

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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## FARM NOTES.

### Preparing for Next Year's Potato Crop.

I have a 12-acre field of young clover blossoming and thick. Would like to put same in potatoes in the spring. Would it be advisable to plow same now and sow to rye and plow same in spring when rye will be, say 18 in. high?  
Ohio.

JOEL WYSE.

It would be a much better plan to let this clover go back on the land and plow it down for potatoes next spring for several reasons. Clover serves a double purpose as a soil renovator. It supplies a liberal amount of humus and at the same time appropriates the free nitrogen from the air, converting it into an available form of plant food, thru the action of the bacteria which find a home on its roots. Now if the clover is allowed to grow thruout the growing season this fall, this bacteria will remain active and a larger amount of this most costly of plant foods will be appropriated for the future use of the plant or stored in the root nodules for the benefit of the crops which follow. Evidently this inquirer has in mind the largest possible increase in the humus content of the soil thru the addition of vegetable matter secured by plowing down the rye crop as well as the clover. But it is questionable if as much actual vegetable matter could be added to the soil in this way as by letting the clover grow, and it is certain that the effect upon the land would be better if the latter named course were followed. If the green clover is plowed under this fall and the green rye is turned down for the potatoes next spring, a large amount of fermenting material will be added to the soil, which would possibly make the addition of lime necessary to prevent an acid condition of the soil which is not favorable for the growth of plants and particularly of clover and other legumes so necessary to successful agriculture. Experience has shown conclusively that the time to plow down crops used for green manure is at or near the period of maturity. In the south, where cowpeas are extensively used as a soil renovator, the best results are secured where the crop is mowed off and allowed to dry out before being plowed down in the fall, and the poorest results are secured where the heavy growth is plowed down green.

Then the saving in labor by following this plan would be considerable over that of plowing down the clover, sowing the rye and again plowing the land before planting the potatoes. If this clover is allowed to mature and go back on the land this fall, and is turned down comparatively early in the spring when the soil is moist and the land is well tilled until planting time, there will be a practical certainty of a good crop of potatoes. While a liberal dressing of commercial fertilizer could probably be used with profit, yet a better crop can be secured without it by this plan than with it, by the ordinary methods of preparation given for

the potato crop. The writer planted his potatoes this year on a clover sod that was pastured last year, tho not so closely but that a good deal of the crop went back on the land, and of course all of the droppings of the stock were left in the field, altho, as always, unevenly distributed. This ground was plowed in good season and 1,000 lbs. of high grade commercial fertilizer used per acre by way of supplementary fertilization. This fertilizer did not, however, contain a high percentage of nitrogen, since the clover furnished this element of plant food more cheaply. The stand of potatoes on this field is excellent and the tops have made a good growth, but they have not showed quite the thrift and color of those planted in an adjoining field by a neighbor who allowed a crop of clover to go back on the ground and plowed this down for potatoes this spring without any supplementary fertilization. This indicates that there is not only a better supply of nitrogen in the neighbor's field, but that the soil is in a little better mechanical condition, owing to the larger amount of vegetable matter plowed down. The last mentioned factor is a great one in producing a good crop of potatoes, and in fact a good crop of any kind, especially in a dry season such as we have had this year. We can hardly get too much humus in the soil, and the plowing down

yield in our case, altho it is an open question whether the increased yield would have been sufficient to offset the profit derived from the utilization of the clover crop.

Examples to prove that there is no better method of preparing for the potato crop than by growing a crop of clover to plow under for this purpose are plentiful. The Maine growers, who are the most successful in the country, almost universally employ a three-year rotation of potatoes, oats and clover. Very few of them keep any large amount of live stock and the aftermath of the clover, if not the whole crop, is plowed down for potatoes and a liberal application of commercial fertilizer is given in addition. Several examples have been given in these columns of men who have made a great success of potato growing on abandoned farm lands in the New England states, which they have picked up at a small price and brot to a good state of fertility by plowing down clover for potatoes and supplementing this green manuring with commercial fertilizer, getting the land seeded to clover again as quickly as possible. There is no doubt that potato growing is one of the most profitable lines of special production that can be followed in Michigan or adjoining states, in localities where the soil is adapted to the production of the crop, and there

has found that if the land is plowed early in the spring and thoroly prepared for the crop and the seed is properly treated there will be no serious trouble.

### Eradicating Sand Burrs.

I have a piece of land that has sand burrs. I suppose cultivation and burning is the method of getting rid of them. However, I should like to get the experience of those who have succeeded in eradicating them and any suggestions they might make.

Hillsdale Co.

R. F. CULVER.

We know of no other method of eradicating sand burrs or the many other troublesome weeds with which our farms are becoming infested, than by thoro and persistent cultivation. However, if any of our subscribers have had experience in eradicating sand burrs they may be able to offer some suggestions by which the labor involved can be reduced to a minimum.

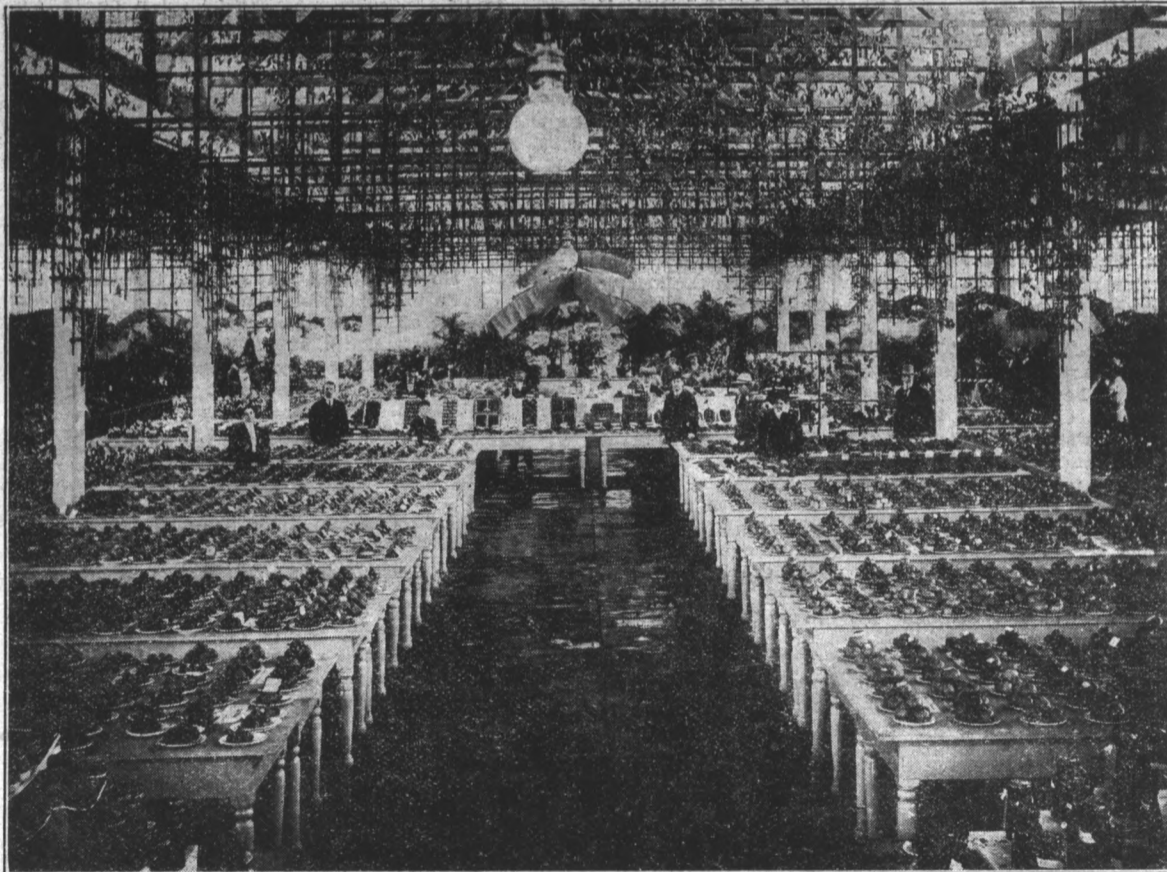
### Do Fertilizers Injure Land?

I have a farmer some 35 years old. He says that phosphate destroys land as he has observed in New York and around Warren, Ohio. If so, our agricultural press should enlighten.

Monroe Co.

"MOSSBACK."

This inquiry brings up a question which, fortunately, is becoming better understood by the average farmer. Properly compounded fertilizers do not in themselves injure the soil. It has been clearly proven by trials extending over many years at some of our experiment stations that the fertility of the soil can be maintained indefinitely and even improved by the judicious use of commercial fertilizers and clover, the latter being plowed down to supply the necessary humus and a large proportion of the nitrogen, which is the most expensive of the essential plant foods when purchased in a commercial form. But commercial fertilizers will not maintain soil fertility nor yet produce profitable results if handled injudiciously. The trouble is that too many farmers do not place sufficient importance on maintaining a good mechanical condition of their soil. They do not appreciate the important part which an abundant supply of humus plays in the matter of soil fertility. They do not realize that a soil may contain plant food in abundance, and yet not be capable of producing good crops. If a soil does not contain sufficient humus to give it life and afford good natural drainage if it is a heavy soil, or make it capable of retaining a maximum of moisture if an open soil, the best of results cannot be expected from the use of commercial fertilizer, and the man who depends upon it and it alone for the maintenance of soil fertility will naturally meet with disappointment and come to the logical conclusion that the use of the fertilizer has injured his soil, while as a matter of fact the cause should be attributed to injudicious handling of the soil. Clover, and in fact the whole range of legumes adapted to any section, stable manure in as great abundance as it can be provided and a judicious rotation of crops are the first essentials in



One of the Most Appreciated Features of the State Fair and the Best Fruit Exhibit ever Shown in Michigan.

of a good crop of clover will add to it greatly, making the soil more loose and friable and more retentive of moisture. We cannot tell until digging time how these two fields of potatoes will yield. Perhaps the liberal dressing of phosphoric acid and potash will make up for the evident lack of nitrogen in the writer's field, as compared with the one above referred to, but there is no question but that the additional nitrogen and humus secured by the method of preparation employed by the man who plowed down the clover crop would have added to the

is no doubt that clover grown in a short rotation is one of the most important factors of success with the crop. The time to lay the foundation for a good crop of any kind is in the preparation of the soil for that crop, and there is no better method of preparing the soil for the potato crop than by plowing down a clover sod early in the spring, and if the aftermath or even the entire crop has been left on the ground all the better for the potatoes. Some growers contend that this preparation for the crop is productive of scabby potatoes, but the writer



the maintenance of soil fertility. Commercial fertilizers cannot be made to take the place of these in any sense of the word, but having these, the commercial fertilizers may be profitably used in a supplementary way to provide for the better nutrition of the plants grown, especially when they are young, and to balance up the elements of fertility in the soil in much the same way as the successful dairyman or feeder uses commercial feeds to balance up the ration for his live stock in combination with the grains grown upon the farm, which supply the basis and generally the larger element of the ration. In this way he is able to supply the needed elements of nutrition in a more economical way and with far better results so far as production is concerned. Commercial fertilizers should be used only in this way, and when so used will not prove injurious to the soil, but on the other hand may add a substantial percentage to the profit derived from the crops grown on the land to which it is thus judiciously applied.

#### Fertilizer for Wheat. Alfalfa for Low Land.

Will you please advise as to which kind of phosphate to use on sand loam with wheat? Will alfalfa successfully grow on low land where water is ten feet from surface? If so, how much would you sow per acre?

Newaygo Co.

SUBSCRIBER.

The standard grain fertilizers contain about 2 per cent of nitrogen, 8 per cent of phosphoric acid and 2 per cent of potash. For sandy land a brand containing more potash would probably be better, but as the amount applied is small, and does little more than give the plants a vigorous start, the addition of the potash might not give perceptibly different results at harvest time. For grains on this kind of soil the writer uses either a 1:9:5 or a 2:8:10 formula, these being the proportions of the plant foods contained in the brands used on potatoes, and as a matter of convenience they are also used for grains.

Alfalfa will not do well on low land, where the level of the soil water is within a few feet of the surface of the ground, but in a location where there is ten feet of normally dry soil it would be worth a trial. From 12 to 20 lbs. of seed is commonly sown and better results may be expected where it is sown without a nurse crop and on a well prepared seed bed.

#### HARVESTING AND STORING THE POTATO CROP.

The digging, storing and marketing of the potato crop is fully one half of the labor connected with the crop. Without a digger the work is a long tedious task and every farmer who grows potatoes should plan to grow enough, so that he can afford to own a digger. There are numerous kinds of diggers on the market that will do good clean work, but the only way for a grower to determine which are the best adapted for his kind of soil is to have a field test. Clean work should be demanded of any machine, for after growing a crop it should not be partly lost by the use of an inferior tool in harvesting. If the soil is heavy do not expect any machine to do efficient work without plenty of horsepower to handle the machine to the best advantage.

#### Potato Crates.

When the potatoes were dug by hand it was the common practice to use bushel baskets to pick the tubers up in and then dump them into the wagon bed to be hauled to the cellar or market and to shovel them out into baskets or into a slide and allow them to go into the cellar, but since the diggers have come into general use nearly all growers use bushel crates which are made of some light material such as basswood, pine or similar wood. The following dimensions are the ones generally used in potato growing sections 12½ inches deep, 13½ inches wide and 16 inches long. The majority of growers use a rack made for hauling the crop to the cellar. The common racks are made by using two round poles about seven inches in diameter and twenty-five feet long for outside timbers and making a bed of planks and letting the wagon out according to the length of the rack. This allows room for 50 crates without setting one on top of the other and one man can put on a load easier than two can when a common wagon bed is used and the same advantage is afforded while the potatoes are being unloaded. Of course, this rig would not be adapted to hauling large loads on hard and hilly roads.

#### Storing.

Winter storage should not be provided until the weather becomes cool, and for that reason it will be found best not to begin digging until about the first week

in October when the potatoes may be hauled from the field to the cellar. It may sound all right for men to advocate storing potatoes in barns and potato houses during the fall and then change them to the cellar after cool weather comes but I have seen so many men have from one to five thousand bushels of potatoes frozen when they practiced these methods that I am inclined to advocate the hauling of the crop direct to the cellar, especially in this latitude. The tubers should be kept where it is dark for nothing will ruin the good qualities of the potato quicker than being exposed to the light. Grocersmen, when they display potatoes in front of their places of business, are preparing a worthless article for their customers. There is as much difference in the quality of potatoes as there is in the quality of other vegetables, altho the city consumers, as a rule, do not appreciate the difference as much as the growers of the crop.

#### Shrinkage.

No matter how the potatoes are stored there is a large loss during the first few days they are in storage. I have found that the best way is to haul direct to the car door when the price is at all good. Fifty cents a bushel at digging time I consider about equal to 75 cents during the months of February and March, everything considered, labor, loss from shrinkage and the risk of holding. Of course, the loss is governed largely by the condition of the crop at harvesting time but I am speaking of conditions as I have found them during the past eight or ten years on the average grower's farm.

New York.

W. MILTON KELLY.

#### SAL SODA VS. POTASH TO CORRECT ACIDITY IN THE SOIL.

Please explain the relative value of potash and sal soda as a fertilizer. If I could buy potash at \$40 and sal soda at \$20, which would be the cheapest in order to correct an acid condition of the soil?

Livingston Co.

A. DREW.

Sal soda is impure carbonate of soda and will neutralize acid, consequently it would correct acidity in the soil, but one would hardly be warranted in using sal-soda for this purpose, because it would not be a plant food. The plants don't need soda. There is all the soda in any soil that a plant needs, consequently, if you would apply soda, you would apply it just for the purpose of neutralizing acidity, while on the other hand if you would apply carbonate of potash, this would not only correct acidity, practically as well as the carbonate of soda, but potash is also a plant food, one of the three essential elements of plant food and you would be applying a fertilizer as well as an alkali. Carbonate of potash is the fertilizing element in hard wood ashes, or wood ashes, and if you apply wood ashes to the soil, it is the caustic carbonate of potash which would neutralize the acidity of the soil were there any there, and the potash would supply potash as a plant food. The ordinary salts of potash usually used for fertilizer, namely, muriate and sulphate of potash, are not caustic and would not correct acidity. In fact, they would tend, if anything, to bring about acidity in the soil rather than correct it, and so they could not be used for this purpose. Mr. Drew does not state what form of potash he wants to use, but I take it that he understands this and is probably talking about the carbonate of potash. I do not know whether he is posted upon prices so that he knows whether he can get the carbonate of potash for \$40 a ton, and sal soda for \$20 a ton, or not, but really this makes no difference. When you apply carbonate of potash you are getting the value of the product in potash, and you would practically get the lime and the potash which it is incorporated in which would neutralize the soil, free, so I should say by all means use the carbonate of potash rather than sal soda to correct acidity. Now again, if Mr. Drew is sure that he does not need potash in the soil, but that the soil was acid and he wanted to neutralize this, then I would say, use lime rather than sal soda, because lime is also a plant food. Plants must have lime. Many soils are deficient in lime. Then when you apply lime, the carbonate of calcium will neutralize the acidity of the soil and it will also furnish you a plant food. Not only this, but lime is an indirect fertilizer. In almost every instance, and in some instances is a direct fertilizer. Lime acts upon the organic matter in the soil and sets free the elements of plant food that may be locked up there in that form. A great many soils are benefited by the use of lime even tho they are not acid, while I can-

not conceive where the soil would be benefited from the use of sal soda, unless that soil was acid in character. So my advice would be to use carbonate of potash or lime to correct this acidity, rather than sal soda.

COLON C. LILLIE.

#### SAVING A BLIGHTED SHADE TREE.

I have a soft maple tree that was struck by blight on the west side a few years ago. The tree is dying, little by little, the leaves fall during mid-summer. The tree is a foot thru at foot of trunk. Please advise me in your valuable paper if I can save this tree by cutting the whole top out, or in what way it can be saved.

Iosco Co.

A. POPE.

I would suggest, in general, without having seen the tree, that you cut back uniformly the injured tree to a point where the diameter of the limbs is two inches. Cut away the injured parts of the trunk to a smooth surface and paint the wounds and fill the cavities with cement.

Agl. College.

J. FRED BAKER.

#### ALFALFA IN OTTAWA COUNTY.

At a meeting of South Ottawa Cow Testing Association held in Arnold's Grove, near Jamestown Center, Mr. Henry Bos, who lives near by, gave a talk on alfalfa growing. He stated that he had been growing alfalfa now for about ten years. At first he got a very small quantity of seed from the government and sowed it. Only a few plants lived, but these, tho they were slow in starting, made a wonderful growth. He was encouraged and wrote the department that only a few plants had survived and sent them a sample. The Department of Agriculture was so much pleased with the thriftiness of the samples that they sent him more seed and encouraged him to sow alfalfa again. He did so and with greater success. He has gradually increased his acreage of alfalfa until now he has fifteen acres. He exhibited at the meeting an alfalfa plant with a tap root something like five feet in length where it was broken off. He could not get the whole of it. At the lower end where it was broken off, it was half as large as a lead pencil and at the base of the plant it was as large as a man's thumb. It was certainly a vigorous looking plant. Mr. Bos exhibited some alfalfa hay that he had just recently cut which certainly looked as if it might be appetizing to dairy cows. This was the fourth cutting this year. Mr. Bos recommended that everybody try alfalfa. He tho it was a wonderful plant and had proven beyond the question of a doubt that it could be grown in Ottawa county.

He said the best time to sow alfalfa was in August, that was his experience. He had tried sowing it in the spring but had had better success in sowing in August. He has just recently seeded five acres. He also stated that one need not be afraid to put stable manure on the land where alfalfa is to be sown, and gave as an illustration that the manure wagon broke down when they were going across the alfalfa field. The result was that the whole load of manure was put in a very small area. He remarked that land might get rich enough so that it might not need manure, but certainly his land didn't seem to be any too rich. Where this heavy application of manure was, the alfalfa was much better than anywhere else.

COLON C. LILLIE.

#### FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

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**Goods at Less Than Cost of Manufacture.**  
The 1909-1910 catalogue of the Chicago House Wrecking Co., is a 440-page book of large size, profusely illustrating and minutely describing the large line of high grade products which they have secured from sheriffs, receivers and manufacturers' sales and are thus able to offer them to the public at exceedingly low values. This catalogue lists lumber, machinery, wire fencing, barb wire, furniture and rugs, roofing, plumbing materials, pipe fittings, heating outfits, etc. So complete is this new catalogue in its make-up that aside from furnishing materials for building, this company gives free your choice of a number of designs for modern houses and barns, furnishing the complete plans and specifications, free. A special plan book is published which will be forwarded upon request, which will give complete information regarding their free blue print plans, specifications, etc. Not only good material and goods for building and equipping houses and barns, but tools with which to do the work as well, may be purchased from this firm on the same low cost plan. Every reader should send for their catalogue No. 160, addressing The Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill., and mentioning this paper.

#### How He Selects His Cream Separator.

The ordinary farmer has no expert knowledge of cream separators, but knows in a general way that they are progressive and beneficial from the fact that their use is growing continuously, especially among the up-to-date dairymen over the country. He naturally sees a great many advertisements. When anything is a success and profitable there are sure to be imitators and others, who are seeking in some way or another to secure a portion of the profits. They are not stopping to consider whether they have the best machines, whether they can do what the best machines can do, but determine to secure profits, if not one way then another. They hold out false inducements, alluring prices, and claim for the machines things that they can not fulfill; but the ordinary farmer does not know the truths or falsities of these claims, and how he is to discriminate surrounded by these conditions. This is the situation of a great many men who would like to buy a separator, but are not well posted on the machines, and therefore not able to decide from the advertisements and the talk of the sellers; in other words, not qualified to judge between the claims of the different machines. The sensible view taken by a hard-headed, intelligent German farmer strikes us as being a pretty good plan for the ordinary farmer to follow. He says: "I did not know anything about the merits of the machines from an investigation of them myself, because I am not an expert, neither am I an expert in medicine, and I therefore consult a doctor when anything is the matter that I do not understand in regard to myself or family. I therefore looked around and observed that the experiment stations, agricultural colleges, the majority of the winners in the butter contests and a large proportion of the up-to-date scientific farmers were using the De Laval separator. Now this was as good an endorsement as I could hope for, acting just as these wise men who are experts in their lines and in the dairy business, whose experience and knowledge and wisdom enabled them to select the De Laval. This was all the evidence that I wanted of the value of this well tried and highly appreciated machine, and I got the De Laval, and am glad that I did so." This certainly is a very sensible view, and it is always likely to lead one to the right conclusion. You take the experience of the competent and capable man, who is making a success of his business, and the result is you are benefiting yourself by using the other man's experience and without his cost. We can say to the farmer who is at a loss to determine what machine to buy to take advantage of this sound, sensible, thrifty German and follow his plan, and you will land in the right spot.

#### New Light for the Home.

A remarkable revolution in lighting homes, stores, halls and churches, particularly in the country, has been accomplished by the Wonder Incandescent Coal Oil Lamp. This marvelous invention burns common kerosene oil but gives illumination equal to six brilliant electric lights. It is many times brighter and cheaper than electricity, gas or gasoline; costs no more to operate than the old style lamp and at the same time is absolutely safe, cannot explode, and gives out no odor. Costs one cent a night. Write to the Factories Sales Co., 306 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for their special proposition. This is the largest lamp house in America and is absolutely reliable.

#### Public Inspection Invited.

The Hoosier Stove Factory sell their goods to the people at factory prices. It is said their 1910 improvements on stoves and ranges are superior to anything ever produced. They have one of the most modern plants in the world, every machine being run by electricity. The stoves they manufacture are of such fine material and workmanship they are glad to have visitors make the closest inspection of every detail of their manufacturing processes. If you live so far away that you cannot visit this institution and would like to see pictures of the latest designed stoves and ranges in the world, drop a postal to them and they will send free their illustrated catalogue and give you the lowest prices ever heard of for high-grade stoves. Address Hoosier Stove Factory, 120 State St., Marion, Indiana.

