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FARM NOTES.

Harvesting the Potato Crop.

The extremely dry fall weather has been helpful to the farmers of the state in maturing the corn crop, but it has not been so beneficial in other ways, especially in adding to the yield of potatoes by "spoiling all the little ones," as is the common expression when a timely rain comes just in season to help the late crop. Owing to this long spell of dry weather, which has been quite general thruout the state and much of the eastern portion of the country, the yield of late potatoes is likely to be disappointing, but if this condition is general it may not mean a heavy loss to the growers as the higher price which the tubers will bring if there is a shortage will compensate for the smaller yield. But the prospect of a somewhat shortened crop makes it all the more important to secure those which we have grown in good condition, hence a word about the potato harvest will be timely.

While all indications point to a late fall, yet the weather is always an uncertain proposition in Michigan, and it is not advisable to delay the potato harvest later than usual on account of these indications. There is nothing worse to handle than a potato crop which has been left out until some of the tubers are frosted. Be as careful as we may in gathering them, or in subsequent sorting and we will get some of these frozen or frosted potatoes into the winter storage in cellar or pit, and the sorting will have to be continued at intervals until the crop is disposed of. This means not only quite a percentage of loss in the potatoes themselves, but a much greater one in the labor required to sort them, to say nothing of the vexation of the job and the dissatisfaction which is almost sure to result when the crop is sold. For many years the writer has aimed to begin digging the late potatoes the very first of October. In some seasons when they have been pretty green and not really fit to dig we have been doubtful about the wisdom of the policy, especially if the fine weather lasted for a week or more after they were all dug, but in other seasons when we have delayed beginning for a few days after the usual time and when we have had a few nipped with the frost we have had no remaining doubts that it pays to do this work in season every year. In a season like the present one when the growth of the tubers has been checked by the dry weather there is certainly no doubt about it being good policy to begin digging early and this year we shall commence promptly on the first of October. Even when late rains come after the growth of the tubers has been checked it will not pay to wait for them, altho the closer the crop is to maturity when dug the better will be its quality and the less will be the care necessary to use in handling it.

Where the potatoes are dug a little green it pays to handle them carefully so as to bruise and peel them as little as possible. The old way of picking the potatoes into baskets, dumping them into a wagon box and shoveling

them down a chute into the cellar window has very generally been discarded for better methods, yet some growers still employ the method. This is certain to damage the appearance of the potatoes, not a little and will injure their keeping qualities as well. There is no excuse for handling potatoes more than once in harvesting. They should be picked directly into crates and emptied from the crates onto the pile in the cellar or into the pits as the case may be. Before crates came into general use and when we commenced to handle the crop this way in bushel baskets, we built a device for lowering the full baskets into the cellar over an

and the crates are not very costly. Every farmer who grows potatoes on a commercial scale should have at least a hundred of these crates.

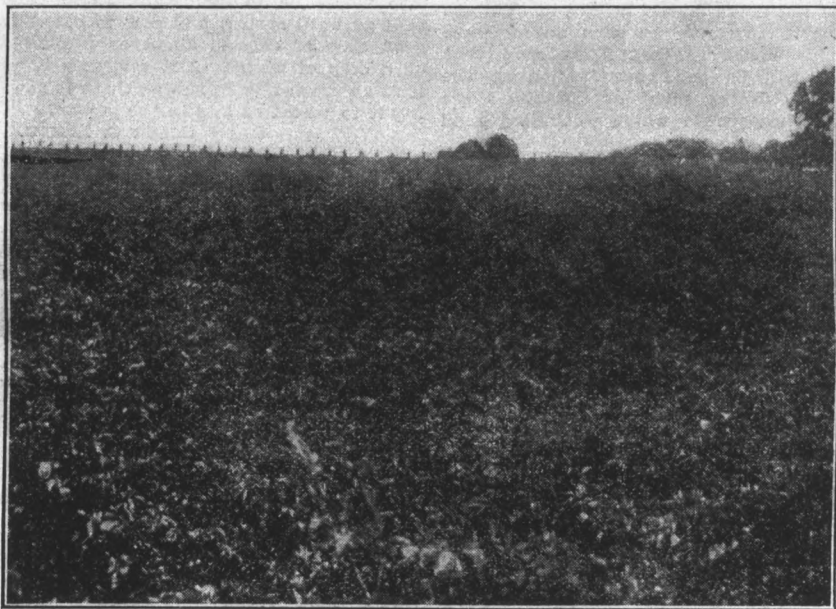
The method of digging will, of course, depend upon circumstances. With the perfection of many types of diggers the large grower finds it more economical to use a digger, while the small grower with plenty of available help will naturally be slow in making the investment in one. But whatever the method of digging the tubers should be left on the ground only long enough to dry off nicely, since if they are not kept picked pretty closely some are likely to be caught out in rainy

be for the cellar, since future conditions may cause one to change his plans and if the potatoes are in the cellar they can be handled when it is that desirable, and with much less regard to the weather than where they are pitted. It is not a desirable job to handle potatoes out of a pit in the field along toward Thanksgiving and it is not an easy matter to get men to do it, but if they are in the cellar they can be handled any time. Of course, if one has not enough cellar storage to accommodate the crop, it may be necessary to pit some out. In this event they should be covered with dirt so as to avoid any danger of freezing. We have found marsh hay an excellent material for the first covering before the dirt is applied and have some cut and cocked up for this purpose should it be needed. A plow used to loosen the dirt about the pit makes easier shoveling and reduces the time required to cover the heaps. In pitting we use the platform wagon upon which the crates are drawn to the pile the same as when putting them in the cellar, and each day's digging is put into one pit, as this economizes the labor of covering somewhat.

There is considerable difference of opinion among growers touching the advisability of sorting the potatoes at digging time. Where the crates are placed on a stoneboat drawn between the rows by a horse, as is practicable where the potatoes are dug by hand and convenient where the children help pick them up, the sorting can be done as they are picked, altho they will not be well sorted and the picking will not be done as rapidly. Where the potatoes are put into the cellar from the field it may pay to sort them over at the time they are picked, but all things considered, the writer is very doubtful whether this is profitable. Where the crop is pitted he is quite certain that it is not profitable, since here a sorter can be used when they are taken from the pit and put into winter storage or hauled to market, and the men will much prefer to handle them this way. But that it pays to pick up the small potatoes we are certain, especially if some live stock is maintained on the farm where potatoes are grown in a commercial way. They are a valuable feed and should not be wasted, but if they are saved only to be used for seed year

after year until the variety runs out, it would be more profitable to leave them on the ground than to gather them.

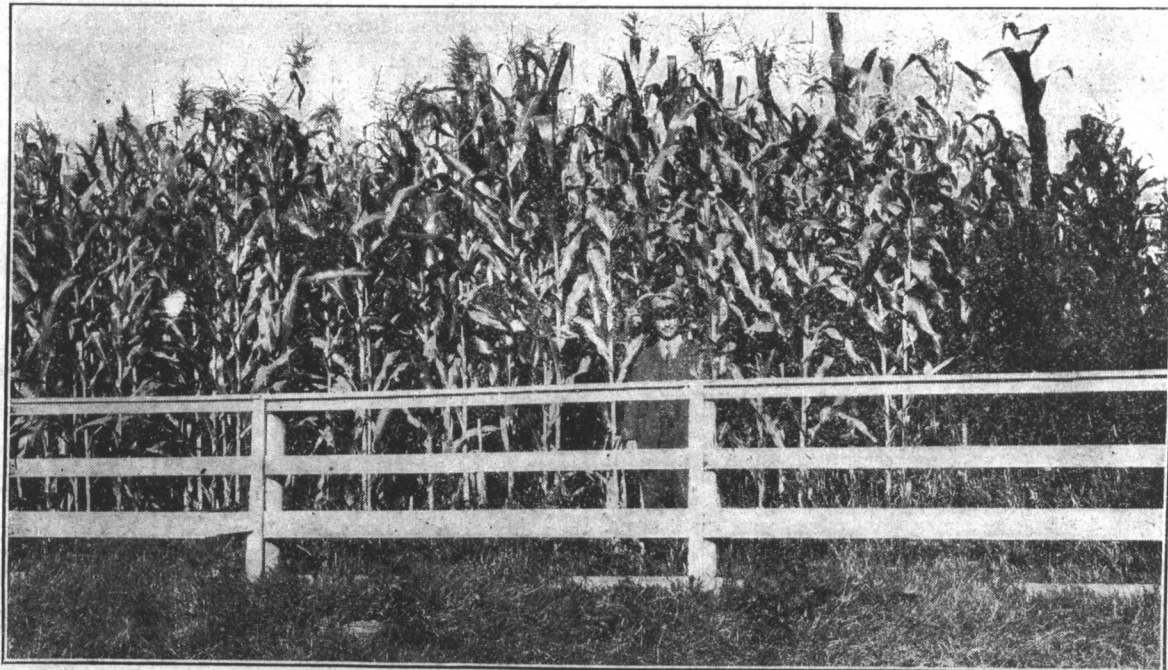
And this brings us to a point which the writer feels it his duty to emphasize, altho it has been urged before in these columns, and that is the selection and saving of the potatoes from some of the best hills found in the field for planting in the seed breeding plot next year. If the potatoes are dug by hand this will not be a difficult task, and in any event it will pay to dig a small area in the best portion of the field by hand for the purpose of selecting the best hills, to the end that the crop may be improved by selection, to which improvement it is more susceptible than many of our other staple crops in the selection of seed for which growers are far more careful. If say ten bushels of seed



A Good Field of Potatoes in Ionia County. (See Page 254).

inclined track and bringing back the empty baskets to the wagon. But with the crates it is nearly as convenient for one man to slide them down a wide plank thru the cellar window or door, while a man in the cellar dumps them and hands out the empty crates. This method of handling the potatoes is the most satisfactory in the long run and is also the cheapest, as it involves less handling,

weather, and these will never look clean and bright again. Then some may be left out over night if the work is not managed properly and these may be frosted. Whether the potatoes are put into the cellar or the pit they should be cleaned up every night as far as dug. Unless they are to be marketed soon, the cellar is the best place to put them at digging time, and even then the preference should



A Good Field of Ensilage Corn Ready for the Harvest in Branch County, Mich.

were selected in this way and these potatoes were planted on one side of the field next year, the resulting crop would furnish the seed for a large acreage, and from these the process of selection could be continued with still better results. This is an item in the harvesting of the potato crop which we believe should not be neglected by the grower who would get a maximum of profit from this cash crop, which is a general favorite over a considerable section of Michigan.

Seeding Sandy Land.

I have recently purchased a sandy farm that has been badly run. This land was originally oak openings, with here and there a pine. Have 14 acres from which I have just taken off a crop of pea beans, and which I will sow to rye soon. Would it be better to sow timothy seed on land this fall or wait until spring? I intend sowing to clover in the spring and letting the rye go back on the land. Would the harrowing in of the clover seed in the spring injure the timothy if sown this fall?

Allegan Co.

INQUIRER.

The timothy seed should be sown this fall at the time of sowing the rye. It may be injured somewhat by harrowing in the clover in the spring, but you will get a better stand even then than would be the case with spring sowing. Your intention being to let the rye go back on the land it would be better to sow only a very thin seeding of rye, say about one peck per acre. This will give the clover a much better chance and the rye will tiller out and make a much better covering for the ground than you would imagine. And, as the clover is the main thing to be desired in bringing up this land it would be better not to sow too much timothy seed, say not more than two quarts per acre, and then give a liberal seeding of clover next spring.

A GOOD FIELD OF POTATOES.

I am sending you a picture of my father's potato patch. (See first page). This picture was taken about the first of September and the view is lengthwise of the patch, or down the rows which are three feet in width. Potatoes were planted about the middle of June. The field was covered with sheep manure two years ago and also again this spring. We also sowed 3,000 lbs. of 10 per cent potash fertilizer on the $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. We have sprayed four times with Bordeaux mixture for blight. Would look for a bumper crop but have had so much dry weather that we fear shortage in yield.

A Good Yield of Wheat.

I might also add that we had one piece of wheat, five acres, which went 40 bu. per acre. This was No. 6 white wheat. The ground was fitted early in August last year. It was a mammoth clover sod. We drew the wheat from the field in twelve loads.

Ionia Co.

L. M. BAMBOURGH.

LILLIE FARMSTEAD NOTES.

When to Sow Fall Wheat.

It is quite an interesting question to decide the most favorable time for the sowing of fall wheat. The Hessian fly must be taken into account, and then the weather and condition of the land. It is a well established fact that the Hessian fly is much more liable to work in early wheat than it is in late wheat. Consequently if we sow wheat too early and the fall is at all favorable for the ravages of the fly, we are liable to get our wheat seriously injured by this insect pest. A few years ago when the fly did so much damage in Michigan, we were advised by all the scientific men of our experiment stations to sow late and then push the crop with fertilizer to prevent the ravages of the fly. Many people have carried this advice rather to the extreme and we have had the excuse for sowing wheat late when we did not fully do our duty in making preparation if we did sow to prevent the work of this insect. Consequently many people have gotten into the habit of sowing fall wheat too late. Wheat must get a good start in the fall in order to stand the winter with any degree of surety; but laying aside the fact that wheat may be injured by the Hessian fly, I do not believe that it is policy to sow wheat too early in the fall. The wheat plant is not a tropical plant. It does not do well in hot weather. It wants temperate weather. It should not be sown until there is a change in the weather from the hot weather of August and dog days to the temperate weather of our fall comes, because it will not do well in extremely hot weather, especially if the land is dry. We have been having such poor luck in this vicinity from late sowing that many farmers, it seems to me, are going to the extreme now and sowing it too early again and we will get

the Hessian fly back, and also when the fall is right we will get injury from sowing too early on account of the hot weather. During the latter part of August we had a fairly good rain in this vicinity which wet up the ground as deep as it was plowed. People who had a light acreage of wheat to sow and had it plowed before this rain and immediately followed the rain with proper tillage, conserved this moisture so that the wheat would germinate on all but the driest clay places. I know of some farmers who sowed the very first days of September and some fields that contained little or no clay are up nicely now. In fact, they made considerable growth. On the other hand, people who did not have their wheat ground all plowed the last of August when the rain came, have not had sufficient moisture since to sow wheat and have any assurance that it would properly germinate and thrive. Now our wheat field was in exactly this condition. While we had ten acres plowed before the rain, much of it was quite heavy clay and while we disked it over and rolled it immediately after the rain, yet we did not succeed in conserving moisture enough so that I was willing to risk the sowing. Besides, I thought the very first days of September was pretty early to sow wheat, with prospects of a late fall. The balance of the acreage intended for wheat was not plowed until after the rain in August, consequently that land has been at no time in proper condition for sowing. I confess I have not known what to do. Today is the 21st of September and we have not any wheat sown, yet we have had 35 acres prepared for the last ten days waiting for a rain. Some say I ought to have sown but I could not make myself believe it. We are ready to sow just as soon as moisture enough comes so that I am sure that there will be good germination at the start. (On the night of the 21st there was a heavy rain which wet the ground thoroughly).

Treating Seed Wheat for Smut.

We have treated all of our seed wheat for smut with formaldehyde, just the same way as we treated the oats for smut. Some people ask the question, does it pay? Now it is a hard matter for the average farmer to tell whether it pays or not. He cannot perform a careful experiment which will demonstrate beyond the question of a doubt if it pays. He must take the word of the director of our experiment station, who makes careful experiments along this line and proves to himself that the treatment of seed wheat with formaldehyde does prevent smut. It costs but very little in either time or money to do this and the farmer can well afford to do it.

Clipping New Seeding.

We have our 30 acres of new seeding clover clipped. It is one of the finest stands of clover, as I have stated before, that we have ever had. It is uniform and thick over the entire 30 acres and looks very promising for a good crop next year. The reason, of course, for clipping clover is, first of all, to destroy any weeds that may be in the field. Second, it is a well known fact that if you prune the top of a plant it tends to develop root growth and this makes a harder plant. Third, the clippings, which contain much wheat stubble, form a sort of mulch which protects the clover roots from the hot sun, and also during the winter.

Second Cutting of Clover Hay.

We have had another very dry summer, scarcely any rain at all since the first cutting, yet we are now cutting the second cutting. Some portions of the field have a good crop, that is, for second cutting. It will go a ton to the acre, but it will not average this over the entire field. We are practicing the same system in the second cutting that we did in the first, mowing down in the forenoon, raking up in the afternoon and cocking and putting on the caps and leaving it in the cock until it is thoroughly cured.

COLON C. LILLIE.

HOW LATE TO SOW WHEAT.

Would you please advise me what to do with my corn field which I intended to put to wheat? I was going to cultivate it in but our last storm knocked quite a little flat and I am puzzled what to do. It is a clay loam mixed with sand, about six acres hillside, sloping to the north; it is protected by timber and lake and covered with snow nearly all winter. Would you advise putting it to wheat, say the latter part of October, or not, after corn is cut? I have more ground that I would like to put to oats, for I think wheat pays better at present prices. I was thinking of rye, but will not be able to seed to clover next spring and would have to plow in fall and put to wheat and would be afraid of too much rye being in the wheat for the following

year. This piece has been a pasture for ten years and the corn is fine.

Van Buren Co.

W. KAHL.

It is always risky to sow wheat in the state of Michigan after the 1st of October. If we have a warm, pleasant fall with plenty of moisture wheat may come up and get a fair growth sown later than that, but the probability is that it will not, and wheat to go into the winter without a fairly good top is risky. It is liable to winter kill. I have known of instances where wheat was sown rather late, the fall dry and cold and it scarcely came up at all, yet the character of the winter and the following spring was such that there was a fair crop. I never saw a good crop under such conditions. Consequently so much depends upon circumstances that it is risky to give any advice. In fact, I would not want to advise sowing this field after the corn was taken off along in October. It is too late for winter wheat. I used to sow wheat after ensilage corn. We would get the ensilage corn off the last of August or the first week in September. Then we had time to cultivate the ground well, work it up and sow the wheat along about the middle, or sometimes toward the last of September. But late years the seasons have changed. We haven't been able to get our corn planted so that we could get it off by the first of September. It is more likely to be the first of October, and some times as late as the 15th of October, late years, before we finished cutting ensilage corn. Consequently, I have given up the idea of sowing wheat after ensilage corn. If the season ever changes again, I might change back because this is a cheap way to raise wheat providing you can get it in on time. Now, my advice would be to Mr. Kahl, to let this field go until spring, and sow to oats. A good crop of oats is about as profitable as a crop of wheat. And certainly there isn't as much risk to run as there is sowing it to wheat so late in the season.

COLON C. LILLIE.

Dairy Show News—Many Prizes at the National Dairy Show.

Many valuable cups and medals will be awarded at the National Dairy Show, which will be held in Milwaukee, October 14-24. One which ought to create a great deal of interest will be a Herdsman's Prize Medal, to be awarded to the herdsman in each breed whose cattle are best fitted, best handled, and which get into the ring most promptly, and whose stables are best kept. A prize of this sort ought to increase the interest of the herdsman. There will also be given four silver trophy cups for the milk wagon display, which will be limited to one horse wagon, two horse wagon, tandem, and four horse wagon. Neatness of equipment, style, etc., will be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes. Premiums for dairy butter will also be awarded. For the first prize the association has put up a gold medal, and a silver medal for the second prize. For all dairy butter scoring 90 or better, diplomas of the National Dairy Show Association will be given. All packages of butter competing in this class must weigh five pounds, and express charges prepaid. For full information regarding any of these special prizes and conditions, it would be well to address the secretary and manager, Mr. H. E. Van Norman, Plankinton House, Milwaukee, Wis.

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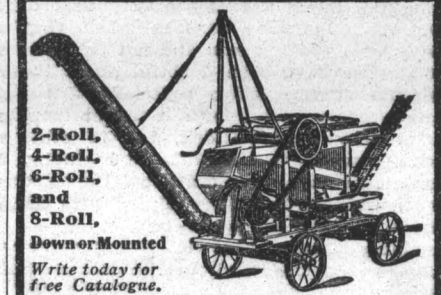
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LIVE STOCK

FEEDER'S PROBLEMS.

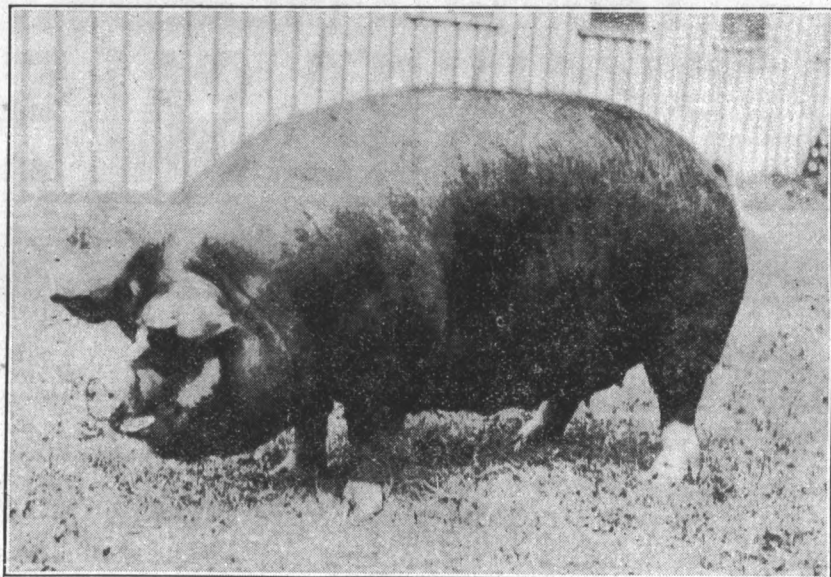
The Breeding Season.

Now that the breeding season is at hand, the sheepowner should carefully consider the matter of feeding and caring for both the ewes and the ram. If the former have been properly handled since the lambs were weaned they should be in good flesh and condition. This is rather important if good lambs are to be secured and the longevity and usefulness of the ewes is to be perpetuated. It is too much to expect that a ewe will raise one or two good lambs and produce a good fleece of wool each year unless she is well fed and cared for. She may do it for a few years if kept on just a maintenance ration in winter and run on scant pasture in the summer, but she cannot continue to prove profitable for long unless she is given a chance to build up during the short period each year when the maternity functions are not subjected to a special tax or strain. Thus the ewes should always be given the best of pasture after the lambs are weaned and their milk flow has ceased, so that they will be in good condition before the breeding season. This is best done by sowing some supplementary forage crop, such as rape, to provide good summer pasture. The writer has practiced this for years, and his ewes are always in fine condition for early breeding.

But in case this has not been done, it

provided with good pasture, or a suitable grain ration and supplementary forage, and should be protected from cold storms, either by a shed in the field or by bringing them to the yards where they have access to shelter. Nor should they be left to glean their living from the fields after the grass is severely frosted. A run at pasture is the best possible thing for the flock during the late fall and even in winter, and a little of this frosted grass will do them no harm, but they should not be compelled to live on it entirely. Then after they are put into winter quarters the ewes should be fed in accordance with their condition; giving them a good, wholesome maintenance ration if they are in good flesh and a ration that will keep them gaining if they are thin. The writer prefers to feed a small grain ration throughout the winter than to feed unevenly as the season advances. The thing to be desired is to have them doing well all the time, and to have their environments as natural as possible, with no violent changes in diet or other conditions which will affect their general health or condition. With such care a maximum lamb crop may be expected, and the usefulness of the flock prolonged to the greatest possible limit.

The care of the ram during the breeding season is generally that more essential by the average breeder or farmer than that of the ewes, and the same principles will apply as with the ewes, so far as they go. The average sheep owner will not find it practicable to take the time and trouble in caring for the ram which the experienced shepherd finds profitable with the costly sire in the pure-bred flock, but he should give him a reasonable



Grand Champion Berkshire Sow at State Fair, Shown by Hibbard & Baldwin.

is essential that the ewes be gaining in flesh during the breeding season, if a large lamb crop is to be secured. In fact, it is a well settled idea among sheep breeders that a much larger proportion of twin lambs will be secured if the ewes are so managed as to be gaining rapidly in flesh just before and during the season when they are being bred. This process of forcing the ewes is called "flushing" by the English flockmasters and shepherds, and probably will bring a larger proportion of twin lambs than the plan followed by the writer of having the ewes in prime condition before the breeding season arrives, and for the average farmer who keeps grade sheep this plan will probably be quite as profitable as any, altho the breeder of pure-bred stock which is intended for sale for breeding purposes would prefer one good strong vigorous lamb to each ewe than more. So during the breeding season the ewes should have the best of pasture, or lacking that should be given a light grain ration to insure their thrift and stimulate the whole body, the organs of reproduction included.

Having bred the ewes, the average farmer is inclined to feel that they need little more attention until the time comes when they must be taken into winter quarters and all too often they are left out on scanty pasture and without protection during the cold storms of autumn. This is a great mistake, and one for which the owner will surely pay. The ewes should be made comfortable at all times if the best results are to be expected in the next season's lamb crop, and either short feed which means slow starvation or exposure which means discomfort to them will effect the vigor of the ewes in a manner which will be felt both in the lamb crop and the fleece taken from them the following spring. For these reasons the ewes should be

amount of attention. If in good field condition this will be accomplished by giving him a proper grain ration, and removing him from the flock for a time each day, preferably running him with the ewes at night and keeping him in a convenient pasture near the barn during the day. This, however, is not so important where only a small flock is maintained, altho it is good economy in any case. But every sheep owner should carefully study this proposition, and the more he studies it the more certain he will become that much of the success of the lamb crop depends upon the handling of the flock during and subsequent to the breeding season.

Soiling the Feeders.

The dry weather of the past summer has made short pastures nearly everywhere, and in dairy sections the cows have been fed for weeks. But the man who has a few head of young cattle turned in the back pasture, or perhaps some colts running at a distance from the buildings, is apt to let them shift for themselves longer than is profitable. Whether it is the feeder or the colt, it pays to keep them growing right along at this season of the year. To do otherwise means a loss of time in getting them started again, and besides it will take more feed and the animals will never attain the development which might have been reached if they had been fed well as soon as the pastures failed. With a good corn crop maturing it is a mistake to let it stand in the field and allow any of the farm stock to go on short rations. There will never be a time when it will pay better to feed it than right now on any farm where the pastures are not sufficiently good to keep the young stock growing thriftily. Even the hogs may be profitably fed some of the new corn in the stalk, altho their ration should not be made up entirely of this feed.

Congo on Babcock Mills, Davis, W. Va.

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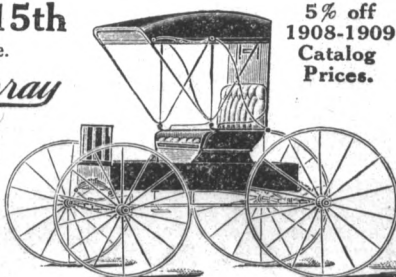
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VETERINARY

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.

A. H. C., Clarksville, Mich.—You will notice that I have stated in this column what others should do with their cows that give bloody milk.

E. H. T., Augusta, Mich.—A great many chickens that show leg weakness are very apt to be lousy or their coop is not a fit place to keep them in. Leg weakness is debility, very often the result of other diseases.

Scours.—Will you tell me what to do for a cow that is dried up and will not fatten? W. D. K., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—If your cow has not dried off in milk supply, feed her less milk producing food and don't milk her so often. Give 1 oz. ground gentian, 1 oz. ginger and ½ oz. fenugreek at a dose in feed two or three times a day.

Lameness.—I have a horse six years old that went lame last spring that has never recovered. Have applied three blisters, but they failed to do him much good. A. S. B., Hartford, Mich.—First of all, you should make a thoro examination to ascertain what the lameness is, instead of blustering apply tincture iodine to parts and I fully believe you will be better pleased with the results than from severe blisters.

Obstructed Teat.—I have a three-year-old heifer that came fresh September 1. She did well until lately; now I find a small obstruction in one of her teats. What had I better do? H. D. S., Novi, Mich.—You had better use a milking tube to empty blocked quarter and apply some iodine ointment to teat directly over bunch every day or two. The Lawrence Pub. Co. will send you the tube at 30c for 3 inch, and 35c for 3½ inch.

