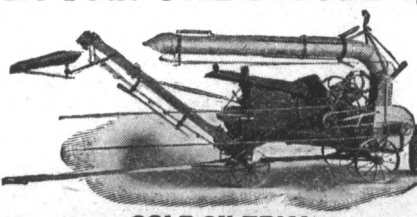
Get Galloway's Biggest and Best FREE GASOLINE ENGINE BOOK

Write today for my beautiful new 50-page Engine Book in four colors, nothing like it ever printed before, full of valuable information, showing how I make them and how you can make more money with a gasoline engine on the farm. Write me—

Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Co., 645 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Do Your Own Shredding With the Rosenthal New Cyclone Corn Husker and Shredder.

Made for individual use or companies of farmers, requiring 10 to 15 H.P. Also smaller size requiring 6 to 8 H.P. Shredded corn fodder is the natural, wholesome winter food for stock. Ensilage is too eagerly devoured and cattle overfed with the result of unhealthful condition and exposure to tuberculosis. Fill out, sign and mail coupon for catalog and prices of shredder to suit your power.



SOLD ON TRIAL

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO., Box 2 Milwaukee, Wis.

I have a _____ H.P. steam, Gasoline Engine and am interested in corn huskers and shredders.

Name _____

Address _____

R. F. D. _____ State _____

GRANGE

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

THE SEPTEMBER PROGRAMS.

Suggestions for Second Meeting.—Pomona Day Program.

(Prepared by Miss Nellie A. Mayo, Pomona of State Grange. The hall should be decorated with autumn leaves and fruit, while Pomona's station should be made particularly attractive for the occasion.)

Roll call, each one giving helpful suggestion in regard to fruit culture or preserving of fruit; the ladies on canning, etc.

"Spraying fruit, the best method for all fruits."

"The best way to make a strawberry bed."

"Growing small fruit for market."

"Up-to-date methods of marketing fruit."

"Fruit growing for women."

"The growing of currants; why do not farmers grow more of them?"

"Fruit for the general farmer."

"Fruit and its place on the menu for the farmer's table."

"Fruit as a means of health and beauty."

"Improved methods in canning and pickling."

"Apples as a money crop in Michigan."

"How best to sell and market the apple crop."

QUESTIONS FROM A NEW POMONA LECTURER.

The lecturer of one of our new Pomona Granges asks:

1. When and where will the next County Grange be held? Is it always at the county seat?

The dates of holding regular meetings of a Pomona Grange are fixed by the by-laws which the Grange adopts upon its organization. Most Pomonas meet once in three months; some once in two months and a few oftener. Special meetings may be called by the master and executive committee. It is the duty of the secretary to give sufficient notice of any meeting to all the secretaries of the subordinate Granges in the county. Since the mission of a Pomona Grange is to build up the subordinates, it looks to them, for the most part, for places in which to hold its meetings. In some cases, the Pomona, or a "locating" committee commissioned to act for the Pomona arranges the places of meeting for the year, after consulting with the subordinate Granges. In other counties, invitations from subordinates to Pomona Granges are extended and accepted or declined, as conditions seem to make advisable, at each meeting. The former method of locating the meetings for a term in advance is greatly to be desired by every lecturer who is ambitious to do his or her best. The county seat in most instances affords the most desirable place for holding important business meetings, such as elections and installation of officers, etc.

2. I believe my duty will be to select different subjects and assign so many of each Grange to render the same. Am I correct in this?

It is your duty as lecturer to formulate the program, make assignment of parts, and conduct the same at the Pomona meeting. In doing this you will consult with the master as to important plans and general character of the topics. It is wise, also, to submit special plans to the entire Grange and ask for an expression of preference in the matter. In fact, this is your necessary course if expenditure of money is involved to carry out your plan.