#### A Valuable Instrument for Farmers.

There are many uses on the farm for a farm level, such as laying out drainage or irrigation ditches, leveling foundations, grading, etc. But if the level is a good one of the right type it has a multiplicity of uses in addition to these, such as running fence lines, planting orchards, and in fact any kind of work where accurate lines or angles are needed. But to be so useful it must be a good level, and should have a telescope attachment with magnifying lenses to enable the user to read targets accurately at long range. The instrument must also be properly made and accurately adjusted, so that the user may know just what he is doing. Such a farm level is available to Michigan Farmer readers at a small price. Bostrom's farm level, advertised in another column of this paper, has all of these advantages. It is fully guaranteed by the makers and is endorsed by hundreds of satisfied users. This level, which includes tripod, plumb bob, graduated rod and target, combines simplicity, accuracy and durability, and with it the farmer can be his own surveyor and engineer with the best of practical results. Those who know the value of such an instrument need have no hesitation in purchasing one of these levels of the Bostrom-Brady Mfg. Co., of 1148 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo., and those who do not appreciate the real value of such a convenience on the farm should write them for more complete information about this level and the work it will do, as well as references to men who are using it on their own farms.



# LIVE STOCK

## FEEDING AND CARING FOR THE FARM HORSES.

We frequently hear people speak of the progressiveness of the present age, and the great improvements made in the kinds of live stock kept on the farms. That there has been a change in the last score of years we are well aware, and that the breeds and natural styles are better than formerly, but as to giving our horses especially better care, and more consideration, I do not feel sure that it is a fact.

The horse is man's most intelligent, useful and faithful servant, and yet, in too many instances, he is grossly neglected. The great number of rawboned, galled brutes that one sees in the farmer's teams and paraded in the streets of our villages are the evidences that prove great neglect, and in many cases, shameful misuse. It looks as though there is a lack of appreciation of the real value of the horses, as well as a lack of a sense of duty to this noble animal.

### Study the Horses.

If one lacks a just appreciation of their horses, let them give them some study and consideration, and they will soon see that they are working on the losing side by neglecting them. The horse that is not well fed, and well cared for, can not give as valuable service as he could if he were fairly dealt with. Then the neglected horse is greatly depreciated in value.

I sometimes wonder what percentage of farmers know anything about the structure and location of the vital organs of their horses, and especially, that very important organ, the stomach. Animal bodies are built around the stomach, and man is not an exception to the rule. If some who fail to consider the needs of the horses would think how they themselves would feel if put thru the same process of neglect, as to water and feed, it might awaken in them a just sense of their duty.

### Watering Horses.

If a man were to work five or six hours in warm weather without any drink, he would lose his judgment when allowed to take cold water, and drink too much. He would experience severe pain and feel as though he had a heavy stone in his stomach. He should consider that his horse is no wiser than he when he is compelled to work without drink for a long period of time. A man will not drink too much water at a time if he has it often, and the same rule holds good with the horses. If a man is exhausted and warm he should take but a small quantity of cold drink at a time until the natural equilibrium of his system has been regained. If horses were handled more carefully in regard to watering when exhausted and warm, there would not be as many rough coated, lame and stiff jointed horses seen on our farms and streets. The value and efficiency of a horse is materially lessened as soon as he is rendered incapable of using any part of himself in the natural and accustomed manner.

Watering before or after feeding is a matter that has been discussed for many years. It seems as though common sense ought to enable one to decide it correctly. Water is an absolute necessity to mix with the feed in order to make it digestible. Four-fifths of the body is made up of water. Water is needed to supply the various glands of the body with moisture to enable them to secrete the liquids required to digest the food. After a horse has been sweating, and the liquids voided, the system demands a new supply of water and it can be given in reasonable quantities before meals, and it will be a benefit to them. During the meals the various glands are pouring out the liquid secretions to act on the feed. After the meal there is a demand for drink and it should be supplied. Give the horses drink both before and after feeding.

### Feeding the Horses.

According to the best authorities who have made many tests, the stomach of the average horse will hold about 19 quarts. This fact should be kept in mind when measuring out the rations. If one is feeding oats and hay, ten pounds of hay and 4½ quarts of oats will about fill the stomach. If other feeds are used they can be estimated to reach the limit of the stomach of the horse in question. It is a mistake, very commonly made, to give more hay than is needed. In such

cases the horse, from habit of eating until all the feed in reach is consumed, crowds the feed into the stomach, and the excess of feed crowds out some already there, it passes along the alimentary canal without being thoroly acted upon by the juices of the stomach, and consequently there is a waste in feed and waste in the energies of the process of digestion.

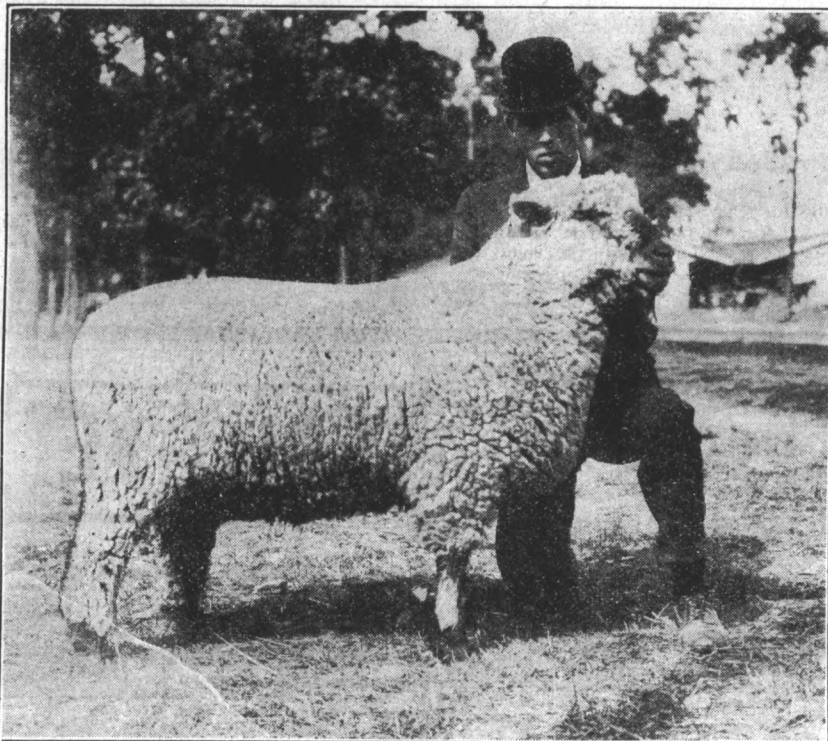
Very many people have held to the belief that oats are the most perfect feed for horses, and consequently the best that can be selected. Some consideration should be given to the age of the horses and the kind of labor they are to be called upon to perform. At most farm labor, a mixture of corn meal and wheat bran, equal parts by measure, constitutes as good a feed as the oats, and at present prices would be slightly cheaper. With aged horses the ground feed would undoubtedly give better results than the oats. For young horses the oats would be the better feed.

It is not necessary to confine the horses to one kind of feed. Ground peas and oats, equal parts, make excellent feed. Ground barley and oats make another good mixture. Any of the grains usually raised on the farm, with the exception of rye, can be used with safety instead of selling what one has and buying some particular feed, it is cheaper to use the grain at hand, put in suitable form, than to take the time and trouble of changing. A variety of feeds give better results than confining to any one feed.

Wayne Co. D. JOHNSON.

## OAK LEAF DIET KILLS CATTLE IN SOUTHWEST.

The stockmen grazing their cattle on the national forests in the southwest, es-



Grand Champion Oxford Down Ram at the State Fair, Shown by J. J. England.

pecially in Colorado and New Mexico, have suffered serious losses during the present summer thru the cattle eating oak leaves.

In that section of the country the season has been unusually dry and grass extremely scarce. To eke out the scanty forage supply, the cattle have browsed heavily on the scrub oak which covers large portions of the range. Ordinarily the stock does not browse much on the oak and the little they do get, taken with the other food, is not injurious, but when, as in the present season, the oak browse furnishes a large proportion of the daily food of the cattle, the results are serious.

The oak leaves and sprouts contain a large percentage of tannic acid. The action of this acid on the stomach is extremely injurious and the losses have been unusually severe. The symptoms of the disease are staring eyes, feverish and blistered lips and nose, the animal ceases to graze or seek for food, standing in one place for hours at a time. The coat becomes rough and the hair is all turned the wrong way, as in cases of loco poisoning. The animal does not chew its cud and in a comparatively short time it becomes too weak to remain on its feet and death rapidly follows.

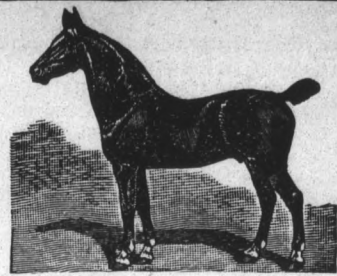
So far as is known the only available remedy for this trouble is linseed oil given as a drench in amounts from one to two quarts. The oil appears to over-

come the injurious effects of the tannic acid and if the disease is not advanced too far and the animal can be furnished sufficient food so it will not be forced to eat the oak, it will generally recover. The best method, of course, in handling the trouble is, if possible, to get the cattle away from the range where the oak is found and furnish them with plenty of fresh green feed to build up again.

This disease, as reported thru the government forest service, is apparently very similar to the so-called Grand Traverse disease, which was the subject of so much discussion in Michigan a few years ago. Another striking similarity is that the same remedy has been found efficient in both cases. It is possible that the eating of oak leaves may have been a contributory cause of this trouble in Michigan as well as the eating of the dry, parched grass in midsummer.

## THE TYPE OF SHEEP TO BREED.

There evidently prevails a wide variation of opinion among flock owners as to the size of sheep to breed to produce prime mutton and wool of good weight and quality. During the past three weeks I have had the occasion to drive over a large area of my county and while passing along have closely observed a large number of flocks of sheep kept on the farms. In most instances the lambs have been weaned and the breeding ewes that are to comprise the next year's flock sorted out. I have been strongly impressed with the wide variation of opinion that exists among farmers relative to what constitutes the ideal mutton and wool producing sheep. If one were permitted to draw a conclusion from observation of the flocks maintained upon numerous farms in this and adjoining localities it would



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Is the safest and most effective lotion or blister for ailments of

### HORSES and CATTLE

and supersedes all cauterizing or firing. It is prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

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and disinfectant will positively prevent diseases breaking out among your stock. Also rid them of all insect pests. Economical, non-poisonous—harmless. At dealers. Valuable Stock Book and Sample, Free.

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reaches the market weight of prime mutton when finished. This method of improving the mutton producing qualities of our sheep is impracticable and detrimental to our mutton producing interests. The market demands tender, fine grained mutton of early maturing quality and the flock owner who is endeavoring to improve the mutton producing qualities of his sheep by selecting animals of the coarser type is certainly laboring under misconception of the demand of the present day market.

I have also noticed that there is a strong tendency among farmers to use large, coarse-boned rams on their ewes. This practice is not in accordance with the demands of the market. The progeny from such a cross is a very slow maturing type and before ready for the market get too heavy and coarse. The ram should have good length of body with good depth and width of hind and forequarters and stand on short legs. He should show strong evidences of masculinity. If a ram of the low down type is mated to ewes of medium size the progeny will come to maturity very early and sell more readily on the open market. I believe, too, that sheep of this type will produce a heavier fleece of better length of fiber than the upstanding kind. The flock owner who is raising sheep for the production of both wool and mutton should direct close attention to the demands of the market and endeavor to breed the type of sheep that commands the highest prices.

The outlook is indeed very encouraging for the production of both wool and mutton of the right quality. As I have been driving thru the country the past few weeks I have wondered why more farmers were not keeping sheep. There are hundreds upon hundreds of farms in this and adjoining counties wonderfully well adapted to raising sheep, that are carrying very little live stock. I know of no other live stock that will return such a handsome profit for the capital invested and the labor required to care for the stock, as will sheep. They will not only improve the productiveness of the soil upon which they are grazed, but will produce a good crop of wool and mutton for the market.

Shiawassee Co. LEO C. REYNOLDS.

Ralph Burt, a farmer at Redford, Mich., was on the market with nine Chester White hogs that averaged 190 pounds and were sold to the Sullivan Packing Co. for \$8.30 a hundred. These hogs were from a Chester White sow that Mr. Burt bor five years ago and up to the present time she has raised 96 hogs which have netted him over \$1,200. She has had a litter of pigs every February and August since Mr. Burt bor her and shows what can be done with the right kind of breeding and care.

For some time past there have been predictions that \$8 cattle would be seen in the Chicago market before many weeks, and last week saw these prophecies fulfilled, heavy beeves, as well as fat yearlings, going at that price. There are not many fancy corn-fed cattle left in feeding districts, and there are ready buyers for the few that come on the market. The cheaper kinds of cattle are plentiful enough, and they fail to follow the better class in their upward movement, recent sales having been made at a range of \$4 per 100 lbs. between the poorest light-weight native grass-fed steers and prime long-fed steers. There will be enough plain and medium fleshed cattle for all requirements this season, and so long as the western ranges continue to ship in good steers and heifers their native competitors will not stand a very good show. Thus far not many range cattle of the feeding class have been marketed, and country buyers have been forced to depend mainly on native feeders. Shrewd buyers have picked up some good bargains in the feeder line in recent weeks.

Efforts are being made in various quarters to encourage farmers to breed high-class draft horses for the markets of the country, it being well known that not enough have been bred in the past to satisfy the requirements of the trade. At a meeting recently of the directors of the New York Horse Show, Alfred G. Vanderbilt championed the draft horse as a class to be added to the entries, and \$10,000 was appropriated to be distributed in prizes for the best type of Percherons, Belgians, Clydesdales and Shires exhibited at the show in Madison Square Garden next November. Mr. Vanderbilt was a prominent exhibitor of show light harness horses at the International Live Stock Exposition last year and showed great interest in the splendid exhibition of draft horse prize winners. Since then he has been determined that this exhibition shall be duplicated at the coming New York show. It is stated that the 1909 draft horse prize winners of Europe have all been purchased by American importers, who intend to exhibit them at the next Chicago International Show. The New York Horse Show managers are going to use their efforts to induce American owners of these foreign prize winners to offer them for exhibition there. The expectation is that two-hundred draft horse entries will show average values of \$5,000 each.

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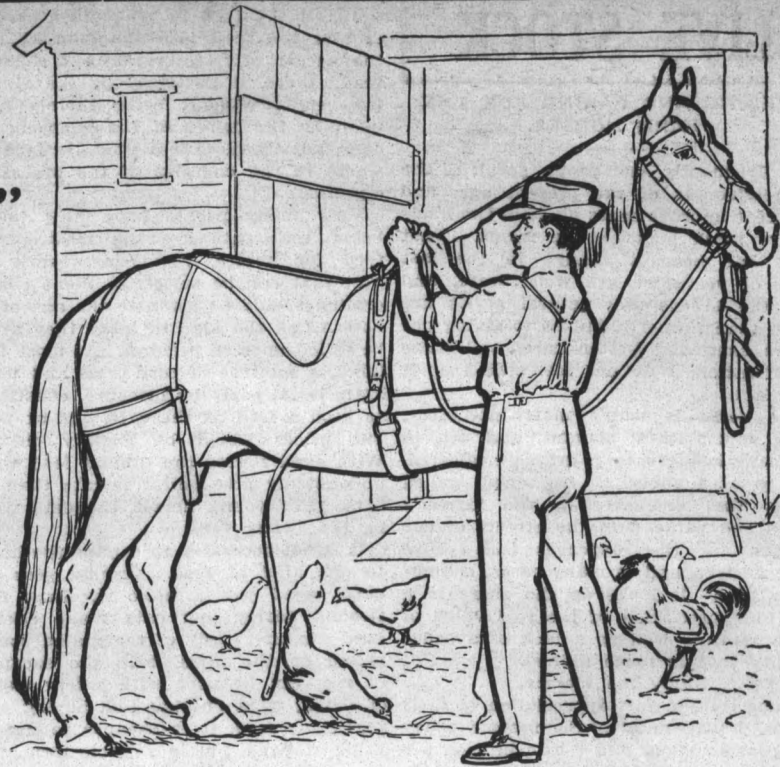
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Standard or Non-Standard Horses.—Roadsters.

Geo. W. Slaughter, 90 Griswold Street, Detroit:—Pair of trotters, 1st; single trotter, 1st and 4th.  
 Elmdale Farms, W. W. Collier, Pontiac, Mich.:—Pair of trotters, 2nd; single trotter, 2nd; single pacer, 2nd.  
 Jos. O'Hearne, Port Huron, Mich.:—Pair of trotters, 3rd; single trotter, 3rd, pair of pacers, 3rd.  
 J. W. Magee & Son, 728 Cass Avenue, Detroit:—Pair of trotters, 4th.  
 C. H. Jersey, 177 John R. St., Detroit:—Pair of pacers, 1st; single pacer, 4th.  
 Security Gate Co., Lapeer, Mich.:—Pair of pacers, 2nd.  
 Chas. Pierce, 134 Rowena St., Detroit:—Single pacer, 1st.  
 F. H. Colby, 315 Selden Ave., Detroit:—Single pacer, 3rd.

Carriage and Coach Horses.

Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Pair, under 15-2, 1st; single, under 15-2, 1st and 4th; single, 15-2 or over, 3rd.  
 W. J. Henkel, Detroit:—Pair, under 15-2, 2nd; 15-2 or over, 2nd; single, 15-2 or over, 2nd and 4th; family horse to surrey, 2nd.  
 Daniel Lyons, Detroit:—Pair, under 15-2, 3rd.  
 Endicott Farms, Birmingham, Mich.:—Single, under 15-2, 2nd and 3rd; pair, 15-2 or over, 1st; single, 15-2 or over, 1st; family horse to surrey, 3rd.  
 H. J. Reading Truck Co., Detroit:—Pair, 15-2 or over, 3rd.  
 N. J. Ellis, Clarkston, Mich.:—Pair, 15-2 or over, 4th.  
 Mrs. W. J. Henkel, Detroit:—Family horse to surrey, 1st.

Ponies.

Geo. A. Heyl, Washington, Ill.:—Pair park ponies under 14 hands, 1st; Shetlands under 46 inches, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. (single to harness); pair to harness, 1st; 2nd and 3rd; four in hand, 1st and 2nd.  
 John Hoye & Sons, Detroit:—Pair park ponies under 14 hands, 2nd; single park pony under 14 hands, 4th; Shetland under 46 inches, single to harness, 4th; pair to harness, 4th; four in hand, 3rd.  
 Endicott Farms, Birmingham, Mich.:—Single park pony under 14 hands, 1st and 2nd.  
 Chas. Hatch, Jr., Detroit:—Single park pony under 14 hands, 3rd.

Saddle Horses, Five Gaited.

S. D. Waldon, Pontiac, Mich.:—Mare or gelding, any age, 1st.  
 W. J. Henke, Detroit:—Mare or gelding, any age, 2nd; ladies gaited saddler, 1st.  
 J. W. Magee & Son, Detroit:—Mare or gelding, any age, 3rd.  
 Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Mare or gelding, any age, 4th; ladies gaited saddler, 2nd.  
 Park Hack, Three Gaits.  
 Geo. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.:—Mare or gelding, 1st.  
 Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Mare or gelding, 2nd and 3rd; ladies' walk, trot and canter, 2nd.  
 J. W. Magee & Son, Detroit:—Mare or gelding, 4th; ladies' walk, trot and canter, 3rd.  
 Edwin S. George, Detroit:—Ladies' walk, trot and canter, 1st.

Saddle High School Horses.

Geo. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.:—Stallion, mare or gelding, any age, 1st; combination mare or gelding, 1st.  
 Edwin S. George, Detroit:—Stallion, mare or gelding, any age, 2nd; combination, mare or gelding, 4th.  
 S. D. Waldon, Pontiac, Mich.:—Stallion, mare or gelding, any age, 3rd.  
 Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Combination, mare or gelding, 2nd and 3rd.  
 Geo. A. Heyl, Washington, Ill.:—Pony over 46 inches, 1st; Shetland saddle pony, 1st and 2nd.  
 Chas. Patch, Detroit:—Pony over 46 inches, 2nd.  
 John Hoye & Sons, Detroit:—Pony over 46 inches, 3rd and 4th; Shetland saddle pony, 3rd and 4th.

Run-About Class.

Endicott Farms, Birmingham, Mich.:—Single, mare or gelding, 1st.  
 Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Single, mare or gelding, 2nd and 3rd; pair, mares or gelding, 1st.  
 W. J. Henkel, Detroit:—Single, mare or gelding, 4th.  
 Elmdale Farms, Pontiac, Mich.:—Pair of mares or geldings, 2nd and 3rd.  
 J. W. Magee & Son, Detroit:—pair of mares or geldings, 4th.

Ladies' Turnout.

W. J. Henkel, Detroit:—Single, mare or gelding, 1st and 2nd.  
 H. J. Reading Truck Co., Detroit:—Single, mare or gelding, 3rd.  
 Edwin S. George, Detroit:—Single, mare or gelding, 4th.

Business Horses.

Nat. Cash Register Co., Detroit:—Single horse and wagon, 1st.  
 Detroit Creamery Co., Detroit:—Single, horse and wagon, 2nd; two-horse truck team, 2nd.  
 Goebel Brewing Co., Detroit:—Single, horse and wagon, 3rd; two-horse truck team, 3rd.  
 W. B. Brown, Detroit:—Single horse and wagon, 4th.  
 H. J. Reading Truck Co., Detroit:—Two horse truck team, 1st and 4th.

Lady Equestrians.

Geo. W. Slaughter, Detroit:—Best lady rider, 1st.  
 Edwin S. George, Detroit:—Best lady rider, 2nd.  
 W. J. Henkel, Detroit:—Best lady rider, 3rd.  
 J. W. Magee & Son, Detroit:—Best lady rider, 4th.

Police Mount.

Saddle Horse, Police Mount:—M. B. Wentland, 1st; Henry Hodson, 2nd; Vincent Kolodziejki, 3rd; Frank C. Potts, 4th.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Farmers who are determined to engage in preparing sheep for the market have been paying some fancy prices, and several days ago \$5.60 per 100 lbs. was paid in the Chicago stock yards for yearlings to be sent to near-by feed lots and finished off for the winter trade. This is an unusually high price and is 25c higher than previous highest sales. The sheep, yearlings and lambs that are marketed from Idaho and other ranges are, for the most part fat, and feeder lambs and sheep bring extremely high prices, with many buying orders still unfilled. Never in former years have so few feeder sheep and lambs been offered for sale at this season, this being due to the decision of most range sheepmen to carry over their spring lambs to next year, owing to prospects for high wool for another year and the abundance of feed. The time is fast approaching when farmers who wish to go into the sheep business will have to do their own breeding, and there has been quite a large sale this season of breeding ewes, range yearlings being greatly preferred for this purpose. The greater part of these breeders are retained on the ranges, as owners need them for breeding themselves. A high authority announces that the prospects are that within the next five years Idaho will be as large a lamb feeding state as Colorado has been in recent years. He points out that hundreds of thousands of acres of land are being brot under irrigation in Idaho, where oats, barley and alfalfa are sure crops and excellent feed for fattening lambs and sheep. He says the western man feeding lambs has a big advantage over the eastern feeder of western lambs in the fact that he can put the younger lambs on alfalfa and stubble fields when they are first cut away from their mothers and by this means save a five to six pounds shrinkage, and their lambs will do well from the start, while it takes the eastern feeder fully a month to get his lambs well started on feed. The former large feeders of sheep and lambs have made few purchases this year, objections being made to the high prices prevailing, and this applies to prominent feeders in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, as well as to Colorado, in recent years a great lamb feeding state. Most of the lambs and sheep that are bot in Chicago, Omaha and other markets for shipment to feeding sections are taken by farmers, whose average purchases run from one to three loads a year. They have plenty of rough feed and want to use it in feeding to sheep.

Calves by the thousand have been shipped to the Chicago stock yards for slaughtering recently, and the big demand for veal has caused prime light weight calves to sell as high at times as from \$9@9.25 per 100 lbs., which are unprecedentedly high prices, while sales have been made in New York as high as \$9.75. Western cattle breeders, finding that they could get more money for a spring calf that they have formerly obtained for a yearling steer, have been free sellers, and the future supply of beef will be cut down accordingly. A live stock journal states that western calves by the hundred thousand are being koshered, a process which makes the forequarter as valuable as the hind in New York and other eastern markets, and cattle feeders are wondering where the future supply of stockers is coming from.