Dog Has Abscess in Ear.—Will you be kind enough to tell me what to do for my dog? He seems to be troubled with gatherings in his head, causing him to have some discharge from ear. F. W. S., Everat, Mich.—Drop one part peroxide-hydrogen and three parts water into ear once a day and apply a little borac acid to ear ten minutes later.

Nasal Gleet.—My sheep are troubled with a discharge from nose which appears to be of a catarrhal nature; otherwise they appear to be perfectly well. L. K., Long Lake, Mich.—Mix together equal parts powdered sulphate iron, ground ginger, gentian, fenugreek and rosin and give some of it to your sheep daily. The dose for a full grown sheep is about ¼ of a teaspoonful twice a day.

Cow Gives Bloody Milk.—I would like to know what I can do to prevent a cow giving bloody milk from one quarter of udder. C. G., Marine City, Mich.—Cows that give bloody milk usually injure the udder some way, therefore if you will try to study out the cause and remove it she will very likely get well rapidly. Put one pint tincture arnica in a quart of water and apply to udder three times a day.

Cracked Heels.—I have a 12-year-old horse that has been troubled with scratches for a long time and he also perspires some when standing in the stable. W. J. G., Morley, Mich.—Apply one part oxide of zinc, one part borac acid and four parts lanolin. If the skin hardens apply glycerine twice a day. Give the horse 3 drs. Fowler's solution at a dose in feed two or three times a day for not more than 20 days. Also give a tablespoonful or two of powdered rosin at a dose in feed night and morning until the kidneys act freely and the horse continues to perspire when standing in stable.

Well Cows Give Bloody Milk.—We have two cows that came in about May, 20, and are giving a good flow of milk. One of them a short time ago began giving bloody milk; during the past two days, the second one gives bloody milk; both cows appear to be perfectly well. French Bros., Au Gres, Mich.—Your cows no doubt injured their udder and you, being on the ground, can perhaps better tell the cause than myself. Give a tablespoonful of powdered saltpeter at a dose in feed twice a day for a few days, then give the medicine once a day.

Nasal Catarrh.—I have a horse 21 years old that never was sick until about three weeks ago; his nose commenced to run soon after he took sick and the discharge has a bad odor. He does not seem to be swollen much under throat, but is quite tender. C. H., So. Shaftsbury, Mich.—Your mare does not digest and assimilate her food properly; besides, she must have taken cold, causing her to cough and discharge at nose. Apply to throat equal parts tincture iodine and camphorated oil every day or two. Give a teaspoonful syrup squills and a teaspoonful muriate ammonia at a dose in feed two or three times a day.

Bronchocoele.—I wish you would tell me what to do for a cow that has a bunch under her throat about the size of a hen's egg. This cow is seemingly in good thrifty condition, but I am afraid that this throat trouble, if not looked after, will do her harm. W. G. H., Nashville, Mich.—Apply one part red iodine mercury and six parts lard or vaseline to bunch every four or five days. Also give 1 dr. iodine potassium at a dose in feed or water three times a day for four or five days, then twice a day until she gets well.

Stocking—Out of condition.—I have a mule that got cut on a barbed wire fence seven weeks ago; since then his legs stock and he is out of condition. The wound on fore part of hock is not quite

healed, some pus coming from sore and I am anxious to see it get well. H. B., Miera, New Mexico.—Apply some peroxide-hydrogen to wound slowly, this will clean it off, then dust on equal parts of powdered alum, borac acid and iodoform. Also give a teaspoonful of powdered nitrate of potash at a dose in feed twice a day.

Suppurating Foot.—My yearling colt came from pasture a few evenings ago, traveling quite lame in hind leg; thinking perhaps he had sprained his foot I kept him quiet for a few days, but he grew worse. The whole leg swelled; finally a yellowish matter came from heel—my neighbor told he had been bitten by a dog; since then have given him some sulphur and applied witch hazen to foot. What had I better do for him? G. C. D., Pinconning, Mich.—Your colt may have only bruised his heel, causing considerable swelling of leg. Dissolve ¼ lb. acetate of lead in a gallon of water, adding one pint tincture arnica and apply it to leg three times a day. It is possible there may be some foreign body in foot; if so ought to be taken out.

Sweeny—Diseased Udder.—I have a horse that is sweened in right shoulder; he is now suffering from a third attack. The first attack happened four years ago; he also had another attack a year later. However, I succeeded in affecting a cure both times by applying liniment, but now it does not seem to produce the same results. I am milking a cow the third summer and one corner of her udder appears to be blocked up and it is seemingly impossible to get the milk from quarter into teat rapidly. When the opposite teat is milked out this one is half full. She has been this way all her life. Can anything be done to relieve her? I. C. W., Jasper, Mich.—Blister your horse's shoulder with cerate of cantharides every week or ten days and he will get well. The only part you need to treat is the atrophied portion of shoulder. Now regarding your cow she will always remain in about the same condition she is in now; therefore you would not get satisfactory results by giving her drugs.

THE LIVE STOCK AWARDS AT THE WEST MICHIGAN FAIR.

The following are the awards in the sheep and swine classes at the West Michigan State Fair. The awards in other classes will be given in the next issue:

SHEEP.

Lincolns.

Ram, 2 years old or more—Lile & Sons, West Liberty, Ohio, first; Robert Knight & Son, Marlette, Mich., second; Knight & Son, third; W. H. Newton, fourth.

Ram, 1 year old—Knight & Son, first; Lile & Sons, second and third; Knight & Son, fourth.

Ram, lamb—Lile & Sons, first; Knight & Son, second; Lile & Sons, third; Knight & Son fourth.

Ewe, 2 years old—Lile & Sons, first; Knight & Son, second; Lile & Sons, third; Knight & Son, fourth.

Ewe, 1 year old—Lile & Sons, first; Knight & Son, second; Lile & Son, third; Knight & Son, fourth.

Ewe, lamb—Lile & Sons, first; Knight & Son, second; Lile & Sons, third; Knight & Son, fourth.

Flock of four—Lile & Sons, first; Knight & Son, second.

Pen of four lambs—Lile & Sons, first; Knight & Son, second.

Champion ram—Knight & Son.

Champion ewe—Lile & Sons.

Cotswolds.

Ram, 2 years old or more—W. R. Montgomery, Hillsdale, Mich., first and second; Newton, third.

Ram, 1 year old—Montgomery, first and second; Newton, third.

Ram, lamb—Montgomery, first and second; Newton, third.

Ewe, 2 years old—Montgomery, first and second; Newton, third.

Ewe, 1 year old—Montgomery, first and second; Newton, third.

Ewe lambs—Montgomery, first and second; Newton, third.

Flock of four—Montgomery, first; Newton, second.

Pen of four lambs—Montgomery, first; Newton, second.

Champion ram—Montgomery.

Champion ewe—Montgomery.

Leicesters.

Ram, 2 years old or more—John Walton, Rosebush, Mich., first; C. I. Southwick, R. R. 14, second; Walton, third; Southwick, fourth.

Ram, 1 year old—Southwick, first; Walton, second and third; Newton, fourth.

Ram, lamb—Southwick, first and second; Walton, third and fourth.

Ewe, 2 years old—Walton, first and second; Newton, third; Southwick, fourth.

Ewe, 1 year old—Walton, first and second; Southwick, third; Newton, fourth.

Ewe lamb—Southwick, first and second; Walton, third and fourth.

Flock of four—Walton, first; Southwick, second.

Pen of four lambs—Southwick, first; Walton, second.

Champion ram—Walton.

Champion ewe—Walton.



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We sell a good air-tight heater for 84c, guaranteed Oak stoves as low as \$3.52, base burners from \$20.95 up, cook stoves as low as \$5.30, steel ranges that are marvels of convenience at from \$12.07 up, hot water and steam boilers, radiators and fittings at big reductions over retail prices. The newest designs by the most skillful stove modelers, manufactured in the center of the iron and steel industry, built for us in large quantities and sold at a very small advance over manufacturing cost, are fully illustrated in our new and enlarged Book of Stoves, now ready for mailing. You will want this free book before you buy any kind of a stove, because it tells you of the best built, and most economical fuel consuming stoves and ranges in the world, sold on honor at very low prices—lower than the prices of any other dealer. Write for this free book now before you forget it. Just a postal saying: Please send your free book of stoves and we will send it postpaid by return mail.

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BERKSHIRE SALE!

OCT. 6, 1909.

At my coming sale I am offering some choice gilts that will farrow in October and early November. They are sired by Premier Lee 76746, a great son of Lord Premier, or by Baron Duke 63rd 78359 who was the first prize pig at the World's Fair, St. Louis. They are bred to a splendid son of Masterpiece 77000. Will also sell some young stock that is of the best type and breeding and some older boars and sows.

Sale promptly at 1 o'clock.

Come in time to look over the hogs before noon and take dinner.

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PONTIAC,

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from the leading shows in Europe; ages from two to four years old; terms to suit the purchaser. Byron is located on the Toledo & Ann Arbor R. R., 44 miles north of Ann Arbor and seven miles south of Durand, immediate connections off the Grand Trunk R. R.

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The Leading Horse Importers in the State of Michigan.

We have opened the eyes of all Michigan horsemen by our large exhibit at the State Fair. In the previous issue of the Michigan Farmer they gave the startling news of our wonderful success, not alone over our Michigan exhibitors, but over all exhibitors of the several States that were represented in competition. We won every prize in the stallion and mare classes except the 4th prize in the 2-year-old stallion class. All of our horses are now at our barns ready for sale for less money than a good horse can be bought elsewhere with a guarantee that has stood the test for the past 33 years. Come and be convinced. Terms to suit purchaser, E. METZ Horse Importing Co., Niles, Mich.

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Stays where you put it—and easily "put" without taking off your gloves or mittens. Only smooth, polished hardwood touches the animal—no metal, no splinters—yet the steel latch, the blind bolts and the solid construction make it the STRONGEST, SAFEST and MOST DURABLE Stanchion at any price. The most convenient fastening for you—the most comfortable for your cows. Keeps your stable clean, saves feed, saves your time and means SOLID SATISFACTION all year round—summer and winter. Money back if you say so.

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beforehand. Right now is the time to get it at your dealers. Put some in the hogs' drinking trough—in their swill. Sprinkle their sleeping quarters with it. Better still, dip them in Hygeno A. They'll thrive faster—grow fatter and there'll be no danger of any diseases killing them off. If your dealer can't supply you, write us. Ask for our New Free Stock Book.

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REG. TRADE MARK



Geneva, Ind., August 10, 1909.

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

Lynn, Mass., August 5, 1909.

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

Bay City, Wis., August 10, 1909.

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

\$5.00 a bottle with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bole, Injured Tendons, and all lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express Paid. Troy Chemical Co., 20 Commercial Ave., Binghamton, N.Y.

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Oxfords.

Ram, 2 years old—B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich., first; Newton, second.

Ram, 1 year old—Miller, first and second; Newton, third.

Ram, lamb—Miller, first and second; Newton, third.

Ewe, 2 years old—Miller, first and second; Newton, third.

Ewe, 1 year old—Miller, first and second; Newton, third.

Ewe, lamb—Miller, first and second; Newton, third.

Flock of four—Miller, first; Newton, second.

Pen of four lambs—Miller, first; Newton, second.

Champion ram—Miller.

Champion ewe—Miller.

Hampshires.

(All Hampshire prizes went to W. H. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.)

Southdowns.

All firsts were won by W. H. Newton, of Pontiac, Mich.

Horned Dorsets.

Ram, 2 years old—George G. Woodman, Bennington, Mich., first and second; Newton, third.

Ram, 1 year old—Woodman, first and second; Newton, third.

Ram, lamb—Woodman, first and second; Newton, third.

Ewe, 2 years old—Woodman, first and second; Newton, third.

Ewe, 1 year old—Woodman, first and second; Newton, third.

Ewe, lamb—Woodman, first and second; Newton, third.

Flock of four—Woodman, first; Newton, second.

Pen of four lambs—Woodman, first; Newton, second.

Champion ram—Woodman.

Champion ewe, any age—Woodman.

Shropshires.

Ram, 2 years old—Erdenheim Farm, Pontiac, Mich., first; Hutchinson, White Pigeon, Mich., second; Erdenheim Farm, third; Hutchinson, fourth.

Ram, 1 year old—Hutchinson, first; Erdenheim Farm, second and third; Hutchinson, fourth.

Ram, lamb—Erdenheim Farm, first and second; Hutchinson, third; John Walton, Rosebush, Mich., fourth.

Ewe, 1 year old—Hutchinson, first; Erdenheim Farm, second; Hutchinson, third; Erdenheim Farm, fourth.

Ewe, 2 years old—Erdenheim Farm, first; Hutchinson, second; Erdenheim Farm, third; Hutchinson, fourth.

Flock of four—Hutchinson, first; Erdenheim Farm, fourth.

Pen of four lambs—Erdenheim Farm, first; Hutchinson, second.

Champion ram—Hutchinson.

Champion ewe—Erdenheim Farm.

Merino, Type A.

Ram, 2 years old or more—First, S. Blomer & Son, Johnson, Ohio; second and third, E. M. Moore, Wixom, Mich.

Ram, 1 year old—First and second, Moore; third, Blomer & Son.

Ram, lamb—First and fourth, Blomer & Son; second and third, Moore.

Ewe, 2 years old or more—First, S. Blomer & Son; second and third, Moore.

Ewe, 1 year old—First and fourth, Blomer & Son; second and third, Moore.

Ewe, lamb—First and fourth, Moore; second and third, Blomer & Son.

Flock of four—First, Blomer & Son; second, Moore.

Pen of four lambs—First, Blomer & Son; second, Moore.

Champion ram, any age—Moore.

Champion ewe, any age—Blomer & Son.

Merino, Type B.

Ram, 2 years old or more—First, third and fourth, Moore; second, Blomer & Son.

Ram, 1 year old—First, Blomer & Son; second and fourth, Moore; third, W. W. Cook & Son, New London, Ohio.

Ram, lamb—First, Blomer & Son; second and third, Cook & Son; fourth, Moore.

Ewe, 2 years old or more—First and third, Blomer & Son; second, Cook & Son; fourth, Moore.

Ewe, 1 year old—First and third, Blomer & Son; second, Moore; fourth, Cook & Son.

Ewe, lamb—First, Blomer & Son; second and third, Cook & Son; fourth, Moore.

Flock of four—First, Blomer & Son; second, Moore; third, Cook & Son.

Pen of four lambs, either sex—First, Cook & Son; second, Moore.

Champion ram, any age—Moore.

Champion ewe, any age—Blomer & Son.

Merino, Delaine Type.

Ram, 2 years old or more—First and third, Blomer & Son; second and fourth, Cook & Son.

Ram, 1 year old—First and fourth, Cook & Son; second and third, Blomer & Son.

Ram, lamb—First and fourth, Blomer & Son; second and third, Cook & Son.

Ewe, 2 years old or more—First, Blomer & Son; second and third, Cook & Son.

Ewe, 1 year old—First, Blomer & Son; second, Moore; third and fourth, Cook & Son.

Ewe, lamb—First and fourth, Blomer & Son; second and third, Cook & Son.

Flock of four—First, Blomer & Son; second, Cook & Son; third, Moore.

Pen of four lambs, either sex—First, Cornelius Crawford, city; second, Moore.

Champion ram, any age—Blomer & Son.

Champion ewe—Blomer & Son.

Rambouillet.

Ram, 2 years old or more—First and second, Moore; third, P. C. Freeman & Son.

Ram, 1 year old—First and second, Moore; third and fourth, Freeman & Son.

Ram, lamb—First and third, Moore; second, Blomer & Son; fourth, Freeman & Son.

Ewe, 2 years old or more—First and third, Moore; second and fourth, Freeman & Son.

Ewe, 1 year old—First and second, Moore; third and fourth, Freeman & Son.

Ewe, lamb—First and second, Moore; third and fourth, Freeman & Son.

Flock of four—First, Moore; second, Freeman & Son; third, P. C. Freeman & Son; fourth, Moore.

Angora Goats.

Buck, 2 years old or over—C. W. Benedict, Cedar Springs.

Buck, 1 year old—Benedict.

Doe, 2 years old or over—Benedict.

Doe, kid—Benedict.

SWINE.

Berkshires.

Boar, 2 years old or over—Hibbard & Baldwin, Bennington, Mich., first; Jas. Reynolds, Port Huron, second.

Boar, 6 months old and under 24—Hibbard, first.

Boar, 12 months old and under 18—Reynolds, first.

Boar, 6 months old and under 12—Hibbard, first and second.

Boar, under 6 months—Hibbard, first and second.

Sow, 2 years old or over—Hibbard, first.

Sow, 18 months and under 24—Hibbard, first and second.

Sow, 12 months old and under 18—Hibbard, first and second; Reynolds, third.

Sow, 6 months and under 12—Hibbard, first and second.

Sow, under 6 months—Hibbard, first and second; Reynolds, third; Hibbard, fourth.

Exhibitors' herd—Hibbard.

Pen of four pigs—Hibbard.

Champion senior boar—Hibbard.

Champion junior boar—Reynolds.

Champion senior sow—Hibbard.

Champion junior sow—Hibbard.

Poland China.

Boar, 2 years old and over—Schafer Bros., Belmont; B. A. Whipple, Big Rapids.

Boar, 12 months and under 18—Schafer Bros.

Boar, 6 months and under 12—Whipple, first; under 6 months—Whipple, first; Schafer Bros., second.

Sow, 2 years old or over—Whipple, first; Schafer Bros., second.

Sow, 18 months old and under 24—Schafer Bros.

Sow, 12 months old and under 18—E. E. Stemen & Sons, Marble Point, Ohio.

Sow, 6 months and under 12—Whipple, first; Whipple, second; Schafer Bros., third and fourth.

Sow, 6 months and under 12—Whipple, first; Schafer Bros., second.

Sow, under 6 months—Whipple, first; Schafer Bros., second.

Exhibitors' herd—Whipple.

Pen of four pigs—Whipple, first; Schafer Bros., second.

Champion senior boar—Schafer Bros.

Champion junior boar—Whipple.

Champion senior sow—Whipple.

Champion junior sow—Stemen & Sons.

Duroc Jerseys.

Boar, 2 years old and over—Stemen & Sons, first; J. C. Barney, Coldwater, second; Stemen, third; H. G. Keesler, Cassopolis, Mich., fourth.

Boar, 18 months and under 24—Stemen, first; 18 months and under 24—Stemen, second; 6 months and under 12—Stemen, first; Keesler, second and third.

Boar, under 6 months—Stemen, first and second; Barney, third and fourth.

Sow, 2 years old or over—Barney, first; Stemen, second and third; Keesler, fourth.

Sow, 18 months and under 24—Stemen, first; Barney, second; Keesler, third.

Sow, 12 months and under 18—Stemen, first and second; Barney, third; Keesler, fourth.

Sow, 6 months—Stemen, first and second; Barney, third; Keesler, fourth.

Sow, under 6 months—Stemen, first; Barney, second and third; Stemen, fourth.

Exhibitors' herd—Schafer Bros., first; Barney, second; Keesler, third.

Pen of four pigs under 6 months—Stemen, first; Barney, second; Keesler, third.

Champion senior and junior boar—Stemen.

Champion junior sow—Stemen.

Chester Whites and O. I. C.'s.

Boar, 2 years old or over—Adams Bros., Litchfield.

Boar, 8 months old and under 24—Adams Bros.

Boar, 6 months and under 24—First, C. J. Thompson, Rockwell, Mich.; second, Adams Bros.

Boar, under 6 months—First, Thompson; second, Adams Bros.

Sow, 2 years old or over—First, Thompson; second, Adams Bros.

Sow, 18 months and under 24—First, Adams Bros.

Sow, 12 months and under 18—First and second, Thompson.

Sow, 6 months and under 12—First, Adams Bros.

Sow, under 6 months—First and second, Thompson; third and fourth, Adams Bros.

Exhibitors' herd—First, Adams Bros.

Pen of four pigs under 6 months—First, Thompson; second, Adams Bros.

Champion senior boar, 18 months or more—Adams Bros.

Champion junior boar, less than 18 months—Thompson.

Champion senior sow, 18 months or more—Thompson.

Champion junior sow, less than 18 months—Thompson.

Large Yorkshires.

C. Vogt won all first prizes, there being no competition except on 12 months old and under 18, which was won by M. H. Edison, of Grand Rapids.

THE ROOF OUTLASTS the BUILDING

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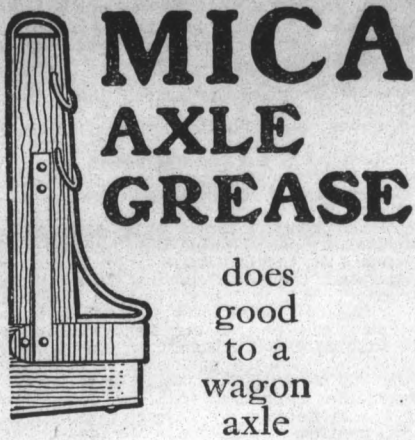
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If poultry is to be marketed at Thanksgiving, feed the fowls for growth and vigor up to Nov. 1. I feed wheat, meat in some form, some vegetables and mash of wheat middlings, ground oats or barley and a small percentage of corn meal. I give them all the range possible and plenty of exercise. My aim is to grow good big vigorous frames and to have them well feathered. About Nov. 1 I cull them closely. The fowls that are nearly or quite grown and free from pin feathers I confine in a pen by themselves. Those that are not ready must go along on the old ration until Dec. 1. The fowls selected for fattening are kept penned and, if possible, I darken the pen some-

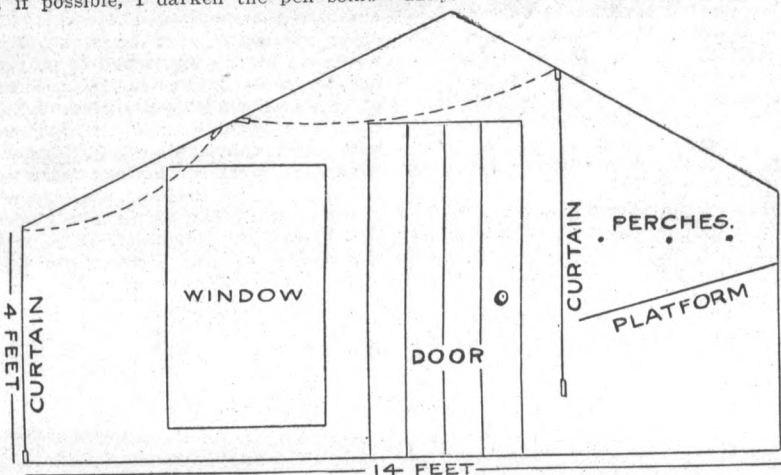
itable to keep the others until they reach this stage. The extra weight will more than pay for the extra care and feed.

Ducks go back very quickly after they reach the prime stage. In a week's time they will have pulled the ripe feathers so badly that they will not dress to look well, and they lose weight instead of gaining it after they begin to do this.

Vermont. H. L. HUNT.

QUESTIONS REGARDING THE OPEN-FRONT POULTRY HOUSE.

In response to an inquiry regarding the open-front poultry house described in these columns a few weeks ago we are presenting a diagram which should make clear the arrangement and construction of such a house. In the cut a cross section of the house is shown, with location of one window and door indicated. A good-sized window in the other end is also desirable. The three perch poles are in rear part of house with an inclined platform beneath to catch the droppings. The canvas curtain suspended from the roof to give additional protection to the fowls at night is 4 ft. from the rear wall. When drawn back to the position indicated by the dotted line free access to the platform is given and the clearing of droppings from the platform becomes a very slight task, so slight that it may easily be performed daily. The front curtain is for giving



Cross Section Diagram of the Open-Front Poultry House.

what. I like a small yard attached where they may be let out for an hour a day to exercise, but this is not a necessity, as I have had poultry fatten perfectly when confined in small coops.

Feeding for Quick Fattening.

I feed corn almost entirely at this time—corn meal wet to a crumbly dough and fresh at every feeding. There is nothing more pernicious to fowls at any age or stage of development than sour mash of any kind, corn perhaps being the worst when sour. They are fed all they will eat of this and whole corn is thrown to them in small quantities. They are given plenty of grit and fresh water. A mixture of ten per cent scraps from the lard and tallow rendering at the butcher's, if it can be had, is appetizing and fattening. A feed of meat of any kind will sharpen their appetites and, as the aim is to get them to eat all I can, I give it once or twice while I have them confined.

Twenty-one days should see well matured fowls ready for killing. The flesh is tenderer and of better color when fattened quickly than when a longer time is taken. Also it costs less to fatten poultry quickly. A certain amount of food is required daily to keep the fowl in its normal state. Every extra day required in putting on the surplus fat is a waste of that part of the food needed to preserve the balance of life. After fowls become very fat, if they are kept longer the flesh and fat lose in delicacy of texture and coloring. Having reached their prime they begin to retrograde.

The fattest and nicest fowls I ever dressed were two Barred Rock cockerels ordered for a special Thanksgiving dinner. I placed them in a coop in a poorly lighted barn and fed corn meal and water for 21 days—all I could persuade them to eat. They came out the fattest and handsomest fowls I ever dressed and tradition says they pleased the parties who ate them as thoroughly as they did me.

Give Turkeys More Room—Market Ducks Promptly.

I never coop turkeys but confine them to close quarters in as cool a place as possible. A barn shed where they can be on the ground is a good place for them. They will not bear crowding or filthy quarters so well as chickens. I aim to give them as much fresh air and as clean a run, with as little exercise, as possible. Turkeys, too, should be culled and only those well grown and feathered should be fattened. It will be more prof-

tection in stormy, blustery weather. At all other times it should be drawn back during the day, and it is not necessary that both curtains be down at night except in severe weather. The advantage of this style of house over the two-compartment affair is that the fowls have access to practically all of the floor space during the day, the whole of which should be heavily covered with litter; also that it is nearly impossible to construct a separate roosting compartment with the facilities for thorough ventilation and easy cleaning which this plan affords. The nest boxes may be placed beneath the platform or at the end of the house opposite the door. The nests may be darkened by facing the openings toward the wall if placed well toward the rear of the house.

Is it a Success in Zero Weather?

In reply to the question from a Clare county reader as to whether this style of house proves satisfactory in intensely cold regions we would say that the diagram herewith presented was drawn from specifications furnished by an Upper Peninsula farmer who has used this house for several years; also that this style of house is supposed to have originated in the state of Maine where it has proven satisfactory at all seasons. It should be remembered that in this house the rear and side walls must be perfectly tight, otherwise, the front being open, there will be dangerous drafts. It will be noted that the front wall is lower than the rear one, the philosophy of this being that the foul air which falls to the floor escapes while the warmer air is retained in the upper part of the building. For this reason the perches are placed at a considerable distance from the floor. With this freedom from drafts and foul air, the heat from the fowls is sufficient to keep the house comfortable, provided the building is occupied to its capacity. A few fowls would not be sufficient. The Upper Peninsula man referred to allowed but 4½ sq. ft. of floor space per fowl and declares that fowls in this house fared much better in a temperature of 30 degs. below zero than those in the old-style houses. From 5 to 6 sq. ft. per fowl is the usual allowance in tightly closed houses, so that the open house is a space saver. The dimensions indicated in the diagram are about right for width and height, the length being determined by the number of fowls which the house is to accommodate.