3. Will the literary program be given one hour, as in our subordinate Grange, or longer?

The literary program, or "lecture hour," as we call it in the Grange, may occupy as long a time as the Grange itself may choose to devote to it. Ordinarily, however, about two to two and one-half hours in the afternoon and one and one-half hours in the evening are given over to the direction of the lecturer. If there is no evening meeting, and no initiation in the afternoon, the afternoon program often extends over more time than this.

JENNIE BUELL.

TWO MORE POMONAS IN UPPER PENINSULA.

In addition to the two meetings reported last week which resulted in the organization of Pomona Granges in Luce and Delta counties, similar meetings were held in Menominee and Mackinac counties, completing a series of four which mean much to the farmers of this new Grange territory. The third meet-

ing of the series was held at Carney, Menominee Co., Aug. 28. The meeting was addressed by Deputy Wilde, State Secretary Hutchins, Prof. Wojta of the Menominee County Agricultural School, and Hon. Michael Doyle, of Menominee.

This was a typical Grange meeting and in actual work accomplished for the good of the Order it was the equal of any. The Granges in this county are older and among the largest in the state. Enthusiasm is at high pitch and the membership rapidly increasing. All the Granges in the county were represented by large and wide-awake delegations.

Charity Pomona Grange, of Menominee Co., will remain to commemorate the occasion. It was organized with 82 charter members and the following officers: Master, Peter Garrigan; overseer, Even Anderson; lecturer, Ralph N. Seward; steward, Theodore Dirkman; ass't steward, Emil Seasmall; lady ass't steward, Mrs. A. Halverson; chaplain, Mark Powers; treasurer, R. T. Esterbrook; secretary, Frederick Geadke; gate keeper, Chas. Erickson; Ceres, Ruth Garrigan; Pomona, Mrs. E. Anderson; Flora, Mrs. C. Erickson. These were chosen in the regular manner and are the permanent officers for 1909 and 1910. The first regular meeting of this Grange will be held at Stephenson, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 1 and 2.

The meeting in Mackinac county was held at Engadine, Aug. 30. This was not as well attended as the other meetings, a few of the Granges in the eastern part



State Deputy John F. Wilde.

This indefatigable organizer is rapidly converting the Upper Peninsula into strong Grange territory.

of the county not being represented. In the afternoon the organization of Fidelity Pomona Grange, of Mackinac county, was completed with the following temporary officers: Master, E. Ketcheson; overseer, Edw. Parcels; lecturer, D. A. McDonald; steward, Patrick Collins; ass't steward, John McDonald; lady ass't steward, Angeline Courville; chaplain, Minnie Wachter; treasurer, Saul McAlpine; secretary, Geo. Feneley, Jr.; gate keeper, Allen St. Dennis; Ceres, Arbie Boucha; Pomona, Delme Cardinal; Flora, Blanche McAlpine.

These meetings completed a red-letter week in the history of agriculture in the Upper Peninsula. Hereafter the farmer will hold a larger place in the active forces that make for progress in the region "above the Straits." Convinced that organization is a necessity for their present and future welfare, the farmers have taken hold of the work in the advancement of their local interests but have united in the larger field of county organization with an enthusiasm that promises well for the future of the Grange in this section of our state.

Incidentally, the result of the week's efforts have shown that the campaign conducted by Deputy Wilde has been a great success. His earnestness, his devotion to what he and they both believe to be for their social and influential advancement, his perseverance and the energy which he has put into the work, have won the people. Everywhere are heard only words of praise for Bro. Wilde.

Limestone Grange.—Deputy John Wilde organized a Grange at Limestone, Limestone township, Alger Co., Monday evening, Sept. 6, with the following officers: Master, Chas. E. Johnson; overseer, Jacob Hendrickson; lecturer, Britta Johnson; steward, Alfred Swanson; ass't steward, Ed. Jackson; lady ass't steward, Ellen Anderson; chaplain, Jonas Storm; treasurer, Swan Anderson; secretary, Louis Mandocks; gate keeper, A. Storm; Ceres, Mary Hendrickson; Pomona, Milda Jackson; Flora, Mrs. A. Jackson.