The southwestern range country is steadily contracting, and every year sees a marked curtailment of grazing in that part of the country. Now that the Osage country in Oklahoma is to be thrown open to white settlement in October, next to the Kaw reservation probably the most fertile part of the state, no more Texas cattle will be pastured there. The Osage country has been a famous great cattle pasture for many years, being the finishing ground for Texas cattle. The pastures will now be broken up into farms for settlers.

Chicago live stock commission firms that handle large numbers of feeding sheep and lambs are advising feeders to have flocks dipped before removing them from the market to the country, altho it is no longer obligatory, as the federal government has removed all restrictions. Everyone who has had long experience in the sheep industry is well aware that an outbreak of scab in a flock of sheep means heavy losses, and the precaution of dipping is a wise one, involving trifling cost. Only dips approved by the United States government are used, and there is no truth in the popular belief that dipping causes sheep to lose in weight, this having been proved by careful experiments made by the Department of Agriculture. Sheep or lambs that have been shipped in cars or placed in railway yards are likely to become affected with scab germs or ticks.

Michael Murphy, the South Omaha manager of the Cudahy Packing Company, sums up the situation in the hog trade as follows: "Hogs are scarce all over the country. I can see no liberal supply of swine for a long time to come. It will take the country about two years to catch up and even then it will depend much upon the price of corn. There is no prospect of a good run any time before November 1 and prices are likely to rule pretty high. Lots of pork is going into immediate consumption and I am surprised that there is such a generous demand at the prices. In the Omaha territory the supply is about 25 per cent short of last year and it will take some time to overcome the deficiency. It will take at least two bumper crops of corn to make the price cheap enough to insure extensive feeding of hogs and cattle."

Chicago stocks of provisions on September 1 were only 82,416,485 lbs., compared with 101,629,232 lbs. a month earlier and 108,363,892 lbs. a year ago. These comparisons explain why prices are ruling so unusually high.



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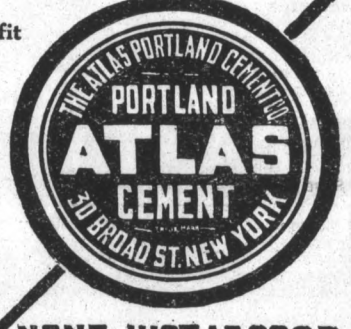
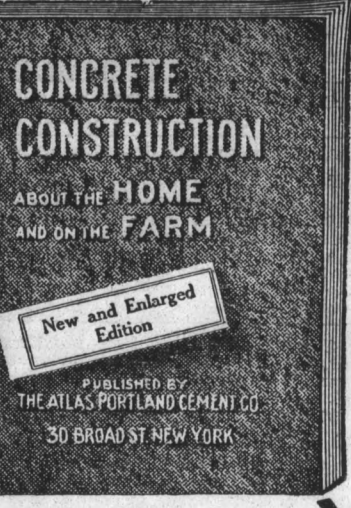
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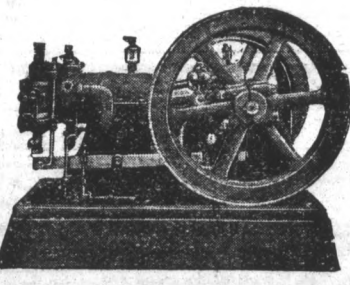
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VETERINARY

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR, CLEVELAND OHIO.

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.

Catarrh.—I have a 9-year-old mare that has a watery discharge from nostrils; her wind is thick and she chokes occasionally. W. C. B., Oviatt, Mich.—Apply equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia and sweet oil to throat every day or two and give 1/2 dr. powdered lobelia, 1 dr. chlorate potash and 1 oz. powdered licorice at a dose in feed three times a day.

Partial Paralysis of Hind Quarters.—I have a hog that does not have proper use of the hind quarters; she sets up much like a dog and moves hind quarters with difficulty. She is fat enough to kill and I would like to know if she is fit for food? T. J. B., Merle Beach, Mich.—I know of no very good reason why she would not be fit for food; therefore I should advise you to slaughter her right away.

Roarer.—I have a 5-year-old mare that is inclined to wheeze and make a harsh, rasping noise whenever she is driven fast or pulling a heavy load, but as soon as she stops this loud breathing ceases. Subscriber, Benson, Mich.—Your mare is a roarer and will breathe much easier if she wears an over-check with independent bit, raising her head high and keeping her nose well out. Drugs usually give unsatisfactory results in the treatment of such ailments. A surgical operation is quite often successful. Apply equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia and sweet oil to throat every day or two and give 1 dr. chlorate of potash dissolved in water as a drench or mixed with feed three times a day.

Knuckling.—I would like to have you tell me what to do for my five and six year old horses? Both of them are inclined to knuckle, they show it mostly when standing still; however, I am inclined to believe that they are weak in ankle joints. B. H., Kibbie, Mich.—The ligaments of fetlock joint, and perhaps the back tendons, are weak. Showering their legs with cold water and applying the following lotion freely several times a day, will strengthen the ligaments and tendons and at the same time be able to work them: Dissolve 1/4 lb. sugar lead 1/4 lb. sulphate zinc in a gallon of water and add 1 pt. tincture arnica.

Cow Gives Bloody Milk.—I have a cow that gives blood from one fore-teat; she gave a little bloody milk about four weeks ago. I fed her some saltpetre and poke root, which seemed to help her, but this morning she gives nothing but blood again. J. A. F., Dryden, Mich.—A small blood vessel must have been ruptured, the result of an injury and until this blood vessel heals by closing, she will drip some blood into quarter; she should be milked thru a milking tube carefully. Drop 1 lb. acetate of lead into a gallon of water, adding a pint of tincture of arnica and apply to bruised quarter three times a day, also continue giving saltpetre and poke root.

Weak Back.—I have an old mare that has worked hard this summer, that appears to be weak in the back, a little worse in the morning than any other time. What had I better do for her? A. B., Detroit, Mich.—Give her a tablespoon of the following tonic and condition powder at a dose in feed three times a day: Equal parts ground nuxvomica, ground gentian, ground ginger, fenugreek and powdered resin. Keep this treatment up for 30 days and apply equal parts extract witch hazel, alcohol and spirits camphor to back once a day. She should be well fed and not over-worked.

Strangles.—My horses have been having what is commonly called distemper, but it is more severe than any I have ever seen. Large bunches appear between the jaws, and sometimes on different parts of body, causing the horse to remain sick for several weeks. I feel quite anxious about a valuable four-year-old that is now sick and I would like to have you prescribe a remedy. J. C., Covert, Mich.—I have obtained the best results in the treatment of strangles (distemper) by giving Antistreptococ serum, but of course it is not convenient for you to treat your case as I do; therefore, I suggest that you poultice throat until the glands suppurate then open and allow pus to escape, then inject one part carbolic acid and 30 parts water, or one part peroxide hydrogen and two parts water. Give 20 grs. quinine, 1/2 oz. fluid extract gentian at a dose three times a day and give 1 oz. hypo-sulphite soda at a dose twice a day.

Wounded Teat.—Three days ago one of my cows was injured on a wire fence, tearing one of her teats so that the milk came out of that quarter. I washed and cleaned the wound, a scab soon formed which closed the opening. I tried to milk her but was obliged to open teat with a feather then the milk ran out of wound. I wish you would tell me how to treat this case. R. P., Hudsonville, Mich.—What you need is a milking tube and perhaps it should be left in the teat in order to prevent the teat outlet from closing; if left in, plug lower end, and whenever the tube is taken out it should be thoroughly boiled to prevent infecting udder. If you do not own a milking tube, The Lawrence Publishing Co. can supply you and save you some money; the 3 1/2 inch tube costs 35c; the 3 inch costs 30, delivered by mail. In ordering an instrument of this kind

(Continued on page 247).

EUREKA Harness Oil. A harness oiled as it should be needs very few repairs. Not only preserves and blackens the leather in a harness; it also keeps life in the stitching. Use "Eureka" Oil and see how elastic harness thread becomes and how well it resists wear. Ask your dealer for Eureka Harness Oil. STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

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TOP NOTCH HOLSTEINS. Top Notch registered young Holstein Bulls combining in themselves the blood of cows which now hold and have in the past held World's Records for milk and butter-fat at fair prices. McPHERSON FARMS CO., Howell, Mich.

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HOGS.

BERKSHIRES. A few bred sows left yet, but no boars. Spring pigs of best families. Guernsey Cattle, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks and M. B. Turkeys. HUPP FARM, Birmingham, Mich., G. C. HUPP, Mgr.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Have a fine lot of spring pigs, both sexes. The type for profitable pork production. Vigorous and strong and of best blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. A. BYWATER, Memphis, Mich.

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TWO Boars, do for fall service. A few Glts left. Also a pair of fall pigs ready for weaning. Either sex or pairs no kin. A. A. PATTULLO, Deckerville, Michigan.

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LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES. Boars ready for service \$15.00; Glts bred for fall farrow \$20.00; spring pigs either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.



## THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

### SEPARATOR PROVES A GOOD INVESTMENT.

About eight years ago we found ourselves with three new milch cows, and no better way to get the cream than to hang the milk in deep cans down an otherwise unused well. This system had served us pretty well for a time, the water being deep and cool all summer. But the land round about becoming cleared and drained. The water in the well lowered and consequently warmed up quickly. The cream refused to rise, with the result that we made no more butter than just enough for our large family.

We did not think our finances strong enough to warrant investing in any other system. A creamery was out of the question, as there was no ice. Shallow setting could not be that of since there was no place suitable; the new and deeper well could not be used for various reasons. However, we promised ourselves that the next available money should go towards a hand separator.

When towards fall, a large crop of onions promised some little extra money, I wrote to several of the best known firms of separator makers and one day an agent called and sold me a small machine.

In one month's time from the day the machine was set up we had been able to spare 24 lbs. of butter, and this in the face of the fact that the cows were not fresh, and that we had not been able to spare even a pound all summer. Now we could spare six lbs. a week.

After using the separator for more than six years and observing its workings and its value, I came to the following conclusions:

1. That three cows and a separator bring better results than five cows with the old way of setting.
2. That three cows and a separator make more money, with less work, than four cows with a creamery and the usual stack of ice.

At the time the question was: "Could a man with three cows afford to buy a separator?" The answer is plain: A man with three or more cows cannot afford to go without a separator.

In conclusion, I will give a few reasons for the above statement:

1. With a separator one can get all the cream from the milk.
2. At churning, all the butter-fat separates from the buttermilk.
3. The separator removes many impurities from milk and cream.
4. The butter is better flavored and brings a better price.
5. The skim-milk is more valuable as it can be fed while sweet and warm.

Last, but not least, the extra butter begets a smile on the good housewife's face; the farmer sees it, smiles back, goes out and bestows a little extra care on the stock, so that even the shiny coats of pigs, calves and cows reflect the happiness wrought by the separator.

Saginaw Co. VAL KATZENBERGER.

### A CASE OF GARGET.

The Jersey and Durham cow I wrote you about several weeks ago dropped a bull calf nearly four weeks ago and the I have been using hot applications night and morning her front high udder or quarter is quite badly caked, or rather, seems hard and only gives half to one pint to a milking, while the rear ones give two or three quarts each and the front off quarter is not as bad, as it gives a little more than twice as much. Have been feeding her nearly along the lines you suggested except that I have used oil meal and shorts in place of cottonseed and corn meal, which I did not have on hand. Hope you will advise me how to overcome this trouble as discontinuing the grain ration did not seem to help any. Would you advise using any supplementary concentrate with the fresh milk in order to increase the weight of the calf for veal? Have used a little bran so far.

Ottawa Co. M. E. JONES.

I think that you are probably doing all that can be done. Applications of hot water, as hot as you can bear your hand in, is as good as anything I know of for reducing inflammation in the udder. Garget, or inflammation, however, is apt to become chronic and when you get a chronic case of garget it is difficult to overcome. The cow may have been subject to garget for years back and she may lose one quarter of her udder entirely. Some cows do. I would strip out the quarter of the udder which is affected as carefully as possible and

knead with the hands while milking, to encourage her to give the milk. It may be that you can overcome the difficulty and get a good quarter, but do not be too much disappointed if she should go dry entirely in that quarter. I can offer no objection to the grain ration which you are feeding. Keep it up.

With regards to feeding concentrates in the whole milk for calves for veal, I do not think it will pay. The whole milk of a good cow is as near a perfect ration for a calf as you can possibly get. I do not believe that you can improve upon it. If you give the calf all it will eat of fresh milk from its mother, it will develop as fast or faster than it can upon any food which you can substitute. Whole milk from a healthy cow is considered a perfect ration for a calf.

### COWPEAS AS A SOILING CROP.

Will you kindly let me know whether the southern cowpeas, i. e., the little, beans, make good green fodder for cows? If so, at what stage can they be best cut? Eaton Co. H. M. W.

Cowpeas make very valuable forage as a soiling crop. They can be fed green to cattle any time before the beans get ripe or hard. When the beans get ripe, they ought to be threshed and the beans ground and fed in the form of grain. Otherwise they will not be properly masticated, digested and assimilated, but will pass thru the animal without furnishing any nourishment. Cut the cowpeas when they are at about the same stage of development as oats when in proper condition to feed, or Canada peas. When Canada peas are right for best results when the pods are developed and the peas are green—just about the condition in which you would pick them for green-peas for the table. If they are cut then, and drawn into the barn and fed, the cows will relish them and get the most out of them. Now the cowpeas should be cut and fed when at about the same stage of maturity. The pods should be fully formed, with little beans in them, but the beans should be green.

### NORTH OTTAWA COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

Last month's meeting of the North Ottawa Cow Testing Association was held at the farm of Wm. Oliver, one of the members. After viewing the farm, the dairy herd and other stock, a sumptuous dinner was served and then came the program.

Colon C. Lillie gave a brief talk on the question, "Is it desirable to specially educate young men to take care of cow testing associations and to act as herdsmen for dairymen?" Mr. Lillie declared that up to the present few have been so educated, and told of the extreme difficulty encountered in securing young men to operate cow testing associations organized by the Dairy and Food Department. He believed that a short course especially adapted to teach young men how to test cows, figure balanced rations and that sort of thing, would be very practical. By including details involved in the proper handling of dairy cows this course would fit young men to act as herdsmen for large dairymen. Many dairymen would be willing to pay a fairly good salary for a young man who knows something about feeding and breeding dairy cattle and keeping dairy records. A good herdsman can save his wages every day to the dairyman by feeding for economical production.

Such a course of study would be of great value to the farmer himself. Many farmers have not the time and cannot afford to take the long course at the agricultural college, nor even a six-months' course, but they could take a four or six-weeks' course. In the discussion of the question many thought the course would be valuable to the farmer himself, but, if we are to have cow testing associations we must have young men competent to take charge of them, and the only way to get such young men is to give them a course that will fit them for the work.

"The Best Fall Ration for Cows" was discussed by Wm. Willard. He believes the best fall ration to be corn silage supplemented with some grain ration rich in protein. If a man doesn't have the corn silage, then he ought to have some kind of soiling crops, like sweet corn, or field corn, to feed as a supplement to the pasture in connection with a grain ration. Mr. Willard laid great stress upon the fact that the cows should be fed liberally, especially those cows which have freshened in the fall.

Mr. Oliver thought it advisable to use second-growth clover for fall feed. He thought

# -HOW TO- SAVE MONEY 730 TIMES A YEAR



If you own milch cows you are doubtless milking some of them twice a day every day in the year.

If you are doing this without a De Laval cream separator to save all the butter-fat in its best possible condition and at same time have the sweet warm skimmilk for calves and pigs you are losing money 730 times a year.

That is the simple truth about the De Laval cream separator. Anyone can comprehend it. Other cream separators accomplish but a part of what it will do and do not last nearly as long. Every time milk is run through a De Laval separator it saves time and money for the user. There are no ifs or ands about it. And the saving is enough to in a few months time pay the cost of the separator, with the machine still good for fifteen or twenty years.

There was never a better time or season for any cow owner to purchase a De Laval cream separator than right now. Prosperity was never greater in a dairying way. Butter values were never higher. The losses from any other manner of handling milk never amounted to so much. Moreover such losses are always greatest when the cows have been longest in lactation and the cream is hardest to separate.

Just think of a loss of from ten cents to a dollar, according to number of cows and circumstances, twice a day every day in the year, and what the saving of it amounts to in the course of a year, let alone for the fifteen to twenty years life of the separator.

Are you willing to let such a loss go on? If not why not send for a De Laval catalogue, or better still try a De Laval separator in your own dairy. Either is free to you for the asking, from the local agent or the Company directly.

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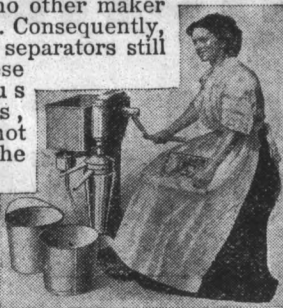


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Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Cal.  
Winnipeg, Can. Portland, Ore.

he could get more milk, with the least effort and least expense, from feeding second-growth clover than in any other way. Some of the other members thought this an easy way, but not the most economical way, because the cows waste a large part of the clover. Not only that, but cows like clover after it is cut and wilted better than they do when it is growing green and rank in the pasture. Everyone has observed that cows turned into a clover field will first eat all the June grass around the fences, and in places where there is not a good stand of clover. In other words, they will not eat the clover until they are compelled to. Yet when this clover is cut and wilted, or made into hay properly, it is readily eaten by the cows; but the fresh green clover has a certain rank taste which the cows, especially at first, do not relish.

One argument against pasturing the clover field is that one would have to go to the expense of fencing all the fields on his farm, which is a great expense. Then again, in a wet season, if the cows are allowed to run on the clover field they are liable to do much damage, especially on heavy land. Of course it was argued that the cows ought not to be turned in when it is wet, yet if one depends upon pasturing the clover field and has no other provision made, it is likely that, even in a wet spell, the only thing he can do is to allow them to go into the clover. Consequently the mechanical condition of the soil is injured to a considerable extent. It takes some little labor to cut and cure second-growth clover, and draw it into the barn, but it is the most economical way to feed it.

In discussing the question, "Handling the Heifer with Her First Calf," John M. Park, Jr., said their practice is to have the heifer run with the old cows for a considerable time before freshening, so that she gets used to the cows. They are put in the stable every time the old cows are, thus becoming accustomed to their stalls, and are handled and fed a good liberal ration before they come fresh. He believes that it pays to feed the heifer well; that the more she is handled before freshening the less trouble it will be to handle her afterward and the better cow she will make.—Secretary.

### THE COW AS A SOURCE OF DISEASE GERMS.

More than that of any other animal on the farm the cow's health should be looked after, for it not only results in an economical waste thru her incapacity to produce that which would follow vigorous health, but her very condition is apt to be the source of infecting those using her milk. In a recent bulletin by the Connecticut experiment station in which the general topic of sources of bacteria in milk is discussed, the following statement is made with regard to the danger from this source during the period of lactation and it is apparent to the authors of the bulletin that suspicious animals should be isolated:

Since the statement made by Professor Koch at the Tuberculosis Congress in London, that bovine tuberculosis was not communicable to man and that human tuberculosis was not communicable to bovine animals, there has been a great amount of discussion and agitation, and as a result of this discussion, if we are to accept the opinion of those best able to judge, it would seem that the statements of Professor Koch did not prove true. To test the first part of the assumption by inoculation into the human subject is impossible, as no individual would willingly submit to it. But there are enough accidental and unavoidable inoculations from tubercular cows that pretty well demonstrate its communicability to man.

A very serious phase in the tuberculosis problem has been recently discovered, that cattle having tuberculosis always discharge tubercular germs in the feces. This emphasizes the extreme care which must be taken in isolating all suspected animals and in absolutely preventing all possibility of fecal contaminations getting into milk, especially from animals having tuberculosis in the advanced stages. Other diseases which are alleged to be derived from the cow, but on which much difference of opinion exists among the experts, are scarlet fever, diphtheria, sore throat epidemics and some diarrhoeal diseases. Out of forty epidemics of scarlet fever, ten could be traced to the cow. (?) Out of seventeen epidemics of diphtheria, four could be traced to the cow. (?) At any rate, a cow with mastitis produces a dangerous milk for human consumption and the cow should be immediately isolated.



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Cream separator agents charge twice too much—they ask \$65.00 for the size that we sell for \$28.80—their machines are not as good as our Economy Chief—won't last as long nor skim as close.

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**J. A. MONROE, Morrowville, Kans., R. 1,** the well known breeder of Short Horns and Poland China, says: "Three cheers for the Economy and long life to Sears, Roebuck & Co." He says he thinks there are ten times as many Economy Chiefs in his neighborhood as all other makes put together.

**A. E. HOOVER, Gaylord, Kans., R. 1,** writes us a letter saying: "Anyone wanting a separator is foolish to pay \$60.00 to \$100.00 when they can get a great deal better one for 50 per cent less." He used a \$100.00 machine and afterward bought five Economy Chiefs, so he knows "what's what."

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**Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago**

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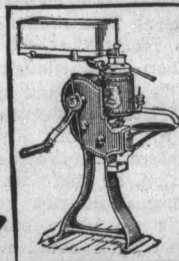
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**POULTRY**

**WHY ANIMAL FEED IS DESIRABLE.**

It is known by scientists that the same elements of nutrition enter into the various feeds in varying proportions. The principal elements have been divided into two main classes—the carbohydrates and the proteids, commonly called proteins. The latter are composed mostly of nitrogen and go to build the framework and muscular system of the fowl.

If we feed too much of the protein it is wasted as there is no use made of it. If the carbohydrates are consumed in excess they are turned into fat, a condition which is quite as undesirable except for fattening animals. If we feed less of the carbohydrates than the body demands it will grow thin and finally some of the protein will have to be taken to sustain the bodily functions. This is not true, however, in the reverse. Carbohydrates can not be made to take the place of protein in the body.

As feeds vary greatly in the amount of carbohydrates and proteins that they contain it is necessary to know about the amount in each feed that is given. For instance, corn is called a carbohydateous feed as it is high in carbohydrates, while meat meal contains some 60 per cent protein and is therefore called a nitrogenous feed, being largely nitrogen. Raw meat is still richer in nitrogen.

It is held that to obtain the best results the ration should be "balanced." That is, the ratio of protein in a ration should be about one part to three or four parts of carbohydrates. These will vary according to the use to be made of the feed, whether for the production of eggs or for fattening.

For some time it was thought that it did not make any difference if the hens were fed a ration consisting of all grains so long as it was properly balanced. Now it is held that the ration should be one that contains the two elements in proper proportions but that it should not be all grain, and the logic for this is easily seen as we all know that the dairy cow will give more milk if she is given some roots as a supplementary feed during the winter. Well, the hens will lay more eggs if they are given green feed, meat, and exercise besides the grains.  
Ingham Co. E. B. REID.

**ARE LATE-HATCHED CHICKS PROFITABLE?**

By late-hatched chicks I mean chicks hatched during June and later in the summer and fall. My experience, however, has been that June is the worst month in the year for hatching. I much prefer having chicks hatched in July or August. I have never been very successful with June chicks in a brooder. They will usually be lively and all right for a few days, and then they will begin to stand around and sleep, and when they do this you might just as well get the hoe and get busy digging holes. With hens, however, I believe that chicks can be raised fairly well in June; but it will take lots of work and attention. It will be necessary to be fighting lice continually. I grease the heads of the little chicks before putting them out in the coop, and the hens are well dusted with louse powder every week. After a few days I also dust the little chicks lightly with the louse powder, or grease them again to kill the lice if there are any to be found on them.

I do not believe that late-hatched chicks should be fed so heavily, and it is no doubt the best way to let the hens run with them; but there is where the trouble comes in. Showers come up suddenly, and in such case the old hen is certain to be anywhere except near the coop. Then you have to wade thru wet grass, and the chicks will likely be so chilled and wet that they will have to be taken into the house, wrapped in warm cloths and kept near the stove until dry and warm again; then put them out with the hen, and you will very likely have it to do over again the next day.