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The Michigan Farmer

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The Lawrence Pub. Co.,
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DETROIT, OCT. 2, 1909.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A feature of the preparations under way for the taking of the thirteenth census of the United States which is worthy of special mention at this time is the scope of the agricultural statistics which will be gathered at the same time that the population is enumerated. These statistics will be for the calendar year of 1909, with the exception of the questions relating to the value of farm equipment, for which the date of the inquiry will be April 15, 1910, the same as for the enumeration of the population. This latter feature of the inquiry amounts to practically an inventory and to the end that each farmer may be prepared to answer the questions relating to it accurately he should take an inventory of his possessions on that date. But in order that the statistics may be as accurate as possible Director Durand, of the Census Bureau, is now urging the farmers of the country to keep a book account of their business during the current year, to the end that they may be prepared to answer the questions which will be put to them with a degree of accuracy which will make the data derived therefrom of the greatest possible value. While the schedules are not yet complete, the director has prepared for publication a statement relative to the subject matter of these questions, as follows:

Each person in charge of a farm will be asked to state the acreage and value of his farm; that is, the acreage and value of the land kept and cultivated by him; also the area of land in his farm covered with woodland; and finally, that which is utilized for specified farm purposes.

Each farmer will be asked to give the acreage, quantity produced and value of each crop, including grains, hay, vegetables, fruits, cotton, tobacco, etc., raised on the farm in the season of 1909.

Each farmer will be asked to report the number and value of all domestic animals, poultry, and swarms of bees on the farm April 15, 1910; also the number and value of young animals, such as calves, colts, lambs, pigs; and of young fowls, such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc., raised on the farm in 1909. He will be further asked to state the number and kind of animals sold during 1909 and the receipts from such sales, the number purchased and the amount paid therefor; and also the number slaughtered for food and the value of such animals.

The law requires a report of the number of cows kept for dairy purposes in 1909, and the total estimated amount of milk produced on the farm; also the

amount of butter and cheese sold and the amount received from such sale.

In addition to the inquiry regarding animals, etc., on the farm April 15, 1910, as explained previously, the census will seek to ascertain the quantity and value of all eggs, honey, and wax produced on the farm in 1909.

Of the expenditures of the farm, the census schedule will call for a statement of the amount paid farm labor; the amount paid for feed for live stock; and the amount expended for fertilizers in 1910.

If the farm changes owners or tenants between the crop year, 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910, it is requested that the occupant of the farm in 1910 shall secure the above information relating to the farm for the preceding year, 1909. The owner or tenant this year should leave his book record with his successor.

So long as a census is to be taken there is no question as to the desirability of having the statistics gathered with regard to the agricultural industry of the country as accurate as possible, and for this reason if for no other the suggestion of making a record of the business of the current year which will be covered by these questions should be followed. But there are as well other good reasons for following it. The farmer who keeps an accurate record of his business is in a position to know what branches of that business are paying him best, an important item in a complicated business like farming. And in order to know just where he stands each year it is equally important for him to take an inventory of his belongings once each year. It is a fortunate coincidence that the date at which an inventory should be taken to enable the farmer to properly answer the questions which will be asked him by the census enumerator is a good one from which to date the fiscal year in an accounting system for the farm, since it is a season of the year when the stocks of all kinds maintained on the farm are at their lowest. Thus in following out this suggestion of keeping some kind of a book account of the business of 1909 and of taking an inventory during the first days of April next spring and then opening an account for the fiscal year of the farm from that date any farmer will not only be aiding materially in the securing of accurate data upon which the farm statistics of the country for 1910 may be based, but will as well be helping himself greatly toward a more accurate knowledge of his own business, showing him where he can increase his income or stop the leaks of which he is now more or less unconscious. If the census of 1910 resulted in this and nothing more it would be worth many times its entire cost to the farmers of the country, and it is optional with them whether it is made of such benefit or not.

An Anti-Oleo down in Pennsylvania Campaign.

A movement is on foot which merits the approval and co-operation of the farmers, and particularly the dairy men of this state and of the entire country. This movement is the anti-oleo campaign being pushed by the Pure Butter Protective Association of Pennsylvania. Recognizing the apparent fact that the present law is inadequate to prevent the sale of oleomargarine as butter in considerable quantities thru evasions of the spirit and often the letter of the law, the state grange of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with this association, the dairy and food division of the Pennsylvania department of agriculture and various other organizations interested in agriculture, thru a committee representing these allied forces, took the initial steps necessary to remedy this condition of affairs. This committee employed the best legal counsel and formulated a bill designed to afford more adequate protection to the dairy industry of the country from these fraudulent transactions, and this bill, embodying the changes which in the opinion of the committee are needed, will be introduced in the senate at the next regular session of congress. Many thousands of Pennsylvania farmers have already petitioned the President and the senators from their state to take up this subject at the earliest possible opportunity, and it is confidently predicted that the entire congressional delegation from the Keystone state will support the movement loyally. This movement is not opposed to oleomargarine as such, and those behind it are perfectly willing that oleo should be manufactured and sold as such, but they very properly object to having it palmed off on the consumer as butter, and the changes in the law which they are seeking to secure are aimed against such deception.

In view of the fact that the oleo interests are seeking to have existing laws modified for their benefit, together with the fact that the secretary of the treas-

ury is said to favor the reduction of the tax on colored oleo as a means of increasing the government receipts from this source, this movement is of particular importance at this time, when the fight to retain what protective legislation we now have is imminent. The subject matter of the proposed bill amending the present law will be presented to our readers at the earliest opportunity, and they should lose no time in presenting to their senators and representatives, both thru the agricultural organizations with which they are allied and in a personal way, their views with regard to this impending contest, to the end that our national legislators shall one and all be advised of the importance of this question, which so vitally affects one of the greatest and most important branches of our agricultural industry.

The Investment for the rainy day is a of Savings.

Saving something commendable thing to do, but upon the investment of accumulated savings depends to no small degree the benefits to be derived from the economy and thrift which makes such accumulations possible. There is no end of advice going the rounds of periodicals at the present time, telling the reader how to invest those savings to the best advantage. No doubt some of this advice might be read with profit by the farmer who has accumulated something above his immediate necessities, yet he would be the worse off for reading much of it, providing he were impressed by the advice given and the arguments presented. Not that such advice is not generally sound, but rather that the average farmer can generally invest his savings more profitably in his own business than elsewhere, at least until that business is placed on the best possible footing. The lack of available capital is a great handicap to the average farmer as well as to the average business man in any other line of business. Business men are generally heavy borrowers, but they have, more generally than farmers, learned that it pays to transact their actual business on a cash basis. Too many farmers buy their supplies on a credit basis instead of maintaining a small bank account from which they can check to meet their current expenses. So, until their business is put upon this basis, no farmer need look around for a profitable investment for his savings. Then there is the improved equipment which would reduce the cost of production in any line, the better live stock which would add to the income from this department of the farm, the comforts which are needed in the home and which should be provided before an opportunity is sought for further investments and in many cases the children to educate and perhaps to be helped in getting established in the farming business for themselves.

But outside of these avenues for the investment of savings which should be first considered, it is undoubtedly better for the farmer to stick to the line with which he is familiar in the investment of his savings. Farm investments in Michigan at the present time, judging by the low price of farm land in our state as compared with other states having similar advantages, are not only safe but likely to afford an unearned increment in increased values within the next few years, and loans secured by farm mortgages afford as profitable an investment as can be secured with the same guarantee of safety. Local enterprises often afford profitable opportunities for investment on a safe and conservative basis, where the business is under the observation, if not the partial management, of the investor. These lines of investment are always safer and generally more satisfactory to the farmer who has accumulated a surplus than are the investments which are held out to him as having greater attractions, such as the escape of taxes or a possible larger dividend, but of the future profit of which he can have not the slightest control.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.

A popular movement against the clerical reaction, which is working to restrict constitutional privileges, has been instituted in Spain. Because the campaign is country-wide the government is giving it more than passing consideration.

While the recent judgment of the English war department was that the dirigible balloon is more serviceable for war purposes than the aeroplanes, the minister of Germany has expressed himself in favor of the aeroplane, which he says has far more advantages in maneuvers and scout work than the dirigibles.

Still a large number of people in the track of the recent storms in Mexico are suffering for want of clothing, shelter and food, in spite of the fact that quantities

of supplies have been forwarded by rail where possible, but chiefly by mule trains. Railway communication will not, in a good many instances, be in shape to carry freight for some time, so badly did the elements damage the tracks and other equipment.

A submarine cable line is being installed between Manhattan, N. Y., and Newfoundland, which it is asserted will greatly facilitate Transatlantic communication.

Norwegians are competing with the exporters of nitrates from Chili with an artificial product, which it is claimed by experts, is as valuable for agricultural purposes as the Chilean product in many cases and there are places where it is superior. Within ten years it is asserted that the one plant now in operation in Norway will be putting 300,000 tons or the manufactured article upon the market.

Italy will send a squadron of her best ships to New York to take part in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the monument to Verrazano which is now nearing completion. Verrazano was an Italian explorer who navigated the Hudson river shortly after Hendrick Hudson made the discovery.

It was rumored that Moros had captured the revenue cutter Sora which is used by the government to patrol the islands in the southern Philippine group for protecting commerce against pirates and seeing that smuggling of goods is not carried on by the natives, but later advices show that the vessel has safely reached her destination.

It is asserted that the Canadians are organizing to begin a trade war with the United States in answer to the high rates made against the importation of paper made in Canada and the reduction of rates upon pulp wood. A movement to impose heavier duties upon coal, cotton, iron, meats, oil, automobiles, fruits and live stock is being supported.

It is reported that fossil remains of plants and animals and petrified wood were discovered by members of the Perry party in the trip to the north pole at latitude 81 degrees 25 minutes. This argues for the theory that at some time during the earth's history the poles were in as warm or warmer climate than now prevails about the equator.

It is estimated that 2,000 persons have been rendered homeless and \$2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by a hurricane which swept over Pinar del Rio Province of Cuba last week. Houses, out buildings, crops, fences, and vessels along the coast composed largely the property damaged by the wind.

At Guayaquil, Ecuador, forty-seven cases of yellow fever have been reported the past two weeks. Out of this number fourteen of the plague patients and four of the yellow fever patients succumbed to the diseases.

Spanish troops in Morocco are advancing against the natives. In recent conflicts the natives were driven back with considerable loss. It is believed, however, that the tribesmen are leading the foreigners towards their stronghold at or near Nador where they are strongly intrenching themselves.

The Keio university base ball team of Japan defeated the University of Wisconsin two games at Tokio, Japan. This is further evidence of the successful adoption of western civilization by the people of the "sunrise kingdom."

National.

The postmasters at the annual convention in Grand Rapids last week, passed resolutions advocating a parcels post and postal savings bank. They also urged that the postmasters be given more power in the appointment of rural mail carriers, the same power that is given to the city postmasters for the appointment of city carriers.

All along the route taken by President Taft in his journey thru the west he is being received in the most hospitable manner and large crowds appear everywhere along the route to see and do honor to him. On Saturday and Sunday he was entertained by the people of Salt Lake City where the president attended many public functions and made addresses to the public.

Wilbur Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss will appear in New York this week with their aeroplanes and make flights for the entertainment of visitors to that city on account of the Hudson-Fulton exposition.

The unpleasant controversy between Dr. Cook and Commander Peary as to the fact of the former having discovered the north pole, promises now to get into the courts, there having been a charge of slander made against Peary.

For the second time in as many months Cushman, an inmate in the Jackson prison escaped last week, but was a few days later captured.

At Berne, Switzerland, a monument was unveiled Monday in commemoration of the formation of the postal union which was founded in 1874 upon the call of the government of the then newly former German Empire. The monument cost \$40,000, which was contributed by the different governments composing the union. Since 1876 the foreign mail of the United States has increased fourteen times and the cost of transportation only three times.

The construction superintendent of the south and western railways who was placed in prison after being found guilty of peonage, has been refused a pardon by President Taft, to whom he appealed. It was proven in the trial that the superintendent kept persons working under him by force, compelling them to work out indebtedness incurred by their buying supplies at his supply store.

By the action of President Taft in touching a button, the channel of the great Gunnison tunnel, the largest of the government projects in irrigation work, was opened to the waters of the Gunnison river last week. The ditch will furnish water for 147,000 acres of rich valley land.

Otto T. Bannard, a banker, has been chosen to head the republican ticket in the New York city elections.

Country schools about La Crosse, Wis.,

(Continued on page 269).

Magazine Section

LITERATURE
POETRY
HISTORY and
INFORMATION

MICHIGAN FARMER
AND **LIVE STOCK**
JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

The FARM BOY
and GIRL
SCIENTIFIC and
MECHANICAL

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

FARMERS in India live a very different life than do the agriculturists in this country. The Indian farmer does not dwell on his own land. Scores of farmers build houses in a central location near their farm land, and live in a village. Here also dwell shoe makers, harness repairers, carpenters, blacksmiths, in fact, all tradesmen that are vitally necessary for carrying on agriculture. Ninety-five per cent of the 300,000,000 East Indians are engaged in farming or allied industries, and they reside in small village communities.

Each morning the farmer rises between three and four o'clock. About the first thing he does is to feed his stock. While he is doing this, his mother or his wife has milked the cows and churned the milk. She has also baked wheat or corn bread, which looks more like large pancakes baked on an ungreased griddle, than loaves of bread. One or two of these cakes, which are neither salted nor sweetened, the farmer eats, each bite being followed by a generous sip of buttermilk. This is all the breakfast he eats. Breakfast over, the farmer repairs to his field, driving a yoke of two or four oxen, which are exclusively used thruout India for plowing and other farm work. He arrives at his field between six and seven o'clock, summer or winter—except in the extreme northern parts of India the cold weather is not inclement enough to make any difference in his working hours.

All morning the agriculturist busies himself with farm work. He tills his field by means of oxen. His plough is a clumsy affair—a piece of iron ending in a sharp point, fastened to a crooked stick of wood. He sows the seed in the most primitive style, carrying it in a bag and dropping it, or broadcasting it as he walks along. He has to irrigate his field by drawing water from shallow wells, either by working at a crudely-constructed hand pump, or by operating a "Persian wheel" by means of oxen. He has to be assiduous in hoeing. This process is tedious, as he is compelled to hoe while sitting on his feet, using a piece of iron fastened to a very short handle. Reaping the harvest is no easy task, as this is done by hand, with a sickle. Women often hoe and reap in India. All farm work is laborious, since it is performed with cumbersome implements. Altho the farms in India are small, rarely being more than 10 or 20 acres in size, yet their cultivation entails a great deal of work.

At noon, the farmer's wife comes to the field, bearing on her head a capacious pot of buttermilk and another containing the bread and cooked greens or vegetables—meat, as a rule, is interdicted by the Hindu religion, and is rarely used. Dinner is eaten beneath a shady tree, and seldom takes more than ten or fifteen minutes. No cloth is spread on the

FARM LIFE IN INDIA

BY SAINT NIHAL SINGH.

ground; nor is any kind of a table improvised. No spoons or knives and forks are employed, bread being used to sop up the vegetables or greens. In certain parts of India, rice, instead of bread, forms the staple food. Boiled rice and peas are used. This simple meal over, the cattle are fed, following which the farmer lies down under a tree for a short nap. He can pretty precisely judge the time altho he carries no watch; and at about 2 o'clock the routine work is resumed where it was left at noon.

Unless it is in the reaping season, when the farmers reside on the farms, finding shelter under trees, work is stopped at

is extremely narrow, he is thoroly saturated with religious, myths and traditions. He is entirely oblivious to what is going on in the world, altho of late years the newspaper has commenced to be read to the villagers gathered under the trees. The only conception that the agriculturist has of the government is that he must promptly pay the tax when the collector comes for it.

The gregarious instincts of the East-Indian farmer are highly developed. In every Indian village there is a huge tree, with wide-spreading branches, which, you will be told, is the meeting place of the villagers. Here they gather together

a hollow square. It rarely deserves to be called a house. Its walls are made of straw, bamboo being used for the framework to hold the straw in its place. Usually the roof is made of the same material. In some localities the houses are built of mud. Sometimes unburned mud bricks, made in wooden frames, are used, but more often boards are employed to form a press, like the one used in this country to make cement blocks. By means of this wooden press, the wall is erected right where it is to stand, starting from the foundation and keeping on until the necessary height is reached. On the mud walls are spanned limbs of trees, unhewn and unplanned, and on them the straw roof is laid. Two or three apertures are left in the walls to form windows. These holes are never more than a foot broad and a foot and a half, or two feet high. They do not boast of glass panes, tho sometimes they have wooden shutters. In cases where there are no shutters, these holes are often closed with dirty rags, especially in cold weather, and in the colder parts of the country.

The interior of the farm house is as unpleasing as is the exterior. The walls are unplastered. They do not know what whitewash, calcimine or wall paper are. No pictures are ever hung on the walls, and the ceilings are uncovered with paper or cloth, and show the ugly, crude rafters. The floors are made as God made them. Neither tiles, bricks nor boards hide the naked dirt. The natives squat on the floor, since there are no chairs, not even a wooden stool, in use in country places. Small mats, usually woven out of straw or date leaves, measuring a yard and a half by three yards and a half, are spread on the floor to sit on. Sometimes homemade carpets are used, for this purpose. The people also squat on the bedsteads, a number of which are placed in the courtyard. These bedsteads, properly speaking, are mere cots of home manufacture. The framework is made of wood. The "springs" are woven out of jute or cotton rope, into a closely-laced net. In many cases, even this net is dispensed with, and the cot is entirely made of wood. The farm house does not contain many rooms. As a rule, one and the same apartment is used for the kitchen, dining-room, pantry and vegetable cellar. There is no sitting room, no parlor. Grown-up sons and daughters and their parents sleep in one and the same room. Since in India, the married sons bring their wives home to their parents, this sparseness of room-space leaves the married couples without separate rooms for themselves, thus depriving them of all privacy in the day-time, and even, in many instances, at night.

The farmers do not dress elaborately (Continued on page 263).

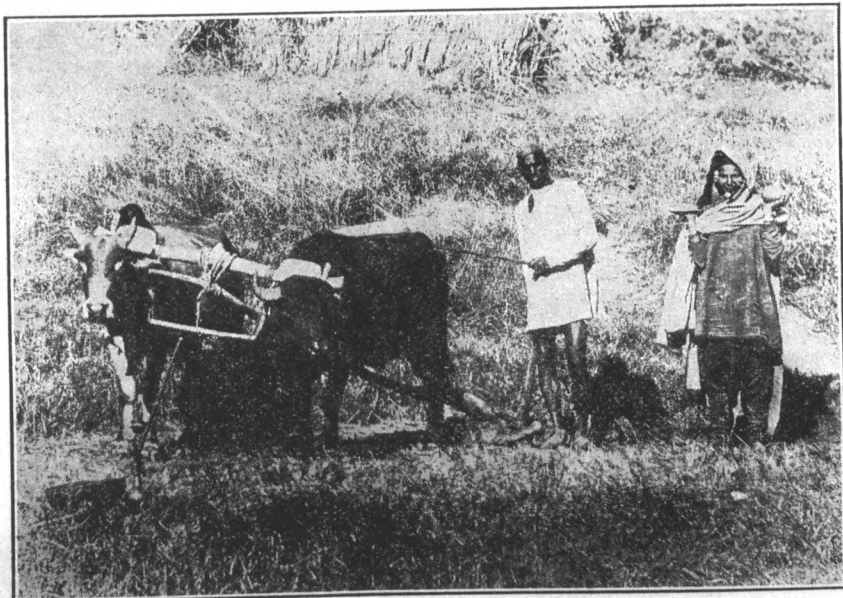


Farmer Women of Northwestern India (the Punjab) Carrying Water.

sun-down, and, driving their oxen, the men from neighboring fields all march toward the village, singing simple songs or chatting familiarly, as they go along. Not unoften they discuss the weather, or the affairs of the world to come. After eating their frugal supper, they gather together under a tree in the yard, build a fire, if there is the least mite of cold in the air, and while away two or three hours in idle gossip or religious discussions. While the farmer in India, as a rule, is unlettered—for only 10 per cent of men and less than 1 per cent of women are literate, according to the latest statistics—and his conception of the world

for friendly, desultory chat during the evenings. No caste, creed or social distinctions are at all noticeable. Under this tree they congregate to listen to religious readings, or view dramatic performances of a religious character. Every village has its Hindu temples and Mohammedan mosques, and, as a rule, the Hindu and Muslim farmers dwell as brothers, strongly sensitive of their communal fellow-feelings. Under the tree the villagers discuss matters pertaining to the community, these meetings being democratic in character, and the decision of the majority being considered binding.

The farm house in India is built around



East Indian Wife Carrying Noonday Meal to her Husband in Field.



An East Indian Farmer's Buggy and Span of Roadsters.

A CASE OF IDENTITY.

By Pearle White M'Cowan.

A blue-eyed, curly-headed little chub of a girl came running in from the garden and, surprised at seeing strangers, paused irresolutely on the threshold. Bashfully hanging her head, she scrutinized the callers thru the outspread fingers of a chubby baby hand which was placed quickly over her eyes. She made a pretty little picture in her blue muslin dress, with the dimples coming and going in the soft little cheeks, and just the suspicion of a smile trembling on the baby lips.

"Come on, Tootkins," said the younger of the two men, good-naturedly, and held out his arms to the child, who, evidently satisfied with her scrutiny, ran quickly to him, as tho he had been an old friend.

"My mamma's got a lot of money," burst forth confidently from the little lips, "an' she's goin' way off—to New York—an'an' I can't go." This last with a little tremor and just a suspicion of tears. "But," bracing up quickly and smiling brightly, "the big doctor there will cure her, an' then her eyes won't hurt any more—an', an'—she won't go blind any more. Ain't you glad?"

"Won't go blind?" queried the young man. "Why, she didn't think she was going to, did she?"

"Yes," gravely replied the little maid, "Doctor Martin said if she didn't have her eyes—treated—(stumbling a little over the big word) right away, she'd get blind in just a little while. And mamma didn't have the money to go—an' she just cried—an' cried—an' then papa sent her a lot of money—an' now she can go an' get doctored, an'an' I'm going to be brave—an' not cry," she ended with a pitiful little attempt at a smile.

During the child's prattle the face of the young man had grown suddenly grave. The baby's simple little story filled him with consternation.

At first he had felt only disgust and slight anger at one who, he firmly believed, possessed either so little business ability or so little honesty that she would accept, without question, a check for so large an amount without knowing whence it came. However, the cashier's story, told to him as they rode together toward her home, had somewhat softened his views. He understood now, how a woman, marrying in early youth an unstable and worthless sort of a fellow, who had left her after a year or so of stormy married life, might easily imagine that a check coming from an unknown source must be from the erring husband, who, conscience smitten, sought to make some slight restitution for years of neglect and faithlessness. And the unwittingly pathetic story of the little maid left him frantically searching in his mind for an excuse to be rid of the whole business.

"Goodness, let's get out of here," he burst out. "I'd rather lose twice that amount than to tell her."

"But," gravely replied the cashier, "the bank won't stand for that, you know. Sentiment don't go with them, especially when it means the loss of money."

A soft rustle of skirts, and the child's mother entered the room.

Lindsay started when he saw her. A young woman, not more than twenty-five, with large dark eyes and heavy brown hair coiled becomingly about her head. A complexion soft and mellow, tho perhaps a trifle pale. A perfect poise, a voice rich and musical with a harmony that thrilled. A wholly womanly woman, and out of those eyes and back of that voice shown out a personality worth the knowing.

Lindsay was surprised. He had expected to meet a middle-aged, commonplace woman—and it came over him that this was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen.

Then he found himself bowing in response to the cashier's introduction, and offering a decidedly lame apology for intruding, the while he groped wildly about in his mind for any sort of an excuse for his presence there. One look into her face had determined him that no hint of the real nature of their errand should come to her thru him.

Ready to catch at any straw, he bethot himself of his sister's latest whim, and, blessing her, cast upon Sellars a defiant look, intended to quiet any objections he might raise, and gravely presented his card.

"That, you see," he said soberly, "explains my presence here. I have a sister who is much taken up with the study of our family genealogy and, naturally, when I heard of a person bearing the same

name as my own, I induced my friend here to bring me to call, thinking to obtain a little information that would please her. I confess, tho, that I was a trifle taken aback when I found that my rather unusual cognomen, which I had considered entirely masculine, was also owned by a woman. I came near backing out then and not trying to see you at all, but," he bravely lied on, with another defiant look at Sellars, "my friend encouraged me to think that you were rather approachable, and finding that we were so near your home I ventured to come after all."

"Is that all?" she asked hesitatingly, and then turning quickly to the cashier, "Are you sure that is all, Mr. Sellars?"

"Yes, quite sure," he replied clearly, altho with a rather dazed and puzzled expression. She searched his face for a moment and then, seemingly reassured, gave a glad quick little sigh while the color quickly flooded her face. "Do you know," she said hurriedly, "I was afraid your call had something to do with that check. You know, when I asked you to cash it, I told you it was a surprise and it has seemed almost too good to be true. Then when I saw Mr. Lindsay's card I was sure for a moment that there must have been some mistake—but oh," with a little catch in her breath, "I am so glad it is all right."

Lindsay's face was red and he turned away to hide his embarrassment, but by this time Sellars was equal to the emergency, and tho he wondered vaguely if this young man were in the habit of going about playing the guardian angel act, and was slightly worried for fear he would not after all have the "price," for well he knew that the bank officials would stand for no sentiment when it came to the loss of money, he deftly turned the subject with an inquiry about her eyes.

"Yes," came the gentle reply, "my physician had just told me that I must expect total blindness within the next six months unless I could manage somehow to go to a celebrated specialist in New York and have them treated. I could not see how I could do that—and then that check came. I heard my little daughter prattling about it. She is so full of the excitement of it that she can talk of nothing else. Well," after a pause, "it was a Godsend to us—to my little girl and I. I think that it will just about cover the expense of the three months' treatment which Dr. Martin thinks will be necessary if my eyesight is to be assured."

Then in response to a question from Lindsay, she turned those large dark eyes, which did not show their affliction unless it was by their peculiar brilliancy, full upon him, and related, as simply as a child might have done, the story of her overstudy of the past year. Told how, finding herself thrust upon the world with her own and her little daughter's way to make, she had determined, in spite of her rather meagre education, to become a teacher. Told of the many anxious hours of study by lamp light after the day's work was over; and of the last final examinations when she had passed even better than she had hoped to do. Her sensitive eyes, however, rebelling at the strain thus placed upon them, first had been painful only at times, and then she had suffered from temporary spells of blindness which troubled her at intervals during those last few weeks, until after those long hours of steady writing upon that last examination that queer half blindness had come upon her and held her in its dread thralldom, until in fear and trembling she had sought a physician, who while bringing about a decided improvement, had nevertheless pronounced it only temporary and had given his verdict that the case was beyond him or any other physician of mere ordinary ability. "I know of but one man in this country that can surely cure you," he told her, "and that is Dr. Borgonia, of New York city, and even he must begin treatment soon."

"I thot that was my doom," she told them, "and for a day or two things looked pretty black. My eyesight was better. I could see now, I can yet, except when those times of fearful pain are out on me—and then, that check came."

Her eyes filled with thankful tears and Sellars noticed that Lindsay's were also moist.

Then with a few deft questions Lindsay learned about her husband's family, and

found that they were very distantly related, and after telling her that he spent most of his time in New York city, and begging the privilege of bringing his sister to call upon her there, the two gentlemen bowed their way out.

"I never was more glad of anything in my life than that we didn't tell her," declared the young man as they rode slowly toward the city.

Lindsay was a young contractor who was forging rapidly ahead in his chosen profession. In the city for a few days on business he had given orders that a certain check for five hundred dollars be sent him there. Failing to receive it, he had telegraphed his employer and found that it had been sent to him as he had directed. Further inquiry at the bank elicited the information that the check had been presented and paid, to a woman bearing his very name and living in Converse, a suburb of the city. The cashier had known her for some years and, knowing her to be perfectly trustworthy, had had no hesitancy about cashing it.

Before they parted, at the door of the bank, it was arranged that Sellars was only to tell the bank president that it was settled without difficulty and Lindsay was to bear the loss, while both were pledged to secrecy regarding their part in the affair.

Three weeks later, Lindsay's sister, a girl of eighteen, came to spend a couple of weeks with him in New York. Soon after her arrival he told her about his new acquaintance, who strangely happened to bear his own name, purposely leaving out his part of the story, and finally he took her to call upon Mrs. Lindsay.