COMING EVENTS.

Pomona Meetings.

Emmet Co., with Pickerel Lake Grange, Friday, Sept. 24.

Menominee Co., at Stephenson, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 1 and 2.

Kent Co., with Paris Grange, Wednesday, Oct. 27. Miss Ida Chittenden, state speaker.

Grange Fairs.

Fife Lake Grange, in G. A. R. hall, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 24 and 25.

Summit Grange, at Grange Hall, in Summit City, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6 and 7.

FARMERS' CLUBS

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS CLUBS.

President—A. L. Chandler, Owosso.

Vice-President—Mrs. Clara L. French, Pompeii.

Secretary—Mrs. W. L. Cheney, Mason.

Treasurer—D. K. Hanna, Caro.

Corresponding Secretary—Clayton Cook, Owosso.

Directors—D. M. Beckwith, Howell; D. M. Garner, Davisburg; T. B. Halladay, Novell; E. C. Hallock, Almont; B. A. Holden, Wixom; Wm. H. Marks, Fair Haven.

Address all correspondence relative to the organization of new Clubs to Mrs. W. L. Cheney, Mason, Mich.

Associational Motto.

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

Associational Sentiment.—

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

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FOR CLUB DISCUSSION.

With preparations already being made for the coming annual meeting of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, it is important that the local clubs throughout the state take up for discussion such questions as appear to them to be of state wide importance, to the end that the opinion of the members on any of these questions may be well known to the prospective delegates and properly formulated for presentation to the state organization at the appointed time for this detail of the state meeting. Just what line of discussion shall be followed as such preliminary work will, of course, depend upon the views of local club members touching the relative importance of questions which might be properly brot before the state meeting, since a single club should not bring up too many topics for discussion at that meeting. Indeed, it would be better for all concerned if no local club in the state presented more than a single subject of state importance for the consideration of the annual meeting, since there will be many clubs represented and a large proportion of them may have topics which they would like to have discussed by the larger body, and the elimination of all such topics by the local clubs except those which they consider of first importance will lessen the work which must be done by the committee of the state organization and reduce the time which must be consumed by such discussions on the floor, and at the same time such topics as are presented will receive more thoro and serious consideration at the hands of the delegates present.

Another item of preparation which should be made for the annual meeting by every local club at an early meeting is to determine what features of their organized work are worthy of particular mention at the session of the State Association devoted to the conference of local club workers. Probably there is no one feature of the Associational meeting which is more universally appreciated and enjoyed by the delegates who attend the state meeting or by the local clubs to which their reports are made at later meetings, than this conference of local club workers. Here the different methods of conducting the local clubs in the state are brot to the attention of all the clubs by the delegates present, and the special features which they have found to be useful in maintaining an interest in the club work are given prominence. These special features should always receive particular emphasis at the hands of the delegates who participate in this conference, to the end that the club delegates present may gain a good idea of the feature work which is being successfully conducted in other clubs to carry home for the benefit of the clubs which they represent.

There are other things which may just as profitably be discussed by the local clubs to the end that they may get the full benefit which it is possible to derive from representation at the Associational meeting. But the most important of all is that they decide early to be represented at that meeting. It is none too early to determine that point, and it should be brot up at the very first opportunity and settled by determining to send one or more delegates. No club in the state can afford to neglect this opportunity. It will help them locally and help the movement in the state, which makes it an obligation which they are in duty bound to discharge.

THE FARMER'S INSECT ENEMIES AND FRIENDS.