The late-hatched chicks that no doubt pay are those raised on the farm where the hen hides her nest and hatches about harvest time and then cares for the chicks in her own way. A year ago last August I saw several little chicks running around under the corn crib and no hen in sight. These chicks were so wild that it was impossible to catch them. But the next day, on opening the corn crib door, I found an old hen with several chicks, and this solved the mystery. I

found a loose board at the rear end of the crib, and the old hen had found her way in, had laid in a crate, set and hatched out her chicks, and some of them had gone out to play a little. I let the hen out and she soon found all her chicks and called them all together—there were twelve in all. Nice and fine, too. I first thought it would not pay to bother with them as it was so late, and the hen was a Leghorn, which are usually non-sitters and poor mothers. But it seemed that the hen knew her business and in just a few minutes was making the dirt fly in an effort to find food for her family. I thought I would try the plan of not taking any care of those chicks. I did not feed them anything at all, and really I seldom saw them. However, there was a cornfield near and the hen and chicks seemed to spend most of the time in it, occasionally coming around the barns. Talk about chicks growing! At six weeks old, (or as near six weeks as I could tell), they were broiler size and were nearly full grown when cold weather set in. During this time three of them had disappeared, but the other nine lived. Four were cockerels and five pullets.



First Prize R. C. R. I. Red Cock, a fine representative of a breed which showed up strongly at the recent State Fair. Exhibited by J. O. Lacey, of Oakland Co.

The cockerels were killed in January and dressed four pounds each. Good for August chicks, and Leghorns at that. The pullets began laying in March and have been shelling out eggs well ever since. They don't stand around waiting for the feed pail, but are always on the go, hunting for their living like they had to when they were little. These I consider profitable.

Illinois. R. B. RUSHING.

**THE EXERCISE PROBLEM IN WINTER.**

How few have ever thought of the baneful influence the introduction of threshing machines had upon poultry keeping. In the old days the flail was kept busy in the barn the whole winter, the refuse was swept out of the barn door, and the hens were busy all the time scratching for grain—crops never full and never empty, legs dry and warm by friction in the litter, bodies warm by exercise. The nearer we can attain to these conditions the better. There is many an old open shed on the farm which can be used as a scratching place in which may be put down short straw or chaff to the depth of several inches. A little grain scattered in this soon after daylight, and again at noon, will keep the fowls busy most of the day. Even the wagon or tool shed may be swept out, the litter put in, and the wagons run back on it. Some will think this just the way to teach the fowls to roost on implements. Not at all. Fowls never like to spend the day in their night quarters, and if kept at work in the shed all day they will return to their accustomed roosts for the night.

If winter eggs are to be obtained in any great quantity, corn alone is not sufficient. Meat and green food must be given. The former can often be purchased cheaply at the butcher's. Where all else fails, meat meal can be used, being purchaseable at double the price of grain, and as an egg producer it is worth far more than that. The green food can be supplemented by cooked swedes, carrots and parsnips. To produce eggs in the season when the fowls can find no animal or green food in the fields every need of the hen must be supplied, and without winter egg production farm poultry is usually a failure.

Canada. W. R. GILBERT.

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has an oven door, which when dropped, forms a rigid shelf strong enough to bear any weight—oven rack slides out automatically, holding anything that happens to be on it, securely. Other attractive MAJESTIC features are the open end ash pan, acting as a shovel and the ash cup under it.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

In the Farmers' Memory Day Club Department of this issue will be found an appeal for the general observance of September 30 as Memory Day, from the pen of the originator of this idea, which has met with the approval of the Farmers Clubs and Granges of Michigan and of the legislature of our state, all of which bodies have passed resolutions designating the date and urging its observance as "Memory Day." The sentiment which inspired the idea on the part of its originator, and which prompted the general support which it has received, is a most beautiful one, and one which should not only appeal to every human heart, but which will, as well, if entertained, leave all of us nobler men and better citizens. It is fitting that we should halt in the strenuous pace of commercialism which we as a people are following, and pay a just and well earned tribute to our friends and loved ones who have gone before. But if we cannot do that we should still join in the observance of Memory Day, for while the founder of this day had no thought to that end in advancing the idea, the improvement of our rural cemeteries will go very far toward improving the impression which the stranger who passes thru our community will have of it and the people who live in it. The general neglect of our rural cemeteries is deplorable, yet in more than one community in which the observance of Memory Day

has become a custom this condition has been changed greatly for the better. Let us join in bettering it in our own community, thru organized and systematic effort where possible, but at least by our own effort and example, to the end that the day may be hastened when the observance of Memory Day in loving memory of departed friends, may become as general as is the observance of Memorial Day in honor of our soldier dead.

The West Michigan State Fair, held at Grand Rapids last week, was one of the most successful in the history of that institution from the standpoint of attendance, Thursday's crowd being a record breaker and the attendance being above normal for the balance of the week. The show itself was very creditable, some departments being exceptionally well filled. The show of horses in particular was worthy of special mention, being so large that the space heretofore devoted to horticultural exhibits was used to accommodate the fine display. The exhibits in other live stock departments were fewer in number than in recent years on account of other fairs in the circuit laid out by exhibitors occurring on the same date, but the quality of the exhibits was good, and there was a good representation of the different breeds of improved live stock in the stalls and pens. The machinery exhibit was a good one and the attention that it attracted from the fair patrons was evidence of the prosperous condition of West Michigan farmers. The fruit exhibit was good, as it always is at this fair which has the advantage of being located in the heart of the Michigan fruit belt. The general farm and educational exhibits were also of a high class, and the entertainment features were fully up to the high standard which the management has established in previous years. The weather was ideal for the event, a fine shower on Tuesday night laying the dust and putting the grounds in fine shape for the balance of the week. The addition to the grounds, utilized for the first time this year, gave more space for the machinery exhibits without crowding, the speed barns having been moved over to this latest addition to the park. Altogether the fair may be counted as a most successful one, and not only its management, but the people of Michigan as well, are to be congratulated that two such agricultural shows as the State Fair and the West Michigan Fair can be held within the borders of our commonwealth in succeeding weeks with such uniform success as has attended the State Fair at Detroit and the West Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids. Space was not available for the publication of the result of the competition in the live stock classes in this issue, but further reference will be made to this department of the fair next week.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.

Mrs. Nelson Morris, wife of the pioneer meat packer of Chicago, died in Paris, France, September 16. Russian guards along the Persian frontier are being menaced by the large number of Persian brigands who have massed along the boundary. The Spanish bark San Antonio, of Barcelona, sank in 24 feet of water at Havana, Cuba, while attempting to make the harbor without a pilot. It is asserted that the British war office has made a handsome profit by selling back to a Chicago packing firm a large quantity of canned meat which was purchased when meat was cheaper. The department has a contract with the house for replenishing its larder whenever needed at the former low price. Halley's comet which has been invisible for 74 years was photographed almost simultaneously at the Lick observatory in California and at Heidelberg University, Germany. The comet will be visible to everyone in February and March. Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, aspires to the office of "Czar of the Serbs." This same title is a possibility for King Peter of Serbia, and the former's ambition is likely to arouse strife between the two nations. Austria, who had trouble with the two countries, and especially with Serbia, is pleased at the situation as it will serve to strengthen her position. On September 17, before an imperial party of Germany, Orville Wright, of Ohio, made a new record for high flying with an aeroplane at Berlin. He reached a height of 590 feet, as recorded by the officials. President Diaz, of Mexico, celebrated his 79th birthday September 15. He has been at the head of the Mexican government for 32 years and is now a nominee for another six-year term, beginning in 1910. Paris supports 15 aeroplane factories. Electrification of the Grand Trunk railway from the St. Lawrence to Moncton is being considered. An airship line will be in operation soon between Berlin and Potsdam. Laplanders picked up a balloon sent up in 1906 by Prof. Hergesell for the purpose of registering temperature in the polar

regions. The balloon ascended to the height of ten miles and the instrument, which was still intact when the bag was discovered, showed that the temperature in the polar regions was lower at six miles height than at ten, and with other observations that the atmosphere is colder at high altitudes above the equator than at the poles. This is the highest altitude known to have been reached by a balloon. The application of the wireless system to torpedo boat navigation is the very probable outcome of recent experiments by a French inventor. A fire in lumber yards at Midland, Ont., destroyed lumber valued at \$250,000. H. R. Newberry, a Detroit man, formerly in diplomatic service, died at Dover, England, September 19.

National.

Recently a body of California citizens, dissatisfied with the taxing methods of that commonwealth, moved for the establishing of another state out of the territory within that state's borders. The move, however, is forestalled by the constitution in that it requires the consent of the legislature of the state or states affected by such a division of territory. The Dutch warship, Utrecht, is the first of the foreign warships to arrive at New York to take part in the Hudson-Fulton fete. It is now anchored at the Brooklyn navy yards. The officials of the car plant at Schoenville, Pa., where nine lives were lost and much property was destroyed in the recent strike that was supposed to have been settled by the men going back to work last Wednesday, did not discharge all of the bosses imported for defeating the strikers and over 3,000 men walked out again last Wednesday. It is anticipated that the bosses will be discharged and the matter settled. A federal investigation of the Alleghany penitentiary of Pennsylvania, where federal prisoners are kept, revealed a deplorable condition of affairs and the prisoners are to be removed as soon as it is possible. The 100 men indicted in Obion county, Tenn., for "night riding," will be tried at a special term of the court of that county. The bail for each man is fixed at \$25,000. The American Bankers' Association, in convention in Chicago last week, opposed the suggestion of the president that a central bank be established, and also, as would be expected, added their disapproval to the plan of postal savings banks. The Tennessee state board of health has passed upon the disease known as pellagra which is causing so much concern in many of the southern states, and pronounced it as communicable, and have, therefore, provided for quarantining all persons afflicted. Michigan postmasters meet in Grand Rapids, September 23 to 25. Dr. Cook disembarks at New York on Tuesday, and Commander Peary is to reach Sydney, Nova Scotia, at about the same time. The two arctic explorers will be given grand receptions at the places where they land. It is reported that relics of the Greely party that explored the Arctic region in the early eighties and afterwards succumbed to cold and lack of food, were found by the Peary party on their recent successful trip to the pole. The net increase in the number of aliens in this country according to the report of the immigration bureau for the year ending June 30, is 573,551 as compared with a net increase of 209,837 for the preceding year. The gulf states, especially Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, suffered much damage from the West Indian hurricane which swept over that region Monday. Wires are so badly damaged by the storm that it is impossible to get any definite idea of the destruction, but it is known that several lives were lost and much damage done to property thruout the path of the storm. The Hudson-Fulton celebration was opened in New York last Monday. This celebration is being held in commemoration of the discovery of the Hudson river by the Dutch explorer, Hendrick Hudson, and of the invention of the first steamship by Robert Fulton. Arlington L. Davis is now under arrest by the federal authorities for using the mails to defraud. Davis's method was to send to different creameries for samples of butter, for which he would return the price and place an order for a large amount of butter to be delivered at some central point. As soon as the butter was

received at the consignment place Davis would reship it to some eastern point and not pay the creamery sending it. It is stated that a number of creameries in Michigan and Wisconsin were worked by him.

LOCAL FAIR ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The great Clinton County Fair will be held at St. Johns, Mich., Sept. 28-Oct. 1, inclusive. With the new buildings, a better speed program than ever and many high class special attractions, the association expects this to be the best fair in its history.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Lapeer Co., Sept. 20.—Weather warm and very dry. Bean harvest nearly completed, and corn cutting in order. All crops light on account of drouth and late spring. Beans not more than 50 per cent, corn away below average. Potato tops rank and green, but very few in hill, most growers say not more than half a crop; pastures all gone and feeding commenced. Markets nearly all high. Potatoes start at 60c; beans, \$2.

Gratiot Co., Sept. 15.—This date finds much corn in shock. The frost of the 2nd either killed or damaged a very large per cent of the crop and some began at once to harvest to save the fodder. There were fields, however, which for some cause were practically untouched and are now ripe and a good crop. Beans have been rapidly secured and 75 per cent of the crop is housed. The latest fields were cut from five to ten bushels per acre by the frost. The earlier sown were unharmed. Preparation for seeding has been slow. Some relief came the eve of the 14th by way of a shower which seemed sufficient to start what is in the ground. Some wheat was sown in late August and is now looking well. Potatoes were cut in some parts, but a fairly good crop will be harvested.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS.

According to estimates made by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, crop conditions in the United States, in the aggregate, declined during August, 1909, about 6.9 per cent which compares with a decline in August last year of 4 per cent, and an average decline in August of the past ten years of about 3.2 per cent. On September 1, general crop conditions (including crops harvested before August 1, with their condition at time of harvest), were about 2.6 per cent lower than on September 1, 1908, and 2.9 per cent lower than the average condition on September 1 of the past ten years. As a consequence of the unfavorable August, general prospects were changed from above average on August 1 to below average on September 1. Compared with the ten-year average condition, which is represented by 100, the condition on September 1 of important crops was: Spring wheat 115; oats and grapes 105; flaxseed 103; rye and potatoes 101; hops 100; hay 99; tobacco 97; barley 96; rice, sweet potatoes and sugar cane 95; buckwheat 94; corn 93; sorghum 90; cotton 87; apples and peaches 80. Compared with condition on September 1, 1908, and the ten-year average conditions on September 1 respectively, the conditions, on September 1, 1909, in the aggregate, in the New England states were 10.2 per cent and 9.2 per cent below; in the South Atlantic states 5.2 per cent and 2.6 per cent below; in the South Central states 19.1 per cent and 15.8 per cent below; in the North Central states east of the Mississippi river (comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin) 8.8 per cent and 4 per cent above; in the North Central states west of the Mississippi river, 3.1 per cent and 0.1 per cent above; in the far western states, 7.7 per cent and 5.0 per cent above.

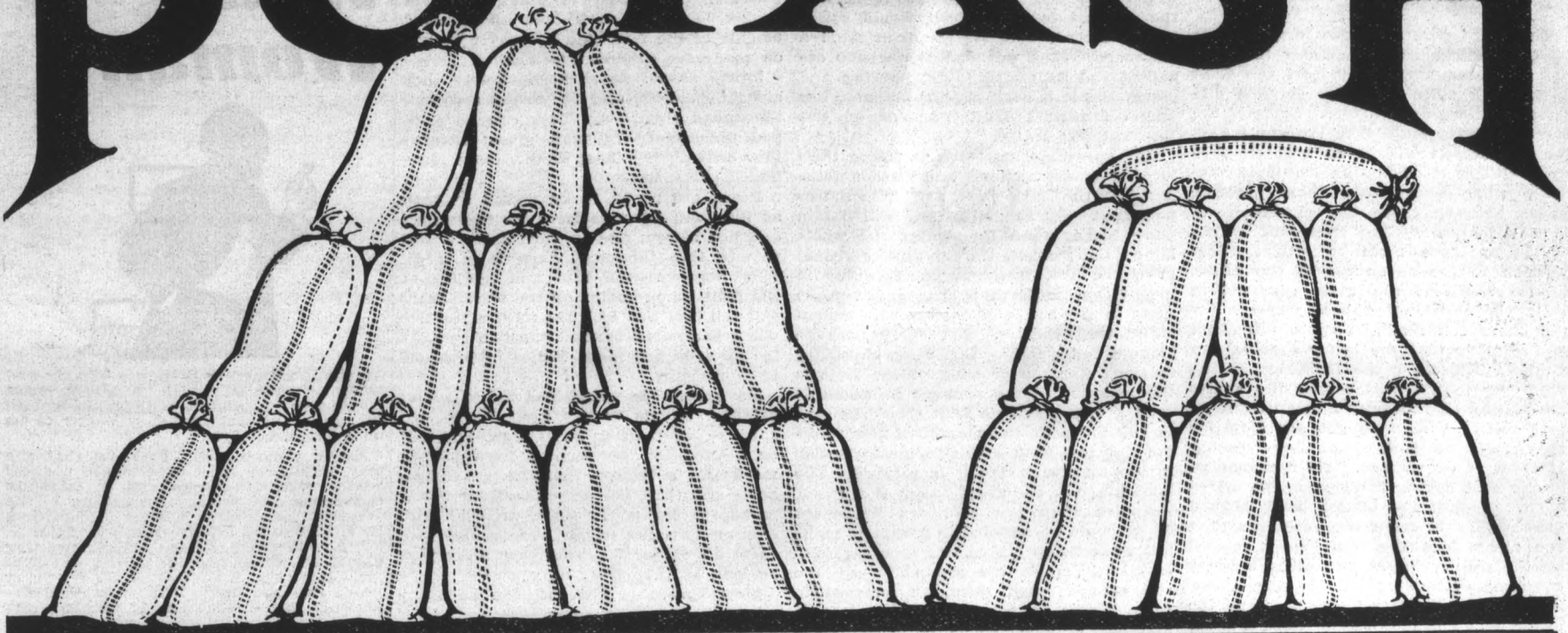
Winter wheat, preliminary estimate of production 432,920,000 bushels against 437,908,000 last year; rye, 31,065,000 bushels against 31,851,000 last year; hay, 64,166,000 tons against 70,798,900 tons last year; acreage of clover for seed, 26.9 per cent less than last year. Number of stock hogs on September 1, 11.1 per cent less than a year ago.

The following tabulation is a summary for the United States of crop conditions on September 1, with comparisons:

Table with 6 columns: Crops, 1909, 1908, 1907, Ten-Yr. Ave., Aug. 1, 1909. Rows include Corn, Spring wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Rice, Tobacco, Hay, Clover, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Grapes, Watermelons, Canteloupes, Oranges, Lemons, Tomatoes, Cabbages, Onions, Beans, Peanuts, Broom Corn, Hemp, Hops, Sorghum, Sugar Cane, Sugar Beets, Cotton, Cranberries.



# POTASH



YIELD, 31 bu. FERTILIZER, 300 lbs. of 2-8-6.  
Containing Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash—complete.

YIELD 21 bu. FERTILIZER 300 lbs. of 2-8-0.  
Containing only Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid—incomplete, no Potash.

The first figure of formula in each table shows per cent. of Nitrogen; the second Phosphoric Acid; the last (in bold type) Potash.

## Look at YOUR WHEAT and as you go through it THINK OF THIS:

### To Make More Money on Wheat Your Land Must Produce MORE Wheat

The best self binder can't harvest the wheat that your land does not yield, or that grows up and then lodges. The best machines can't thresh it. Look at your land as a manufacturer looks at his plant. Make it yield all it is capable of yielding without injuring it. The difference between what you actually harvest and what your land can be made to produce is as much a loss as if you actually threw the money away.

But one kind only of plant food won't do. To get complete results you must use a complete fertilizer, a fertilizer completed by **Enough Potash**.

**Potash** makes deep roots, gives strength to the stalk, vitalizes the plant to resist rust and other fungus diseases, fills out both head and grain and increases weight at the rate of two to four pounds per struck bushel.

REMEMBER—**Potash** results are compared only with results from fertilized lands.

REMEMBER—**Potash** is as much needed to maintain the yield on your best lands as to improve your poor lands.

REMEMBER—most commercial fertilizers do not contain enough **Potash** to produce the most profit your land can produce.

REMEMBER—Add **Potash** and get big, Profit-Paying Yields.

The more **Potash**, the bigger the yield—other things being equal. The lesson of the test lies in the comparison of the "No **Potash**" and the "With **Potash**" products, the quantity of the Nitrogen and Phosphates being the same in each case. Here is an increase at the rate of 10 bushels per acre, secured by the application of Muriate of **Potash** at the rate of 35 pounds per acre, costing to apply per acre, 87 cents. Question: With your wheat acreage this year, at the prices you got for your last crop, what would your prospective profit be this year if you had drilled 2-8-6 at the above rate when you seeded last Fall? This Fall add 15 pounds of Muriate of **Potash** per 100 of bone or plain phosphate, or to 2-8-2, add 10 pounds per 100. All elements are required, but be sure to add **Potash** for **Potash Pays—Potash Pays—Potash Pays**.

See your dealer at once and plan to use **POTASH**. All dealers do not carry it in stock. Make your arrangements now to get it when you need it.

**German Kali Works, 560-63 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago**  
New York—93 Nassau St. Atlanta, Ga.—1224 Candler Bldg.

### FARMS AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

**FRUIT Belt Michigan**, 560 acres clay & sandy loam, fenced for general farming, sheep or cattle ranch, \$6 acre, easy payments. FRED DAENER, White Cloud, Mich.

**AUCTION!** On the premises, 3 miles from Butter-nut, Mich., Wednesday, Oct. 6th, 1909, at one o'clock p. m. One 80-acre farm with 60 acres in cultivation; one 40-acre farm with 30 acres in cultivation. ISHAM & CHANDLER, Butternut, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—80 acres choice unimproved land in Ogemaw Co. Other property. Nine months school, Sunday school, good neighbors. Harry O. Sheldon, Alger, Mich., R.F. D. 1.

**MICHIGAN FARMS**, Fruit, Grain and Stock farms, big bargains, splendid climate, water, roads and schools, write for list No. 1. C. B. BENHAM, Hastings, Mich.

**MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE**—160 acres in Northern Arkansas, three miles from county seat and railroad; frame house, barn, and good water; 15 acres cleared, 20 acres bottom; also 640 acres unimproved, near by; must sell if only get half value; splendid investment. C. H. MORGAN, Hardy, Ark.

### WASHTENAW CO. and other FARMS FOR SALE

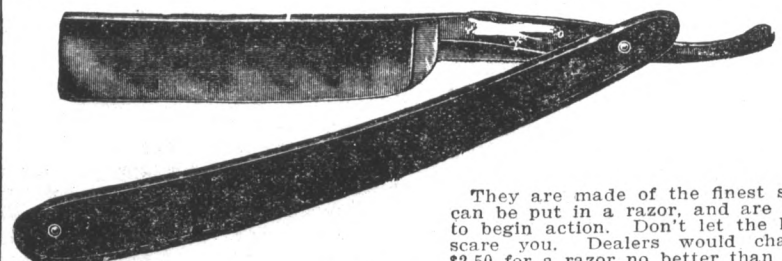
State what you want when writing. The Ypsilanti Agency Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.  
**Truck and Dairy Farm**, 100 acres on stone pike, 3 miles from Toledo with 200,000 people, 32 railroads, etc. etc., for sale on reasonable terms. A sure money maker. J. H. BELLOWS, 1635 The Nicholas, Toledo, Ohio.

**WHY PAY RENT** when you can buy the Best Land in Michigan at from \$6 to \$10 an acre near Saginaw and Bay City. Write for map and particulars. Clear title and easy terms. STAFFELD BROS., (owners) 15 Merrill bldg., Saginaw, W. S., Mich.

### U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND OPENING

Along Railroad in Montana. Conrad-Valler Project 69 miles north of Great Falls, 70,000 acres of irrigated land, segregated by the United States under the Carey Land Act, will be opened entry and settlement. \$3.50 per acre down; balance in fifteen years' time. This land will be allotted by drawing at Valler, Montana, a new railroad town, on Thursday, October 7, 1909. You may register for this drawing by power of attorney. If you do not take land after your number is drawn, it costs nothing. Title can be acquired by only 30 days' residence. There is no sage brush or stumps on this land which is ready for the plow. Reached over Great Northern or Burlington Railroads. For complete information and blanks call on or address W. M. WAYMAN, 1150 Security Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., or Valler, Montana.

## Once Over With This Will Do



A Quaterned German Razor.

They are made of the finest steel that can be put in a razor, and are all ready to begin action. Don't let the low price scare you. Dealers would charge you \$2.50 for a razor no better than what we ask 75 cents for. Each razor fully guaranteed. There can be nothing better in a razor, regardless of price. Order at once, 75 cents, postage paid. 8 cents extra if registered. You will not have to saw your beard off. Once over will make your face smooth as a baby's. We use one and know whereof we speak. With The Farmer a year \$1.25; 2 years, \$1.65; 3 years, \$2.00.

### Shaved With It Three Years.

Three years ago when I first signed for the Michigan Farmer, I also ordered one of your German razors. I have shaved with it ever since, and I find that it is the best razor I have ever used, and anyone needing a good razor will make no mistake in trying one of your razors.—H. D. Ingalls.  
THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.  
Address all orders to THE MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICH.