They found her in total darkness—and lonely—altho her fine high spirit was in no wise daunted. His sister fell in love with her and Mrs. Lindsay was so frankly glad of the diversion occasioned by their call that they planned to go again soon.

Thus it came about that before many days, Gertrude, Lindsay's light-hearted sister, fell into the habit of spending an hour or so each afternoon within the darkened room of her new-found acquaintance, and between the two there sprang up a deep and lasting friendship, Gertrude finding much to admire and love in the quietly brilliant woman whose life had been so sadly disciplined with sorrow; and the older woman gaining something of the joy and freshness of an unclouded girlhood which she had never known herself.

Lindsay usually called and took his sister home, stopping often to chat a few minutes with his "namesake" as he laughingly called Mrs. Lindsay. Thus the two weeks of Gertrude's visit lengthened into three, and Mrs. Lindsay found herself dreading the time when the girl's daily visits should cease. She would have been horrified, if she had analyzed her own heart and realized that she would miss the few minutes daily chat with Gertrude's brother even more than the girl's visits which had been such a blessing to her lonesome heart, homesick for the baby from whom, until now, she had never been parted. After Gertrude had gone, Lindsay shook himself together and called himself several kinds of a fool, because he could not help missing those little daily visits himself.

The days passed slower now for Mrs. Lindsay, but their monotony was somewhat relieved by frequent breezy little letters from Gertrude, which the kind-hearted nurse read aloud to her. Then, at slightly longer intervals came those most-longed-for scrawls from her faithful old friend at home with whom she had left her little daughter.

Soon her days were passed in only partial darkness and now and then there came a few flowers, dainty violets, sweet peas, and once a little blooming primrose. These all bore Lindsay's card with a little impersonal note expressing hopes that the flowers might help to while away some of her lonesome hours, or that she might have a speedy recovery, scrawled upon the back. Accepting them in the spirit in which they were sent she was grateful to him, knowing that the kindness of his heart, and his knowledge of her loneliness in a great city, prompted him to do what he could to relieve that loneliness.

Thus all went well until the day before her last visit to the doctor, when, her eyes almost entirely well, she had run out to purchase a little remembrance for baby Ruth before leaving for home the next day. Who should she meet in that crowded thoroughfare but the president of the bank back at Umlor, where a few months before she had presented her check

and received its payment. After expressing his surprise at meeting her so unexpectedly, he bethot himself to apologize for the disappointment caused by his cashier's mistake. At first she did not understand, and then, her suspicions aroused, she made him explain fully all that he knew.

Slowly she walked back to her room, crushed and humiliated that she should be thus indebted to a stranger, for she rightly surmised that Lindsay, learning of her plight, had borne the loss himself, rather than tell her of her mistake.

Pride, humiliation, anger, clamored loudly within her and, thru it all, there arose a fierce rebellion, an uncontrollable anger that he, a total stranger, should have dared to place her in so dependent a position.

When she had berated him for an hour or more, like a flash, the other side, his side, came to her. She thot how they must have seemed to him, of how the baby had prattled away in her innocent glee about their new-found wealth; of how easily she herself had accepted their explanation in spite of their evident embarrassment, which at the time she had wondered at; of her own frank owning to the joy of that most unlooked-for blessing. It all came back to her, and she knew that, in his place, she would have done the same. And then she felt that they had forced themselves upon him—and her self-humiliation was complete.

But oh, what if he had not done it? What if now, instead of the promise of years of usefulness and independence, she were in total darkness, trying blindly to grope her way toward an independent existence for herself and child? She thot of her child robbed of the rightful joys of youth and girlhood thru the care of a poor blind mother. Would they have been obliged to be dependent upon the charity of others? To her independence-loving spirit this would have been the very depth of humiliation, and with a little shudder she turned away from the picture and breathed a little thankful prayer that it was not so, and that she still possessed those faculties which would enable her to pay any debts which were incumbent upon her.

But she could not yet bring herself to feel anything but hurt and wounded pride when she thot of the man who had made this fuller and more useful life possible.

Finally she sent for him. He knew the moment he looked upon her that something was wrong. Slowly, proudly, with head erect, and those dark eyes of hers burning into his very soul, she arose and confronted him.

"I have just learned to whom I am indebted—for all this—this blessing of sight, which I came so near to losing," she said. "I think I understand the position in which our foolish credulity placed you," she went on, "and I certainly appreciate your kindness in so generously taking upon yourself such a loss in order to spare us the bitter disappointment which the disclosure of such a mistake was sure to bring to us—but—" with a slight lifting of the chin, "I have sent for you to tell you that I cannot be so indebted to you. I am glad I found it out, and my first duty shall be to pay off this most unwelcome indebtedness."

Lindsay's face had lost some of its color in the first bewilderment of her onslaught, and then had rapidly changed from its expression of surprise and wonder to a most uncomfortable red, and now at this last thrust he winced. She noticed it and paused.

"I thot you would never know," was all he said. But somehow her heart warmed toward him. His embarrassment was so real. His tone and look so honestly sincere.

"Yes," she continued, a little less severely, "I shall pay this first. Pay it all with interest. It will have to be only in installments, but it will surely come—if I keep my health."

"Yes," it will probably be best that way," he said gently. "Now that you know, your self-esteem would not let you do otherwise, I know. But remember, there is no hurry. Please don't worry about it. I am sorry you found it out. Confound it all," he burst out, "how did you find it out, anyway?"

"I met Mr. Mange, the president of the bank at Umlor, today, and he apologized—for the trouble they had caused me—" with a whimsical little half smile, "and naturally, I made him explain. Just now he is more puzzled than I was, for I guessed the answer to the riddle, while he is still trying to solve it."

She had expected to meet opposition, (Continued on page 264).

IN AUTUMN DAYS.

BY HOOSIER.

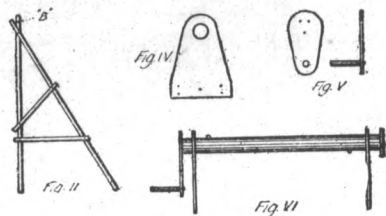
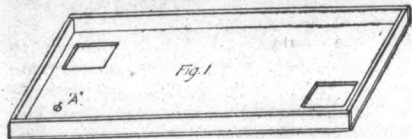
Today a deep blue vapor clothes the hill
And sleeps along the valley; high and
bright,
Like silver ships upon a sea of light,
The clouds pass up and over. Winds are
still,
Or shake the loosened leaves upon the
rill
That sings its monologue in clear
despite
Of birds that moan the summer's early
flight,
Or flowers that gaze their melancholy fill.
The bough relieved of its bright crim-
son load,
Now with each handful plucked, a little
more
Looks heavenward; its final gift be-
stowed,
It stands erect! The squirrel mends his
store,
And there is haste around the ants'
abode,
Like trains that trace Sahara's trackless
floor!

A SIMPLE GIN-POWER FOR THE
INGENIOUS BOY.

BY I. Z. Y.

A box from the grocery store, a few small wire nails, some stiff cardboard, and a short piece of curtain pole is all that is needed to make this power, which will develop the boy's ingenuity and give him a whole lot of entertainment.

The box should be oblong in shape, and with shallow sides. Remove the lid, and if necessary put a few more nails in the bottom and sides. Cut two holes, about 3 inches square, in each opposite diagonal corner, and make a small hole (A, Fig. I) in another. With a sharp knife, held to the edge of a flat ruler, cut from the lid of the box a number of strips of wood about half an inch wide, for the frames of the pit. (Fig. II.) Four of these frames, or two pairs, are to be made exactly alike, about 12 inches high, and to spread about 6 inches at the bottom. The strips of wood are then nailed together, with small wire nails, clinched



Details of Gin-Power Construction.

when driven in to keep them more secure. A small hole is bored at the top. (Fig. II, B), and each frame should then look like Fig. II.

The two sides or supports (Fig. IV) can be made out of the top of the box. A hole must be made in each, large enough for a length of curtain pole to pass thru easily. The piece of curtain pole must be an inch longer than the box is wide on the outside. Two small staples, or wire nails with flat heads, are put in each end of the roller, to which are fastened the strings, referred to later.

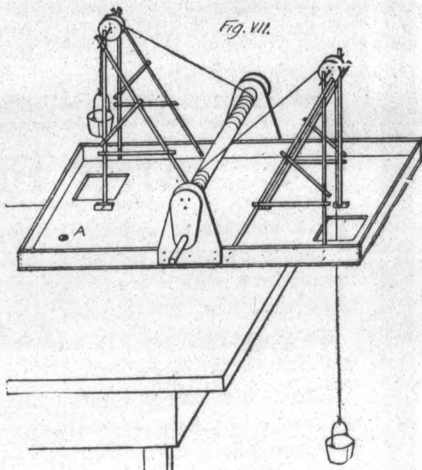
The handle or crank (Fig. V) can be cut from a small rod. It should be made shorter than the supports, Fig. IV, so that when being turned it will not strike the table (Fig. VII).

The two supports are slipped onto the roller, or curtain pole, then the crank is secured to one end with flat-headed wire nails. At the other end a circular piece of cardboard or thin wood is nailed to the roller outside the supports so that the roller will turn easily, or two cranks can be used instead of one, omitting this circular piece of cardboard. If only one crank is made, it should be put on the end which will bring it on the outside when secured to the top of the table.

By referring to Fig. VII, it will be seen how the model is put together. The two supports of the windlass are nailed to the outside of the box midway between the two square holes. The inside frames are

secured to the bottom of the box by means of small pieces of wood. The outside frames are secured to the sides as shown in Fig. VII. Care must be taken to get the frames exactly over the square holes in the bottom of the box. A string, fastened to a small weight, can be passed over the top of the pulleys to obtain this. The model can be secured temporarily to the top of the kitchen table or any convenient place by means of a wood screw passed thru the hole, A.

Two small pails will do for lifting. One of them should be lowered to the floor, and the end of the string secured to one end of the roller, when it should be wound up until the pail reaches the top. The other pail should then be placed on the floor, and the string belonging to it be fastened to the other end of the roller.



The Gin-Power Completed.

It will then be seen that as one pail is lifted the other is lowered.

If a bucket of water is placed on the floor and some kind of a receptacle on the table, much enjoyment can be had; and if this toy is used in connection with the clockwork trains so much in use at present, by running the trains alongside, and loading them with material from the floor, the youngsters' joy will be complete.

HOW CORRECT TIME IS OBTAINED.

BY ALONZO RICE.

We often hear persons, in charge of certain affairs, stating that it is their intention to make them move off "like clock-work." There is much food for thought in that phrase, "like clock-work!" That trains may arrive and depart on time it is necessary that they carry the correct time; it may be said that often our lives depend on the accuracy of a conductor's watch.

We have often seen how convenient it is to live near an accurately striking public clock. All the watches of the community within sound of the bell may be set to the same minute. We are told that these clocks obtain the correct time, it may be once a day or once each hour, from a clock at some central point. Then the question naturally arises as to how this clock is known to be correct; perhaps it may deviate a little each day, one way or the other—a second too slow or a second too fast.

Many persons, even those of education, believe that the sun furnishes the means of regulation, supposing that it comes on the meridian at twelve every day. But the sun is in fact a most irregular time-keeper, arriving sometimes a quarter of an hour before this and sometimes a

quarter of an hour after, and varying more than half an hour in the year, so that a watch that kept no better time than the sun does would be a poor one indeed.

We must set our clock by something, and this is done, in the first place, by setting it with another. This second time-piece is called the sidereal clock, and it is regulated by the stars and not by the sun. The turning of the globe is made the standard that this clock is set by; the revolution of our planet is the final measure of uniformity in time. We make the earth mark off the hours by first selecting some fixed object, like a star, whose real place can not be altered by any motion of our own. If a telescope be bolted against some solid wall of stone at such an angle as to be directed to the star at any moment, it will, in the course of a day and a night, sweep the whole circuit of the heavens. The sidereal clock is started when the telescope is directed exactly at the star. When next the telescope brings this star into its line of vision, the hand should have arrived at the starting point on the dial. In practice the telescope is firmly bolted to two stone piers, one on either side. It is free to move to the right or left, while it can be elevated or lowered, so that its use is not confined to any particular height of the heavens. The telescope is made so large that any bright star may be seen even in the daytime. For greater accuracy, fibres of the little wood-spider (common cobweb is too coarse) are stretched up and down in the middle of the field of view to serve as pointers. The instant that the star appears to cross the middle line is the moment at which to compare the clock. The correct time obtained, it is telegraphed to all the different parts of the country.

FARM LIFE IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 261).

or picturesquely. Someone with a sense of humor has described their dress as a rag on the head and a towel across their loins—and this description is not far from the truth. It is a common sight to see children of six and eight in the Indian village, running naked, or almost naked. Men usually wear shirts which come down to their knees. They also wear breech cloths. In many parts of India they go bareheaded, or they have from one to eight yards of cheap cotton tied around their heads. Their shoes look like slippers. Not one in a thousand wears socks or hose of any kind—except in the north, where the cold is intense in winter. Some of the well-to-do farmers in certain localities wear trousers which taper toward the feet, and look more like leg-o-mutton sleeves than anything else. In certain localities of India, instead of these trousers, men wrap around their legs and thighs a sheet of muslin or cheap cotton.

The women of the farm-village dress a little more elaborately altho the dress of women varies in different parts of India. In Northern India the woman wears trousers, which taper toward the ankle like those of the men. The trousers of the women are much more elaborate than those worn by the sterner sex. Around her head she drapes a sheet of cloth, usually dyed some bright color. In other parts of India, the woman usually drapes a single sheet of cloth around her person. Under this sheet is worn a bodice. Ornaments form an essential feature of the woman's dress in India. In the case of the rich, these ornaments are made of

gold or silver, but those worn by the average woman are made of brass or German silver, and, of late, of aluminum. No matter of what kind of metal they may be made, the Indian woman must have a quantity of ornaments, loading herself with trinkets from the top of her head to the toes of her feet. An ornament is worn on the crown of the head which gives a kind of steeple-like effect. On the forehead is worn a pendant made of square or geometrical-shaped pieces, strung on a silk thread. In her nose she wears nose-rings. The sides of the nose and the middle partition of the nostrils are pierced for putting on these ornaments. Ear-rings are also worn, and the entire ear is pierced at various intervals to accommodate these rings. A woman wearing a dozen or more earrings is a common sight in the Indian village. Many ornaments and necklaces of various kinds are worn on the breasts, and bracelets clasp the wrists and arms, while gold or silver chains encircle the waist. The ankles are covered with ornaments, and the toes are loaded down with rings. The woman, in many parts of India, is so fond of her gew-gaws that she goes out of her way and inflicts them upon even her male children. Many a reluctant boy is made to wear ear rings and nose rings, to please his mother.

Life for the farmer woman is full of toil. She must rise betimes, bathe and say her prayers before engaging in any

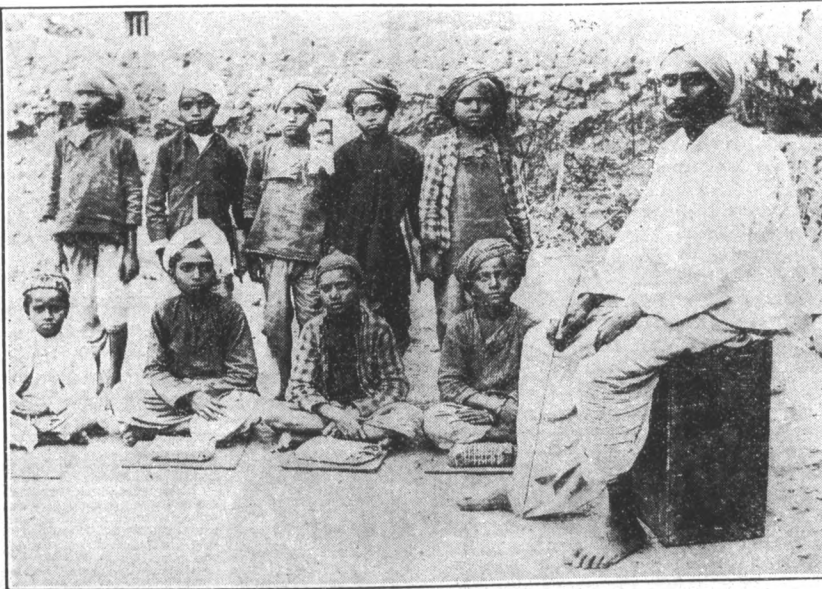


East Indian Farmer Applying Water to Soil from Receptacle Carried on Back.

secular work. She must sweep the modest house, using a broom made at home, consisting of a few sticks tied together. It has no handle, and the woman is forced to sit on her feet, moving about while in that posture, while sweeping. She must milk the cows, churn and bake the bread before her lord and master goes to the field. Her kitchen range is merely an earthen hearth, wherein dried cow dung cakes are burned. The smouldering, smoky fire does not improve her complexion, nor is it good for her eyes or temper. She must squat on the floor while cooking, as the hearth is only a few inches high. The meals she cooks are simple in the extreme, but the work of preparing them is slow and tiring. The religious canons prescribe that each morning the housewife must paint the kitchen floor with a thin emulsion made of clay and water, and, in many cases, with cow dung added to it—the latter being considered a purifier by the Hindus. The same material is used to periodically paint the other floors, and is also used for the walls of the house. All these tasks imply so much routine drudgery to her.

About the worst sort of an individual one can conceive of is a perpetual knocker. A knocker tears down. He does not build up. One should stand for something, and should always defend whatever is worth defending.

Happy is the man that knows nature. Robert Burns, the Scotch poet, one day ploughed up the nest of a mouse, a simple thing in itself; but he said it was the mouse's home, and the little mice were the mouse's own, and he thought how bad it would be if a giant plow and a giant man should plow up his home, and he would have nowhere to go. He drew a lesson from this simple occurrence, and wrote "To a Mouse," the best poem of its kind in the English language.



A Class of Boys from a Village School in East India.

A CASE OF IDENTITY.

(Continued from page 262).

and his gentle acceptance of her plan as the best way rather staggered and embarrassed her, for she was magnanimous enough to see that it was only his tactful appreciation of her own humiliating dependence that made him willing to do so, and no mere mercenary desire for the money itself.

They sat in silence for a few moments, while she thoughtfully revolved all this in her mind, growing more and more to admire the manliness of the man before her. Then suddenly, "I am going home to baby tomorrow," she said; "I can hardly wait. She is all I have, you know," with a little quiver of the lips, while her eyes suddenly filled with tears and Lindsay mentally cursed the man who could leave alone and uncared for such a lovable woman; and himself, that he had not seen the other officers of the bank and extracted promises of secrecy from them. Then, with an effort, she controlled herself, and Lindsay, as he took her hand in parting, begged her again not to worry about the money, and soberly said, "Remember, Mrs. Lindsay, that I shall always be your friend."

"Thank you," she murmured; "I think I have not thot to thank you before, but I shall always remember your kindness." In the face of his understanding sympathy her anger had all fled, and in its place arose an admiration of the kindly spirit of the man.

Three years later, Mrs. Lindsay, teaching in the city schools of Umlor, received a telegram telling of the death of her husband in a western town. The whatever of love she might have had for him had well nigh been killed by his cruel neglect, she still could not bear to think of his being buried in a pauper's grave. So, sorrowfully, she drew her little hoard—it was only ninety dollars saved toward the third of the one hundred dollars which she had been sending annually to Lindsay—and gave directions for his body to be shipped back home.

The funeral services were simple. They were held in the little old church in the home village where they had spent those few disappointing and stormy months of married life. Mrs. Lindsay and his mother were the only mourners, and together they followed him to his last resting place, and wept bitter tears for the wayward boy who had blighted both their lives.

After it was all over she came back to her teaching. She knew that Lindsay was in the city superintending the erection of a large business block, but, altho she had several times met him upon the street, they had only exchanged the most common-place greetings.

Now, as she leaned back in her chair, a few evenings later, with her little daughter in her arms, tired and discouraged, it seemed as tho the release from that most unwelcome bondage of debt to him was almost as far away as ever. She could not pay one cent this year and probably, even with the closest economy, less than a hundred next year. And then it came over her how much she loathed this continual paying of debts anyhow. Of how much she would have loved to use her little savings toward buying a home—a home for herself and little Ruthie. And with it all a great self-pity, (that monster enemy that comes upon us all at times and robs us for the time being of our ability to cope with circumstances which should be overcome), came over her and left her tired and weak, adrift upon a gray sea of discouragement and doubt.

Then the fierce, unreasoning anger, which the first knowledge of her peculiar debt had brot, returned again—and she hated him. Who was he, anyhow, to dare to place her in such a position? Why should he, without so much as asking her consent, place her under an indebtedness that would, with only a teacher's meager salary, take years to pay?

But again her anger cooled and she saw herself and her little one, as he must have seen them, three years before, and while she loathed herself for her dependence—her respect for him grew. In the three years, she had to admit, he had taken no unfair advantage of her helplessness. He had never tried to press their acquaintance farther. He had kept entirely away from her, and now that his work called him again into the same city, his manner was as distantly polite and impartial as even she could wish. Woman like, she had felt sometimes, when she had caught his honest blue-gray eyes resting upon her face, that she possessed a peculiar charm for him, but if so he had never shown it by word or deed. He had been as distantly courteous to her as

he would have been to any other married woman of his acquaintance, and in her heart she thanked him for it.

Now, as she sat musing over these things, he passed by the house, and, acting on the spur of the moment, she sent her little daughter to call him in.

The little one returned in his arms. He had sought her out soon after his arrival in the town and they were now fast friends.

Mrs. Lindsay, with her usual straightforwardness, went directly to the matter in hand.

"Mr. Lindsay," she said, "I have to tell you that it will be impossible for me to pay you anything this year."

"Well," he answered with one of his whimsical little half smiles, "you know it doesn't matter, don't you?"

If he suspected why, he gave no sign and dismissed the subject quickly with the information that he was leaving town the next day. "I will be needed no more," he said. "The work here is almost completed and I am needed at Milbrook, where we have a contract to put up the new county buildings." Thus they chatted for a few minutes, he talking naturally of his work and she telling him something of her experience in teaching.

Then again, in parting, Lindsay took her hand, and looking steadily down into those luminous dark eyes with his twinkling blue-gray ones, he gently said, "Don't fret for a moment about that pesky money. I have wished a thousand times that you had never found it out."

A year passed on, a quiet, peaceful year, and Mrs. Lindsay was happier in her work and the love of her child, now a winsome maid of eight summers, than she had ever been. She thot sometimes that if it had not been for her load of debt, which, small tho it was, was to her shoulders (burdened already with the support of herself and child) a formidable mountain, there would not have been a cloud upon her horizon. She had buried the past, and it seemed sometimes as tho she, a successful teacher, must be a different person than the sorrow-laden Francis Lindsay of former days.

Christmas came, and with a magnificent box of pink and white carnations bearing Lindsay's card and a few pleasant wishes for the holidays and the coming New Year. It was the first word she had heard from him since he left the city early the previous spring, and the first flowers he had sent her since her illness in New York four years before.

Her birthday, a few weeks later, brot a huge box of roses. Beautiful, fragrant specimens they were, and in their depths she found a note written in Lindsay's coarse scrawl, "As soon as I can leave my work," it ran, "I am coming to Umlor—and I am coming to see you."

That wall all, but she drew a quick breath and buried her flushed face in the moist depths of the roses while she breathed into her being the fragrance of their sweetness—and the joy of their message.

She had not dreamed that he knew of her birthday, and to find that he did brot to her the sweet knowledge that all along he must have been keeping a kindly watchful eye over her life.

A few days later she sat one evening musing dreamily, with Ruth near by prattling contentedly about her play, when she heard his step upon the porch. She knew it was him at the first firm, quick step, and her heart beat wildly within her.

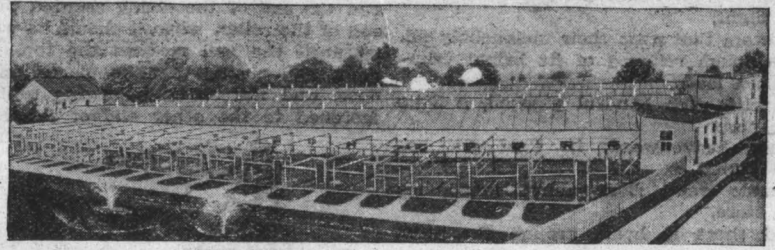
"Frankie," was all he said as he took her hand in his own and looked long and earnestly down into her eyes. He had never called her that before. Just "Frankie," but what a world of tenderness in that one little word. In it was all the pent-up emotion of years, and the quick response "Francis" leapt to her lips unconsciously and was out before she knew it.

Then, to hide her confusion, she turned to the child who was eagerly clamoring for a chance to greet her friend, and Lindsay, also turning, stooped quickly and lifted the little girl in his arms. Kissing her gravely, he seated himself with her upon his knees, and for an hour they talked together in common-place tones of common-place things, but all the while the blue-gray eyes rested gently, strongly upon her face, while in her soul grew up an infinite, beautiful joy.

He told stories and sung snatches of song to the child until, her eyes growing heavy, she trustingly laid her head against his shoulder and slept.

Then the mother arose and took her from his arms. She did not dare to look into his face, but she felt those gently compelling eyes upon her every move.

Amatite ROOFING



DOUGLASSVILLE SQUAB CO., DOUGLASSVILLE, PA.

After Five Years

THE success of any article depends upon the repeat orders, the orders which come because the article has "made good."

No manufacturer can succeed without these.

Here is the kind of letters which we are constantly receiving regarding Amatite roofing:

Gentlemen:

Five years ago we put our first roofs of Amatite on. Since that time we have roofed four other buildings with Amatite.

We wish to say in appreciation of your roofing that we never thought it was possible to procure a roofing of such quality for so little money. We have seen Amatite outwear tin roofs next door, as it were, to us, and our roof did not cost us nearly as much as the tin cost our neighbor.

Amatite is all you claim for it, and in our opinion the best of modern roofing materials.

Very truly yours,
DOUGLASSVILLE SQUAB CO.
Douglassville, Pa.

Such letters mean something.

The success of Amatite is dependent entirely upon the well-known fact that it *always* proves satisfactory. The reasons are that it is made of Coal Tar Pitch—the greatest waterproofing compound known, and that it has a real mineral surface.

Barrett Manufacturing Company
New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston Cleveland St. Louis
Minneapolis Pittsburg Cincinnati New Orleans Kansas City



Pitch is invariably used for underground waterproofing, and instances are known where it has resisted continuous water pressure underground for twenty-five years without deterioration or change.

The advantage of a mineral surfaced roofing like Amatite over one with a smooth surface is that the latter needs painting and Amatite does not.

You have no further expense or bother after Amatite is once laid. This means a great saving. A ready roofing which requires painting every two years will cost after a while as much for paint as for the original roofing.

In figuring the cost of painted roofings the cost of the paint must not be overlooked.

Free Sample

The best argument we can offer in favor of Amatite is a sample of the goods themselves. When a practical man takes a piece of Amatite in his hand he recognizes at once that it is thicker, heavier, stronger and more durable than the common kinds.

Send for a free sample of Amatite, and examine it carefully. It makes customers for us every time. Address our nearest office.

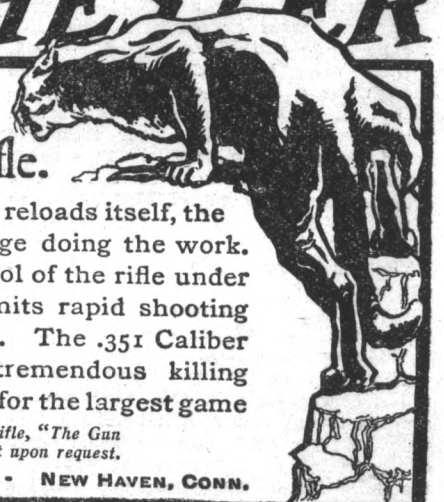
WINCHESTER

.351 CALIBER Self-Loading Rifle.