Synopsis of paper read by John Bower at the Odessa Farmers' Club, as reported by the correspondent:

The Hessian Fly causes a loss of from 50 per cent to a total failure of the wheat crop in some localities. The smallest annual damage as estimated by the department of agriculture is about 10 per cent of the crop in the United States, making an annual loss of over 40 millions of bushels. The wheat midge works in the wheat head while in the milk; dry weather is unfavorable to it. The wheat plant louse, the wheat joint worm and straw worm are not so destructive as some of the others but they bring their share of annoyance. The wheat bulb worm is a relative of the Hessian Fly. The army worm is a local enemy caused by wet weather in May or June which prevents their enemies reaching maturity.

In the orchard the apple aphid is the more destructive. The apple maggot is very destructive and has been reported in our country since 1885. The canker worm infests the orchard and the forest on the elm, cherry, etc. In cultivated orchards they are seldom found. The codling moth is, excepting the San Jose scale the worst enemy of the orchard, and attacks summer, fall, and winter fruit. Thousands of dollars are lost annually to the farmers because of this moth, which a little work might save. The bean maggot is also doing damage among beans.

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

How to Make Farm Life Attractive.—

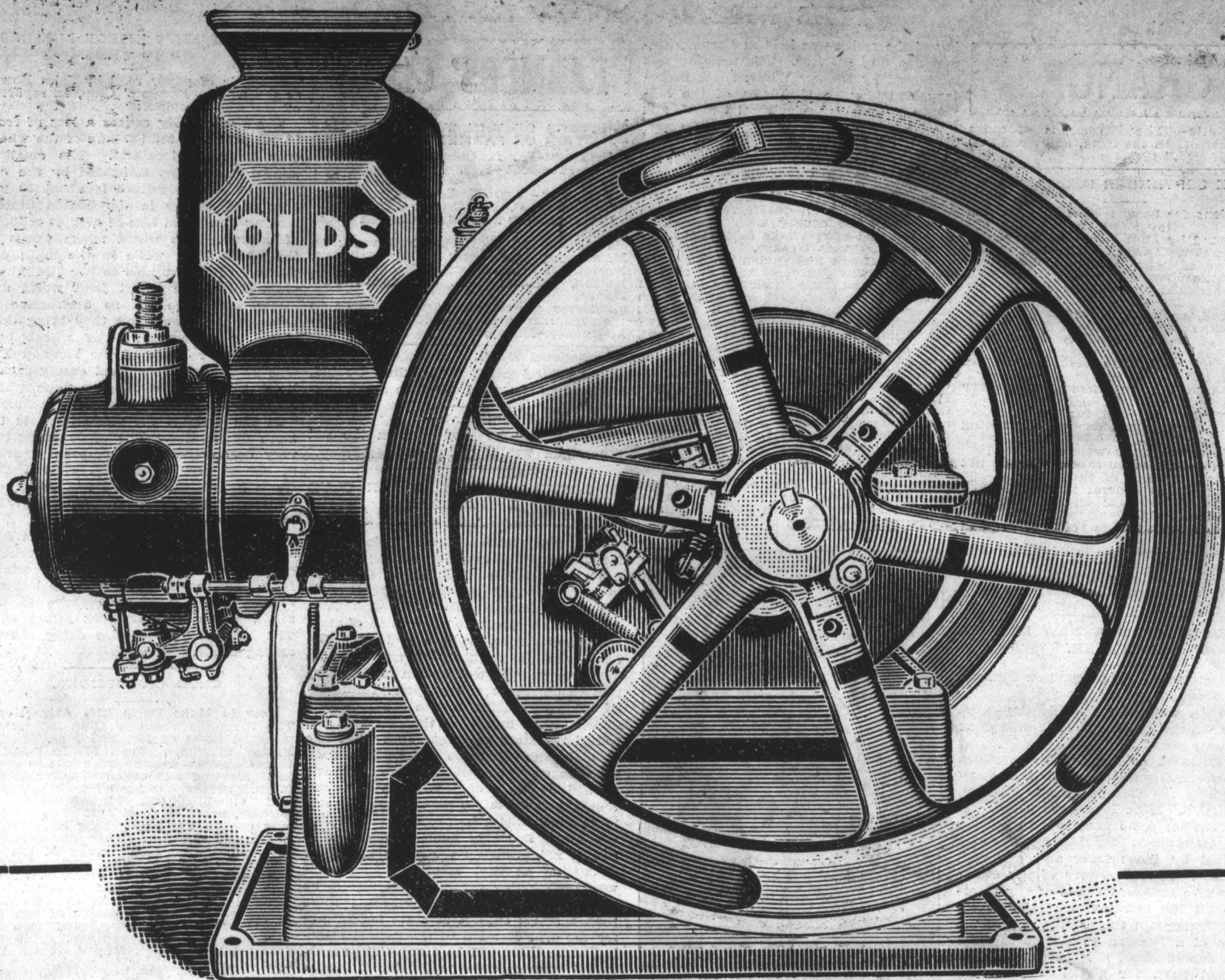
The Riverside Farmers' Club met at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Sheffer, Friday afternoon, Sept. 3. It being in threshing season some were late in arriving. Meeting was called to order at 2:30 p. m. In the absence of both president and vice-president, Mr. Sutterby, of Owosso, acted as president. The meeting was opened by singing song No. 16 from our small songster. Then our chaplain, Mrs. Matthews, took charge of the devotional exercises. The secretary's report was read and accepted. Roll call found a number of families absent. Our general routine of business was then dispensed with. The names of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Barrett were voted upon and accepted to fill first vacancy. This was followed by song No. 6 by the club. The first topic was "How to make farm life attractive," by Mrs. A. G. Matthews. She said a farmer could have as attractive a home as his city friends if he only would take the pains with his lawn and keep his fences up, and also good stock helps to make a house attractive. Also harmony in a home is an attraction and it was possible if people would only cultivate their ways and habits.