## HORTICULTURE

### VENDOR OF FRUIT SHOULD KNOW CONDITIONS OF CROP.

There are perhaps a few crops where local conditions have a greater influence upon the resulting yield than the fruit crop. This office gets reports from different sections of the state. Some of the correspondents state that the apple crop for this season will be an absolute failure. Others claim for an excellent harvest, while many rate their probable yields between these two extremes. It is this feature of the crop that makes selling apples a more precarious thing, if done to the advantage of the seller, than crops that are quite constant in their yields thruout a larger area. For the buyer can readily dispute the claim of the seller that the latter should have a better figure for the fruit, by stating that over in the next county the apples are rotting on the ground and that if he (the seller) wishes to get anything for the apples he had better be disposing of them at once. The farmer cannot go to the next county to disprove the statement. And, if the buyers have leagued together, as is often the case, the next one along tells the same story related by the former buyer and gives a lower quotation. After hearing the story a few times it accomplishes its purpose and the buyer gets the apples at perhaps a lower figure than was first offered.

To overcome this disadvantage, recourse is being had to publication of crop conditions in the different sections that the farmers may be able to show up the statements made by unscrupulous buyers. The different horticultural societies are organized for serving the public in this regard. Local publications and farm journals are being made an avenue thru which the growers over the state are informed of the character of the crop in the different sections. The more thoro the public can be informed of the exact conditions, the less opportunity there is for the grower being cheated out of his fruit and the better will be the basis upon which the industry will be placed. Should the farmers in general know the status of the apple crop as well as they know the market conditions of the wheat crop or of live stock we would see fewer neglected orchards and more enterprise injected in the fruit business.

But all of these elements must grow up together. It cannot be expected that men will study a market when they have nothing that will go on that market; and, on the other hand, it demands a certain knowledge of the conditions of the industry to induce men to plant orchards, to spray and care for what has already been planted and to otherwise make investments on the crop. It is for those who know the bearing of conditions upon the trade to inform and enlighten those in ignorance and thereby render to all who have a part in getting fruit to the consumer their just share of the gross receipts.

Wayne Co.

A. H.

### HANDLING AND MARKETING FRUIT.

Radical changes must come about in the methods of grading, packing and handling our home-grown fruits if we succeed in maintaining our present trade in the home markets. Fruit from the Pacific Coast is having a greater influence on the prices of fruit in the eastern markets every year, and this competition is sure to drive many of the eastern fruit growers out of the business unless it is met with goods that are put up in as honest and attractive style as those that are shipped from that section.

The remedy, in my opinion, lies in the hands of the growers; if they desire to have their fruit recognized as equal to the fruit from the Pacific Coast they must make it so attractive in style and honest and uniform in quality that the buyers and consumers will not make invidious comparison when they see it by the side of the other growers' product. Quality and flavor will have weight in determining which fruit to use, but if our home-grown fruits are put up in an honest manner, and the undesirable varieties are kept off from the market we can meet the competition squarely and hold our home city markets. This problem of handling and marketing fruit is not one that can be solved by individual effort alone, it requires the most harmonious kind of co-operation on the part of the various growers. One man may succeed in establishing a reputation for high grade

fruit but at the very best his reputation would only be local, whereas if a large number of growers would combine and organize and have their fruit put up in uniform style and in large quantities by experienced packers so that their brand would establish a first-class reputation the demand for their fruit would equal, if not exceed, that for the fruit from a distance. What we need to do is to organize and do our grading, packing and marketing in a business-like manner, like the commercial fruit growers of the Pacific Coast states.

Our growers must learn to utilize their inferior grades at home and market nothing but the very best and in uniform packages. By so doing they will obtain more money than by placing the whole lot on the market. Every grower should grow the best varieties, put them up in nice clean, uniform packages and place them in the hands of dealers who understand the business. Let every package contain full weight. The most important matter after the growing of the fruit is the selection of the package in which to send it to market; no fruit should be sent in any but neat and attractive new packages of the form and size most popular in the market where it is shipped. The human eye is the great buyer of fruit.

Apples that are sold for first-class fruit should be handled in a careful manner while being picked and then carefully laid in piles on the ground where the sun cannot reach them, or removed to the barn or fruit house for a few days and left in piles, so as to permit some of the moisture to evaporate and the skin to become toughened, in which condition the fruit will stand up better while being shipped and keep longer when packed than it will when put into the barrel as fast as it is picked from the tree. For facing, select smooth, finely colored fruit a little better than the average and place one row, stems down, after which the barrel may be filled, using nothing but sound, perfect fruit, rejecting all wormy, bruised, knotty or small sized specimens. Shake the barrel frequently while it is being filled, level it up a little above the top of the staves (about half an inch), press down the head with an apple press or screw and nail the hoops; after this, change ends with the barrel and mark the name and variety on the face end. Some prefer to have the fruit double faced, but, as a rule I think the fruit will show up better when it is faced with but a single row.

It is essential that the barrel be shaken a number of times while it is being filled, for the fruit will pack in closer and there will be less danger of its being crushed or bruised when pressed down to its place in the head of the barrel. There will also be less danger of its becoming loose and shaky in the barrel while it is in storage or on the road to market. The ordinary sized apple barrel is the one that gives the best satisfaction in the leading markets but much of the extra fancy fruit is being handled in bushel boxes. These boxes are neat and attractive packages and the fruit may be displayed to its best advantage.

Another matter that should have the most careful attention is the tendency to use highly colored fruit from certain trees for facing, and packing the middle of the barrel with inferior colored fruit. This practice is being followed in many apple growing sections, some of the large growers even going to the extreme of buying apples for facing purposes from other growers. Whatever the size of the package or its form, the time is past when it will prove profitable to palm off short measure on the buyers and consumers.

Peaches should be allowed to become full grown before they are taken from the tree, but not mellow. The best package I have found for marketing the crop is what is termed the "Jersey" basket. This basket holds about one-third of a bushel. The next best basket that is used extensively by the Michigan growers holds about half a peck and has tarleton stitched over it and strips or slats on top to protect the cover. Strips are also used to rest on the ends of the basket when they are loaded in the car for shipment. This is a very neat family size package and is convenient for loading in the cars for shipment to market, as they can be placed on top of each other in the car as high as the top of the car if necessary.

Grapes should not be picked until they are fit to go on the market and in picking the stem should be clipped from the vine and the grape cluster carefully laid in a large shallow picking tray or crate, loaded onto a spring wagon, hauled to the fruit house and allowed to remain in

a moderately cool room for from one to two days in order that the stems may wilt and the moisture evaporate. Unless this is done the fruit will be more or less bruised and cracked if the baskets hold full weight. After the fruit is wilted it is packed in what we term climax baskets, which hold about eight pounds of the fruit and the cover tacked on ready for shipment to market.

Plums should be gathered before they are fully colored and all wormy and poor specimens discarded. They can be shipped successfully in peck boxes, twenty-four quart berry cases or the above mentioned peach basket.

Pears are ready to be picked as soon as they will separate from the tree easily and not before; and in most cases it will pay to thin the crop when it is large. This improves the size and quality of the fruit that remains on the tree. Pears will sell best and look the most attractive when packed in boxes 18 inches long, 12 inches wide and eight inches high, inside measurements.

My experience would lead me to advise shipping to one or two good houses, regardless of market quotations, and not be allured by the reports from distant markets. I believe that we get better sales and that we can establish a better name for our goods when we deal with one or two first-class houses and give them all of our business year after year as long as they treat us squarely.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

### SOME POINTS AS TO CELERY.

From now cut until the main crop is gathered, handling and hilling will be in order from time to time, as the growth of the stalks will require.

In general, the soil blanching is best, and will, we believe, give better results both as to flavor and bulk, than board blanching. It should not be handled while wet, as rot and rust are especially liable to follow. Much care also should be taken to prevent the soil from getting into the hills as this will pretty surely cause like results. A good way to handle the hilling, and especially where there is but one operator, is to do the handling or bunching together of the stalks with a line. Wool twine is best for this purpose as it is soft and will not mar or bruise the stalks. Drive a stake at the end of the row to which the twine will be fastened, pay out the line slack along the row as far as desired and drive a second stake. Beginning at the starting point gather the hill carefully but snugly in one hand and with the other take a half hitch around the clump and close to the top. When the second stake is reached fasten the twine and the row is then in shape to be rapidly hilled without danger of injuring the stalks or sifting dirt between them. The work can be done quickly and without danger of injury.

A good way to handle the winter supply for home use is to take up the clumps carefully and set them on the cellar bottom and bank the roots with soil. A temperature of 50° to 60° will cause a new growth of stalks which will be very crisp and tender. If the cellar is kept dark it will self-blanch and the quality will be the best. It will require occasional watering and care must be taken not to pour it on the stalks as there will be danger of rotting. Clumps for this purpose need not be handled to any great extent in the field and they will not require blanching previously as that will go on sufficiently in the cellar.

Late cauliflower and cabbage will require attention now as the worms are troublesome, and especially so with the former. Worm dopes of any kind are difficult to handle after the curds or heads form as they discolor easily and the better way is to hand-pick them or brush them out with a whisk broom. As fast as the curds mature they should be cut and disposed of as they soon begin to grow tough and wormy. Cut while they are compact and solid as, when they begin to separate into stools or tufts they are of little use.

If the latter part of the late cabbage season should prove warm and wet it will very likely cause the heads to crack more or less. Some varieties seem more prone to this fault than others; but most sorts are troubled more or less when too rapid growth occurs. About the only remedy is to check the growth by cutting or starting the roots and this can be done by lifting the cabbage enough to loosen the roots. They can be lifted with the hands or pried out slightly with the spade as it requires but little disturbance of the roots to check the growth.

Wayne Co.

J. E. MORSE.

## A Poor Weak Woman



As she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is, women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles.

Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most experienced medical advice free of charge and in absolute confidence and privacy by writing to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for many years and has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL

The many and varied symptoms of woman's peculiar ailments are fully set forth in plain English in the People's Medical Adviser (1008 pages), a newly revised and up-to-date Edition of which, cloth-bound, will be mailed free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address as above.

### DRAINED LAND GROWS 80 Bu. CORN to ACRE Present Price \$15 to \$25 Per Acre

500,000 acres of the most fertile soil in the United States is being reclaimed by drainage in Southeast Missouri.

It is so rich that land already drained is now growing 65 to 110 bushels of corn, 6 to 8 tons of alfalfa or 1 to 1½ bales of cotton to the acre. The mild climate and abundant rainfall permits raising both Northern and Southern crops. Three railroads and the Mississippi river furnish transportation to leading markets and great cities.

The present price for this wonderful, rich, black soil is \$15 to \$25 per acre. It will double or triple in value in three years. Think of the once worthless bottom lands in Illinois and Indiana that are now drained and sell for \$100 to \$200 per acre. Yet the best land in these states doesn't compare with the wonderful productivity of Southeast Missouri drained land for farming, fruit-growing, truck or stock-raising.

29 immense dredges are working; over 36 miles of ditches are completed every month. 200,000 acres are already drained, and producing marvelous crops. Soon the price will go up. Why not investigate now, while you have a chance to buy low?

**WRITE TODAY** for free 60-page illustrated booklet, "Southeast Missouri; Its Advantages and Opportunities." Address The Little River Valley Land Co., 207 Himmelberger-Harrison Bldg., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

### CHAMPION EVAPORATOR.

For Maple, Sorghum, Cider and Fruit Jellies.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR CO. HUDSON, O.



Saves Time, Labor and Fuel; makes the Best Syrup; Easy to Operate; Durable.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

### The Nation's Garden Spot—

THAT GREAT FRUIT and TRUCK GROWING SECTION—

along the

### Atlantic Coast Line RAILROAD

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to WILBUR MCCOY, Agricultural and Immigration Agent, Atlantic Coast Line, - - Jacksonville, Fla.

MENTION THE MICHIGAN FARMER when writing to advertisers.



## FARMERS' CLUBS

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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.

#### "MEMORY DAY"—WHY THIS DAY?

The near approach of "Memory Day"—September 30—so designated by Act of our Legislature and set apart for the improving and beautifying of our cemeteries and the graves of our loved ones, should cause each and every one to make preparation and effort for its proper observance.

It is most fitting that this set day, in the autumn-time, be thus used, while fading leaf and flower—emblematic of life's purposes accomplished—tell that the day and duty of life, to them, is passed.

It ought not to be necessary, and there should be no occasion, for stating, that the appearance of many of the cemeteries and of the graves therein, within our state—and especially in the rural portions thereof—are a sad commentary on our proud boast, that this nation is in the forefront of the advancement and intelligence of this 20th century. And, indeed, what real profit can there be, in material advancement, if there be no advancement in that which makes tender the heart and purifies and ennobles the life.

As a people, are we not bowed down to Mammon, while forgetting, seemingly, the nobler attributes of our being. The condition of many of the graves of our dead, give back the answer. And shall this condition be permitted to remain, and with your consent and approval, which will be true, if you put forth no earnest, active effort for better conditions.

It may not be remembered, by all, that "Memory Day" was established at the instigation and request of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs and the State Grange, recognizing the great need, as these two organizations did, for a day to be set apart, in the autumn-time, to supplement the work of "Decoration Day," so appropriate and helpful, to this cause, in the spring-time.

Thru the earnest efforts of the above organizations and friends of the dead, everywhere, "Memory Day" is being more and more generally observed thruout Michigan, and indeed, notice is being taken of this day, in other states, also.

Thoughtful reader, have you a loved one sleeping "The long, last, dreamless slumber," and will you, as you cherish their memory, aid by your act and influence, the appropriate observance of "Memory Day?" By so doing, you will help others, but you will help most, your own better-self. Let us make beautiful, with loving care and bright flowers, the graves of our dead on this appointed "Memory Day"—September 30.

J. T. DANIELLS.

#### CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

**Will Hold Club Fair.**—The Spring Arbor Farmers' Club, of Jackson Co., was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Carter, with a good attendance. Mr. Carter, the president, was necessarily absent and Mr. French took the chair. The secretary being absent Mr. Gildersleve was chosen secretary pro tem. All partook of a good dinner and the afternoon session was opened by singing the beautiful piece, "Bringing in the Sheaves," which was very appropriate at this time of the year when the farmers have a bountiful harvest. The program was short. Mrs. A. Carter read a paper entitled, "Education for our girls." Mr. John Dart had "Current Events." Several questions were discussed and a vote was taken in regard to having a fair at our next meeting. The club voted in favor of a fair to be held at the town hall on October 2. One enthusiastic six-year-old boy very enthusiastically said he had a big sunflower he would bring. I told him he would make a good farmer. If we could get our boys interested in the farm while young, and keep them interested in everything about the farm, fewer farmers' boys would want to drift to the city. Our

club had a vacation in July. A picnic was held in August at Wolf's Lake. We will try and make our fair a success.—Mrs. A. Carter, Reporter.

**The Discovery of the Pole.**—To successfully study the geography of Ingham county, join the Ingham County Farmers' Club, and one will be able to at least locate the names of the members. Many did not know just where they were going last Saturday when they started for Mr. and Mrs. E. Sandford's, but after once getting there they were royally welcomed and the "at home" feeling was in the air. After the usual good dinner, supplemented by the wonderberry pie, President Ives called the meeting to order and Rev. Cook told us in song how to keep sweet, when the president referred to the discovery of the north pole, which means much to the scientific world. It has been the ambition of men for years and hundreds of men have lost their lives in the heretofore vain efforts. He told it took more heroism to turn your back to your friends and go to the frozen countries than it would to go to war. The conditions at the north pole are floating ice, and while Dr. Cook located the stars and stripes there in 1908, Commodore Peary did not find the goal until April 6, 1909, yet the world heard of the two within five days of each other.

**Progress in Temperance.**—The question of the afternoon, "Progress of the Temperance Question," was ably handled by Rev. Cook. In part he said: To treat this question fairly, one wants to look at it from the political, social, economical and moral side. Drunkenness has increased rapidly and in sixty years the amount of liquor used has increased from four gallons per capita to 24 and the exports and imports swell the revenue 350 million dollars. The income of the average saloon is seven thousand dollars annually. The press has favored the liquor interest, legislation has favored it, parties of men have favored it, until its very success is working its ruin. He compared intemperance to slavery. Morality was demanding it should cease. The sale of intoxicants is becoming disreputable, the vast army of train men must be sober, and everywhere public sentiment is awakening to the fact that the saloon must go. During 1908 11,000 saloons went out of business, and during the same year three states voted to become state-wide prohibition, making eight in all, while nine more are getting in line. Last year Michigan had only one dry county. Many were added last spring and more, including Ingham, are getting in line to vote next spring.

Adjourned to the second Saturday of October, with Mr. and Mrs. Coy, when Alfred Allen will talk upon "The farmer as a business man," and Mrs. Harvey Wilson, "Reading matter in the house."

**Would Lighten House Cleaning.**—The members and several visitors of the Burton Farmers' Club were welcomed with the usual hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. James Post to their new home, Sept. 2. In the absence of President F. H. Rush, Vice-President Brookings opened the meeting. All present joined in singing America, and in the devotional exercises which were conducted by Chaplain F. W. Love. Mrs. Fauth favors the vacuum cleaner in house cleaning time. She thinks it would be a good investment for a neighborhood to own one.

**Discuss Fertilizer.**—Mr. Fauth says commercial fertilizer helps the wheat as well as the clover catch after it. Mr. Love states that rich soil does not require as good a fertilizer as impoverished soil. Also that commercial fertilizer should not be sown alone and then expect to receive the best results. All the coarse fertilizer should be used that can be procured and the wheat ground top dressed crosswise. Then the commercial fertilizer should be sown with a fertilizer drill so that the grain and fertilizer will be together in the ground. From the fertilizer he receives from two to three dollars for every one expended.

**Alfalfa.**—Mr. Fauth, Mr. Post and others spoke of alfalfa. All who have had any experience with it think it a grand hay. A good growth of it can be cut three or four times per year. The roots grow deep, thus loosening and enriching the soil. Cattle will eat this hay before any other kind. It is found to contain the best balanced ration of any one hay or grain. It is rather difficult to get alfalfa started. It can be sown alone or with oats and from 15 to 20 lbs. should be sown per acre.

**The Summer Vacation.**—Would it be advisable to take a vacation to divert the mind from toil? Mrs. James Post says, every man, woman and child should take a rest and pleasure trips, thus enabling all to work the better after the vacation. Mr. Haff told an amusing Arkansas story, and after we had all joined in singing "God be with you till we meet again," we adjourned to meet the first Thursday in October with Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Moulton.

**Would Compel Better Care of Orchards.**—The Howell Farmers' Club met at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Marr, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1909. After the usual opening exercises a good program was rendered. The question box was found to contain six questions. Among them was the following: "Would it be best from every point of view for the people of the state of Michigan to enact a law compelling the owners of orchards to take better care of the same?" was assigned to I. W. Ellsworth. He would be in favor of such a law. "What is your opinion of the rival conservation policies?" was assigned to E. E. Latson. He thought that corporations would take up the work immediately and people would get benefit while, if left to the general government it might lay dormant for years. He referred more especially to the water power and timber trusts.

Received premiums No. 113 and 123 and am well pleased with them. It pays to work for the Michigan Farmer.—Moses Hether.

## GRANGE

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

#### THE OCTOBER PROGRAMS.

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

When I have been asked, "What is the most striking characteristic of people in Michigan?" I have always said, "It is their passion for education."—Ex-President J. B. Angell.

Song (some well known school song). Reminiscences of school days, by two men and two women.

Conditions in our local schools.—(Report of committee appointed to visit our schools, or other actual school patrons).

School Legislation in the session of 1909.

School question box, in charge of the Woman's Work Committee.

Paper, or talk, "My visit to the Agricultural College."

Song, "America."

##### SEPTEMBER 30 IS MEMORY DAY.

By the designation of Sept. 30 as Memory Day the Granges and Clubs of Michigan have forced upon the attention of rural residents a duty which no conscientious person means to neglect. Palpable carelessness, however, on the part of the great majority in caring for and beautifying the resting places of their dead made it seem necessary and desirable that a day be set aside for this important purpose, and thru the proper observance of this day as an organization the Grange in each locality will not only make more secure its leadership in all rural reforms and improvements but will, by its example, gradually bring about a general observance of Memory Day by other organized bodies and by individuals. The recurrence of this day—which promises to become as universally observed as Memorial Day in the springtime—offers and opportunity for Granges and for individuals to further a much-needed improvement which we trust will be generally embraced.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BOY.

(Paper presented at a meeting of Antrim Pomona Grange by Geo. W. Leshner).

The boy is one of the very essential parts of the human race, and in attempting to characterize him the fact must always be kept in mind that he is human. It may be an easy matter to treat his as a joke, as is often done, or to sidetrack him along the lines of his peculiarities. We all have out peculiarities. The boy has no more than his share. Each boy is a problem by himself and he cannot be solved in a general way.

It is our fondest hope that our boys will become good and useful men. In fact, we hope so much that the boy, as a boy, is neglected in his efforts to be a good and useful boy. Let us help the boy now and trust that the man of the future will be able to help himself.

We pride ourselves on the greatness of manhood, the gentleness of womanhood, and the purity of maidenhood. But what of boyhood? The boy alone has nothing to strive for, only that at some time in the faraway future he will become a man. Too often, how crude are his ideas of manhood. Probably it is for this reason that nearly every boy is anxious to become a man. For a boy to become a man is for him to do as men do, and, having no obligation or nothing to strive for as a boy, he attempts manhood as he sees it, oftentimes with what terrible results.

The boy has a destination, but what is his present location? What has he to anchor to? What standard is given him to go by? If a boy does anything he most always has to break thru an almost impenetrable wall of don'ts. Who is the boy's confidential friend? Where does the boy get his ideas of the vital principles of life? Where are the men who pay any regard to the presence of a boy when they would debase themselves by the use of profane and licentious conversation? Who is ready to stand for the honor of boyhood? If a boy is bad he has had plenty of help to be so. If he is good he has won a victory that commands our admiration.

The boy being human, he will respond to human treatment as readily as any other part of the human family. The boy has an ambition, therefore he is capable of greatness. He has love and kindness, therefore is capable of gentleness. He has a conscience, therefore is capable of purity. Make greatness, gentleness, and purity synonymous with

boyhood and we may be sure that the boy will direct his efforts toward being what he is, a boy, rather than what he is not, a man.

To associate a boy or boyhood with the undesirable is a crime of which far too many are guilty. Give the boy a chance and encouragement to make the best of himself. He needs must know that to become a man he must first be a boy, and that boyhood is not simply something to be endured, but something to be ennobled, and something that is worthy of the very best there is in him. What the boy really needs is to be conscious of the fact that there is something really worth living for now, and that because he is a boy he has within him the ability to make good.

Never has there been a time when the boy has had a better chance than now, and never has he made better use of his opportunity, but it is possible for him to do much better. That he will, there is no doubt. There is so much real good in a boy that he will sooner or later rise above his unfavorable environments, he will raise the standard of boyhood, he will overcome the temptations his elders unwittingly or maliciously throw about him, he will gain the victory.

The tendency of a boy's character is upward, and upward it will go. We may knock it down with the club of brutality, we may weaken it by the vine of indulgence, we may poison it with the serpent of vice, yet, like truth, it will rise again. Why? Because the boy is human.

Not only should we expect a boy to become a man, but also we should expect him to be a boy. But never attempt to excuse or justify any questionable action on the grounds that "he is a boy," for by so doing you injure the boy and also bring a reproach upon boyhood. Boys, like their elders, are very apt to try to justify their actions on any available grounds. So the old saying, "Boys will be boys," has been drawn over a multitude of sins.

Boys and boyhood are good words, and they stand for something good. He who would pervert their meaning profanes humanity. Treat the boy as a dog and he will bite you. Treat him as an inferior, he will draw you down. Treat him as a sinner, he will pollute you. Treat him as a friend he will help you. Treat him as a man, he will respect you. Treat him as a boy, he will love you.

#### AMONG THE LIVE GRANGES.

**Ceres Day** was observed by Sumner Grange, of Gratiot Co., on Sept. 11. Grange voted to hold a fair on the afternoon of Oct. 21, with regular Grange session in the evening. It was decided that the Grange should make an effort to have a farmers' institute held at Sumner during the coming winter. Sept. 25 the Grange will debate the question, "Resolved, that live stock are necessary to profitable farming."

**Nunica Grange**, of Ottawa Co., while a comparatively new Grange, having been organized last winter, is wide awake and prospering. Its members are using the co-operative plan of buying to good advantage.