As its name indicates, this rifle reloads itself, the recoil of the exploded cartridge doing the work. This places the complete control of the rifle under the trigger finger, which permits rapid shooting with great ease and accuracy. The .351 Caliber High-Power cartridge, has tremendous killing power, making it heavy enough for the largest game.

Catalogue fully describing this rifle, "The Gun that shoots Through Steel," sent upon request.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

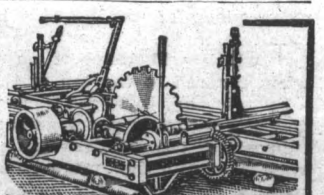


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But why farm on land worth \$100 to \$150 an acre, producing but one crop a year, when you can get land of inexhaustible fertility in the San Antonio country at from \$25 to \$50 an acre, producing two or three crops every year. Land that costs a third as much—and crops three times as big.

Why burn up your profits in fuel, in heavy clothing, and winter feed for stock, expensive houses and barns, when you can live here in a land of sunshine and comfort all the year and save that money?

Why farm in a land of snow and ice that forces you to be idle nearly half the year, when you can farm in this ideal climate and have something to sell every week of every month in the year?

In the San Antonio country you have the very best of transportation, good neighborhoods, schools and churches, soil deep and rich, health and happiness, prosperity, and perfect climate.

Write for "Farm Facts" (free), a book of facts for farmers interested in Texas lands. It is the best "land book" published. Address

John B. Carrington,

Industrial Commissioner.

14 Chamber of Commerce, San Antonio, Tex.

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

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

AGENTS—IF I KNEW YOUR NAME, I would send you our \$2.10 sample outfit free this very minute. Let me start you in a profitable business. You do not need one cent of capital. Experience unnecessary. 50 per cent profit. Credit given. Premiums. Freight paid. Chance to win \$500 in gold extra. Every man and woman should write me for free outfit. **JAY BLACK, Pres.**, 407 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MEN WANTED to take our 4 weeks course for Cow Testers, Herdsmen and Dairymen, beginning Nov. 23d. Write for Information. **Grand Rapids Veterinary College**, Mich.

A Money-Making Business. We teach by mail every detail of "The Care of Trees." Send for free booklet. **Interstate Forestry Service**, 729 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Tree Salesmen Wanted—free outfit, good pay, experience unnecessary. Send references with application. **McCormick Nursery Co.**, 25 Elm St., Monroe, Mich.

She felt his breath upon her brow, and beneath the little sleeping child her hands touched his and the touch thrilled her whole being with the tremulousness of joy.

She felt, rather than heard, his hoarse whisper, "Remember, Frankie," his voice lingered lovingly over the name, "I am waiting for you, and have waited so long."

She almost ran from him and up the stairs to her room, where she tenderly undressed the sleeping child and lay her in her own bed. Then for a moment the mother's head went down beside her child, and while she clasped the little form close to her, she gave herself up to an ecstasy of joy. "Oh, my child!" she whispered, "we are alone no longer. He loves us. That man. That good man. Oh Ruthie, Ruthie."

Then swiftly, gladly, she returned to the man waiting below stairs—and, softly closing the door behind her, looked up into those blue-gray eyes—and went straight to him where he stood ready to take her into his arms.

KINKS.

KINK I.—JACK-O-LANTERN JOE'S PRANKS.

Supply the blanks in the following narrative with appropriate Hallowe'en words. Jack-o-Lantern Joe was _____ about the neighborhood early in the evening of Oct. 31. His racket set the turkeys to _____, and brot Aunt Sarah Whillikins Goost to the door.

"What air you up to, Jack-o-Lantern Joe?" she called out. "Air you in mis chief?"

"I'm, Aunt Sarah Whillikins Goost. I ain't doin' nothin'—to say I'm bein' good all right tonight," answered Joe.

Then Jack-o-Lantern Joe darted off so fast she did not see where he went. Aunt Sarah Whillikins Goost shut the door and remarked to Uncle Samuel Whillikins Goost, "Ef that Jack o— to getting into mischief tonight he'll be the r— of us!"

Just then there was a clatter of feet on the porch, the door opened and the doorway became full of eager laughing faces.

"Tell Jack-o-Lantern Joe to get a g— on him and come along," they exclaimed. "Well," laughed Aunt Sarah Whillikins Goost, "I s'pect he's got somebuddy's g— on him by this time. You run along and tell him to put it back."

"For f— h— hasn't tonight!" they cried as they skeddaddled off into the d—k.

"For f— h— hasn't?" repeated Aunt Sarah. "Now, Samuel Whillikins Goost, what dew you s'pose they meant by that?"

"Oh, that's slang for sure, Sarah. Don't you worry! I think this is going to be a different sort of performance this Hallowe'en."

For a wonder all was quiet for about half an hour, then the door opened ever so quietly and in filed a motley procession of costumed figures, each topped by the queerest kind of think-shops you ever saw. Some had big or little pumpkin heads, some cabbage heads; some had long, solemn-looking big ripe cucumbers or billous-looking carrots or sallow parsnips for heads; some had little foolish-looking turnip or potato heads; and others were topped with blooming cheeked peaches or pears or green apples.

The first figure, which was tallest, was surmounted by a wise-looking owl's head, and seemed to be the director of the performances. The rear figure had an enormous whale squash head, with bunches of Catawba grapes for ears, big yellow tomatoes set into the squash's rind for eyes, a carrot with a red beet at the end for a nose, and a big slit for a mouth. One figure had corn stalks fastened all around it to simulate a corn s—k, and was tied at the neck with twine, and had a pumpkin head nestling in the ruff of tassels at the top; a ripe corn ear was fastened to each side of the pumpkin for hearing purposes.

When the procession had ranged itself around the room, the owl-headed leader, whose voice betrayed Jack-o-Lantern Joe, introduced the company thus:

"I have the honor to present a beneficent brood of w—s, e—s, br—s, f—s, g—b—s, g—m—s and s—s, who have come out of the fields, orchards and gardens tonight to bid you welcome to their harvest riches."

Then each s—e made some appropriate remark, and at the end all sang "Jack-o-Lantern Joe" as they filed out and whisked away to the next t—g place.

Prizes for Straightening Kinks.—To the sender of each of the ten neatest correct answers to the above Kink, we will give choice of a package of 50 post-cards representing a trip around the world, a copy of "Concrete Construction on the Farm," or a fountain pen. Where contestant or some member of his family is not a regular subscriber a year's subscription (75c) must accompany answers. Answers must not reach us later than Oct. 30, as correct solutions will be published in issue of Nov. 6. Address answers to Puzzle Dept., Michigan Farmer.

Answers for Kinks of September 4.

Kink I—Five-Letter Squares.

P	A	L	E	R	K	N	O	T	S
A	D	O	R	E	N	I	C	H	E
L	O	V	E	S	O	C	E	A	N
E	R	E	C	T	T	H	A	W	S
R	E	S	T	S	S	E	N	S	E

Kink II—Recipe.—Doughnuts. The prize winners were: Katherine F. King, Howard Coles, D. Cronk, Clara E. Davis, Frances G. Ingersoll, Myrtle Hill, Mrs. V. G. Wilbur, Mrs. George Tolbert, Hazel Crabtree and Ruth Swank.

6% BONDS Secured by Farm Liens \$100 and Up

In the irrigated districts, there are millions of acres of the finest farm land in America being brought into fertility. The crops raised on this land are marvelous. The first season's crop very often pays the whole cost of the land.

To water this land, immense Irrigation Companies are organized to build reservoirs, dams and ditches. Some are organized under the Federal law known as the Carey Act.

The farmers, to secure perpetual water rights, give to these companies a first lien on their farms, to be paid in ten annual installments. The lien rarely amounts to more than one-fourth the cash value of the land.

The Irrigation Company deposits these liens with a Trust Company. Then bonds are issued with the farm liens as security. Back of each \$100 bond the Trust Company usually holds \$150 of this farm lien security.

In addition, the Irrigation Company gives to the Trust Company as trustee a first mortgage on all the property it owns. This mortgage is held as extra security until the last bond is paid. So the best Irrigation bonds are doubly secured—first by the farm liens, second by the company's mortgage.

Ideal Security

Sometimes these Irrigation bonds are issued by districts, the same as School bonds. Such bonds become a tax lien on all property in the district. The interest and principal are paid out of taxes.

All these bonds, if rightly issued form ideal securities. The farm liens alone would place them among the very safest investments. But we have, in addition, mortgages given by immense corporations which must see that every obligation is met. It is hard to conceive of a better protected investment.

Six Per Cent

Irrigation bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, so one may invest either little or much.

Part of the bonds are paid off every year. You may buy a bond due in two years, if you wish, or in twelve years, or in any year between. Every bond paid off, of course, increases the security back of the rest.

The bonds pay six per cent interest. This is a higher rate than can now be obtained on any large class of equal securities.

We handle all good classes of bonds—Municipal, Corporation, Public Utility, etc. But Irrigation bonds have become the most popular bonds that we handle. Their ample security and high interest rate have made them the favorites of the shrewdest investors.

Ask for Our Book

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

We are the largest dealers in this class of security. Our own engineers and attorneys pass on every project. Our officers personally inspect every enterprise on which we sell bonds.

We have now written a book based on all this experience. It is the best book of the kind ever issued. It deals with every phase of irrigation and irrigation bonds. Every man who has money to invest—whether little or much—should read this book before making investment.

Cut out this coupon, send it at once, and the book will be mailed you free.

Trowbridge & Niver Co.

First National Bank Building
CHICAGO, ILL.

Please send your free book on Irrigation Bonds.

Name _____

Address _____

Name of my bank _____

We sell the bonds, if you prefer, through your local bank. If so, please give us the name of your bank and we will send full information when we send it to you.



Paint is as Necessary as Fertilizer

Everyone knows that a field must be fertilized to produce a good crop. Everyone knows that farm buildings must be painted to preserve them. It is not a question of whether or not you shall paint, but which paint will be the best investment.

We know as well as you how many cheap paints there are offered, and we know perhaps better than you how little good these paints will do you. You must have the name and reputation of a manufacturer of standing because you do not claim to be an expert judge of paints. You cannot afford to experiment by testing paints in actual use to determine their value.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

are time-tried and time-tested. They are the net result of years of experience in producing just the right paint for every purpose. Therefore the paints we recommend for painting farm buildings, barns, agricultural implements, etc., have just the right quality, consistency and ingredients to produce the best possible results in every instance.

Before painting, no matter what paints you use, it will pay you to talk with the Sherwin-Williams dealer in your town about what you want to paint. Meanwhile it will

be money in your pocket if you will write today for our little booklet, "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm." It's free.

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Address all inquiries to 669 Canal Rd., Cleveland, O. In Canada to 639 Centre St., Montreal

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Acquiring an Interesting Personality.

HAVE you ever watched a real charming person and wondered what made them so entertaining? Did you ever wish that you had the power to interest whomsoever you met, and be considered by all as a really clever and fascinating person? "What charming manners," is the statement so often uttered when we voice our sentiments about some one we have met, who has particularly pleased us.

Manners; that's the spring from whence bubbles these ever pleasing personalities. To be interesting is an art; with a few it is natural, with the rest of us, it is a grace to be accomplished. Study those who you deem perfection in this respect. You will find that their first shots are of others, they never think of themselves. They put you in good humor with yourself because they show they are interested in you. They give no taffy but are complimentary in the respect they show you. They use tact, always, avoiding any subjects of conversation which are liable to lead to disputes, or arguments. They never touch on questions which are unpleasant or morbid, and never use sarcasm. Real courtesy is always truthful and sincere, yet discreet enough to veil our own opinions, should they cause offense.

Cheerfulness is one of the strongest allies to congeniality. To always radiate happiness is a blessing. To say cheerful things and ever take the bright side of

a situation, will make your presence a comfort to all.

Then there is the question of conversation; it requires a great deal of judgment, and often patience, to talk well. I do not mean that it is necessary to be brilliant conversationalists. Of course, one blessed with this gift can always make their company agreeable, but it is not essential in order to be interesting. If you are introduced to a shy person with a tendency to be silent, do not at once begin to ply them with questions, as, "Have you been here long?" and a hundred other similar ones, which a great many people try to use as an opening wedge. Do the talking yourself, say anything that will be pleasant, only put them at their ease, but do not require them to answer you. They will soon lose their timidity in your presence and talk naturally to you.

If, on the other hand, you find your new acquaintance is of the chatty turn, let them have all the opportunity they crave to tell you who they are, what they are and why, and they will at once consider you a most pleasant person to be with.

Remember, then, to be interesting, cultivate easy gracious and pleasant manners, always keeping guard on yourself to avoid the disagreeable and commonplace, and note how admirably you will succeed.

ELISABETH.

NO UNBELIEF.

There is no unbelief.
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God.

Whoever says, when the clouds are in
the sky,
"Be patient, heart, light breaketh by
and by,"
Trusts the Most High.

Whoever sees 'neath winter's field of
snow
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock each sense in slumber
deep,
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says "Tomorrow," "the Un-
known,"
"The future," trusts the Power alone
He dares disown.

The heart that looks on when eyelids
close,
And dares to live when life has only
woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief,
And day by day, and night, unconsciously,
The heart that liveth by faith the lips
deny.
God knoweth why!
—Edward Bulwer-Lytton.

WHAT TO DO WITH GREEN TOMATOES.

BY MRS. R. C. HASTINGS.

After we have our last ripe tomatoes and frosts begin to come, it always seems to me that any use I can make of the green ones left is so much clear gain. For several years I have made a study of various ways they can be utilized, and have collected quite a variety of recipes.

As a breakfast dish they make a most delectable morsel. Slice smooth tomatoes as for pickles, and let them lie half an hour in salt water, then dip in batter made with eggs, milk and rolled crackers, or dip them in beaten egg, then in flour, and fry.

For green tomato pie slice and soak in salt water as for fried tomatoes, then proceed as with apple pie, using a little vinegar and spice, but no water. Bake slowly and until well done.

Every year I make tomato raisins. We all think them delicious. Select small fruit, wipe thoroughly and weigh, allowing one-half their weight in sugar. Make a syrup of the sugar, with very little water; boil the tomatoes in the syrup till tender and the syrup thick. Put in jars and when wanted squeeze them out and chop. I use them the same as raisins in cake.

Green tomato catsup is another novelty of which we do not often hear. Chop one gallon of green tomatoes, half gallon of cabbage, one pint of onions and six pods red peppers. Sprinkle with salt and let stand over night; drain and add two

tablespoons each, of mustard, ginger and black pepper, with one tablespoon, each, of cinnamon, cloves, allspice, horseradish and mace, and a pound of brown sugar. Put all in a preserving kettle and boil four hours, using care that it does not burn. It should become thick and smooth.

When you have a surplus of green tomatoes and no time or strength to pickle them, try putting them down in brine exactly as we do cucumbers.

In the spring when pickles are gone, take them out, slice and boil, pouring off water and adding more until freshened, then make into pickles, sweet or sour, as you wish.

We have sometimes successfully ripened green tomatoes, after the frosts came, by pulling the plants up by the roots and hanging in a dark part of the cellar.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BY HILDA RICHMOND.

In nearly every family of any size there is one child who is more obedient than the rest, and it takes a very wise mother not to hold this one up as a model. In justice to the obedient one it would seem that special notice should be taken of him, but to make a difference, even when that difference is known to all, is like playing with fire.

And it is exactly the same when using one child as a pattern for the others to follow. The mother can not understand why one child can so try her patience, and another be gentle and obedient, so she continually nags the naughty one with such remarks as these: "Why don't you be good like your sister? James never worries mamma as you do," or, "Take Elsie for an example, and you will keep out of lots of trouble." Instead of bringing about the desired result, the life of the obedient child is made miserable by the petty punishments administered by his brothers and sisters, who dislike him, and look upon him as the cause of all their trouble, and it also rends the circle about the hearth as nothing else in the world can. The mother hopes to bring peace and quiet by holding up the good child as a model, but she only adds to the discord by so doing. And the very odd part about it all is, that often the very mothers who stir up strife are the ones who could look back, if they would, to just such a divided home in their own childhood.

So many things combine to make good children good, and bad children bad, that it is folly to tell the naughty ones they can reach the standard of the obedient ones if they just want to. It takes much more than mere "wanting to" to accomplish the desired result in any attainment, tho the desire is a powerful help. Pre-natal influences, the state of the

mother's health, a difference in surroundings in youth, indulgence and many other things may combine to make the active child a trial.

So don't make the mistake of thinking you slight the good child by failing to publicly and privately call attention to his virtues. You never can tell what is going on in a child's mind, tho many mothers feel confident they read their boys and girls as an open book. Some time ago a naughty little girl startled her mother by asking if she tho she might some day be as sweet and good as her sister, so people would love her. The mother, who had never hinted that the child should take her sister for a pattern, asked where she got that idea, and she said she had noticed strangers loved her sister more than they did her. She was struggling with all her might to be like her sister, and craved a word of encouragement, but if the mother had nagged her on the subject she never would have wanted to grow gentle and lovable.

It isn't fair, and it isn't true, to say that all children can behave alike, any more than it is fair to expect all children in the public schools to have the same grades. Try it yourself and prove this statement to your satisfaction. Pick out some friend who has all the graces and virtues you feel are lacking in your life, and determine to be exactly like her. With your grown up wisdom and ability to stick to things, you will find the task requires months and years of painful effort, and one that is attended by many difficulties, but it will help you to understand the position of the child in the home, who is continually admonished to be like a brother or sister, and hears the praises of the obedient one sung from morning till night. Childhood is so short, at best, that anything that fills it with sorrow should find no place in the heart of the mother. You may play with fire once too often, and start a conflagration that nothing on earth can extinguish.

WHAT THE FINGER NAILS TELL.

Finger-nails have from the earliest times been supposed to bespeak character. The old Saxons set great stock in this belief, and the children of every family were instructed in the signs of the nails.

A white mark on the nail is supposed to foretell misfortune. Pale or lead colored nails indicate melancholy people. People with long narrow nails are quarrelsome and ambitious. Broad nails indicate a gentle, bashful, and generous nature. Lovers of knowledge and sentiment, usually have round nails. Small nails indicate conceit, obstinacy, and littleness of mind. The finger nails of great soldiers have generally been spotted or red. Nails growing into the flesh at the points or sides indicate sensuality and love of luxury.

THE LATE FALL FRUIT.

BY E. E. R.

The provident housewife looks well to the supply of fruit for the months when the fresh product can not be had. No one thing contributes more to the healthfulness of a family than this, and every bit of available material should be taken advantage of, from the moment the season opens until it closes with quinces and citron. Even apples may profitably be canned when winter fruit is scarce. The fall varieties make excellent sauce, pies and puddings when preserved in this way, and next spring when apples of any kind are at a premium the contents of the can will be appreciated.

The elderberry makes fine pies when prepared with sugar in combination with a small proportion of vinegar and spices. Cooked until quite thick and rich, then put boiling hot into sterilized cans, these berries keep indefinitely. Eight pounds of fruit picked free of stems, five pounds of sugar and one cup of strong vinegar is the rule.

In the case of the citron, it is probably less popular now, than when canning and preserving processes were more uncertain, and the pound for pound formula about the only one known to housewives. However, it still forms the base of a delicious sweet, one much prized in many families. Either ginger root, lemon slices or raisins added to the preserves supplies the distinctive flavor lacking and gives to the finished product the taste partially lacking when citron is preserved by itself.

Green peppers stuffed with fresh green corn and baked make a tasty luncheon dish.

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better for work,
play or rest if you
eat Quaker Oats
at least once a
day.

3

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TWO INTERESTING LETTERS FROM
WOMEN ON PRESERVING
HUSBANDS.

This One Says She Never Had a Vacation.

If husbands are so difficult to keep that we have to preserve and spice them in order to keep them, then I say, better not waste your time—if a man is bound to spoil, he will spoil, in spite of all the preserving in creation. I, too, am tired of the nonsense of how to manage a husband. If he is a man with the ability to do his duty to his wife and children, what preserving does he need. If he is a good, kind husband and father he will be spoiled quick enough. I, like "Mrs. E. G. L." have never seen anything about to keep your wife young, happy and beautiful. Did you ever hear of a farmer with a large family compelling his wife to take a week or two at a summer resort, or camp out for her own welfare and benefit, without the doctor's orders? I have been a farmer's wife for eighteen years and have never seen a summer resort, nor have I ever had the pleasure of sleeping in a tent, or the privilege of a day off in all these years. It has been a continual drudge.

We started with scarcely anything, now we have a six thousand dollar farm, all the modern machinery to run the farm and nearly two thousand dollars in the bank, but what pleasure are we taking with it? We have raised a large family and I have always done my own work, worked indoors and out, and what would you think of a husband who would tell his wife she had never done anything to help along and if she wanted money, she had better get out and earn some for herself, and that he didn't care very much for her, in fact, he hated her, and hated her worse every day.

And what is all this talk about in order to get money to clothe yourself and family. I say, sister, soft-soap is not necessary. The money in the pocket-book belongs to you as much as it does to your husband, and I say when you need clothes and your children need clothes, go and get what you need, spend it wisely and stretch it out as far as it will go, but don't go like a thief in the night, or don't pamper him by naming over every article that is to be bot. If the baby needs a shirt go and get it, and if you need money, don't wait until he is out of the house to visit the pocket-book either. Go with an honest face, it is his family, not his neighbor's, that you are spending the money on. When he wants money to buy phosphate and other things to run the ranch, he knows where he will find it. He doesn't ask you if he can have it, or doesn't think it necessary to give an account of it either. It's a poor plan that won't work both ways.

If I had to pick my husband's pockets in the night or cower around him in order to make him do his duty, then I wash my hands clean, pick up my lines and do my own driving. I say, if some of these husbands that need so much preserving had a good taste of a policeman's club about the time he needed preserving, there would not need to be so much said on the subject.

Mrs. M. C. S.

Challenges "C. S." to Prove Theories.

I have been an interested reader of the articles in The Farmer on "Preserving a Husband," and that I would answer the call and "speak up." First of all, "C. S.," are you a married lady? I hardly think so. I judge that you are still enjoying single blessedness, and you are dreaming of the means you will employ to hold him fast after you get him. Go ahead, try it, and see how soon you will change your mind and wish you had ducked his head in a vinegar barrel instead of everlastingly piling on the sweets and developing his conceit. As to your advice on "choosing a husband," you say he should have no bad spots, but what about the man who appears to be perfection personified before, then after he has got you, he changes his tune and gives you to understand that he is furnishing your bread and butter and "Do as I say," see? Take everything I say to you and be good natured about it. Would "C. S." continue then to pour on syrup and honey? Not much. I am of the opinion that a woman, if she has the cares of a household and children, earns what she gets. But some men don't see it that way. I wonder what those men would think if wifey stepped out and he was obliged to get a girl to care for his children and do the work. In the first place he would have to hunt some to find a stranger willing to do all that wifey did. In the next place, her wages must be forthcoming at the end of each week, and last, but

not least, how long would the girl stand for the harsh things which he had been accustomed to say to his wife? Not long. I assure you. Why do men lose respect for their wives so soon? A man who is never heard to use profane language before his sweetheart, does not hesitate, after marrying her to swear violently in the presence of her and the children. That is a sure indication he does not respect them.

How can a man expect to keep the love of the woman he has chosen for a companion, and at the same time show in so many ways that she is dependent upon his charity, and treat her in a way he would not dare to treat a stranger? If all those men had wives like "Mrs. E. G. L." they would be better and happier. "C. S.," after you've given your theory a good test, tell us, please, how it works. I give you two years to change your tune. If you are married and know that all this sweetness works like a charm—well, I'm not a woman to make dates with other women's husbands, but I should certainly like to see yours. He must be an oddity, if he can stand for all that sweetness and not run over you just the least little bit.

Now somebody who can make a good "stump speech" get busy and write a piece on "Preserving a Wife." The women will all read it, but no doubt the men folks will turn their heads, but we will point it out to them too, see if we don't.—Mrs. C. U. C.

STYLES AND FREAKS OF FALL
FASHIONS.

The freakish styles of the past season such as enormous peach basket hats, directoire cut of gowns and long waist effects are to be a thing of the past, and Dame Fashion smiles once more on the more common-sense costumes. Waist lines will come back to their normal position, a slight hip curve will be visible and there will be an absence of the tight clinging skirts.

The most important changes will be in the skirts for the winter designs the plain up and down cut has vanished and the draperies, plaits and heavy trimmings will be the vogue, but the well fitting lines will not be disguised. One of the new styles is known as the "washer woman drapery," the lower portion of the skirt will be plaited, a long overskirt will be turned up in the same way a washerwoman would turn up her skirts while at work. The turned up portion is shorter in the front than at the sides and back.

Simple tailored dresses made up in light weight suitings, serge, cheviot and broadcloth will be much in favor.

Sleeves always vary with every season and are the telltale figure in a gown. The long sleeve is still with us but varies as to lines. A great many will be made seven-eighths length with an undersleeve of lace and chiffon, making up the full length. Bishop sleeves are said to be the height of fashion and some are trimmed with bands, causing the sleeves to stand in puffs.

Long chains are again the fad, for the time, they will carry little purses, tiny bonbon boxes, powder puff cases, and many other little novelties, but instead of wearing them dangling straight down from the neck, they will be caught with a small pin at the corsage or waistline.

Odd shaped toques and smaller hats of eccentric designs will be worn by the flashy dresser in place of the cartwheel of last season.

LOTION FOR ROUGH HANDS.

When the fall winds commence to cut the hands, especially when there is yet considerable outside work to be done they are liable to become rough and chapped, and cause no small amount of unpleasantness, let alone appearing badly.

An excellent lotion can be made at home, and keeps indefinitely without spoiling. Use eight tablespoons of rose water, one tablespoon of glycerine and one drachm of benzoin, bottle and shake together. Rub this well into the hands directly after washing them. Besides being soothing to the skin, it is excellent to wipe dust from the face when traveling. A tiny medicine flask filled with it can be carried in the pocket or bag.

A woman restored a wornout wringer by covering the rolls with white felt. She cut the felt so that it would just come together—not overlap anywhere—and caught the edges together with close stitches. It will probably last her as long again, and it is certain that just place the wringer does as good work as any new one.

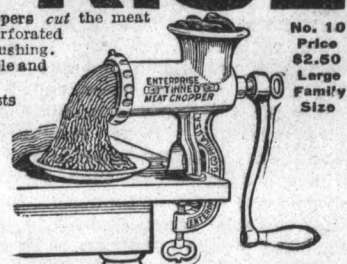
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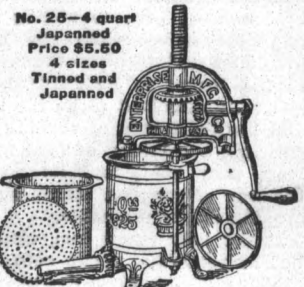
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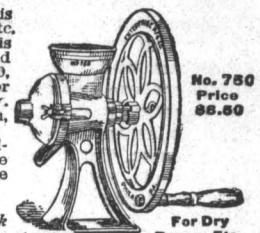
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Grind up dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, etc., for your hens and watch results. Other famous "Enterprise" household specialties are: Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handle Saws, Etc., Etc.

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DON'T SNEEZE

- 1 The dome sheds water—prevents rusting of tin.
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- 3 The heavy flange plate with incured edges sheds moisture.
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- 5 Heavy, specially selected Prisco globes—crystal clear.
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- 7 Patented flame expander gives 25 per cent. more light.
- 8 Large brass burner, with one-inch wick ready for lighting. Not a cheap tin burner.
- 9 The horizontal perforations in globe-plate keep wind from striking flame—therefore, prevent flickering.
- 10 Lift is positive and entirely behind tube—does not project to catch on clothes, obstacles, etc.
- 11 Larger, stronger oil fount—contains more oil, lasts longer, makes lantern burn better.

You buy a lantern for the light it gives, so you ought to buy the one that gives the most of it. You ought to buy a Prisco.

The wind can't blow it out, you can't jar it out, and it don't take an extraordinary pair of eyes to see that it gives a lot more light.