Alfalfa for Michigan.—"Could we make a success of alfalfa?" Mr. Kentfield thinks we can. He has had good success raising and harvesting a few acres he put in for a trial. He thinks the reason a great many fail to get a good catch is that they smother it out by cutting the green clover the first year and letting it lay on the ground and by so doing smother out the young plant and then the hard winter does the rest. He thinks once started it is the hardest clover in this country.

October Topics.—This completing our program we were given our topics for the October meeting, which will be held with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kentfield to an all day meeting. "Is an American citizenship a right or a privilege?" Rev. Young. "Utilizing the products of the farm," Mr. C. Case. "The college bred woman as wife and mother. Has she an advantage over the less educated woman?" Mrs. Sheffer. "House and Home," Mrs. Black.

The Farmer's Enemies and Friends.—The Odessa Farmer's Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Beard, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 4. The meeting was called to order by President Curtis. The young people sang two selections, "September," and "Our Daily Bread," all joined in singing "America." John Bower next read his paper on "Our Insect Enemies and Friends," a synopsis of which is published in another column. In the discussion, led by J. I. Carter, many good shots were expressed.

The Farmer Feeds them All.—Mrs. J. L. Carter read a paper entitled, "The Farmer Feeds them All." Among the good things contained in this paper were these: "The first, last and most insistent demand of the human body is food. Suppose the cook should close her kitchen for one day; can you imagine the state of mind that housewife? Or, if all the kitchens should be closed for a week, or if the food supply of the world should be cut off for one week? Our meats, with the exception of fish and wild game, are the products of agriculture. We can see a splendid example of farm productions all around at present in our section of the country. Our 36 per cent of the population of the United States are employed in agriculture and 75 per cent of all manufacturing interests of the United States are dependent on farms for raw products. In earlier days nothing was done to maintain fertility of the soil. Oklahoma shows a diminution of fertility in 36 per cent of its farm lands. We find in states awakening to better methods, but a small per cent of the lands have suffered this loss. This paper was thoroly discussed. The question box brot out the usual lively discussion. Meeting was adjourned adn supper served to all by the hostess and her assistants. Next meeting to be at the Fellows' home in October."



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