**Ottawa Grange No. 30** held a regular meeting Saturday, Aug. 14, with a goodly number in attendance. One application for reinstatement was received. After reports from the different standing committees, orders were taken for a carload of salt which the Grange expects to get in the near future. The lecture hour was opened with a song and roll call was answered by each member giving a bit of poetry, a story or anecdote. After the lecturer had read the program for the next Western Pomona, Sister Thos. Wilde gave best methods of doing summer laundry in the home. She suggested using a washing powder and getting up early in the morning to do the washing and ironing. Florence Kelley gave ten rules on table etiquette. She suggested that each member observe at least one of the rules. One rule worthy of mentioning was not to take the last piece of cake on the plate for someone else at the table might want it.

#### COMING EVENTS.

##### Pomona Meetings.

Emmet Co., with Pickerel Lake Grange, Friday, Sept. 24.

Kent Co., with Paris Grange, Wednesday, Oct. 27. Miss Ida Chittenden, state speaker.

Charity, (Menominee Co.), with Pioneer Grange, at Stephenson, Oct. 1 and 2.

Hope, Delta Co., at Escanaba, Oct. 5. Cyrus G. Luce, Luce Co., with West Lakefield Grange, at Lakefield town hall, October 5.

Ingham Co., Patrons and Teachers' joint meeting, at Williamston, Saturday, Sept. 25.

Oscoda Co., with Lincoln Grange, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Ogemaw Co., at West Branch, Friday, October 1.

##### 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.

Sumner Grange, Gratiot Co., Thursday afternoon, Oct. 21.



MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

September 22, 1909.

Grain and Seeds.

**Wheat.**—The improvement of prices that characterized this market for the past few weeks, was supported the past week when a substantial gain favoring the farmers was made. The chief reason for the advance appears to be the inability of traders to get the grain until it is known whether there is a shortage in the supply or not, and if there is they expect to get the benefit instead of letting speculators realize from the situation. On some days the receipts from the northwest promise to grow into large volume but they are suddenly checked with the result that the total receipts for the season are much below what they were a year ago. In the southwest the farmers are extremely conservative and what gets out of their hands is gobbled up by the millers who learned a lesson last year when they let the grain go by during the weeks following harvest only to buy it back again later in the season at a greatly increased quotation. Liverpool is strong at advanced values. Export trade is small and flour is in good demand. A year ago the price for No. 2 red wheat was \$1.00 per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2	No. 1	Dec.	May.
Thursday	1.11 1/4	1.09 1/4	1.11 1/4	1.12 1/4
Friday	1.11 1/4	1.09 1/4	1.11 1/4	1.12 1/4
Saturday	1.11	1.08 3/4	1.11	1.11 3/4
Monday	1.11	1.08 3/4	1.11	1.11 3/4
Tuesday	1.12	1.10 3/4	1.12 1/4	1.13
Wednesday	1.12 1/2	1.10 3/4	1.12 1/2	1.13 1/4

**Corn.**—The sentiment in the corn trade has been bearish during the week and prices have declined. The receipts from primary points were quite liberal and the nearness of the new harvest when deliveries will probably be pushed to get the benefit of the advanced prices, accounts largely for the change. The damage done by extreme weather is not believed to have been large. One year ago we were paying 80 1/2c for No. 3 corn. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2	No. 1	No. 3	Yellow.
Thursday	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Friday	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Saturday	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Monday	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Tuesday	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Wednesday	70	70	70	70 1/2

**Oats.**—At the present figure oats make a good cash crop and farmers appear to be taking advantage of the price to realize cash, where necessary, as the increase in the supply has been substantial during the week. The price indicates that the demand is excellent for with the receipts from the farms the quotations are showing a tendency upward. The sentiment is strong and dealers are glad to hold the grain. Prices for the week are:

	Standard.
Thursday	41 1/2
Friday	42
Saturday	42
Monday	41 3/4
Tuesday	41 1/2
Wednesday	42

**Beans.**—Unusual good weather for the harvesting of the bean crop was a bearish factor in the trade and there was a tendency on the part of buyers to hold off until better knowledge of the situation is at hand. At the close of last week advances were made in quotations for futures but these were lost later and at the decline no business was done. A large part of the crop is already up and protected from inclement weather. The quotations for the week are:

	Cash.	Oct.
Thursday	\$2.20	\$2.06
Friday	2.20	2.08
Saturday	2.20	2.08
Monday	2.20	2.06
Tuesday	2.20	2.05
Wednesday	2.20	2.05

**Cloverseed.**—A glance at the quotations below tells that the knowledge of a poor crop has reached the seed brokers and they are anxious for cloverseed with the effect of materially advancing values. The only bearish sign given out is that there may be a good supply of last year's crop in the hands of speculators which might affect the trade. The following are the quotations for the week:

	Prime	Spot.	Oct.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$8.00	\$8.70	\$7.85	
Friday	8.00	8.50	7.80	
Saturday	8.00	8.50	7.80	
Monday	8.25	8.50	7.90	
Tuesday	8.50	8.75	8.00	
Wednesday	8.60	8.85	8.85	

**Rye.**—This trade is steady with a fair demand. Cash No. 1 is selling at 71c per bu., which is an advance of 1c over last week.

Visible Supply of Grain.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	13,325,000	10,741,000
Corn	2,231,000	1,957,000
Oats	10,351,000	8,862,000
Rye	360,000	325,000
Barley	2,236,000	1,462,000

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. 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.**—The demand is good and supply fair with an active trade. Prices unchanged. Michigan goods are quoted at \$65@70c per bu.  
**Provisions.**—Family pork, \$22.50@23; mess pork, \$22.50; light short clear, \$22; heavy short clear, \$23; pure lard, 13 1/4c; bacon, 16@17c; shoulders, 11c; smoked hams, 14c; picnic hams, 11c.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

**Butter.**—Prices are on the same basis as a week ago, and the trade is steady with a good demand. The shortage of pasture during the later part of the summer is responsible in part for the high prices and now that the cattle will soon have to be fed it is likely that no decline of any importance will come to the trade this fall. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 30c per lb; first do., 28c; dairy, 23c; packing stock, 21 1/2c.  
**Eggs.**—No change in price. Demand is good and supply fair. Fresh receipts, case count, cases included, 23c per doz.

**Poultry.**—Broilers and hens are lower than last week. There was a good supply early in the week. Quotations are: Hens, 14@14 1/2c; roosters, 9@11c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, 8@9c; turkeys, 16@17c; broilers, 15c.

**Cheese.**—Steady. Michigan full cream, 15@16c; York state, 16 1/2c; Limburger, 16 1/2c; schweitzer, 20c; brick cream, 16 1/2c per lb.

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

Fruits and Vegetables.

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

**Tomatoes.**—Steady and selling at 40@45c per bu.

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

**Pears.**—Bartletts, \$1.25@1.50 per bu; common, 75@80c.

**Grapes.**—Delaware, 30@35c; Niagara, 30@35c per 10 lb. basket; Concord, 20@25c per 8 lb. basket.

**Apples.**—Best grades, \$2.50@3 per bbl; common, \$2@2.25.

**Peaches.**—Michigan grown range in prices from \$1.25@2.25 per bu, according to grade.

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

**Vegetables.**—Beets, 50c per bu; carrots, 50c per bu; cauliflower, \$1.25 per doz; cucumbers, 15@20c per doz; eggplant, \$1.25@1.50 per doz; green beans, 75c per bu; green onions, 12 1/2c per doz; green peppers, 75c per bu; lettuce, 30c per bu; mint, 25c per doz; parsley, 25@30c per doz; radishes, 8@10c per doz; spinach, 60c per hamper; summer squash, 30c per box; watercress, 25@30c per doz; wax beans, 75c per bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

Wheat has advanced 2c since last week, and is now quoted at \$1.05. Corn is up 1c, with other grains unchanged. Eggs are a trifle higher, jobbers paying country shippers 21 1/2@22c. Peaches were the leading attraction on the city market Tuesday morning, and they were picked up early at fair prices. Shipping stock ranged from 90c@1.50. Bartlett pears are about gone, and Anjous are bringing 90c@1.10. Plums are nearly out. Potatoes are holding at 60@65c and tomatoes are also steady at 40c. Grapes are selling at 11@12c per 8 lb. basket. Muskmelons are worth 30@40c per bu.

**Grains.**—Wheat, \$1.05; oats, 40c; corn, 74c; buckwheat, 55c per bu; rye, 60c.  
**Beans.**—Machine screened, \$1.75.  
**Butter.**—Buying prices, Dairy, No. 1, 23@24c; creamery in tubs, 29 1/2c; prints, 28 1/2@30c per lb.

**Eggs.**—Case count, 21 1/2@22c.  
**Peaches.**—90c@1.50 per bu.  
**Apples.**—\$50c@1; pears, 90c@1.25; plums, \$1@1.25 per bu; grapes, 11@12c per 8 lb. basket.

**Vegetables.**—Tomatoes, 40c per bu; sweet corn, 8c doz; cabbage, 30@40c doz.  
**Hogs.**—Dressed, 10 1/2c.  
**Live Poultry.**—Fowls, 10@12c; roosters, 7@8c; turkeys, 14@15c; spring chickens, 18@14c; spring ducks, 11@12c.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2, red, \$1.12@1.14; December, \$1; May, \$1.03 1/4.  
 Corn.—No. 2, 68 1/4@68 1/2c; December, 60 3/4c; May, 62 3/4c.  
 Oats.—No. 3 white, 38 1/2@40 1/2c; December, 39 3/4c; May, 42 1/4c.

**Butter.**—Steady and practically unchanged. Creameries, 24 1/2@29c; dairies, 22@25c.  
**Eggs.**—Firm, with prime firsts, case count, cases included, 24c per dozen.

New York.

**Butter.**—Steady and higher. Western factory firsts, 22@23 1/2c; creamery specials, 30 1/2@31c.  
**Eggs.**—Firm. Western firsts to extras, 25@27 1/2c; seconds, 23@24 1/2c per doz.

**Poultry.**—Dressed. Western chickens, 15@20c; fowls, 15@17 1/2c per lb. Live.—Easy. Fowls, 15 1/2c; turkeys, 15c.  
**Grain.**—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.10 1/2c per bu; corn, No. 2, 78c for old; oats, mixed, 41 1/2@42c for new.

Elgin.

**Butter.**—Market firm at 30c per lb., which is last week's price. Sales for the week amounted to 712,300 lbs., compared with 732,000 lbs. for the previous week.

Boston.

**Wool.**—It has been a long term of years since the wool market was as well cleaned up at this date as it is now, for the manufacturers realizing the bullishness of the conditions have been anxious buyers ever since the fleeces began coming in, and have by their persistence gotten hold of practically the full clip. The prices are high but very firm and indications are that a still more elevated basis of quotations will prevail before another season. Foreign kinds are likely to have a good year. The leading prices are—

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—XX, 36@37c; X, 34@35c; No. 1 washed, 40@41c; No. 2 washed, 40c; fine unwashed, 27@28c; half blood combing, 36@37c; three-eighths blood combing, 36@37c; quarter blood combing, 34@35c; delaine washed, 39@41c; delaine unwashed, 33@34c. Michigan, Wisconsin and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 25@26c; delaine unwashed, 31@32c; half blood unwashed, 34@35c; three-eighths blood unwashed, 34@35c; quarter blood, 33@34c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

September 20, 1909.

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

Receipts of sale stock here today as follows: Cattle, 175 loads; hogs, 16,000; sheep and lambs, 21,000; calves, 1,400.

The run of cattle today consisted largely of the common kinds and they sold from 15@25c per hundred lower than last week. The best heavy cattle sold at about steady prices, one load of good heavy steers selling as high as 7c. Stockers also sold lower while the fresh cows and springers were in good demand at last Monday's prices.

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

The hog market opened strong 5c lower on the good grades and 10c lower on the common kinds. Pigs were from 10@15c lower than Saturday. All the good hogs are selling but there are some common Michigan's going over unsold. Would advise caution in buying these grassy hogs as the buyers don't care to buy them only at low prices.

We quote: Medium and heavy, corn fed, \$8.40@8.60; mixed, \$8.25@8.40; best corn yorkers, \$8.15@8.30; Michigan yorkers, \$8@8.20; light yorkers and pigs, mixed, \$7.75@8; pigs, \$7.65@7.70; roughs, \$7.20@7.25; stags, \$6@6.25.

The lamb market today was very slow and we look for steady prices the balance of the week.

We quote: Best lambs, \$7.40@7.50; fair to good, \$6.50@7.35; culls, \$5@5.50; skin culls, \$4@4.50; yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; wethers, \$4.75@5.25; ewes, \$4.50@4.65; cull sheep, \$2@3; best calves, \$9.25@9.50; fair to good, \$7@9; heavy, \$4@5.

Chicago.

September 20, 1909.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.  
 Received today ..... 27,000 23,000 40,000  
 Same day last year .. 21,489 19,388 34,614  
 Received last week .. 63,137 81,566 118,878  
 Same week last year .. 75,490 85,436 122,643

The increased receipts of cattle last week are accounted for by the fact that supplies of western rangers were the largest seen this season. The week was noteworthy as marking the highest price of the year for the few prime beefs offered, the best class going at \$8@8.50, whereas heretofore the top reached was \$8.30 and a month ago the best price was \$7.80. But steers selling below \$8 were 25@35c lower than a week earlier, with a slow demand by Thursday. Steers sold during the week mainly at \$5.85@7.70, with inferior to light-weight grass-fed lots selling at \$4@5.50. Good cattle sold at \$7 and over, with yearlings bringing the same prices as heavy lots, and cattle of a medium grade brot \$6.50 and over. Export steers weighing 1,275 to 1,400 lbs. had a limited sale at \$6.65@7.50. Butcher stuff was weakened by the bountiful supplies of westerns, and cows and heifers sold at \$2.50@4.60, a few prime lots going around \$5@6. Canners and cutters sold at \$2@3.10, and calves brot \$3@9.25 per 100 lbs., according to weight and quality. Western range cattle went at the highest prices of the season, steers bringing \$4@7 and cows and heifers at \$3@4.60. At times the demand for stockers and feeders was quite good, sales being made at \$2.75@4.40 for stockers and \$4@5.20 for feeders. Limited numbers of range feeders were offered at \$4@4.60.

Today, Monday, the cattle receipts were too large, embracing about 8,000 western rangers. These sold very well at mostly unchanged prices, and the better class of natives were steady, but others were slow and largely a little lower.

Hogs of prime quality made still another high record last week by selling at \$8.60, and provisions have shared fully in the strength shown in the raw material, there being an active demand for January products. Ruling conditions have not changed for some time, and it is still a case of greatly inadequate supplies of hogs, with a big demand for hogs for the fresh meat trade. Packers are unable to increase their stocks of provisions, and high prices for both hogs and cured products are assured for a long time. Hogs weighing around 180@280 lbs. are favorites with buyers and grassy lots are sold at a big discount. The average weight of the recent receipts is 229 lbs., compared with 218 lbs. a year ago and 251 lbs. two years ago. The market today, Monday, was active at firm prices, with a small supply and sales ranging at \$7.60@8.55.

Sheep and lambs were marketed last week in large numbers, with supplies running largely to lambs, as usual. As sheep were relatively scarce, prices were largely 15@25c higher, while common native lambs went in some instances as much as 35@40c lower. The receipts of so many lambs enabled local killers to steer clear of second cuts of westerns,

and an increased business was done in feeder lambs at better prices, sales ranging at \$6@6.85 per 100 lbs. Feeders paid \$4@4.65 for range wethers and \$5@5.60 for yearling wethers. Breeding ewes sold at \$4.75@5.50 and occasionally at a higher figure for yearlings from the range. The receipts today were the largest of the year, and trade was slow, prices ruling largely 10@15c lower. The offerings ran largely to range lambs, and their average grading was much poorer than heretofore. Lambs were salable at \$4.50@7.50, wethers at \$4.50@5.15, ewes at \$2.50@5, rams and stags at \$2@3.75, and yearlings at \$5@5.50.

Horses have been marketed freely this month, and there has been a good trade at well maintained prices for good animals of the various classes, but within a few days medium commercial horses have ruled dull and \$5@10 per head lower. Medium to plain drafters selling at \$160@200 took part in the decline, as did small chunks at \$60@125, but heavy drafters were offered sparingly and sold well at \$225@250. Drivers had a fair sale at \$150@300, and heavy truck mules moved freely at \$175@250. Light-weight horses have been hard to dispose of, and 1,200 to 1,400 lb. chunks had a slow sale, but feeders were wanted at \$170@225. F.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

As the season advances it becomes more and more evident that the hog shortage is much greater than was at first supposed, and the packers now admit that they were mistaken in their belief that the receipts at western packing points would reach much larger proportions later on. It is now generally believed that a startling falling off will be seen in receipts of hogs for the remainder of the year, and close observers say they expect marketings to shrink during October, November and December fully one-third from the corresponding months last year. Under such circumstances the great boom that has taken place in prices for hogs is not surprising, and further advances would occasion no surprise. It should not be forgotten that while hog production has been falling off, the country has been growing in population at a rapid rate, and there are more meat-eaters than ever before, while exporters are calling for large quantities of lard and cured meats, such as hams, bacon, etc. Slaughterers are experiencing no little difficulty in keeping their fresh meat trade supplied, and they are unable to accumulate stocks of provisions in their cellars, which are approaching a state of emptiness. Stocks of lard are the smallest seen for years, and now that the decreased corn crop promises to result in high prices are a further curtailment in hog feeding, slaughterers are facing a long continued shortage. Corn is going to be scarce in the eastern hog raising states, and western hog producers may be sure of a good future market.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary boards took place in Chicago recently, and there was a general discussion of the necessity of live stock sanitation and a control of contagious diseases. J. R. Moler, chief of the pathological division of the bureau of animal industry, said in an address: "The United States is the only country which has controlled the foot and mouth disease. It is highly infectious; in fact, it spreads like a prairie fire. It is little known to the public in general, but is always being watched by the veterinarians." P. S. Haner, chairman of the state board of live stock commissioners of Illinois, remarked that he believed the time was not far distant when the stock growers will be required to furnish a certificate of health with each pure-bred animal sold for breeding purposes.

Professor W. A. Cochel, of the Indiana Experiment Station announces that results of three years' feeding of cattle demonstrate conclusively that calves given a full feed during the winter should not be turned on pasture, but kept in a dry lot during the finishing period, as they will make more rapid gains at approximately the same cost per pound, attain a better finish and yield larger profits per head.

Word comes from northern Colorado that there will be much less sheep feeding the coming winter than a year ago, and that was a season when operations were smaller than usual. Former sheep feeders complain that feeders are too dear, while hay is scarce and high. The range sheepmen are getting into the habit of fattening their flocks of lambs and yearlings, and this course is more popular with them this season than ever before, as they see every prospect of high-priced wool for another year. Commission firms in Chicago and Missouri river markets are not looking for excessive receipts of western range sheep and lambs at any time this season, and it is that that farmers, east or west, who have surplus feed will do well in purchasing and fattening small bunches of good sheep, giving them the proper attention. The wool end of the industry is an extremely important factor, for flocks of sheep that will shear from seven to eight pounds of wool at 25 to 30 cents a pound run up in profits. There is every reason for expecting small feeding operations in the country next winter, and in all probability choice mutton flocks will command extremely high prices. Unfortunately, many farmers fail to give their flocks the right attention, and the receipts at market points comprise a large percentage of poorly fattened flocks. The volume of receipts from the ranges during the remainder of the shipping season, until cut off by cold, stormy weather, will depend a good deal on how prices rule. The present season has been, on the whole, an extremely good one for sellers of fat flocks, as well as for owners of feeders.

**Jersey Sale, Sept. 28, '09.**  
 Reg. Jersey bull, 2 reg. Jersey cows, 8 grs de Jersey cows, and 13 heifers and calves. C. E. LOCKWOOD, Clyde, Mich., 2 miles west, 1/2 mile north of Clyde.



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 is mailed 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 23 1909.  
Cattle.

Receipts, 1,002. Market 10@15c lower than last week. Quality very common.

We quote: Dry-fed steers, \$5@5.25; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.25@4.75; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.50; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.50; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.75; choice fat cows, \$3.75@4; good fat cows, \$3.25@3.50; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$1.50@2; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.25@3.50; stock bulls, \$2.50@3; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.25; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.50@3.85; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.50; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3@3.25; stock heifers, \$3; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5; common milkers, \$2@3.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Ratkowsky 6 butchers av 813 at \$3.75, 2 cows av 920 at \$3.10; to Regan 6 butchers av 603 at \$3.30, 3 do av 576 at \$3.30; to Breitenbeck Bros. 26 do av 706 at \$3.80; to Bresnahan 1 canner weighing 800 at \$1.50, 1 do weighing 730 at \$2; to Goose 7 cows av 931 at \$3; to McDonald 6 stockers av 506 at \$3.75; to Newton B. Co. 2 butchers av 625 at \$3, 1 cow weighing 750 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 1,100 at \$2.50, 1 steer weighing 1,170 at \$5, 4 butchers av 765 at \$3.75, 5 do av 785 at \$3.90, 7 do av 790 at \$3.90, 15 do av 792 at \$4, 20 do av 720 at \$4, 1 heifer weighing 770 at \$3; to McDonald 1 stocker weighing 540 at \$3.75; to Bresnahan 2 cows av 840 at \$2.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Goose 6 bulls av 570 at \$2.75; to McDonald 5 stockers av 476 at \$3.50; to Regan 10 butchers av 498 at \$3.10; to Breitenbeck Bros. 4 do av 997 at \$3.25, 1 cow weighing 810 at \$3, 1 do weighing 990 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,180 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 1,150 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 940 at \$3.25, 1 cow weighing 970 at \$2.50, 2 do av 915 at \$3.75, 1 do weighing 880 at \$2.75, 1 do weighing 1,000 at \$3.25, 2 heifers av 665 at \$3.75, 1 bull weighing 570 at \$2.75; to McDonald 4 stockers av 470 at \$3.50; to Bresnahan 2 heifers av 575 at \$3; to Austin 2 stockers av 415 at \$3; 1 bull weighing 1,170 at \$3.25, 3 heifers av 320 at \$3; to Mich. B. Co. 14 steers av 864 at \$4.15, 28 do av 803 at \$4; to Bresnahan 3 heifers av 500 at \$3.10; to Laganit 9 butchers av 648 at \$3.65, 8 do av 653 at \$3.50; to Weir 17 feeders av 740 at \$4.10.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Austin 8 stockers av 503 at \$3; to Bresnahan 22 butchers av 634 at \$3.35, 4 do av 817 at \$3.65; to Ratkowsky 2 cows av 1,205 at \$3.50, 4 butchers av 720 at \$3.50, 2 bulls av 530 at \$2.90; to Grace 3 steers av 1,333 at \$4.35; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,280 at \$3.50, 1 steer weighing 880 at \$4.50, 1 do weighing 1,080 at \$4.50, 7 butchers av 590 at \$3.20, 1 bull weighing 820 at \$2.85; to Hunt 10 butchers av 710 at \$3.75; to Austin 4 stockers av 407 at \$3, 2 do av 500 at \$3; to Goose 3 cows av 916 at \$3.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 5 steers av 860 at \$4.50; to Thompson 7 butchers av 574 at \$3.35; to Ratkowsky 3 do av 776 at \$3; to Brown 5 stockers av 600 at \$3.40, 5 do av 654 at \$3.35, 3 do av 526 at \$3.35; to Kamman 21 steers av 770 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 2 cows av 1,030 at \$3, 2 bulls av 780 at \$2.80; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 do weighing 1,450 at \$3.75, 2 do av 1,050 at \$3.50; to Goose 3 heifers av 590 at \$2.25; to Breitenbeck 1 cow weighing 850 at \$2, 1 do weighing 1,000 at \$3; to Cooke 8 steers av 970 at \$4.75.

Haley sold Marx 2 heifers av 870 at \$3.60, 4 steers av 1,000 at \$4.25, 2 do av 675 at \$3.50, 8 butchers av 737 at \$4.15.

Robb sold Schlischer 8 butchers av 534 at \$3.

Haley sold same 28 do av 800 at \$3.90.

Robb sold Breitenbeck Bros. 2 steers av 1,145 at \$4.50.

Haley sold Carey 5 stockers av 476 at \$3.25.

Robb sold Brown 13 stockers av 576 at \$3.25.

Haley sold Ratkowsky 2 cows av 920 at \$4.