You see the Prisco has so many advantages that it is the best lantern that can be made. There's our patented flame expander, for instance, that gives 25% more light. The practical lift to make lighting easy.

The patented wind break to keep the wind where it ought to be, and a host of others we haven't room enough here to talk about. All these things combined make Prisco lanterns so good you'll wonder how you got along without them for so long.

We have a book on lanterns we call "Lighting the Farm." We want you to have a copy because it tells all there is to know about lanterns and some of its contents are probably new to you. It tells how to get more light out of any lantern and how to use that light to best advantage. Fill in the coupon and mail to us today.

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WHAT THE FIRELESS COOKER REALLY IS.

If all housekeepers thoroughly understood the merits of the fireless cooker, they would no more be without one than they would without a sewing machine or a cooking stove. Some one has said that they should not have been called fireless cooker, as the name is calculated to inspire mistrust. Heat retainer would have been a better appellation, as the principle upon which they cook is the retaining of the heat by perfect insulation after the food has been brot to the boiling point on the stove, or, as in the case of the roasting attachment, the heat is furnished by the use of two hot radiators, one of which is placed under the pall and the other on the rack inside the pall.

By the use of the fireless cooker the housekeeper can start her meat, vegetables, soup, etc., to boiling on the coal or flame stove while she is preparing breakfast and transfer them, still boiling, to the cooker to be finished. It is now generally admitted to be the most perfect and healthful way of cooking meats, cereals and all articles of food which require long, slow heat, and its possibilities in the way of pot pies, stews, puddings, etc., are almost innumerable.

It not only saves fuel, time and labor, but by rendering cheap cuts of meat palatable and nutritious it will also be found an actual saving in meat bills and in many other ways. Imagine on a hot day having the dinner all packed away in the fireless cooker, the kitchen cool and straight and the busy housewife with the much coveted time for sewing or reading. Yet this is no fairy tale, but the actual conditions which exist in the progressive kitchen where the fireless cooker is used. No running back and forth to keep up fires, no ashes nor dirt, no smoked utensils to wash, the fireless cooker works the same night and day and does its work more perfectly than an ordinary stove.

DELICIOUS DESSERTS.

BY MRS. VIRGIE NEALE.

Pumpkin Pies.

To four tablespoons of stewed pumpkin add one cup of sugar, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoon of ginger, the yolks of five eggs, one tablespoon of butter, a pinch of salt, and one pint of rich milk. Stir the mixture well. Make crust for two pies and fill with the mixture and cook in hot oven. When done spread a tart jelly over the top and add beaten whites of two eggs with a little sugar, then brown in oven and serve when cold.

Tapioca Salad.

Soak one teacupful of tapioca over night. Boil about fifteen minutes the next morning, stirring constantly. Remove and add the juice of two lemons, one cup of sugar, and fruit of two oranges. Serve with whipped cream, when cold.

Fruit Salad.

Into one-half can of cherries put one can of pineapple chunks, four large oranges cut into small pieces, six bananas sliced, and two cups of sugar. Stir this mixture together until it becomes real juicy, then serve with whipped cream and cake. Sometimes a few nuts added will give flavor and richness.

COOKING RED KIDNEY BEANS.

Not long ago I read a request in these columns for someone to give a good way of cooking red kidney beans. The best way I have found to cook them is: First, let them stand over night in cold water, in the morning drain and put into soda water. Let them come to a boil, and boil about three minutes, drain again and put on in fresh water to boil until tender. This way is excellent, as it takes away that strong taste that red kidney beans always have.

I would not be without the Michigan Farmer for any money. The first page I generally look at is the Household, and I always have my cook book by me, so when I see some real good recipes I write them down. I have tried a great many and find them excellent.—Mrs. R. M. B.

MAKING PICCALILLI.

Wash in cold water one-half bushel of green tomatoes and one-half peck of green peppers. Remove the skins from one-half peck of onions. Put the vegetables separately thru a meat chopper, using the large knife, or if you do not have a meat chopper, a chopping bowl and knife may be used. Now chop two medium sized cabbages. Put a layer of tomatoes in a

large preserving kettle, cover with a layer of cabbage, then with a sprinkling of pepper and onions and a generous sprinkling of salt. So continue until all is used, cover, and let stand over night. In the morning drain, return to the preserving kettle, add three pounds of brown sugar, two pounds of white mustard seed, two ounces of allspice berries, three ounces of whole cloves and six ounces of stick cinnamon, the last three spices to be tied in muslin bags. Cover with vinegar, bring to the boiling point, and let simmer six hours. Remove the spice bags, turn the mixture into glass jars, and adjust the covers.

THE SCHOOL LUNCH BASKET.

If your child goes to school so far from home that a basket lunch is necessary, care should be taken in preparing this noonday luncheon. It should be put up daintily, the various kinds of foods being wrapped neatly in oiled paper. To send a young child to school with a lunch composed of "any old thing" arranged in "any old way" is to invite all kinds of ill to take possession of his stomach.

The first thing in putting up a lunch is to be sure that the basket is absolutely clean. Then cut your sandwiches small and thin and place in oiled paper. Whole wheat bread with some nice filling makes the best sandwiches and there should be plenty of them to assuage hunger. Place some tasty sweet in the basket. A good plain cake, with a plain icing will answer the purpose nicely, or cookies with a raisin in the top, please children. The lunch should always include fruit, an apple, or an orange occasionally, or anything you have. I sometimes add a small cake of maple sugar in the winter.—M. A. P.

ORANGE CAKE.

The whites of two eggs stiffly beaten, quarter cup of butter, one cup of brown sugar, half cup of sweet milk, half teaspoon of vanilla or lemon essence, one and three-fourths cups of flour, 1 and one-half level teaspoons of baking powder. Mix as for an ordinary sponge cake and bake in layers.

To make the orange filling, use one egg, half cup sugar, one heaping tablespoon of flour, one teaspoon of butter, the grated rind of half an orange, the juice of half an orange and half of a tablespoon of lemon juice. Mix these in the order given and cook in a double boiler for about eight minutes.

Orange frosting can be made by adding to a boiled frosting, made as follows: The grated rind of an orange and a tablespoon of orange juice. Boil one cup of sugar, one-third cup of water and the orange juice together until it threads from the spoon. Pour this syrup over the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, add the grated orange rind and beat till it is cool enough to spread.

When a cake is coarse grained with large holes it shows that it has not been beaten enough and that there was too much baking powder used. Before mixing a sponge cake be sure that the fire is in good condition to finish baking without renewing it.—E. J. Lynch.

TWO UNCOMMON PICKLES.

Mustard Pickle.

One quart small pickles—one may get bigger ones and cut them up—one quart green tomatoes, one quart small onions, two heads cauliflower, four red peppers, cut up. Make a brine of one pint salt and four quarts of water; add pickles, etc., and let stand 24 hours. Then heat just enough to scald and drain. Take one cup flour, six tablespoons mustard and one tablespoon of tumeric, with enough cold vinegar to make a smooth paste. Add one cup sugar and vinegar, so as to make two quarts in all. Boil till it thickens, stirring all the time. Add pickles, heat thru and bottle immediately.

Spiced Cucumber Pickles.

One hundred green cucumbers about two inches long will fill four glass quart jars. Soak the cubes 24 hours in strong brine, pour it off and rinse in cold water. Then take three quarts of pure cider vinegar, one cup of sugar, one ounce each of whole cloves, stick cinnamon and small black peppers, a little sliced horseradish and a few small red peppers. Scald the cubes in the vinegar. When it is scalding hot dip them out into the cans, and fill up with the hot vinegar.

In sweeping carpeted rooms dust and remove all furniture. Then wring out newspapers in warm water and tear them in small pieces and cover carpet with them. They gather up the dust wonderfully and do not stain the carpet.

The Tennis Champion Says

MAY SUTTON

Tells American Girls How To Be Healthy and Graceful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Don't drink coffee.

Don't drink tea.

Don't exercise too much.

These three don'ts constitute the advice of Miss May Sutton, champion woman tennis player of the world, to girls who would go in seriously and systematically for athletics.

Eat what you want.

Take long walks.

Get all the fresh air you can.

These are the three rules Miss Sutton lays down for girls who desire merely to be strong and healthy.

The little champion recently appeared on courts in San Francisco in a series of exhibition matches. It had been reported that she was not in the best of health, but she gave no indication of having "gone back," playing her strong game that made her world's champion, with her same old dash and accuracy.

At the close of the series Miss Sutton was asked to tell what system of training she had found most effective and what, in her opinion, is the best form of exercise and diet for the average American girl. In part she said:

"While I advocate hearty eating, I cannot say too much against the use of tea or coffee. They are nerve destroyers and no one can be healthy who persists in their use.

"Too much exercise is as bad as too little. Walking is the best exercise there is. Early each morning, after drinking a glass of hot water, dressed in loose clothing, I walk for nearly an hour.

"Athletics should receive some attention from every girl. If her time precludes the playing of tennis or golf she should take long walks in the open air, both before the morning and evening meal, throwing the head and shoulders back and taking long, deep draughts of that which money cannot buy but is in reach of the poor as well as the rich—pure air.

"Pure air and a moderate amount of exercise I cannot too strongly impress upon girls as being the only secret of health and grace. Medicine for that out-of-sorts feeling may cause girls to imagine they feel all right, but what they really need is more fresh air and not quite so much sitting around the house in tight-fitting clothes as a great many of them do."

Miss Sutton is declared by physicians to be a perfect athlete. Tennis experts declare that every movement is "a picture."—Lexington (Ky.) Leader.

"Don't Drink Coffee

"Don't Drink Tea

"Don't Exercise Too Much"

Very easy when you know how much more satisfactory

POSTUM

is, as a morning cup.

A hot, steaming cup of Postum is as invigorating and bracing as coffee. But instead of *caffeine-wrecked* nerves, headaches and heart troubles that overtake the coffee drinker, Postum furnishes a liquid food which strengthens head and body.

A ten days' trial of well-made Postum (boiled 15 minutes) convinces.

"There's a Reason"

WONDERED WHY

Found the Answer was "Coffee."

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—*caffeine*—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak.

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it.

"After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. I didn't like the taste of it at first, but when it was made right—boiled until dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it.

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone.

"My health continued to improve and today I am well and strong, weigh 148 lbs. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

"There's a Reason."

Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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Shepard; 20 h. International Gasoline traction en-
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8-roll McCormick Husker; 10-roll Plano Husker;
50 h. Fire box boiler. Write us for prices and terms;
THE BANTING MACHINE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

**Always mention the Michigan Farmer
when writing to advertisers.**

(Continued from page 260).

have been closed because of an epidemic of infantile paralysis; from ten to twenty cases have become very serious.

Window-glass blowers, representing over 60 per cent of the trade of the country, at a meeting in Pittsburgh, voted to consolidate their interests and capitalize at \$250,000.

Warships of the different nations comprising a line nearly ten miles long are in the New York harbor ready for reviews in connection with the celebration there.

It is now known that the victims of the recent gulf storm that traversed many of the southern states, number above the hundred mark.

It is rumored that an effort is being made to amalgamate the copper interests of the country into a concern capitalized around \$150,000,000.

Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota, died September 21, after a short illness following an operation for an intestinal abscess. He was conscious to the end and at his bedside were his wife, other members of the family and men prominent in the political life of the state and nation. In the death of Gov. Johnson, the minority party of the country has lost a strong personality, one who had gained the support of his own state which is potentially republican, being elected for the third term as chief executive, and who was being looked upon by the different leading members of the minority party as the person in whom the party might be brot back to power again.

He started life as a poor boy, being called upon in his early teens to support a mother and her small family. This he did and rapidly stepped up as opportunity offered, taking advantage of odd hours to become acquainted with men and books and fit himself for the public duty which afterwards came to him.

One of the largest apple shows in the history of the country will be held at Denver, January 3 to 9, 1910.

The report of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway shows that during the past fiscal year that road carried 27,000,000 passengers without the loss of a single life.

President Taft has exonerated Secretary of the Interior Ballinger regarding the acquisition of his subordinate, L. R. Gavis, that the secretary was not in sympathy with the conservation policy of the administration and that certain actions of the secretary with regards to Alaskan coal fields were unbecoming an official.

The president found the charges unsubstantiated by the evidence, and granted the request of Ballinger to dismiss Gavis.

Arrangements are being made by the American embassy, German representatives and others interested in American goods in Germany, to hold an American exposition in Berlin next summer. Already the organization of the official is consummated and the personnel of that body insures the success of the undertaking.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Kent Co.—The frost nipped things some, but not to do much harm, except to check growth of all unmatured crops, especially late corn, of which there is a considerable hereabouts. Where corn was planted on light soil it is mostly in shock at this date, while that on low land is yet in the milk stage and we saw them cultivating late potatoes up to Aug. 25. These potatoes will have to do some tall hustling to get to market this side of the holidays.

Northern Isabella and Southern Clare Co.'s., Sept. 23.—A good rain last night and one night before last after a very severe drought; nearly every farmer feeding his stock. Bean harvest nearly done with lots of fields not worth pulling owing to the frost before they were matured. Potatoes not half a crop; corn nearly cut and husking commenced and yield will be light. Bean threshing commenced and beans will not average 10 bushels per acre. But little wheat being sown but considerable rye.

LOCAL FAIR ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Something doing every minute" at the Fowlerville Fair, Oct. 5-8. Ball games for a \$200 purse, \$1,050 for races and a number of special attractions which have been engaged for the occasion, will prove attractive, and the fair itself is expected to be good.

THE BARTLETT BERKSHIRE SALE.

The fourth annual sale of Berkshires at Maple Place Farms, Pontiac, Mich., which is announced in another column of this issue for October 6, will afford an opportunity for farmers and breeders to secure foundation stock of this justly popular breed at their actual value as fixed by competitive bids in the sale ring. The gilts which are offered are of the choicest breeding, many of them being sired by the first prize pig at the St. Louis World's Fair, and are bred to a splendid son of the famous Masterpiece. Whether in need of blood to improve a herd already established, or of foundation stock to start right, you can get them at this sale. There will also be pigs and older boars and sows of choice quality and breeding included in the offerings. Every breeder or farmer who could use some of these pigs at sale ring values should plan to attend this sale.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

One way we know about is, to raise a club of subscribers for the Michigan Farmer, because there is a larger percentage of profit in it than in anything we know of. There is no capital required, for we forward all supplies free.

The rest of the year offer for 10 cents is a remarkable one, still the proposition we have to make to those who will send us clubs of from two up is much more so. Write us at once for terms, free supplies and premium list. The profit you can make will surprise you.

DON'T WAIT, but write NOW.
Address **THE MICHIGAN FARMER**,
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"WEAR LIKE IRON"

They wear best where the wear is hardest. Made of selected leather specially tanned to resist exactly the kind of wear a healthy boy or girl will give them.

Two layers of leather are sewed in at the tip instead of one, to prevent the toes kicking out. The soles are of extreme toughness.

Mayer Special Merit School Shoes are made to fit a child's foot in a comfortable, natural way that will prevent foot trouble in later years, yet they are stylish and good looking. Only the genuine have the Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Special Merit School Shoes, we will send you, free, post-paid, a handsome picture, size 15x20, of George Washington.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes for men, Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Work Shoes.

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GALLOWAY SAVES YOU \$50 to \$300

SAVE from \$50 to \$300 by buying your gasoline engine of 2 to 22-horse-power from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you for less money than some factories can make them at actual shop cost.

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. **Sell your poorest horse and buy a**

Get Galloway's Biggest and Best FREE GASOLINE ENGINE BOOK

Write today for my beautiful new 50-page Engine Book in four colors, nothing like it ever printed before, full of valuable information, showing how I make them and how you can make more money with a gasoline engine on the farm. Write me—

Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Co. 645 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

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16 Disc, 4 ft. cut
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24 Disc, 6 ft. cut
28 Disc, 7 ft. cut

and save one-half the time and expense. A 6- or 7-foot size takes only four horses and once over the field will give you a better seed bed than twice over with an ordinary Disc.

The Imperial Double Disc is a complete (out-throw) Foretruck Disc Harrow with a second pair of disc sections (in-throw) attached by a jointed frame. The front sections cut the ground and throw it out; the rear sections work it again and throw it back. The soil is reduced to a uniform fineness, with a level, even surface over the entire field.

For working corn stubble, plowed ground, or for any other purpose, the Imperial Double Disc will give better results than any other style of Disc Harrow. Twice as much work is done in a given time and the cost of discing is reduced one-half.

If you would like to try an Imperial Double Disc at our risk, see the nearest dealer handling our implements. He will put them out on trial with intending purchasers—no satisfaction, no sale. If no Imperial dealer near you, we will arrange to get one. Write us for descriptive matter and full particulars.

The Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co., 806 Seventh and Elm Sts., Canton, Ohio

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Errors have occurred—always will. This fact makes it necessary for all classes of business to provide a way to "check" the work and "count the change."

Without a Scale the farmer neither checks nor counts his change while raising young stock; feeding, buying or selling cattle; sowing, thrashing, buying or selling grain; determining the results from each or any field. Cannot determine whether or not the scales on whose weights he buys and sells are out of condition—in fact if he never "counts his change" he cannot CHECK anything—not even his own guess. Has this condition shortened your profits during the past ten or fifteen years?

have a world-wide reputation for accurate and reliable weighing. Every part of every scale is carefully tested and standardized before leaving the factory. The weight receipts of these scales are always accepted as correct by the commercial corporations, because they know that Fairbanks Scales are reliable and have been for over eighty years.

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SCANDINAVIAN CANADIAN LAND CO., 172 Washington St., Chicago.

MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

September 29, 1909.

Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—Prices all along the line have made a marked gain since last week's close. Reports of liberal marketing in the northwest served to hold the advocates of higher values in check last week and still exerted some influence at this week's opening. However, the movement of grain on Tuesday fell far short of what was expected, the reason given being that spring wheat growers of the northwest are showing the same deliberation about selling as have the growers of winter wheat since the new crop became available. If this is the true condition, and many of the shrewdest grain operators believe that it is, it probably means that for a time growers will dictate prices. It is claimed that a large proportion of the spring wheat growers are in position to hold their grain, while the fact that southwestern millers are buying winter wheat for present needs in Minneapolis is evidence that the movement of grain is not up to normal. At any rate the future of the market would seem to depend largely upon the willingness of growers to sell. A year ago No. 2 red wheat was selling in this market at \$1.00½ per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2	No. 1	Dec.	May.
Thursday	1.13	1.10½	1.13	1.14
Friday	1.12½	1.11½	1.12½	1.13½
Saturday	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.14
Monday	1.14	1.13	1.14	1.15
Tuesday	1.16½	1.15½	1.16½	1.19
Wednesday	1.18	1.17	1.18½	1.20

Corn.—This market is easier with prices showing a 1½¢ decline since this time last week. Receipts are sufficient for present needs and in this, as well as in other markets, the interest is chiefly of a speculative nature. The new grain, which will soon be available in some sections of the country, must start considerably below present prices, hence values for old grain may be expected to steadily decline. One year ago we were paying 80½¢ for No. 3 corn in this market. The quotations for the week are:

	No. 3	Yellow
Thursday	69	70½
Friday	68½	70
Saturday	68	69
Monday	67½	68½
Tuesday	67½	68½
Wednesday	67½	68½

Oats.—Prices remain unchanged, with very little doing in this market. Interest mainly centers in the September option, the strength shown by the cash grain a week ago not being so much in evidence. The quotation a year ago was 51½¢ for No. 3 white. Quotations for the week are:

	Standard.
Thursday	41½
Friday	41½
Saturday	42
Monday	42
Tuesday	42
Wednesday	42

Beans.—The dullness which characterized last week's market still prevails. Lack of information as to the condition of the crop now about secured is probably market is easy with quotations on cash beans 10¢ lower than last week. The figures for the past week are:

	Cash.	Oct.
Thursday	\$2.20	\$2.05
Friday	2.20	2.05
Saturday	2.15	2.01
Monday	2.10	2.00
Tuesday	2.10	2.00
Wednesday	2.10	2.00

Cloverseed.—This product is in good demand and the past week has shown further advances in values—an aggregate gain of 65¢ having been made by prime spot seed since this time last week. The market is very firm with considerable trading by sample being done. The best grade of alsike has scored an advance of \$1.00. The following are the quotations for the week:

	Prime Spot.	Oct.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$8.50	\$8.70	\$7.25
Friday	8.75	8.90	7.50
Saturday	8.75	8.90	7.50
Monday	9.00	9.10	8.25
Tuesday	9.25	9.30	8.25
Wednesday	9.25	9.40	8.40

Rye.—This trade is higher with a good demand. Cash No. 1 is selling at 73¢ per bu., which is an advance of 2¢ over last week.

Visible Supply of Grain.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	16,460,000	13,325,000
Corn	2,360,000	2,231,000
Oats	11,792,000	10,351,000
Rye	407,000	360,000
Barley	3,010,000	2,236,000

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.—Offerings for potatoes are coming more liberally and the prices paid are lower than a week ago. Michigan goods are quoted at \$60@65c per bu.

Provisions.—Family pork, \$25@26; mess pork, \$24; light short clear, \$24; heavy short clear, \$25; pure lard, 13½¢; bacon,

16@17c; shoulders, 12c; smoked hams, 14c; picnic hams, 12c.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—The amount of butter coming to market is gradually growing smaller and with the steady demand prices are firming. Traders are not looking for lower quotations and all seem anxious to take offerings at present values. They are: Extra creameries, 30c per lb; firsts, 29c; dairy, 23c; packing stock, 21½c.

Eggs.—The adjustment of supply and demand has favored an advance in values and during the week prices gained a fraction of a cent. Fresh receipts, cases included, case count, are quoted at 23½c.

Poultry.—The demand for poultry is good and the offerings are coming a little more freely so that prices have declined in the chicken and turkey divisions. Quotations are: Hens, 13½@14c; roosters, 9@11c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, 8@9c; turkeys, 15@16c; broilers, 14½c.

Cheese.—Steady. Michigan full cream, 15@16c; York state, 16½c; Limburger, 16½c; schweitzer, 20c; brick cream, 16½c per lb.

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

Fruits and Vegetables.

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

Tomatoes.—Higher and selling at 50¢ per bu.

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

Pears.—Bartlett's, \$1.75@2 per bu.; common, \$1@1.25.

Grapes.—Delaware, 30@35c; Niagara, 30@35c per 10-lb. basket; Concord, 15@17c per 8-lb. basket.

Apples.—Best grades, \$2.50@3 per bbl; common, \$1.50@2.

Peaches.—Michigan grown range in prices from \$1.75@2.50 per bu, according to grade.

Cranberries.—Cape Cod berries selling at \$2.50 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, 12½c per doz; green peppers, 75c per bu; lettuce, 40c 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.

The wheat market continues to climb, local millers paying \$1.08 for No. 2 red this week. Oats are up 1c, while corn is off 5c. Other grains unchanged. The butter market is steady. Eggs are up half a cent. Dressed hogs remain at 10½c. Hay, loose in loads, is worth \$12@13. Frosts have shortened the tomato season, and ripe stock is worth 40@50c, green 30@35c. Potatoes are worth 60@65c. Peaches were high Tuesday morning, bringing \$1.25@2 on the market. A few Bartlett pears are still in sight, selling at \$2. Apples are worth 50c@51; grapes, 9@10c for 8-lb. baskets.

Quotations follow:

Grains.—Wheat, \$1.08; oats, 41c; corn, 69c; buckwheat, 55c per bu; rye, 60c.

Beans.—Machine screened, \$1.75.

Butter.—Buying prices, Dairy, No. 1, 23@24c; creamery in tubs, 29½c; prints, 28½@30c per lb.

Eggs.—Case count, 22@22½c.

Peaches.—90c@1.50 per bu.

Apples.—50c@51; pears, 90c@1.25;

quinces, \$1.75 bu; grapes, 9@10c per 8 lb. basket.

Vegetables.—Tomatoes, 40c per bu; sweet corn, 8c doz; cabbage, 30@40c doz;

cauliflower, \$1.50@1.75 per doz; onions, 60c; beets, 40c per bu; carrots, 45c; turnips, 35c.

Hogs.—Dressed, 10½c.

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

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2, red, \$1.16@1.17; December, \$1.05½; May, \$1.03½.

Corn.—No. 2, 65@65½c; December, 59½c; May, 61½c.

Oats.—No. 3 white, 38¼@40¼c; December, 39¾c; May, 42¼c.

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

Eggs.—Firm, with prime firsts, case count, cases included, 24c per dozen.

New York.

Butter.—Steady and higher. Western factory firsts, 22½@24c; creamery specials, 31c.

Eggs.—Lower. Western first to extras, 24½@26½c; seconds, 23@24c per doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Western chickens, 14@19c; fowls, 13½@16c per lb. Live—

Firm. Fowls, 16c; turkeys, 15c.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.10½ per bu; corn, No. 2, 75½c for old; oats, mixed, 41½@42c for new.

Elgin.

Butter.—Market firm at 30c per lb., which is last week's price. Sales for the week amounted to 697,300 lbs., compared with 712,300 lbs. for the previous week.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

September 27, 1909.

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

Receipts of sale stock here today as follows: Cattle, 138 loads; hogs, 14,000 head; sheep and lambs, 18,400; calves, 1,250 head.

The run of cattle today was light and the general market was 10@15c per 100 higher than last week. The demand for stockers was better today and they sold from 15@25c higher. Good fresh cows and springers were in good demand and sold from \$2@3 per head higher than a week ago. At the close the yards are well cleaned up.

We quote: Best export steers, \$6.75@

7; best 1,200 to 1,300 lb. shipping steers, \$6@6.25; best 1,100 to 1,200 lb. do., \$5.50@5.75; medium 1,050 to 1,150 lb. steers, \$5@5.25; light butcher steers, \$4.50@4.75; best fat cows, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good cows, \$3.75@4; light cows, \$3@3.25; trimmers, \$2@2.25; best fat heifers, \$4.75@5.25; fair to good, \$4@4.25; common, \$3.50@3.75; best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lb. dehorned, \$4.25@4.50; 700 to 750 lb. dehorned stockers, \$3.75@4; 600 to 650 lb. do., \$3.25@3.50; little common stockers, \$3@3.25; best bulls, \$4.25@4.50; bologna bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3@3.25; best fresh cows and springers, \$47@60; fair to good do., \$25@45; common do., \$25@30.

The sheep and lamb market today was active and at the close about everything is sold. We look for prices to remain about the same the balance of the week.

We quote: Best lambs, \$7.50@7.60; fair to good, \$6.50@7.40; culls, \$5.25@5.75; skin culls, \$4@4.75; yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; wethers, \$4.75@5.25; ewes, \$4.50@4.75; cull sheep, \$2@3; best calves, \$9.50@9.75; fair to good do., \$7@9; heavy calves, \$4@5.

The hog market opened about steady at Saturday's prices. All the good hogs are cleaned up but there are a few loads of commonish stuff going over without bids. The prospects are only fair.

We quote: medium and heavy, (corn fed), \$8.60@8.80; mixed, \$8.50@8.60; best corn workers, \$8.25@8.50; Michigan workers, \$8@8.30; light workers and pigs, \$7.65@7.75; roughs, \$7.30@7.40; stags, \$6@6.50.

Chicago.

September 27, 1909.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Received today 27,000 24,000 35,000
Same day last year. 22,341 22,350 27,218
Received last week .. 67,729 70,354 141,425
Same week last year. 50,516 85,305 124,393

Cattle were offered in liberal numbers last week, the offerings embracing a large percentage of western rangers, and there was on the whole a fairly active general demand, but buyers were usually disposed to be exacting in making their selections.

Grassy natives were discriminated against, and these were the quickest to weaken, as rangers were greatly preferred by buyers. Westerns sold irregularly, and only fat lots were firm, others ruling 15@20c lower on an average.

Farm steers went largely at \$5.50@7.65, with the poorer lots bringing \$4@5.25 and good to fancy shipping grades taken at \$7@8.40. Good yearlings sold along with heavier beefs, buyers paying \$7@8.30, and export steers weighing 1,275 to 1,400 lbs. brot \$6.65@7.50, but no large number was taken for foreign markets.