Same sold Goose 2 cows av 900 at \$2.75.

Same sold Sullivan P. Co. 18 butchers av 540 at \$3.40, 2 cows av 1,150 at \$3.75, 2 do av 1,025 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 990 at \$3, 2 bulls av 1,050 at \$3.15, 5 do av 1,120 at \$3.15.

McAninch sold same 9 cows av 731 at \$3.50.

Bresnahan sold same 1 cow weighing 1,300 at \$4.

Haley sold same 21 butchers av 600 at \$3.25.

Robb sold Mich. B. Co. 16 butchers av 745 at \$3.75, 5 cows av 892 at \$2.50, 2 do av 1,115 at \$3.50.

Receipts, 379. Market opened steady, closing 25@50c higher than last week.

Best, \$8.75@9.50; others, \$4@7.50. Milch cows and springers steady.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan P. Co. 3 av 150 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 110 at \$5, 5 av 155 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 80 at \$6; to Parker, W. & Co. 2 av 145 at \$8.50, 3 av 150 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 100 at \$7.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 weighing 150 at \$9.50, 3 av 155 at \$9, 6 av 160 at \$9.50, 2 av 155 at \$7.50, 1 weighing 120 at \$8.50; to Ratkowsky 4 av 140 at \$9, 1 weighing 290 at \$3.50.

Wagner sold Newton B. Co. 4 av 125 at \$8.

Duella sold same 1 weighing 220 at \$5.50, 9 av 150 at \$8.50.

Kendall sold same 4 av 155 at \$8.50, Taggart sold Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 110 at \$8.

Adams sold same 2 av 140 at \$8.50, Snyder sold same 2 av 120 at \$8.25.

Groff sold Fitzpatrick Bros. 4 av 155 at \$8.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 4 av 140 at \$8, 1 weighing 140 at \$8, 9 av 150 at \$8, 1 weighing 150 at \$6; to Goose 2 av 255 at \$3, 2 av 305 at \$3; to Mich. B. Co. 2 av 150 at \$8.50.

Haley sold Goose 1 weighing 270 at \$3, 1 weighing 140 at \$7.

Johnson sold Thompson 1 weighing 110 at \$7.

Smith & Hawley sold same 7 av 145 at \$8.50.

McAninch sold same 4 av 275 at \$3.75, 2 av 195 at \$4.50.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Goose 6 av 225 at \$2.75, 4 av 280 at \$3.25, 4 av 250 at \$3.50; to McGuire 2 av 175 at \$8.50, 5 av 155 at \$8.50, 4 av 150 at \$8, 2 av 170 at \$6; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 2 av 140 at \$8; to Bernstine 1 weighing 180 at \$5.50, 4 av 125 at \$8.50, 2 av 115 at \$8; to Goose 19 av 250 at \$3.15; to Newton B. Co. 5 av 150 at \$8.50; to Friedman 2 av 175 at \$8, 3 av 110 at \$6.

Haley sold Breitenbeck Bros. 3 av 170 at \$8.

Same sold Lawson 2 av 350 at \$5.

Receipts, 3,012. Best grades 25c higher at opening; others steady; quality very common.

Best lambs, \$6.25@7; fair to good lambs, \$5@6; light to common lambs, \$3.75@4.75; yearlings, \$4.25@5; fair to good sheep, \$3.75@4.25; culs and common, \$2.50@3.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 59 lambs av 65 at \$6.50, 8 sheep av 110 at \$3.60, 48 do av 0 at \$3.65; to Erwin 189 lambs av 82 at \$6.65, 170 do av 80 at \$6.50, 85 do av 75 at \$6.50, 10 sheep av 95 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 41 lambs av 55 at \$5.25; to Valentine Bros. 77 do av 50 at \$5.30; to Mich. B. Co. 11 do av 60 at \$6.

Haley sold Breitenbeck Bros. 8 lambs av 73 at \$5.50, 16 do av 65 at \$6, 1 sheep av 110 at \$4, 23 lambs av 67 at \$5.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Ink 14 lambs av 65 at \$6, 115 do av 67 at \$6.15, 12 sheep av 78 at \$4.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 15 lambs av 70 at \$6.25, 9 do av 65 at \$5.25, 51 do av 73 at \$6.25; to Newton B. Co. 24 do av 75 at \$6.25; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 7 sheep av 110 at \$4, 1 buck weighing 130 at \$3, 71 lambs av 67 at \$6.30, 8 do av 75 at \$6.25, 1 do weighing 70 at \$4, 19 do av 60 at \$6; to Thompson Bros. 49 sheep av 100 at \$3.60; to Young 56 lambs av 67 at \$6.25, 9 do av 80 at \$6.50; to Eschrich 14 do av 50 at \$5, 11 do av 40 at \$4.25; to Thompson Bros. 17 do av 65 at \$6.25, 2 sheep av 95 at \$3; to Mich. B. Co. 24 lambs av 73 at \$6.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 15 sheep av 90 at \$2.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 34 lambs av 65 at \$6, 7 sheep av 100 at \$3.50, 23 do av 80 at \$4; to Parker, W. & Co. 2 do av 115 at \$3, 3 do av 90 at \$4.50, 35 lambs av 75 at \$6.50; to Eschrich 12 do av 45 at \$4.25, 15 do av 63 at \$5.25; to Ink 49 do av 60 at \$6, 15 do av 57 at \$6, to Kamman 16 sheep av 98 at \$3; to Stocker 18 lambs av 63 at \$5.25; to Kamman 7 do av 70 at \$5.50; to Barlage 24 sheep av 70 at \$4; to Allen 6 do av 100 at \$3.60, 28 do av 115 at \$3.40; to Sullivan P. Co. 38 lambs av 75 at \$6.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 11 sheep av 95 at \$3, 24 lambs av 58 at \$6.25, 7 do av 88 at \$6.25; to Valentine Bros. 71 do av 55 at \$5.65; to Burkhoff 47 do av 60 at \$6, 61 do av 60 at \$6.10; to Parker, W. & Co. 35 do av 65 at \$6.50, 12 do av 50 at \$4.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 30 do av 73 at \$6.50, 6 do av 60 at \$4.

Haley sold Rentchler 106 lambs av 60 at \$6.05.

Adams sold Hammond, S. & Co. 6 lambs av 55 at \$5, 57 do av 70 at \$6.50.

Snyder sold same 3 do av 70 at \$6.50.

McAninch sold Eschrich 11 lambs av 67 at \$5.60, 1 buck weighing 100 at \$3.

Groff sold Fitzpatrick Bros. 25 lambs av 88 at \$6.50.

Sharp & W. sold Young 30 lambs av 73 at \$7.

Wagner sold Newton B. Co. 16 lambs av 55 at \$4, 33 do av 70 at \$6.25.

Johnson sold same 37 do av 80 at \$5.75, 13 do av 65 at \$4.50, 4 sheep av 90 at \$2.50.

Duella sold same 13 do av 80 at \$3.50.

Carmody sold same 22 lambs av 67 at \$6.30.

McAninch sold Ink 5 sheep av 90 at \$4, 55 lambs av 63 at \$5.85.

Haley sold same 6 sheep av 70 at \$4.25.

Smith & Hawley sold Thompson 10 sheep av 97 at \$2.75.

Boyle sold same 37 lambs av 70 at \$6.25.

Receipts, 4,540. Good grades 10@15c lower. Packers laying back on lights; will close considerably lower.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8.15; pigs, \$6.75@7; light yorkers, \$7.25@7.75; stags, 1/4 off.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 588 av 175 at \$8, 23 av 140 at \$7.50, 246 av 160 at \$7.85, 135 av 170 at \$8.10, 60 av 150 at \$7.75, 51 av 160 at \$7.60, 96 av 170 at \$7.80, 295 av 165 at \$7.90, 98 av 170 at \$7.95, 216 av 200 at \$8.25, 256 av 180 at \$8.15.

Same sold Sullivan P. Co. 63 av 148 at \$7.75.

Roe Com. Co. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 271 av 185 at \$8, 51 av 180 at \$7.80, 92 av 165 at \$7.90, 33 pigs av 120 at \$7.10.

Spicer, M. & R. sold same 170 av 180 at \$8, 59 av 190 at \$7.90, 24 av 175 at \$7.75, 26 av 170 at \$7.65, 215 av 155 at \$7.50.

Good hogs 10c lower at close and common hogs weighing from 140 down, 40c lower than last week. Half fat stuff not wanted.

Friday's Market.  
Cattle.

The cattle market on Friday was dull and draggy at Thursday's prices. Very few local butchers were on hand, most of them having filled up on Thursday. A few buyers were on hand for stockers, but they wanted them at low prices. The Milch cow trade was steady with Thursday.

We quote: Dry-fed steers, \$5; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.25; 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; 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@3.25; stock heifers, \$2.75@3; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5; common milkers, \$2.5@3.50.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Pruhs 12 feeders av \$61 at \$4.

Same sold Zehnder 13 stockers av 495 at \$3.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold same 5 do av 700 at \$3.45, 11 do av 550 at \$3.30.

Haley sold same 11 do av 450 at \$3.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Bresnahan 3 cows av 906 at \$2.75, 1 do weighing 800 at \$2, 2 steers av 1,055 at \$4.75.

Same sold Sullivan 1 bull weighing 1,030 at \$3.25.

Haley sold same 1 bull weighing 890 at \$3.

Same sold Russell 2 stockers av 570 at \$3.

Veal Calves.

The few veal calves offering brot Thursday's closing prices, a few good ones bringing \$9 a hundred.

Best grades, \$8.50@9; others, \$2.50@7.50.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Sullivan P. Co. 1 weighing 200 at \$6.

Bishop, B. & H. sold same 3 av 160 at \$7.50, 2 av 115 at \$6.

Roe Com. Co. sold same 1 weighing 170 at \$9.

Bishop, B. & H. sold same 11 av 200 at \$2.50.

Same sold Mich. B. Co. 1 weighing 240 at \$4, 3 av 165 at \$5.50, 2 av 185 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 190 at \$8.

Spicer, M. & R. sold McGuire 5 av 155 at \$8.60.

Sheep and Lambs.

The sheep and lamb trade for good grades was 10@15c higher than on Thursday, but common stuff was dull and no higher.

Best lambs, \$6.50@6.75; fair to good lambs, \$5@5.75; light to common lambs, \$3.75@4.50; yearlings, \$4@5; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@4; culs and common \$2.50@3.

Noettner sold Sullivan P. Co. 19 sheep av 90 at \$3.25.

Roe Com. Co. sold same 10 lambs av 68 at \$5.

Same sold Hammond, S. & Co. 57 lambs av 73 at \$6.75, 20 do av 70 at \$4.

Hogs.

In the hog yards the quality was much better than on Thursday and on this account prices held steady for good stuff. Other grades were a trifle lower. Drovers should go carefully for next week's markets, especially on grassy hogs, as it looks as tho they would sell considerably lower.

Light to good butchers, \$8.20@8.30; pigs, \$7@7.50; light yorkers, \$7.50@8; stags 1/2 off.

Roe Com. Co. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 175 at \$8.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 112 av 190 at \$8.25, 71 av 220 at \$8.30, 194 av 180 at \$8.22 1/2, 69 av 165 at \$8.15, 49 av 170 at \$8.20, 9 av 200 at \$8, 69 av 160 at \$7.75.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan 156 pigs av 110 at \$7.30, 32 do av 108 at \$7.20.

VETERINARY.

(Continued from page 238).

you should measure the length of teat and be sure and order a long enough instrument or else you will have trouble in draining the quarter.

Chronic Cracked Heels—Grease Heel.—I have two colts, two and three years old, that have been troubled with sore heels for the past ten weeks. One Vet. called it cracked heel, the other tho it a case of grease heel. Their treatment appears to fail to effect a cure. The back part of leg is cracked above and below fetlock joint. The skin is quite scaly, but there are not many sores—the legs stock when the colts stand in the stable. One of them is in foal, due next April. I have been feeding them a teaspoonful of rosin in feed once a day and have been applying sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc dissolved in water, to legs twice a day. W. W. Hopkins, Mich.—Give your mares a teaspoonful of powdered nitrate of potash and the same quantity of powdered rosin at a dose in feed night and morning for a few days then give the medicine once a day. Also apply one part oxide of zinc, one part iodoform and three parts lard or vaseline once or twice a day.

Infectious Abortion in Cows.—I would like to know as much as possible in regard to abortion in dairy cows and what is best to do with cows in a dairy infected with it? C. L. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.—As you perhaps know, the disease is caused by a germ which invades the generative organs of the cow, or the male may be infected at time of service, thereby spreading the disease. When the disease breaks out all infected cows should be isolated, thoroly disinfected and treated internally. The best results are obtained by giving diseased cows one dram doses carbolic acid night and morning in feed. The acid should be dissolved in a quart of water and mixed thoroly in feed or given as a drench. As a preventive it may be given once a day to exposed pregnant cows. Cows which abort should be immediately removed from the well ones, the afterbirth should be burned as well as all straw and litter that she may have infected. The vagina and uterus should be flushed out with a one to 1,000 solution of chloride of zinc, using not less than three quarts at a time, a funnel and one-half inch rubber tube should be used in making these applications. The coal tar disinfectants are also used for flushing and disinfecting purposes with good results. A two or three per cent solution is about right for washing out vagina and for disinfecting pur-

poses about the cow stable use a two per cent solution.

W. A. Drake, of Colorado, one of the largest farmers and stock feeders in that state, reports that there will not be half as many lambs fed in Colorado as there were last year, and in 1908 there was only two-thirds of the usual feeding. Colorado feeders have been heavy losers in recent years and it is understood that cattle will be fed instead of range lambs in many places.

Something Every Farmer Ought to Know.

Mr. John H. Bovard, Kansas City, Mo., says: "I had as nice a flock of sheep on my farm in Lynn county, Kansas, as a man could get together, but they became infested with stomach worms and died very fast. I tried prescriptions that I obtained from different agricultural colleges, without effect, and also send the intestines of one of the sheep to one of the colleges for analysis, but the medicine they prescribed did no good. A friend of mine told me about Sal-Vet medicated salt, and I got some of it. Much to my surprise I have not lost a sheep since. I have also given Sal-Vet to my horses and other stock and my friend, who is a veterinary himself, said that it is the finest conditioner he ever had on the farm. Every farmer in the country ought to know about it." The S. R. Fell Co., Cleveland, Ohio, the manufacturers, will gladly send full information about Sal-Vet.

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## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

### An Ounce of Prevention.

TOO much cannot be said to impress upon parents the need for providing the children, who are going to school, a private drinking cup. Carelessness in this important safeguard is liable to bring sickness and misery to many a family. A number of the city schools now insist upon the individual drinking cup and instruct every child to bring his own. In the country schools it is just as necessary to see that this excellent plan is carried out.

An aluminum folding cup can be purchased for ten cents. They are easily carried in the pocket, or school bag, and will not rust. Another important item is, if you are in the habit of carrying your own cup, you always have it with you when you want a drink and when no glass or cup can be found.

It is just as important, and even more so, that the older people carry their cup when going to town to shop, when going to fairs, picnics or places of amusement to stay any length of time. A lady in a city office once watched the people coming to a public fountain to drink, in half an hour's time she had counted fifty-three people of all styles and characters who drank from the metal dipper chained to the fountain. She saw a dirty vagabond drink and in less than two minutes a mother gave a little child a draught from the same dirty cup that the man had just dropped, and yet we wonder where many a disease was contracted.

Especially are the country folks forced to use these public fountains when in

town shopping, as they are not aware of the ones in less frequented places, and therefore must use the ones on the streets, where the greatest amount of people drink.

Another deplorable condition which should be restricted in all cities and which catch a great many country purchasers, are the corner out-door stands where candies, fruits and other sweets are laid bare to all the dust and filth that fly in the streets. Never purchase from these places, unless it be something which is under a sealed cover. It is one of the greatest menaces to health allowed in the cities and towns.

Instruct the children to be watchful and particular about whatever they eat as the habit once acquired, a great deal of sickness may be avoided. Teach the little people to keep things out of their mouths. This is a habit which most young children have. They are constantly putting things in their mouth with apparently no regard as to whether they are clean, or otherwise. This habit has been the cause of many a sickness, and too many mothers do not try to take steps to stop it. Explain to the children the reason why they should not do this, and if the effects are properly impressed upon their minds, they will soon stop the dangerous habit.

It is said an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure, and with a little care and forethought on the part of parents, the little folks can soon be taught the preventive ways. ELISABETH.

#### QUINCES.

Pare, quarter, core and throw at once into cold water. Save the parings and knotted pieces for jelly, being careful to reject the core and seeds, as they contain mucilage which prevents the liquid jellifying. When you have enough to fill two jars, take the fruit from the water and put in kettle and cover with boiling water; boil until tender. While they are cooking, put sugar and water into another kettle, allowing half a pound of sugar to half a pint of water for each pound of fruit. Boil and skim. Lift the quinces from the water, put them in the syrup and simmer gently. They should scarcely bubble until the quinces are clear and of a bright red color. Seal as directed for other fruits.

If canning several jars of quinces, they should all be boiled in the same water, and this water saved to boil with the skins and knotted pieces for jelly. Fresh syrup must be made each time, as you will have only enough to fill a jar. Quinces are good to can with apples, as it gives a fine flavor to the fruit, and apples which haven't a very good flavor can be utilized this way. They are also good with pears. A few quinces will flavor several cans of apples or pears.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD NUISANCES.

BY MARGARET WHITNEY.

In every community there is a class of people that can be described by no other word but shiftless. A shiftless man generally has a wife and children to correspond. If either one ever had any ambition it was long ago flung away and they have adopted an easy going manner of life that, like that of Rip Van Winkle, who ate white bread or brown, whichever was easier to get.

Some men will not work unless they can get an easy job or something they like to do. Others never stick to a job long enough for their employers to find out if they are worthy of promotion. They work for a few weeks in a place and then either get tired and quit or get an idea that they know more than their employer and try to tell him how to manage his business, and lose out in that way. A third class are the men who will not work unless they get so much per day. They can sit on a store box all day and gossip rather than work for a dollar and a half a day if they think their service is worth a dollar and seventy-five cents.

Their children will grow up with the same notions. They are generally barefoot, unclean, ill-fed and go to school two days out of five.

Women are to blame in as many cases

as the men. They neglect their appearance, their work and their children. If a man comes home and finds the house in disorder, the meals not cooked or half-cooked and his wife and children unwashed and uncombed, he will not be able to keep his courage very long. In the first place, no one can work if he is poorly fed. If the food is ever so good and then spoiled in the cooking, one will lose his appetite and with it his energy. A man with this kind of home finds it pleasant some place else, and he will find plenty of other men in the same condition.

There are people who have always lived without work and always will. In the summer they get along the best they can, and in winter they appeal to the sympathy of their neighbors. Of course, people who are ill-fed and poorly clothed are the first ones to get sick and they must be cared for, but while this is being done the shiftless, grown-up members of the family are being supported at the same time.

There are so many cases of this kind that it seems that John Smith's rule for the Virginia colonists would exert a healthy influence now-a-days. If a man who would not work could be prevented from eating also, he might be induced to do something.

Country people are to blame in a measure for this state of affairs. Let them refuse to tolerate these people, pull down the rickety buildings on their farms and compel them to go to town where there are laws to send them to the workhouse if they do not provide for their families. If a man has to take his choice between providing bread and shoes for his children or going to the workhouse, he will be very apt to choose the former. Anything that helps the poor to help themselves is better than a promiscuous handing out of food and clothing.

#### MAKING CUCUMBER PICKLES.

Here are two recipes for putting up cucumbers that have been used with good results for five years:

Fill a two-gallon jar with cucumbers. Take three quarts of good cider vinegar and add to it one cup of sugar, one cup salt, one cup mustard and one tablespoon mixed spices. Pour this over cucumbers, place grape leaves on top and cover with a plate. Pour in more vinegar if plate is not covered. In ten days these will be ready for use.

For laying cucumbers down take one cup coarse salt for each gallon of cucumbers. Place a layer of grape leaves in bottom of jar, then add cukes, salt, and more grape leaves, in successive layers, until jar is filled. Place a thick

layer of leaves on top, weight down and pour in cold water until all is covered. Once in every week or ten days during warm weather, skim, remove top leaves, and replace with fresh ones. Adding a little horse-radish root is an improvement, altho it is not necessary. After the brine has drawn the acid out of the leaves you may remove all, excepting a few on top. Place jar in a cool, well-ventilated cellar. When wanted for use remove from brine, pour hot water over them and let stand from three to five hours, according to size. Heat vinegar, season to taste, and pour over them. They will soon be ready for use.

#### THE SPICES WE USE.

BY IRMA B. MATTHEWS.

##### Nutmeg.

[The fifth of a series of articles on spices].

It is strange, indeed, when one once considers the matter, that with all the spices, it is a different part of the tree, or plant, that is used, so when we come to the nutmeg this is perhaps the strangest of them all. With the nutmeg it is the inside of the pit of the fruit that is the sought after part, and it undergoes quite a process before it is ready for the market.

The nutmeg tree in many ways resembles our pear tree, and the beautiful fruit is pear shaped, a yellowish-red in color. When the fruit gets ripe it splits open and then there may be seen a shell of vivid scarlet. A nutmeg tree filled with ripe fruit is a very beautiful sight. The fruit is gathered and dried that the seed may be separated from the pulp. After the shells are separated from the pulp they have to go thru a long process. First they are heated very hot and thoroughly dried. Then they are kept for some time until the nutmegs rattle, lastly the shell is broken open with a wooden mallet and the nutmegs are packed and ready for the market, or to be shipped to far distant countries, for like the other spices the nutmeg is a native of the tropics.

For years it was produced no place but the Banda islands and the Dutch would not allow them to be carried in a live state to any other country. After the British gained possession of the islands the cultivation soon spread and they are now raised in various tropical countries, including the West Indies. I believe that South America has been found a favorable place for their culture.

The person who cultivates the nutmeg tree, however, does not always have an easy time of it, for there are many discouragements. In the first place, the trees must be grown for seven years before they blossom and then some of them will be worthless and have to be thinned out. Then, even after the fruit is gathered, it is liable to be attacked by a beetle and they become worm eaten and of no value.

The fruit of the tree is hard, or rather sticky, and it is some times preserved and eaten as a sweetmeat. As a spice, and also as a flavoring, nutmeg is much used, as it is liked by nearly everyone. It is also valuable as a medicine in the way of a stimulant, but few people know this. In doses that are too large, however, it is likely to produce delirium, and should therefore be given with care.

#### CHILI SAUCE.

Eighteen ripe tomatoes, one green pepper, one onion, all cut fine; one tablespoonful of salt, two cups of good cider vinegar, one cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls of mixed spices, pulverized.

Bobbie, aged five, saw a cow grazing in his mother's flower garden, and shouted, "Scat, scat!" The cow didn't seem to be much intimidated, and calmly ate on. Three-year-old Mary, dancing with excitement, exclaimed: "Tell him to 'scow,' Wobble, tell him to 'scow!'"—Ex.

#### THE LITTLE CARES THAT FRETTED ME.

The little cares that fretted me, I lost them yesterday among the fields above the sea,  
Among the winds at play;  
Among the lowing of the herds,  
The rustling of the trees,  
Among the singing of the birds,  
The humming of the bees,  
The foolish fears of what may happen I cast them all away  
Among the clover-scented grass,  
Among the new-mown hay;  
Among the husking of the corn  
Where drowsy poppies nod,  
Where ill thots die and good are born,  
Out in the fields with God.  
—E. B. Browning.

#### Why We Are Stronger.

The old Greeks and Romans were great admirers of health and strength; their pictures and statuary made the muscles of the men stand out like cords.

As a matter of fact we have athletes and strong men—men fed on fine strength making food such as Quaker Oats—that would win in any contest with the old Roman or Greek champions.

It's a matter of food. The finest food for making strength of bone, muscle and nerve is fine oatmeal. Quaker Oats is the best because it is pure, no husks or stems or black specks. Farmers' wives are finding that by feeding the farm hands plentifully on Quaker Oats they get the best results in work and economy. If you are convenient to the store, buy the regular size packages; if not near the store buy the large size family package. 2



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### WASHING DISHES.

BY E. E. R.