Native cows and heifers were not in excessive supply and had a good outlet at \$3@4.50, with a limited number of prime heifers selling around \$5@6. Canners and cutters sold as usual at \$2@3.10, bulls selling at \$2.50@4.85, and calves were still higher, going at \$3.50@9.50 per 100 lbs. Milkers and springers also advanced, selling at \$30@70 per head. Stockers and feeders were in better request, and the best feeders sold up to \$5.50@5.75, with few offered. Ordinary feeders sold at \$4.25@4.50, and stockers sold at \$3@4.40. Western range cattle sold at \$4.50@7 for steers and \$3@4.60 for cows and heifers, a feeder class going at \$4@4.60.

Today, Monday, cattle prices are largely a dime lower, with heavy receipts here and 30,000 receipts at Kansas City. Chicago receipts embrace 10,000 western rangers. Only choice cattle remain steady.

Hogs were marketed last week in meager numbers here and elsewhere, and they have been falling off in weight and running more to the car. The average weight was 229 lbs., compared with 235 lbs. a few weeks ago, 214 lbs. a year ago and 253 lbs. two years ago. The most marked feature of trade was the extremely small buying done by eastern shippers, leaving a greater percentage for local packers and butchers, but good droves sold at the best prices of the year, with a good demand. Pigs and light weight grassy mixed hogs did not meet with favor from buyers, and such offerings had to be sold at large concessions in prices. Good hogs were offered in too small numbers to meet the demand, and provisions firmed up all along the line under small and decreasing stocks everywhere. Prime hogs sold a few days ago at \$8.65, breaking all high records of the year. Today the market was slow and 5@10c lower, with sales at \$7.70@8.50.

Sheep and lambs came to market last week in liberal numbers, the Idaho and other distant ranges contributing a great share, with lambs, as usual, comprising by far the principal part of the offerings. Prices reached a lower level, and even range feeder lambs were somewhat lower, with a good demand at \$6@6.65 per 100 lbs. Feeders paid \$4.40@4.75 for wethers and \$4.75@5.50 for yearlings, and some good sales were made of range feeding ewes at \$3.25@3.75, while breeding ewes were in good demand at \$4.50@5.50.

From now on range sheepmen will hurry up shipments until shut off by bad weather. The market today, Monday, was very dull and 10@15c lower, with extremely large receipts here and elsewhere. Lambs were salable at \$4@7.10, wethers at \$4.50@5.15, ewes at \$2@4.85, rams and stags at \$2.50@3.75 and yearlings at \$5@5.50.

Horses were not sent to market last week in particularly large numbers, and to some extent the recent decline in prices was checked, although there were instances where plain and medium grade light weight horses sold still lower, with a very poor demand. Plenty of blemished horses of all weights had to be closed out at \$70@125 per head, while prime, heavy stallion drafters were salable at \$225@250 and higher. Drivers were in fairly active demand at \$150@300, with a commoner kind quotable at \$100@125. Small southern chunks had a slow sale at \$60@125, while feeders were wanted at \$170@225. Fall orders are running principally on heavy commercial chunks and choice feeders, but it has been hard to sell light or farm chunks at country cost. W.



Marlin
.22 Caliber
Repeating
Rifle
Model No. 20

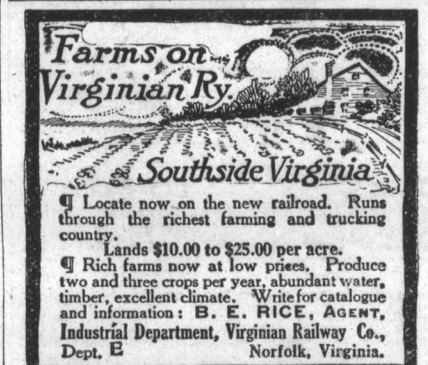
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It handles the short, long and long-rifle cartridges without change in adjustment, and the deep Ballard rifling guarantees the accuracy, making it the finest little rifle in the world for target shooting and for all small game up to 150 or 200 yards.

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THIS IS THE LAST EDITION.

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

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Thursday's Market.
September 30, 1909.

Receipts, 940. Market active and 10¢ 15c higher than last week.

We quote: Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$5.25@6.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.25@5; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.65; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.65; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.85; choice fat cows, \$3.75@4.10; good fat cows, \$3.25@3.50; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$1.50@2; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75@3.85; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.25@3.60; 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.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Rattkowsky 3 bulls av 473 at \$2.75, 2 cows av 1,000 at \$3.75; to Goose 3 butchers av 283 at \$3, 1 cow weighing 860 at \$3, 1 do weighing 830 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 890 at \$2.25; to Mich. B. Co. 28 steers av 820 at \$4; to Hammond, S. & Co. 6 do av 863 at \$4, 10 do av 853 at \$4.50, 10 do av 830 at \$4.50; to Bresnahan 8 heifers av 554 at \$3.25, 5 do av 500 at \$3.25; to McDonald 7 stockers av 540 at \$3.40; to Bresnahan 5 do av 530 at \$3.35; to Rattkowsky 3 cows av 926 at \$3.50; to Goose 3 do av 900 at \$3.60; to Mich. B. Co. 14 butchers av 870 at \$3.50, 7 do av 733 at \$4.10, 1 bull weighing 800 at \$3.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 do weighing 1,550 at \$3.75, 2 do av 890 at \$3.25, 2 do av 860 at \$3.10, 1 steer weighing 750 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 2 bulls av 800 at \$3; to Cooke 3 butchers av 573 at \$3.50, 22 steers av 780 at \$4.40; to Palmer 15 stockers av 533 at \$3.40; to Davis 15 do av 470 at \$3.25; to Lacalt 5 cows av 980 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 900 at \$2.25, 5 heifers av 628 at \$3.25.

Roe Com. Co. sold Rattkowsky 5 butchers av 834 at \$3.75, 2 do av 400 at \$3; to Thompson Bros. 3 cows av 1,000 at \$3.75, 2 do av 740 at \$2; 2 do av 1,040 at \$3.25, 2 canners av 850 at \$2; to Hammond, S. & Co. 4 bulls av 800 at \$3.10, 6 steers and heifers av 771 at \$4; to Brown 4 stockers av 460 at \$3.15, 3 do av 497 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 540 at \$3.25; to Thompson Bros. 2 cows av 1,040 at \$3.25, 2 do av 850 at \$2; to Hammond, S. & Co. 6 do av 771 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 900 at \$3.25; to Austin 4 stockers av 450 at \$3; to Schlack Bros. 11 butchers av 804 at \$4.25; to Erban 11 do av 713 at \$3.75; to Breitenbeck Bros. 20 steers av 872 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 20 do av 705 at \$4.10, 12 butchers av 620 at \$3.75.

Bresnahan sold Cook 1 steer weighing 1,360 at \$6.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Porter 4 stockers av 520 at \$3.40, 5 do av 554 at \$3.50; to Rattkowsky 2 butchers av 640 at \$3; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 cow weighing 1,200 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 1,020 at \$2.75, 2 do av 975 at \$2, 1 do weighing 1,070 at \$4, 1 do weighing 900 at \$2, 2 do av 925 at \$3.10; to Marx 8 butchers av 700 at \$3.90; to Kamman 11 do av 490 at \$3.90; to Kamman B. Co. 2 cows av 975 at \$3.70; to Goose 4 butchers av 732 at \$3.25; to Gerrish 14 do av 793 at \$4.60; to Marx 8 steers av 700 at \$3.90; to Kamman 11 butchers av 490 at \$3.90; to Mich. B. Co. 2 bulls av 730 at \$2.75; to Schuman 4 butchers av 692 at \$3.90, 1 bull weighing 780 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 do weighing 1,250 at \$3.50; to Rattkowsky 3 cows av 1,173 at \$3.50; to Regan 2 heifers av 483 at \$3.30; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 butchers av 590 at \$3.50, 2 do av 1,000 at \$4; to Breitenbeck Bros. 12 steers av 900 at \$4.50; to Thompson 4 cows av 1,105 at \$2.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 8 bulls av 800 at \$3, 7 heifers av 807 at \$3.50, 2 cows av 985 at \$2.

Johnson sold Marx 3 steers av 683 at \$4, 2 butchers av 575 at \$3.50, 5 do av 916 at \$4.25.

Robb sold Mich. B. Co. 5 cows av 884 at \$3.50, 17 butchers av 802 at \$4. Haley sold same 16 do av 806 at \$3.80. Robb sold same 19 steers av 1,115 at \$4.40.

Tubbs & S. sold Schlischer 2 bulls av 800 at \$2.75. Haley sold Bresnahan 6 heifers av 502 at \$3.20.

Same sold Greene 17 stockers av 690 at \$3.65.

Same sold Markowitz 4 cows av 925 at \$3.25.

Haley sold Porter 3 stockers av 510 at \$3.30, 11 do av 463 at \$3.30, 4 do av 420 at \$3.35.

Same sold Sullivan P. Co. 3 bulls av 1,046 at \$3.25, 15 butchers av 513 at \$3.25, 2 do av 665 at \$3.75, 5 cows av 1,022 at \$3.75, 12 butchers av 580 at \$3.25.

Same sold Lingeman 2 steers av 1,265 at \$5, 7 do av 846 at \$4, 2 do av 850 at \$4.50.

Wagner & A. sold Kamman 2 bulls av 900 at \$3, 2 heifers av 765 at \$4.10, 2 cows av 950 at \$3.10.

Tubbs & S. sold Regan 16 butchers av 562 at \$3.35.

Johnson sold same 4 do av 570 at \$3.20. Wagner & A. sold Brown 3 stockers av 523 at \$3.25.

Haley sold same 3 do av 516 at \$3.25, 7 do av 600 at \$3.50.

Tubbs & S. sold Greene 3 cows av 1,063 at \$3.65, 10 stockers av 545 at \$3.25.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 474. Market steady at last week's prices. Best, \$9@9.50; others, \$4@8.75; milch cows and springers steady. Roe Com. Co. sold McGuire 7 av 150 at

\$9; to Rattkowsky 3 av 280 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 24 av 140 at \$9, 5 av 130 at \$7.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 10 av 137 at \$6.50.

Wagner sold Sullivan P. Co. 3 av 170 at \$9.25.

Haley sold same 2 av 125 at \$7.

Allen sold same 2 av 200 at \$7.50, 2 av 155 at \$8.50.

Kalahar sold Hammond, S. & Co. 8 av 150 at \$9.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 11 av 140 at \$8.90; to Sullivan P. Co. 3 av 125 at \$7.50, 1 weighing 210 at \$4; to Breitenbeck Bros. 8 av 150 at \$8.75; to Goose 4 av 220 at \$6; to McGuire 5 av 105 at \$5, 6 av 125 at \$8.50; to Mich. B. Co. 8 av 150 at \$8.50; to Burnstine 11 av 150 at \$9; to Newton B. Co. 3 av 105 at \$7, 13 av 145 at \$8.75.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Newton B. Co. 6 av 155 at \$8.25, 5 av 140 at \$9; to Mich. B. Co. 9 av 135 at \$8.90, 8 av 130 at \$8.90; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 weighing 130 at \$9.25; to Thompson Bros 2 av 190 at \$3.25, 4 av 130 at \$8.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 av 125 at \$8.50, 2 av 145 at \$8.50, 2 av 100 at \$6.50, 1 weighing 110 at \$9; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 18 av 160 at \$8.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 10 av 139 at \$9.27 av 140 at \$8.50, 9 av 150 at \$9; to Breitenbach Bros. 15 av 130 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 120 at \$5, 4 av 130 at \$8.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 4 av 140 at \$8.50.

Stephens sold Burnstine 8 av 145 at \$8.50.

Bergin & W. sold Fitzpatrick 15 av 130 at \$8.

Duelle sold Friedman 12 av 135 at \$9.

Clark & McK. sold McGuire 8 av 130 at \$8.50.

Meyer sold Burnstine 11 av 150 at \$9.25.

Waterman sold same 8 av 145 at \$8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 4,714. Market active at last week's prices on good stuff; common grades trifle lower.

Best lambs, \$6.50@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; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 51 lambs av 77 at \$6.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 18 sheep av 80 at \$2.50, 2 do av 135 at \$3.25, 3 do av 105 at \$2.50, 5 lambs av 50 at \$5, 42 do av 70 at \$6.50, 21 do av 75 at \$6.50, 3 do av 58 at \$5; to Thompson Bros. 28 sheep av 80 at \$3.25, 16 do av 90 at \$3.25; to Mich. B. Co. 16 lambs av 77 at \$6.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 13 sheep av 80 at \$4, 8 do av 80 at \$3.75, 30 lambs av 75 at \$6.75, 35 do av 70 at \$6, 7 do av 60 at \$3.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 107 do av 68 at \$6.40; to Erwin 51 do av 70 at \$6.50; to Harland 11 do av 55 at \$5.50; to Breitenbeck Bros. 49 do av 50 at \$5.55; to Newton B. Co. 91 do av 70 at \$6.35; to Thompson Bros. 17 sheep av 100 at \$2.75; to Mich. B. Co. 68 lambs av 70 at \$6.25; to Haise 66 lambs av 70 at \$6.25; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 5 do av 72 at \$6; to Young 44 do av 70 at \$6.50, 9 sheep av 88 at \$4.50, 16 lambs av 75 at \$6.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 9 do av 65 at \$6.25; to Harland 10 do av 59 at \$6.50, 21 do av 65 at \$6, 3 sheep av 90 at \$3; to Newton B. Co. 63 lambs av 67 at \$6.40; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 18 do av 80 at \$6.75, 19 sheep av 80 at \$2.75.

Roe Com. Co. sold Erwin 10 sheep av 75 at \$4, 19 do av 120 at \$4, 85 lambs av 65 at \$6.25; to Mich. B. Co. 104 sheep av 90 at \$3.75, 15 do av 90 at \$4, 60 lambs av 58 at \$5.75; to Eschrich 47 do av 57 at \$5.50, 14 sheep av 70 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 12 lambs av 73 at \$6.50.

Allen sold Thompson 30 lambs av 60 at \$4.75.

Bergin & W. sold Fitzpatrick 20 sheep av 105 at \$3.15, 47 lambs av 80 at \$6.75.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Newton B. Co. 82 lambs av 70 at \$6.65; to Mich. B. Co. 32 do av 55 at \$5.50, 10 sheep av 96 at \$3.35, 21 do av 105 at \$3.85; to Stoker 40 lambs av 50 at \$5; to Sullivan P. Co. 28 do av 80 at \$6.65, 6 sheep av 70 at \$4.50, 3 do av 120 at \$4, 4 do av 105 at \$3.25, 9 lambs av 77 at \$6.40; to Mich. B. Co. 84 do av 55 at \$5.60, 15 do av 55 at \$5.60, 8 do av 50 at \$5.50, 68 do av 75 at \$6.65, 9 sheep av 105 at \$3.35; to Young 45 lambs av 70 at \$6.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 35 do av 67 at \$6.25; to Pakes 181 do av 75 at \$6.50; to Harland 7 sheep av 105 at \$3; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 2 do av 105 at \$3, 10 lambs av 50 at \$5, 24 do av 70 at \$6.25; to Newton B. Co. 75 do av 70 at \$6.85, 10 sheep av 90 at \$3.75.

Wagner sold Sullivan P. Co. 24 lambs av 67 at \$5.25.

Boyle sold same 50 do av 65 at \$6.25, 3 yearlings av 100 at \$5.

Johnson sold Newton B. Co. 61 lambs av 75 at \$6.25.

Kalahar sold Hammond, S. & Co. 12 sheep av 100 at \$3, 6 lambs av 60 at \$5, 71 do av 65 at \$6.50.

Hogs.

Receipts, 4,803. Market very dull on common grades and 25c lower on all grades than last week.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8; pigs, \$7@7.10; light yorkers, \$7.25@7.75; stags, 1¢ off.

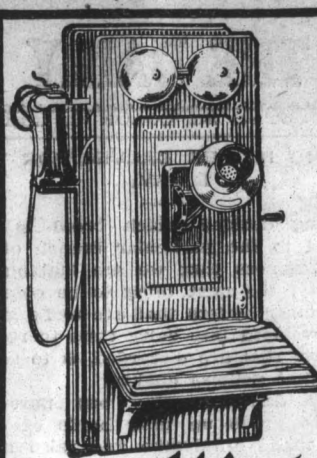
Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 150 av 150 at \$7.85, 552 av 175 at \$8, 793 av 155 at \$7.75, 306 av 170 at \$7.70, 219 av 170 at \$7.80, 155 av 150 at \$7.50, 235 av 150 at \$7.65, 364 av 165 at \$7.90.

Same sold Sullivan 154 pigs av 107 at \$7, 165 av 150 at \$7.25.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 184 av 155 at \$7.50, 40 av 160 at \$7.60, 128 av 170 at \$7.70, 35 av 185 at \$7.85, 139 av 195 at \$7.90, 242 av 200 at \$8.

Same sold Spicer, M. & R. 73 av 147 at \$7.50, 243 av 195 at \$7.75, 67 av 177 at \$7.70, 66 av 180 at \$7.85, 65 av 168 at \$7.80, 368 av 175 at \$7.90.

The distilleries of Kentucky and other states have been buying feeding cattle recently, the time being regarded as favorable, despite rather high prices. Within a short time western range cattle of the feeding grade have been sold largely to the distillery buyers in the Chicago market at \$4.25@4.60 per 100 lbs., with a few lots taken at higher prices. The distilleries always feed large numbers of cattle on slops and are credited with an understanding of the business that enables them to make satisfactory prices as a general rule, altho sometimes they fail to come out much ahead.



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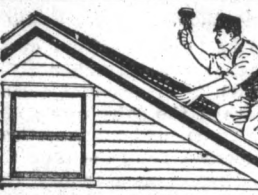
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Having decided which breed is best adapted to the particular branch of the dairy business that we are making our specialty, the next thing to be observed in selecting heifers that are to be grown and developed into dairy cows to replace the cows that are discarded, is to secure those that possess quality.

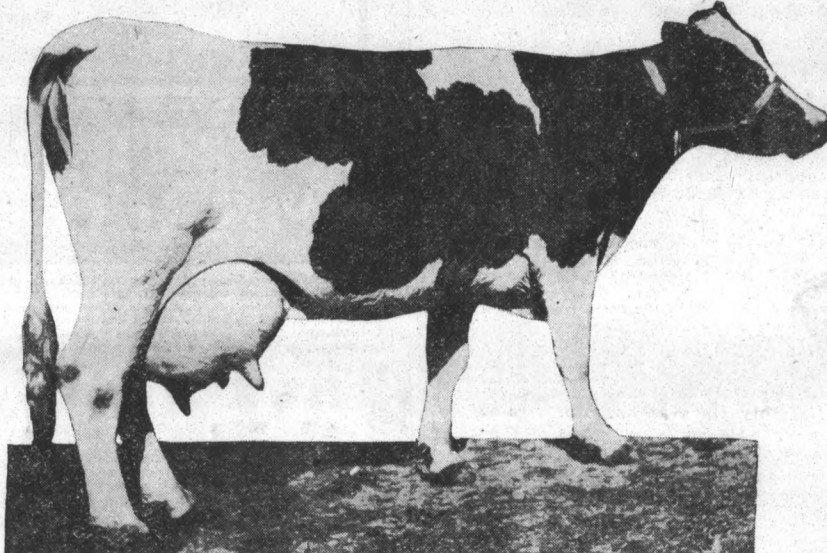
Many dairymen who buy pure-bred bulls to grade up their herds of dairy cattle make a mistake and raise all of their heifer calves and fail to get results. In selecting heifer calves to feed and develop for dairy purposes we need to select only those that come from the best producing cows and give promise of equaling or excelling their dams.

Every calf should be carefully examined and when one is found that is weak and anemic it should not be raised. Open the calf's mouth and examine its teeth and if you find but four of the milk teeth the chances are the calf is not worth raising. Such calves invariably lack strength and stamina. Next examine the navel and the teats. The teats should be well placed, for no dairy cow has a well balanced udder unless the teats are well placed. As soon as a calf is found that comes up to our fixed standard of require-

milk, which at the time of its birth is of a peculiar character and acts as a gentle purge-indispensable to its health at this critical period, but which would prove injurious at a later stage of its growth. In order that we may preserve the thriftiness and health of the calf it is necessary that we feed it an abundance of whole milk fresh from the cow for the first two or three weeks, after which it may be gradually trained to eat more substantial food, supplemented with its milk. As soon as the calf will nibble bits of clover or alfalfa hay, or eat a little dry grain food, skim-milk may be substituted for whole milk and the fats that have been removed by skimming supplemented by the use of grain or mill-feed. Oat meal and old process oil meal equal parts makes an excellent substitute for the fats removed by skimming and is well adapted to the needs of the growing calves.

In feeding young calves I am in favor of feeding them three times a day, morning, noon and night. I believe that much hurt is done to a growing calf by allowing it to worry for its meals. The practice of giving a meal at morning and another at night, leaving the long interval of a whole day to intervene (is not the best method. An uneasy, waiting, watching, weary animal will not be a thriving one. The sense of physical comfort and ease is essential to profitable growth and development.

In the care and management of calves, an important point is the keeping of their bedding. It is surprising the inat-



Grand Champion Holstein-Friesian Cow at Michigan State Fair and Senior Champion at West Michigan Fair, Exhibited by Eager & Son, Livingston County.

ments it should be kept and given every opportunity to reach a rapid and healthy development, which is so essential during the first two years of the dairy cow's life. Good wholesome foods, without unnatural forcing and pampering, from the time the calf is born, to keep it in a thrifty and growing condition, is the true secret of success. Letting an animal down is a great and permanent loss, for it is a remarkable fact in raising young animals, that the condition which was once attained is not reached again—a something has been lost, and lost forever. By keeping the calf in an unthrifty condition, not only is the food wasted but a waste of time and labor is involved. Indeed, we must keep in mind that during the first two years of the dairy heifer's life we are either building up a healthy and strong frame and a vigorous constitution, or we are doing precisely the opposite. There is no middle course in calf raising.

In two years time with proper care and feeding we will be rewarded with an animal possessing a generally healthy appearance, a well developed frame, sufficient flesh and fat, and a glossy coat. Opposite care will produce opposite results.

When calves show a disposition to play it may be taken as proof that they are in a thriving condition. This is one proof that I always look for and pay great attention to. If the calves act dull and lifeless it is invariably a sign that something is wrong with their food and management.

A few days before the expected time of calving, cows should be placed in a roomy box stall and at all times be under the eye of the herdsman. In case of any difficulty at parturition arising. I do not believe in taking the calf away from the cow at once, but allow it to remain with her for two or three days, not only because I think it best for the cow but because I think it is better for the health of the calf. The first feed that is given the calf should consist of its mother's

tention paid to this important point by many men who raise calves. The long lying in damp cold beds is the fruitful source of much evil. Frequent change of litter will do as much as anything to keep calves in good health.

Young calves are very susceptible to sudden changes in the temperature and require protection from extreme heat and cold during changeable weather and from the ravages of flies during the summer months. They need pure air and sunshine. Sunshine not only disinfects a stable but it is also a great stimulator and invigorator to all young animals. All of the feeding utensils should be kept sweet and clean. To all farmers who are trying to improve the quality of their dairy herd there is no question of more importance than selecting, growing and developing their heifer calves in a manner that will increase their efficiency for the dairy.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW NOW EVENT OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

While in Milwaukee at the Wisconsin State Fair recently, President Taft consented to touch the button which will start in motion the machinery of the National Dairy Show on October 14, next. On that date President Taft will be at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona. Arrangements have been made with a telegraph company for an open circuit from there to Milwaukee. To have the National Dairy Show opened by the President of the United States makes it an event of national importance. Besides this, prominent men of national character and reputation will deliver addresses during the dairy show, on topics of supreme interest to dairymen.

The object of the National Dairy Show Association is to create a greater interest in the dairy cow and dairy products. The future industrial development of this country depends largely, almost entirely,

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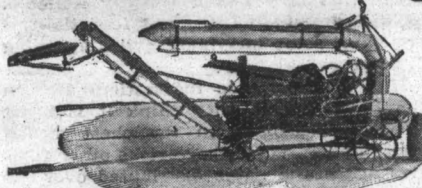
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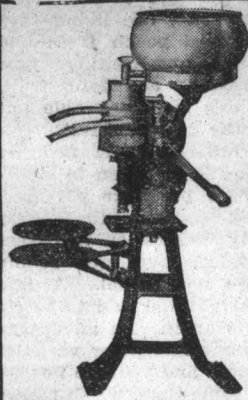
upon the success of our agriculture. We cannot have prosperous commercialism unless we have a prosperous agriculture back of it. History has demonstrated this in every land, under every clime. Agriculture, the products which are obtained from the soil, is the foundation of material prosperity and business men should be, and are becoming as much interested in the development of our agriculture as they are in their own business because they realize that their business depends upon the success of agriculture, and for this reason such men as the Hon. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway is giving much thought and attention to the future development of the agricultural resources of the northwest. He not only realizes that the future of that great road depends upon this, but he also realizes that other industries depend upon the development of the agricultural resources. Mr. Hill has given this subject very great thought and he is doing as much or more to create enthusiasm in agriculture as probably any other single person in the country. His commanding position as a captain of industry and his great intellectual ability and breadth of mind, of course gives him a great influence and all pay respectful attention to what he says. Some one remarked to him that they did not see why he should be an earnest advocate of dairying, because his railroads would receive free freight if the farmers of the great northwest were grain farmers and he could haul their product to market. In answer to this Mr. Hill replied that he knew enough about agriculture to know that if the people continued to raise grain after grain, year after year, that it would only be a question of a few years before his road would not have anything to haul; but on the other hand, if they would keep cows and feed the coarse products of the farm to the dairy cow, preserve the manure and put it back onto the soil, they would conserve soil fertility and gradually improve their farms. Consequently he would get more of everything to haul than he would did they not take an interest in dairying. This illustrates the breadth of thought of this great man. He looks at the present and the future.

These things make dairying of very great and national importance, and by lieu of this, the National Dairy Show Association becomes an organization of national import. If greater enthusiasm can be stimulated in dairy farming, it will assist in the future industrial development of the country, and be the means of the conservation of the greatest natural resource of this country—soil fertility. And when we look at the subject from this broad standpoint, every individual in the whole land is interested in the success of dairy farming, and in farming in general. Consequently they ought to be interested in the forthcoming national dairy show which has for its object as stated before, creating a greater interest in the dairy cow and in dairy products.

IS THE QUALITY OF BUTTER IMPROVING?

The September Scoring Contest was held in Grand Rapids at the West Michigan State Fair, on Tuesday, September 14. This contest was held much earlier in the month than usual so that it could be held at the time of the fair, thus giving the participants in the scoring a chance to enter their butter for premiums offered by the fair association and also at the same time to make a better display for the fair. There were 34 samples of creamery butter with an average score of 92.11, 13 samples of dairy butter and two pounds of prints with an average score of 90.73.

Here are facts that will tend to contradict Mr. Credicott's idea that creamery butter is growing poorer every year. I maintain, and it is natural to suppose, that dairy butter is improving because the farmers have better facilities now for making butter. They know better how to manufacture it and there certainly has been an improvement in the quality of dairy butter. Not nearly as much dairy butter goes into packing stock as formerly and surely this dairy butter sent to the state fair ought to be of fairly good quality. The average of this was nearly two points lower than the creamery butter. Now, I cannot believe that creamery butter is deteriorating because the dairy is. If the creamery butter is deteriorating, why should the average score be higher than that of the dairy kinds. The fact, in my judgment, is that creamery and, in fact, all butter, is not improving as fast as Mr. Credicott and other very critical judges would like to have it.



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So far as other separators are concerned they leave off where the **IMPROVED DE LAVAL** machines begin, and the **DE LAVAL** makers, with thirty years of experience in separator construction and development, have forgotten more about separators than all the others know. In fact it's what the **DE LAVAL** has forgotten and discarded that the others use.