This most prosaic of tasks may be made a far less-dreaded duty if properly gone about. Mothers who understand the natural dislike which most young girls entertain for washing dishes, plan to rob it, as far as possible, of its unpleasant features and arouse interest in doing the work well, by showing how this can be accomplished easily and with pleasure.

Someone may smile at the idea of making dishwashing a pleasure, but it can be done.

First, the mother, herself, must possess the proper spirit and not look upon all housework as drudgery. The most of it can be made an actual pleasure to one possessed of good health and there is no more occasion for calling a woman who does housework a drudge than there is for so denominating any other person who follows a chosen calling. Drudgery is "labor unwillingly performed," according to Webster, and the kind of labor makes not a particle of difference.

To begin with, this matter of dish washing, the dishes should be properly arranged in neat piles as fast as they are carried from the dining room, which makes an altogether different picture of the kitchen table from that presented when a heterogeneous array is placed thereon, looking as if a cyclone might have landed them there, enough in itself to appal even a stout-hearted worker.

In arranging the piles of soiled dishes each piece should be rinsed with clear water. Where there is a sink supplied with the necessary faucets it is an easy matter to hold the different pieces under it and rinse off all that can be separated in this manner. This leaves the dishes ready to go into the dish pan and in this way, only, can one be sure there will be no floating particles of food in the dish-water.

Plenty of hot soft water and good soap will make a suds that will tempt almost any girl to put her hands in it, especially if, instead of the dirty looking rag often used, a nice, white soft cloth of doubled cheesecloth is provided for the washing. Or, if preferred, a dish-mop made of twine may be provided. This renders it unnecessary to put the hands in the water at all.

Wash tumblers first, then cups and saucers, after this the other dishes in whatever order may be preferred, winding up with the pots and kettles. Cooking dishes should be filled with cold water as soon as emptied and this will cause them to wash easily.

To slip each dish as washed into a pan of clear hot water and out again, depositing it in a position for draining simplifies the wiping whether one is working alone, or has an assistant. Some housewives dispense with the wiping entirely, leaving the dishes to drain after rinsing. This is a great help where one person must do everything alone, and leaves the pieces spotless.

Boiling hot water should never be used on choice china or glass as it is apt to cause breakage, or crack the enamel. If glasses are placed sidewise into hot water they will not crack, as the expansion on the outer and inner surface is the same.

Too much attention cannot be paid the dish towels. These should be soft and white and clean. The very fact that they are so may be a determining factor in making the whole process a pleasure or otherwise.

### THE WATERMELON.

This favorite of the vegetable kingdom is a native of both India and Africa—especially appreciated by the Ethiopian. It belongs to a very ancient family of tropical plants, but is successfully cultivated in northern climates. It is the most juicy of melons and thus gets its prefix of water. In Kansas, where they grow very abundantly, a family living on a ranch, distant from market, and having watermelons "to burn," but not being as combustible as the corn so often used as fuel by the early settlers, they made "cider" of them, using only the pulp. This juice boiled down, as maple sap is treated, produced a delicate and delicious syrup.

The real home of this melon in the west is at Rocky Ford, Colorado, where a free feast is given every year, called "Watermelon Day." Excursion trains are run from the cities and thousands of melons, both of this and the musk variety, are consumed by the visitors.

Many carloads are sent east from this

point and Rocky Ford melons are found in our Michigan markets.

The beauty of this "fruit of the vine" has often been shown, by the artist, depicting its glowing heart and shining seeds. The best compliment we ever heard for one of these pictures was given by a four-year-old girl and was put into verse:

A young artist had tried her skill  
In painting a watermelon:  
It was placed in a dining-room  
'Mong the guests was little Helen.

And when the dessert was finished,  
Asked her hostess—near whom she sat—  
"Will you have something else, my dear?"  
She said, "Please give me some of that."

Pointing, in her innocent way,  
To an easel near the table,  
A better compliment to give,  
None of the big folks were able.

—E. L. R.

### SOME GOOD TOMATO RECIPES.

#### Tomato Catsup.

One half bushel of ripe tomatoes, slice, cook and strain. To the pulp add two tablespoons of salt, one of cloves, one of black pepper, one of mustard, one of red pepper, one half pint of vinegar. Boil till thick, bottle and seal.

#### Green Tomato Preserves.

Seven pounds of green tomatoes chopped, three pounds of sugar, one cup water, one pint of vinegar, ground cinnamon, cloves to taste. Cook slowly until thick. They will keep in open jars, but canning them is better. Ripe tomatoes are fine preserved. Slice them, add lemon and raisins with one-half as much sugar as tomatoes. Cook and can. Yellow tomatoes are best.—M. E. H. C.

### FAMILY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

BY CHARLOTTE A. AIKENS.

Of all the ennobling influences of life, none are stronger than the love of the old home and its inmates. To the city boy or girl, the home itself probably appeals less strongly than to those who are country born. The frequent moving and the occupancy of rented houses are fatal to the sentiment that lingers around the country home, where the old yard gate with its creaky hinges, the gnarled limbs of the old apple tree, the pump, even the very boards in the floor of the back porch, help to recall the days that are past. But in every home, the custom of celebrating the family birthdays, will help to bind the hearts of the children to the parental roof.

Christmas is a holiday that belongs to everybody. The same is true of other great holidays, but the family birthdays are peculiarly our own. No one else remembers, or bothers about them, except those who belong in the family circle. If, as we go beyond middle life, the passing of the years, of which we are forcibly reminded with each returning birthday, brings a tinge of sadness, it also brings a thrill of pleasure, if the custom of remembering the family birthdays was begun when the children were young.

In a great many homes the children receive many gifts at Christmas, while the other months of the year stretch out as a dreary "giftless" waste. Far better is it to give less at Christmas, and reserve some delightful bit of home excitement for the birthdays as they come. It takes so little to produce in children the pleasant, excited feeling that something unusual is being done in their honor, and it means so much to the growing child.

With many families, the birthday cake is a regular feature of these natal celebrations, and a birthday without a cake and its candles, would seem like no birthday at all. One little girl who had all thru her eight years, been accustomed to the cake, with as many candles as she had known years, exclaimed, when some one told her that this was her grandfather's birthday, "Why, grandfather's cake will have to have seventy-six candles."

One mother always allows each child to invite to tea on his birthday, any two friends, old or young, whom he chooses. It is understood that they must prepare for their visitors, as far as they are able, and also entertain them after they arrive. Besides the pleasure every child feels in being at liberty to invite his friends, the delight of planning and getting ready, the anticipation, and the feeling of importance that it brings, the children learn many useful lessons. They understand something of the extra work

(Continued on page 251).



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# Pass the Word Along

It won't cost you a penny to reach out a helping hand to a great army of honest, hardworking and deserving men and women.

Just your moral support will insure work, a living, and comforts which are now either partly or wholly denied them.

How so?

Come on, let's have a look.

You've often been importuned and many have been commanded by advertisement or otherwise to "refuse to buy anything unless it bears the union label."

Looks harmless on its face, doesn't it?

It really is a "demand" that you boycott the products made by over 80 per cent of our American workmen and women who decline to pay fees to, and obey the dictates of the union leaders.

It demands that you ask the merchant for articles with the "union label," thus to impress him with its importance.

It seeks to tell you what to buy and what to refuse. The demands are sometimes most insolent, with a "holier than thou" impudence.

It demands that you take away the living of this 80 per cent of American workmen and women.

Is that clear?

Why should a small body of workmen ask you to help starve the larger body?

There must be some reason for the "union label" scheme.

Run over in your mind and remember how they carry on their work.

During a discussion about working or striking in the coal regions, about 25,000 men preferred to work, they had wives and babies to feed. The union men said openly in their convention that if the employers didn't discharge these men they (the union men) would kill them.

So they dynamited about a dozen homes, maimed and crippled women and children and brutally assaulted scores of these independent workers.

The big boys of the union men were taught to pound the school children of the independent men. How would you like to have your little girl shortly grown from the toddling baby who used to sit on your lap and love "Daddy" pounded by some big bullies on her way home from the school where she had gone to try and please Daddy by learning to read?

The little bruised face and body would first need tender care while you ponder the inscription writ deep in your heart by that Master and Guide to all human compassion, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren you have done it unto me." Then perhaps you would drop to your knees and pray Almighty God for strength in your right arm to strike one manly and powerful blow for baby's sake, even if you went to death for it.

Helpless children were brought home, with faces black or bleeding from the blows and kicks of these fiends, teaching independent Americans that they must stop work when told and pay fees to the leaders of "labor." Thousands of men, women and children have been treated thus.

From somewhere, Oh, Father of us all, we try to believe that You look with pitying eyes upon these brutal blows, cuts and scars on the many human bodies made in your likeness and image.

They are beautifully and wonderfully made, each the dwelling place of a Divine Soul.

Is it Your wish that they be crushed by iron shod heels, cut by knives or torn asunder by bullets and dynamite?

May we venture to think that a long suffering patience is extended in the hope that the men and women of America may some day wake to a realization of the awful cruelties perpetrated by this spirit of oppression and that they will some time learn the lesson that the "sacred gift of human freedom and liberty" was given by God and must be defended even to death itself.

Our forefathers were used by the Infinite God to establish our freedom in 1776, and our fathers gave freely of their blood and treasure to establish the freedom of the black. Now again it seems we are called upon to protect our brothers and ourselves from that old time spirit of tyranny which comes up from time to time to force people to obey tyrannous

rules and bend the knee of the slave.

In Wellston, Ohio, thirty Americans sought employment in a factory. They were seeking to earn food for their families. They were bombarded by rocks and pounded with clubs in the hands of union men.

One of the injured, John Branihan, was taken to the city hospital with a broken jaw, crushed skull and other cuts and bruises. He was the father of two children, and was thought to be dying. Perhaps he did. I don't know, but I sometimes wonder what the children said to Mother when "Papy" didn't come home, and how they and the little woman got any food, and how they could place their wrongs before their own American fellows.

Mayhap some time some kind person will equip a home where the orphans and widows of the victims of the Labor Trust may be cared for and fed.

It would take a big home. It has been said there were 31 Americans, many of them fathers, killed in one strike, (the teamsters in Chicago), and over 5,000 maimed, many for life. That's only one "lesson" of these bullies. There are literally thousands of cases wherein your fellow American has been assaulted, maimed or killed by these men. The same work is going on day by day. Suppose you make a practice of picking out each day from the papers, accounts of brutality to American workmen who prefer to work free from the impudence and tyranny of self constituted leaders (?) than to be always subject to their beck and call, pay them fees and be told by them when and where to work and for whom. You will discover the same general conditions underlying all these daily attacks.

In every case the workman prefers to be free. He has that right. He then tries to go to work. He and his family sorely need the money for food or he wouldn't run the risk of his life. Many such a man has wiped the tears away and quieted the fears of a loving wife, left with a kiss on his lips, set his manly jaw and walked into a shower of stones and bullets to win food for the loved mother and babies.

A good many have been brought home on stretchers with blood oozing from nose and ears, some cold, while some gradually recover, and carry for life the grim marks of the "union label."

They are your fellows, my friends, and yet you supinely read the accounts and say "too bad."

Have you grown so calloused that you care nothing for the sufferings of these men who need food and these helpless ones who rely on the life and strength of husband and father?

Let us hope that soon you may be moved by a just God to rise in your might and by voice and pen, by vote and right arm you will do a man's part in protecting yourselves and your brothers from this onslaught on American citizens. This cruel warfare is carried on not always to raise wages, but to establish union control, kick out the independent men and establish the "label."

Unfortunately the "Labor movement" which started many years ago honestly enough, has fallen under control of a lot of tyrannical, vicious "men of violent tendencies."

There are too many to attempt to name. You can recall them. They include men who have planned the murders of miners, teamsters, pressmen and carpenters, shoemakers and independent workmen of all kinds. Many of them have escaped hanging by an outraged public only because juries became terror stricken and dared not convict them.

Some have been punished slightly and some, including the principal officers of this nefarious crew are now under sentence to imprisonment but have appealed their cases.

Right here some apologist rises to protest against "speaking thus of laboring men." Bless your dear heart, it isn't the honest and real workman who does these things, it is the excitable ones and the toughs and thugs who don't work except with their mouths, but have secured control of too many unions. I don't even attempt to specify the criminal acts these persons have assisted or winked at in

their plan for destroying free workingmen and forcing men to stay in "the union" and hence under their control. The newspapers for the past seven years contain almost daily accounts of the criminal, lawless and tyrannical acts against American citizens and haven't told half the tale. Right here it becomes necessary to say for the ten thousandth time that there are scores of honest law-abiding union men who deplore and are in no way responsible for the long infamous record of the "Labor Trust" under its present management, but they don't seem to stop it.

The men who manage, who pull the strings and guide the policy have made the record and it stands, as made by them.

Examine, if you please, the record of a string of members of the American Federation of Labor and you will view a list of crimes against Americans, stupendous beyond belief. They defy the laws, sneer at the courts, incite mobs and are avowed enemies of the peaceable citizens of all classes.

This band wields an iron bar over their subjects and drives them to idleness whenever they want to call a strike or exact extra pocket money for themselves.

Men don't want to be thrown out of work and lose their livelihood, but what can they do when the slugging and murdering committee stands always ready to "do them" if they try to work.

The poor women and helpless children suffer and no one dares present their case to the public. They must suffer in silence for they have no way to right their wrongs, while the notoriety-seeking leaders carry out their work.

These men cannot thus force oppression on the weak and innocent or use them to bring newspaper notice to themselves and money to their pockets unless they can "hold them in line."

Therefore, with the craft of the fox and venom of the serpent they devise the "union label" and tell the public to buy only articles carrying that label.

Smooth scheme, isn't it?

They extract a fee from every union man, and in order to get these monthly fees, they must hold the workers in "the union" and force manufacturers to kick out all independent men.

Can anyone devise a more complete and tyrannical trust?

If allowed full sway, no independent man could keep working in a free factory, for the goods wouldn't sell no matter how perfectly they be made. Then, when the factory has been forced to close and the employees get hungry enough from the lack of wages the workers must supplicate the union leaders to be "allowed" to pay their fines (for not becoming members before) and pay their monthly fees to the purse-fat managers of the Labor Trust. Thereupon (under orders) before the factory be allowed to start they must force the owners of the business to put on the "union label" or strike, picket the works, and turn themselves into sluggers and criminals towards the independent workers who might still refuse to bend the knee and bow the head.

In the meantime babies and mothers go hungry and shoeless, but who cares. The scheming leaders are trained to talk of the "uplifting of labor" and shed tears when they speak of the "brotherhood of man" meaning the brotherhood of the "Skinny Maddens," "Sheas," "Gompers," et al, always excluding the medium or high-grade independent workers.

Perhaps you have noticed lately that the makers of the finest hats, shoes and other articles have stopped putting on the union label. Naturally the Labor Trust managers have ordered their dupes to strike, lie idle, scrap, fight, slug and destroy property to force the makers to again put on "the label." But for some reason the buying public has been aroused to the insults and oppression behind it and in thousands of cases have refused to buy any article carrying what some one named the "tag of servitude and oppression."

The bound and gagged union slave is fined from \$5.00 to \$25.00 if he buys any article not bearing the "union label." Nevertheless, he, time and again, risks

the penalty and buys "free" goods simply in order to help the fellow workingman who is brave enough to work where he pleases without asking permission on bended knees from the bulldozing leaders who seek by every known method of oppression and hate to govern him.

If these poor wageworkers will thus brave fine and slugging to help out other men who seek to live a free life under our laws and constitution cannot you, reader, help a little?

Will you reach out a hand to help an independent workman earn food for his wife and babies? Or will you, from apathy and carelessness, allow him to be thrown out of work and the helpless suffer until they prostrate themselves before this stupendous and tyrannical aggregation of leeches upon honest American labor?

The successor of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, says:

"Union labor hatred for labor burns like a flame, eats like nitric acid, is malignant beyond all description. But the other day, a woman representing a certain union visited many families in Plymouth church asking them to boycott a certain institution. \* \* \* Alas this union woman's hatred for non-union women burned in her like the fires of hell."

She was pitilessly, relentlessly and tirelessly pursuing the non-union women and men to destroy the market for goods, to ruin their factory and to starve them out.

In the French revolution only 2 per cent of the French people believed in violence. The 98 per cent disclaimed violence and yet the 98 per cent allowed the 2 per cent to fill the streets of Paris with festering corpses, to clog the Seine with dead bodies, to shut up every factory in Paris, until the laboring classes starved by the score.

The small per cent element in the Labor Trust which hates and seeks to destroy the large per cent of independent Americans sends out letters declaring "free" industries unfair and tries to boycott their products. If they could bind everyone it would bring suffering upon hundreds of thousands, immeasurable ruin upon the country, and land it absolutely under the control of the men now attempting to dictate the daily acts of our people and extract from each a monthly fee.

There are babies, children, women and honest, hard-working and skillful fathers who rely upon the protection of their fellows, when they seek to sell their labor where they choose, when they choose, and for a sum they believe it to be worth.

Every citizen having the rights, privileges and protection of a citizen has also the responsibility of a citizen.

The Labor Trust leaders may suavely "request" (or order those they can) to buy only "union label" articles, and you can of course obey if you are under orders.

Depend upon it, the creatures of the Labor Trust will, upon reading this, visit stores and threaten dire results unless all the things bear "the label."

They go so far as to have their women pretend to buy things, order yards of silk or cloth torn off and various articles wrapped up and then discover "no label," and refuse them. That's been done hundreds of times and is but one of the petty acts of hatred and tyranny.

Let no one who reads this article understand that he or she is asked to boycott any product whether it bears a "union label" or not. One has a constitutional right to examine the article and see whether its makers are Labor Trust contributors and slaves or are free and independent Americans.

I have tried to tell you something about those who are oppressed, vilified, hated, and when opportunity offers are attacked because they prefer to retain their own independent American manhood. These men are in the vast majority and include the most skillful artisans in the known world. They have wives and babes dependent on them.

These men are frequently oppressed and have no way to make their wrongs known. They are worthy of defense. That's the reason for the expenditure of a few thousands of dollars to send this message to the American people. Re-



member, I didn't say my "excuse" for sending it. The cause needs no "excuse."

C. W. POST,  
Battle Creek, Mich.

N. B.  
Some "parlor socialist" who knows nothing of the Russian Czarism of the great Labor Trust will ask right here: "Don't you believe in the right of certain workmen to 'organize'?" Oh, yes, brother, when real workmen manage wisely and peacefully, but I would challenge the right of even a church organization when its affairs had been seized by a motley crew of heartless, vicious men who stopped industries, incited mobs to attack citizens and destroy property in order to establish their control of communities and affairs, and subject everyone to their orders and exact the fees. When you see work of this kind being done call on or write the prosecuting officers of your district and demand procedure under the Sherman anti-trust law, and prosecution for conspiracy and restraint of trade. We have the law but the politicians and many of our officers even while drawing pay from the people are afraid to enforce it in protection of our citizens and now the big Labor Trust is moving heaven and earth to repeal the law so their nefarious work may be more safely carried on.

But You. Why don't you strike out and demand defense for your fellows?

Put your prosecuting officers to the test and insist that they do their sworn duty, and protest to your congressmen and legislators against the repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Its repeal is being pushed by the Labor Trust and some big capital trusts in order to give each more power to oppress. Do your duty and protest. In this great American Republic everyone must be jealous of the right of individual liberty and always and ever resent the attempts made to gain power for personal aggrandizement.

Only the poor fool allows his liberty to be wrested from him.

Someone asks, "how about your own workmen?"

I didn't intend to speak of my own affairs, but so long as the question is almost sure to be asked I don't mind telling you.

The Postum workers are about a thousand strong, men and women, and don't belong to labor unions. The Labor Trust has, time without numbers, sent organizers with money to give "smokers," etc., and had their "orators" declaim the "brotherhood of man" business, and cry salty tears describing the fearful conditions of the "slaves of capital," and all that. But the "confidence game" never worked, for the decent and high grade Postum workers receive 10 per cent over the regular wage scale. They are the highest paid, richest and best grade of working people in the state of Michigan and I believe in the United States. They mostly own their own homes, and good ones. Their wages come 52 weeks in a year and are never stopped on the order of some paid agent of the Labor Trust. They have savings accounts in the banks, houses of their own and steady work at high wages.

They like their daily occupation in the works (come and ask them) and are not slaves, and yet the Labor Trust leaders have done their best to ruin the sale of their products and force them into idleness and poverty.

It would cost the workingmen of Battle Creek (our people and about 3,000 others) from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a month in fees to send out to the leaders of the Labor Trust, if they would allow themselves to become "organized" and join the Trust.

Not for them, they keep the money, school the children and live "free." That's some comfort for white people.

Once in a while one of the little books "The Road to Wellville," we put in the pkgs. of Postum, Grape-Nuts and Post Toasties, is sent back to us with a sticker pasted across it saying, "Returned because it don't bear the union label."

Then we join hands and sing a hymn of praise for the discovering of some one that our souls are not seared with the guilt of being conspirators to help bind chains of slavery upon fellow Americans by placing added power in the hands of the largest, most oppressive and harmful trust the world has ever seen.

When you seek to buy something look for the "union label" and speak your sentiments. That's an opportunity to reach out a helping hand to the countless men and women in all kinds of industry who brave bricks, stones and bullets, to maintain their American manhood and freedom by making the finest goods in America and which do not bear the seal of industrial slavery, the "Union Label."

FAMILY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

(Continued from page 249).

entailed in entertaining, as well as preparing for them.

So far as birthday gift giving is concerned, there are few suggestions that need be given. It is always well, as far as possible, to give something that is unexpected. Useful gifts are nearly always appreciated, but remember, that the useful gift may also be unexpected. It is a good thing to keep in mind that even useful gifts may be an encumbrance, if the recipient was already supplied, and that many so-called useful gifts may properly be designated "trash." Penwipers may be useful, but few persons consider them real necessities in the home, handkerchiefs are far more useful.

Books and magazines, when the tastes of the individual are known, rarely fail to please, and, by all means, remember the birthday letter.

One mother, who was anxious to cultivate in her children a taste for good literature, formed the custom of giving each child on his birthday, a suitable book that would stand the test of the years. In course of time, a bookcase was provided and each child before leaving home, had the nucleus of a library that dated back to his birth, and around which lingered many delightful recollections.

Almost every child likes to give away things, and small boxes of home-made candy, with which he may treat his friends in honor of his birthday, is a plan that children in general greatly enjoy. A birthday cake large enough to spare a few pieces which he may carry to his friends, answers the same purpose.

The time of year will, of course, modify the plans for such celebrations. For father's or mother's birthday a little trip, or some pleasant family outing, is an excellent way to celebrate when it can be so arranged. For those who live in the country, a trip to town, a shopping expedition with the children, will help to make the birthday a pleasant recollection. The precise mode of celebration is not the most important thing. It will vary with circumstances and with years, but from childhood to old age, people like to be remembered by those whom they love. The main thing is to establish the custom, and use it as a means of increasing the love of home and cementing the bonds of affection that should exist in every family.

ABOUT PUTTING UP GRAPES.

There is no fruit finer in flavor and nutrition than the grape, and canned after the following method they are almost as good as when freshly taken from the vine.

Pick the fruit carefully from the stem, put in a vessel, pour on boiling water until the fruit is covered and let set until cool enough to bear your hands in it. If you wish to can them in syrup, prepare as follows while the above is cooling: One pound of sugar to a quart of water and let boil well. As soon as you can put your hands into the water, fill your hot cans with the fruit, rejecting the water. (A perforated dipper is nice for this). Fill to overflowing with the boiling syrup or you may use boiling water. Adjust rubbers and lids and seal immediately and treat same as other fruit.

PLUM JELLY.

Put the plums in a collander and pour boiling water over them. Turn into a preserving kettle and add just water enough to cover them. Boil till quite soft. Put thru a jelly bag, measure the juice and allow a pound of sugar to a pint of juice. Boil the juice 20 minutes; let the sugar heat, in shallow pans, in the oven while the juice boils. When the 20 minutes are up, add the sugar, stir till all is dissolved, and pour into glasses, taking the usual precautions against breaking.

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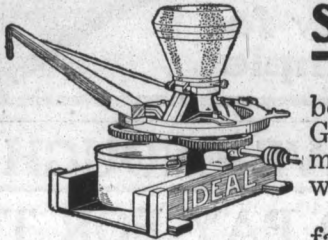


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