That's what makes the **DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR** the best investment any cow owner ever made, and an investment no cow owner can have sound reason for delaying to make.

And in buying a **DE LAVAL** machine you don't have to part with one cent until you have satisfied yourself that every word of all this is simple truth.

Any desired separator information can be had of the nearest **DE LAVAL** agent or of the company directly.

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is not which Company has made the most failures in its attempts to make successful Cream Separators, or which Company has abandoned or discarded the most inventions because (by its own admissions) of the inferiority of those inventions.

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And which will continue to be the best Separator in 1910?

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Its record has not been equaled by any Cream Separator, although numerous attempts have been made to equal it.

The United States has a solid one piece frame. No bolts, screws or rivets to work loose.

Gearing enclosed in dust-proof case. Gearing runs in oil bath.
Closest skimmer in the world. Simple and easy to clean.
Light running. Longest life.

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HORTICULTURE

HARVESTING AND MARKETING THE APPLES.

Two of the most essential parts of caring for the apple crop are carefulness and promptness at the harvest time. It matters not whether the apples are to be stored for home use, stored in cellars for home trade or to be shipped for cold storage, they should be picked and handled very carefully. It doesn't take but a slight bruise from falling or handling to cut short the life of the apple very materially. A prick thru the skin makes an easy avenue or the ever wide-awake and zealous rot fungi to enter and begin the decay. A bruise, too, encourages and hastens decomposition, more than many, I fear, realize. An experiment at the college two or three years ago, indicated that carelessly handled apples decay much more quickly than carefully picked and handled apples. The increase in rot, in a given time, was nearly 70 per cent.

Then, too, bruised apples do not sell nearly as well as sound apples, simply because of their soiled appearance. This is particularly true of light colored apples as the Bellflower, Winter Banana and the like.

Michigan apple crop, this fall is not a bumper crop by any means, and this means that number one apples will bring unusual prices. Already the writer has learned of several growers who have sold their crop at very flattering figures.

It is conceded everywhere in American markets that Michigan apples are unsurpassed in quality. At the same time it must be admitted that many first-class Michigan apples have been marketed as New York apples, in order to bring prices in keeping with their value. This is because so many poor apples and poorly handled apples have been marketed as first-class apples and Michigan is thereby given a black eye. It is difficult to understand the philosophy of the men who are responsible for this situation but it exists and should be remedied. It is altogether possible and by all means desirable if all Michigan apple growers and packers do their part.

There are many in Michigan who do not need to be reminded of these facts and precautions, but there are more who can improve wonderfully in the handling of their crop.

The other day I was exceedingly gratified to hear one grower caution his men to deposit each apple in the picking basket before another was taken into the hand, to avoid bruising, and he receives the highest prices that the Grand Rapids market affords.

In conclusion then, let me appeal to all apple growers, to be more careful in picking and handling the crop, to pour them very carefully from one receptacle to another, if it must be done. In packing, to pack them honestly and carefully, so that the customer is so satisfied with them that he wants more even at a higher price. To hustle them to the permanent storage as soon as possible after picking. Two or three days delay is sure to affect their keeping qualities very much.

Carefulness in these ways will not only bring credit to the fruit itself, but will help Michigan apples to secure the demand they deserve and also bring marvellously increased returns.

Agril. College. O. K. WHITE.

WHY NOT GROW ENGLISH WALNUTS?

The illustration on this page is that of an English walnut growing in Niagara county, New York, on the farm of A. C. Pomeroy. It is generally understood that this species of plant will not grow well in this latitude but from the success attended the trees on the farm above mentioned it seems that here is a strain that is doing all that could be asked of it in the latitude of Port Huron and Saginaw. We are fast learning that the adaptation of varieties to certain localities and conditions is becoming an important factor in fruit growing. The department of agriculture has and is sending men to all parts of the world for the purpose of finding new kinds of plants that will give better satisfaction than the ones we now have, and, while they have many times failed to get results, they have found a few plants that have been a decided boon to our farms, orchards and fruit gardens. We must believe that this adaptability is as possible with the English walnut as with any other plant and it would seem from the fact that these trees,

which it was the pleasure of the writer to see a few days ago, are living thru winters that destroyed peach trees and grape vines near by and continue year after year to produce abundant fruit, will bring to us this most desirable nut without going to the grocery for it.

This tree and others on the farm of like size are producing from ten to eighteen bushels of nuts per year per tree. The writer would estimate that there were over twenty bushels on two trees that he saw. These nuts are selling around six dollars per bushel. A tree about 14 feet in height and said to be six years old had nuts on it. An advantage claimed by the owner over other varieties is that the staminate and pistillate flowers both come at the same time, which makes it possible for the tree to produce fruit if standing alone. It would, no doubt, be better to have a number of trees together the same as in growing other fruit that cross pollination might take place.

As an ornamental tree the picture speaks for itself. It is adapted to roadside planting, to a background for the house and buildings in making plantings about the home, or it can be used to fill out odd corners, making them a place to be admired as well as turning a dump ground or weed lot into a profit-making spot.

We are informed that there are a few of these trees now growing in Michigan. In Oakland, Ingham, St. Clair and Hills-

quality. I have kept them from two to three years and have failed to find any bad ones."

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The thirty-first biennial meeting of the American pomological society was held at St. Catharines, Ont., September 21 to 25. The provinces and the states were well represented at the gathering, which because of the practical import of the discussions, the preparations made for instructing the visitors, the character of the program will be a memorable one in the history of the society. Better weather could not have prevailed.

The purpose of this organization reaches into every department of fruit production, and the program presented did not fail to touch the business of every fruit grower on the continent. The east and west, north and south, had a part that made it worth while for those who traveled from the different parts to come, give and take of the feast of experience revealed at the several sessions. Space does not permit our running a review of the full program. Much of it would be of little practical value to our readers for the reason that it pertains to the business in other parts of the country. We shall give such papers and review of such addresses as may have a message to growers of Michigan and adjacent states and provinces as space permits. To multiply the benefits derived from



Typical English Walnut Tree on Farm of A. C. Pomeroy, of Niagara Co., N. Y.

dale counties are reported successful attempts in their culture. We believe that a more liberal planting of them would be to the advantage of the farming community, both in adding beauty and profit to the farms affected. With the small amount of experience at hand as to the proper treatment and care of the trees, it would not be the part of wisdom to put out large plantings of the variety, but if farmers in making plans for the beautification of their home grounds, or for populating odd places with plants that have intrinsic beauty and value both as nut producers and for growing wood, he would do well to give this tree consideration.

The following is a letter from a grower in Michigan upon this subject: "A few days ago I received your letter asking about the growing of English walnuts in Michigan. I am satisfied that these trees will mature and bear fruit in this state. I have four trees that are bearing now. They were on the farm when I got it and I do not know their age, but I have 80 trees that are two years old and are from four to five feet high. I shall transplant them next spring and if nothing happens will have them bearing in four years more. The nuts are of fine

attendance, local fruit growers and gardeners displayed an exhibit of fruit and vegetables that for quality and quantity, and arrangement of display would be difficult to duplicate without considering that the exhibits were almost entirely from growers of the Niagara district. There was universal praise for it and the manner in which the varieties of the many fruits were studied and compared by the growers and professional men present was conclusive of its educational value.

This was not all. Excursions taking the excursionists thru one of the richest fruit sections of the continent were planned by the local organization with the intent of making them valuable from the standpoint of fruitmen. And they were not disappointed. Every person who took advantage of the trolley rides along the different routes and of the automobile trips came back enthusiastic over the district, its men and their orchards. In all, the meeting must be pronounced a grand success. The influence of the addresses given will be carried out by the press to hundreds of thousands of readers, so that the ultimate influence of the sessions of this society on the fruit industry will be immeasurable.

Melancholy and Mental Depression

Also Known as Low Spirits and "The Blues," Are Almost Invariably Caused By Indigestion and Stomach Derangement.

Chronic melancholy is a symptom frequently encountered in the victims of dyspepsia and indigestion. Defective blood nutrition or anaemia appears to be the physical state with which the great majority of cases of melancholy and mental depression are connected, and to which all modes of treatment are directed. Powerful and permanent and depressing moral and mental emotions act as effectively in arresting healthy digestion and alimentation as the eating of injudicious food, or the use of nourishment under circumstances such as the respiration of impure air, or indulgence in intemperate tendencies, which render proper assimilation of food impossible.

But while depressing mental emotions may cause disturbed digestion, on the other hand, dyspepsia may, in turn, cause mental depression, so that cause and effect may be transposed. Melancholy or "the blues," should not be regarded as a distinct and independent affection, as it is almost invariably traceable to and dependent upon, some disorder of the digestive system.

The victims of this distressing condition present not only the usual symptoms of indigestion or nervous dyspepsia, but also a long train of symptoms of a peculiarly melancholic and morbid character, such as extreme increase of nerve-sensibility, palpitations, strange internal sensations, which simulate many other diseases, together with an exaggerated uneasiness and anxiety chiefly concerning the health. They imagine they have all the diseases known to Pathology, and are great pessimists, prone to look on the dark side of life. They are easily annoyed by small things, which if their health and digestion were good, would never bother them; and they feel constantly irritable, have dark forebodings, and fear the approach of some imaginary evil, impending disaster or calamity.

If they experience indigestion-pains in the heart region, they think it is heart disease; uneasiness in the chest means consumption, while the various other fugitive aches and pains distributed over the system they imagine to be symptoms of some fatal, organic disease.

Every one of these morbid symptoms depend upon a disturbed state of the digestion, and for the removal and cure of this condition, there is no better remedy in existence than Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They get right at the seat of the trouble, cure the dyspepsia, and remove the cause. Every particle of food in the stomach is thoroughly and properly digested, with the result that the blood, which owing to a long-continued indigestion, mal-absorption, mal-nutrition and mal-assimilation of food, is in a thin, anaemic condition, is rapidly built up, and improved in quality—this improvement progressing along with the increased power of the stomach to properly digest its food through the aid-giving and toning-up properties of these powerful little digestive tablets; so that the melancholic and depressive symptoms disappear along with the dyspepsia.

Don't allow yourself to be overcome with "the blues," but secure a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at once from your druggist for 50 cents, and begin taking them; also send us your name and address for free sample package. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.

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For Maple, Sorghum, Cider and Fruit Jellies.

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

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MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 14. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

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."

FURTHER QUESTIONS FROM A NEW POMONA LECTURER.

The lecturer of one of the new Pomona Granges further asks:

How many subjects are usually submitted for one program, and can you help me in the selection of these?

Three subjects, chosen for their fitness for the occasion, are usually sufficient. In some Pomonas two topics will occupy the time, altho others handle even more than three. Keep in mind that the Pomona exists to build up the Grange cause in the county and put as many things into our programs that will aid your subordinate Granges as you can without making it overbalanced. Take up farm, home and public topics in a little broader way than in the local work.

How am I to get the names of the different members and know who are capable?

The secretary will furnish you with a list of the names of members of Pomona and the Granges to which they belong upon application. You will have to learn their various capabilities largely by experimenting. Take some risks at the start in assigning topics. As you come in contact with members, listen to their conversation, draw them out as to their preferences and tastes and try them. Do not be discouraged but persist until you find the place each will fit into. Grange work is more to draw out latent ability than to make fine displays on programs, altho the Pomona program is not so much the place for practice work as is the subordinate. If you ask lecturers of different subordinate Granges to suggest helpers for your program you will probably get hold of some good material. A good way is to ask each lecturer to secure a certain part for your program from his or her Grange. My experience leads me to say that, when you have made all the assignments you think necessary, even then it is best to carry two or three choice clippings in your bag for emergencies, also some questions for a question box and some bright quotations to pass about for response to roll call in case attendance is small and your plans fail.

Must I confine myself to Grange members from our own county?

No. Occasionally some outside speaker makes a good variation and broadens our views. It is wise also to cultivate a feeling of reciprocity between Granges and the general public by this means, but do not assign outsiders too much time for you will need most of it in which to develop your own people in speaking, writing and discussion.

Is it customary for the lecturer to prepare something for the occasion?

Strictly speaking, no. Yet sometimes the lecturer really has to prepare more than anyone else for each program, for it is an advantage to know all you can about each subject presented, in order to give the person to whom it is assigned some material and suggestions, and to draw out profitable discussion upon it after it is presented. Study to introduce each subject and speaker in a few well-chosen words that will tend to call attention to the relation of the one to the Grange and the fitness of the other for its presentation. Do not be long-drawn out, nor allow others to be if you can possibly help it.

Is the lecturer supposed to bear the expense of railroad fares and hotel bills, or does the home Grange defray the same?

Ordinarily officers bear their own expenses, except in so far as the entertaining subordinate Grange may care for Pomona members during the time of the

meeting; but in counties where the expenses are heavy, the Pomona sometimes pays a part or all of them, I believe. All expenses of postage and printing of programs (if you print programs) are paid by the Pomona. It is better to raise the question and secure authority for printing the programs, however, before having it done. This avoids misunderstandings.

JENNIE BUELL.

A QUARTET OF NEW GRANGES.

Green Garden Grange.—A Grange was organized by Deputy Wilde at Green Garden, Chocoy township, Marquette Co., Tuesday evening, Sept. 21, with the following officers: Master, Wm. F. Koepf, overseer, Thos. McCarty; lecturer, Frieda Kunde; steward, Paul Zerbel; ass't steward, Harvey Zerbel; lady ass't steward, Frieda M. Koepf; chaplain, Adolph Huebner; treasurer, Carl Kunde; secretary, Robert Zerbel; gate keeper, Wm. Zerbel.

Carlshend Grange.—State Deputy John Wilde organized a Grange at Carlshend, Marquette Co., Saturday evening, Sept. 18. The officers are: Master, J. A. Sherman; overseer, W. A. Winters; lecturer, John Rudholm; steward, Arvid Erickson; ass't steward, G. Fagerberg; lady ass't steward, Mrs. G. Fagerberg; chaplain, Edwin Jacobson; treasurer, E. W. Peterson; secretary, Wm. Bell; gate keeper, L. A. Winters.

Wetmore Grange.—Deputy John Wilde organized a Grange at Wetmore, Muniting township, Alger Co., Friday, Sept. 17, with the following officers: Master, J. J. Connors; overseer, Eli Davis; lecturer, Elizabeth Knox; steward, Joseph Briggs; ass't steward, G. S. Meeker; lady ass't steward, Mrs. J. J. Connors; chaplain, Mrs. B. Nelson; treasurer, B. Nelson; secretary, Wm. Clark; gate keeper, W. F. Card.

Skandia Grange.—A Grange was organized at Skandia, Marquette Co., Monday evening, Sept. 20, by Deputy Wilde, with the following officers: Master, Robert Shaw; overseer, Wm. Kidder; lecturer, John A. Johnson; steward, Chas. Swanson; ass't steward, Geo. D. Roberts; lady ass't steward, Edith Roberts; chaplain, Huldah Kidder; treasurer, Alfred Peterson; secretary, Geo. W. Roberts; gate keeper, Otto Larson; Ceres, Mary Wickstrom; Pomona, Elsie Roberts; Flora, Ellen Shaw.

COMING EVENTS.

Pomona Meetings.

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

Newaygo Co., with Ashland Grange, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 5 and 6. Fidelity, (Mackinac Co.), with Brevoort Grange, at Allenville, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

Faith, (Schoolcraft Co.), at Manistique, Saturday, Oct. 9.

Lapeer Co., with Mayfield Grange, at Lapeer, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 29 and 30. Saturday's session will be "Young People's Pomona."

FARMERS' CLUBS

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.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs was held at the Hotel Wentworth, Lansing, Mich. September 16, 1909. There were in attendance the associational president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and directors Beckwith, Halladay, and Hallock. The best of feeling prevailed and the future of the Farmers' Clubs looks brighter than for some time, in spite of the fact that several clubs have disbanded during the year. The list now on the roll is strictly an active one. The object of this executive meeting was to make plans and the program for the annual meeting. The date fixed for 1909 is December 7 and 8, the place, Lansing.

Some of the subjects to be under consideration at this meeting will be: Forestry on the Farms; Fruit Question; Dry Farming; Practical Temperance; Soil Fertility; Farm Management; the State's Financial Predicament; More Home-Making and Less House-keeping; Home Training of Children on the Farm. Of course, there will be the usual local club conference. The local clubs will do well to consider these subjects and send their delegates prepared to participate in the discussions.

It has always been the custom to have the first session Tuesday afternoon. This year the Board decided to call to order at 10:30 Tuesday morning, December 7, 1909. This first session to be a business session, devoted to payment of dues, re-

ceiving of credential blanks, presentation of resolutions and appointment of all committees.

We hope every club in the state will fall in line, be in sympathy with the State Association and help it both financially and intellectually. Don't forget every club is entitled to two delegates. If you can't send two, be sure and send one.

This is your meeting, come and make it the largest and best one ever held by the association.

MRS. W. L. CHENEY, Sec.

FARMERS' CLUB FAIRS.

The Grosse Ile Club.

The Grosse Ile Farmers' Club Fair was held on Labor Day as announced, and notwithstanding the proximity of the State Fair, which was in progress in Detroit, between three and four thousand people were present at the fourth annual fair held by the Grosse Ile Farmers' Club on that day. The day was ideal and the fair was an entire success from every standpoint. The members of this club have always been able to report that their fair was the superior of the state fair in some one respect at least, notwithstanding the fact that the club fair is always held on Labor Day which has for some years fallen inside the dates covered by the State Fair. This season it is the boast of the membership that in live stock lines, there was a larger exhibit of Guernsey cattle at this fair than were shown at the State Fair. This fact may be attributed to the work of the Club in the promotion and organization of a Guernsey breeders' association on the island by the members of the Club, thru the workings of which it is hoped within a few years to so promote this breed that all of the cattle kept on the island will be pure-bred individuals of this breed, making Grosse Ile really a second Guernsey Island in the importance of this industry. The horse racing was considered one of the best features of the day, altho there were many other entertainment features, including a balloon ascension and parachute drop. Both the regular and special classes were well filled and the prizes were taken down by local exhibitors with products produced on the island. Altogether the fair was such as to add another to the notable successes of this club, which are worthy of emulation by other club organizations thruout the state.

Hickory Farmers' Club.

Probably no exhibit at the Caro Fair which was entered for premium attracted more attention and favorable comment than the collection of farm products produced by the united efforts of the members of the Hickory Farmers' Club. It took first prize and to be fully appreciated needed to be seen. In addition to an almost endless variety of natural and preserved specimens, great skill was displayed in the artistic arrangement of the exhibits, and one of the most striking features was the representation of a team drawing a load of oats surmounted by a mammoth pumpkin. Watermelons were used for the bodies of the horses, carrots for the heads, corn silk for mane and tails, strung grapes for harness, corn stalks for pole, evergreen and whiffletrees, pumpkin rind for wheel rims and corn stalks for spokes, the farmer, his wife and several children represented by carvings from various vegetables, some seated on the load and others climbing the miniature ladder to gain a resting place. Grapes formed the name of the club and hung in graceful clusters about the booth, making a most artistic and attractive picture produced from table supplies.

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

For Civic Righteousness.—The regular monthly meeting of the North Newburg Farmers' Club was held at the pleasant home of our president, Wm. Stranch and family on Sept. 9. The weather and the urgent pressure of bean harvest caused many to be absent and a few late arrivals but with the invited guests a goodly number had arrived when the vice-president called the meeting to order. A paper, "Civic Righteousness," was presented by Mrs. Wrigley. Righteousness is right living and civic righteousness is proper conduct of government. It should begin at home, for a child that is taught to live right and understands the meaning of obedience is quite likely to continue along the same line and becomes an honorable citizen. As a child learns much by example they should have a proper example in the life of their parents.

Intelligent management of soils was the subject of a speech by J. C. Carruthers. He believes that conditions today are so vastly different from what they used to be that farms today demand intelligent management if we are to prosper. Land is higher, labor is higher; what were once luxuries are now the necessities of our homes. Among many things mentioned were proper drainage, extensive cultivation, short rotation of crops and lots of clover. If land is poor he would fit and sow to clover in July or August without a cover crop. Mr. Wrigley thought much depended on having the work done on time and that fall plowing a great help. A. Stranch thought many tried to work too many acres. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

A Feeders' Handbook.

The Sherwin-Williams Co., of Cleveland, O., have just published an interesting and valuable booklet on the feeding of linseed meal and cake. It tells why these feeds are so valuable in the ration for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, and how to feed them for best results. They will send this book free to readers of this paper who will write them, mentioning that they saw this offer in the Michigan Farmer.



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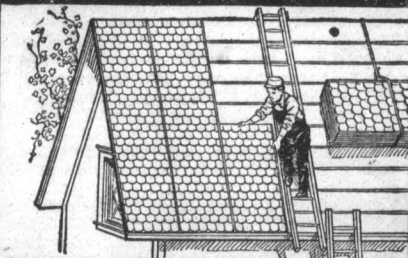
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the standard Cod Liver Oil preparation of the world. Nothing equals it to build up the weak and wasted bodies of young and old. All Druggists

Send 10c., name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

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are stamped in sheets of finest Bessemer steel, 6 to 10 feet long, covering width 24 inches, either painted or galvanized. Can be laid with hammer and nails. Cost 1/4 as much as best cut wood shingles, and about the same as high-grade 3-ply composition roofing but outwear either, four to six times. **\$10,000 Guarantee Bond Against Lightning.** We will refund amount paid for our steel shingles if your roof is damaged by lightning. Protect your family, and live-stock, and save money besides. Cheapest kind of fire insurance. **Buy at Factory Prices.** We are largest makers of iron and steel roofing and pay the freight on all Steel Shingles; Plain, Corrugated, V-Crimp Roofing, Imitation Brick Siding, etc. Send size of roof and we will quote our lowest factory prices delivered, and mail free catalog No. 66. Write today. **THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.** 959-978 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO [3]

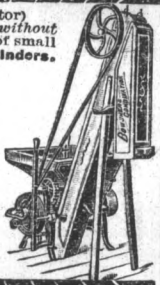
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(Sold with or without elevator) **GRIND** ear corn (with or without shucks) and **GRIND** all kinds of small grain. Use Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

(Our Circular Tells Why.) Handy to Operate. 8 Sizes—2 to 25 h. p. One size for wind-wheel use.

Also Make Sweep Grinders; both Geared and Plain. **D.N.P. Bowsher Co.** South Bend, Ind.



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ANDERSON, "The Roof-Fix Man" Dept. 30 Elyria, Ohio

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS, Box 49 Watertown, N. Y. Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name

Address

Our Greatest Sale of Merchandise!

Of all our Wonderful Sales of the past none approaches the one we are advertising today. We propose to give the great buying public the benefit of our wonderful operations. No other concern on earth can meet the prices we place on our goods. We are offering the most staple merchandise at prices which in most instances do not represent the original cost of manufacture. If you fail to take advantage of this offer you are certainly overlooking an opportunity which may never again occur.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

Every article in this advertisement is guaranteed absolutely as represented. It is the chance of a lifetime to purchase staple merchandise and supplies at 30 to 50% saving. This is no idle boast as thousands of satisfied customers everywhere will prove; our advertising is true in every sense of the word. We advertise facts only. Our reputation is sufficient to back up every proposition that we place before you. We advise that you take action at once. Our business is one which changes constantly. We have merchandise today which tomorrow may be gone.

Sheriffs' Sales!—Receivers' Sales!—Manufacturers' Sales!

HOW WE OPERATE

We are constantly buying complete stock of brand new, high-grade merchandise at SHERIFFS'—RECEIVERS' and MANUFACTURERS' SALES. We invade every field of commerce. Our stock includes practically everything under the sun—whether it be for the HOME—FIELD—FARM—OFFICE—FACTORY—we have it in our mammoth stock and always at a SAVING IN PRICE.

Our WONDERFUL CATALOG

We have published a BRAND NEW CATALOG, different than any other previously issued by us. It is twice as big; it gives the history of our business and tells all about our WONDERFUL OPERATIONS; contains over 50,000 BARGAIN OFFERS in every line. Gives illustrations true to the articles described. It contains 16 pages in natural color reproductions showing all articles true to life in every detail. It describes more fully, the various articles offered in this advertisement. It is a book such as every BARGAIN SEEKING MAN OR WOMAN must have in his or her possession. If you fail to secure a copy you will make a mistake. It is FREE if you'll follow directions in this advertisement.

How to Answer This Advertisement

The best way to answer this advertisement is to FILL OUT THE COUPON in the lower left-hand corner. Tear the page out and place a cross mark on such articles as interest you most. We will then MAIL YOU OUR LITERATURE pertaining to the articles in question, as well as send you a copy of our MAMMOTH CATALOG; in addition we will describe more fully such articles as most interest you. If, however, you do not wish to mutilate this page, write us on a POST CARD telling us WHERE YOU HAVE SEEN THIS ADVERTISEMENT and just what articles interests you most. If your wants be in a general way only, then merely fill out the coupon in the lower left-hand corner and we will MAIL YOU OUR GENERAL CATALOG.

OUR GRAND FALL OFFER

We have just completed our NEW, GENERAL CATALOG, containing in detail our wonderful FALL OFFER. This advertisement, however, embraces a general outline of the contents of this WONDERFUL PUBLICATION. During this Fall we have REDUCED, lower than ever before, the wonderful bargain prices at which our merchandise has been sold.

BARGAINS in EVERY LINE

FURNITURE—RUGS—CARPETS—OFFICE FIXTURES—LUMBER—SASH DOORS—BUILDING MATERIAL—ROOFING—FENCING—HARDWARE—BELTING—SHAFTING—MACHINERY—STRUCTURAL IRON—PAINT—PLUMBING—HEATING MATERIAL—PIPE—VALVES—FITTINGS—ELECTRICAL APPARATUS—all these are included in our MAMMOTH GENERAL STOCK.

OUR BINDING GUARANTEE

We GUARANTEE that every article you purchase from us will be EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED in every way. If you secure any merchandise from us not exactly as represented, we'll TAKE IT BACK at our FREIGHT EXPENSE and REFUND YOUR MONEY in full. We will in every instance "MAKE GOOD." We know full well the value of a SATISFIED CUSTOMER, and we will try our utmost to PLEASE YOU. We number over 100,000 customers who are regularly sending us their orders for general supplies, and we earnestly solicit just an opportunity to prove the virtue of our business for your INDIVIDUAL PURPOSE.

In every line of SUPPLIES and MERCHANDISE we can SAVE YOU MONEY, and BACKED BY OUR BINDING GUARANTEE you cannot "GO WRONG." Our CAPITAL STOCK and SURPLUS is over \$1,000,000.00. We refer you to any bank or banker anywhere; to any express company; to the mercantile agencies; to the publisher of this or any other periodical; or, you can write direct to our Depository, THE DROVERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

We will ship ANY ARTICLE shown in this advertisement C.O.D., with PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION, provided you send us a deposit of 25% on account as evidence of good faith, the balance after material reaches destination and you have had an opportunity to examine and see that you have secured the articles that you have ordered. If the goods are not what you expected WE WILL REFUND your purchase price, bringing goods back to Chicago at OUR EXPENSE. You are SAFE at all times in dealing with us. We would advise that you send us an order at once selected from this advertisement, so as to demonstrate fully to your mind our money saving proposition.

RUGS—9x12 Foot RUGS—\$6.50—extensive variety of beautiful oriental or floral designs, rich color combinations. These Rugs are reversible and may be used on either side, thus giving you the service of two floor coverings for the price of one. These Rugs are absolutely brand new and perfect. We also have a large stock of Royal Wilton, Axminster and other high-grade Rugs.



Gasoline Engines—2 horse-power, grade brand new Gasoline Engine at \$49.75, fully guaranteed, complete in every respect. Price includes generator, battery, lubricator, and in fact complete outfit ready for use. This engine is simple to operate. We will sell on 30 days' free trial; you take no chance in your purchase. A five-year guarantee against defective workmanship or material. Gasoline Engines in all sizes. Complete stock of Steam Engines, Boilers, Machinery. Write for Special List.

Water Pressure System—Modern Air Pressure Water Works Supply Systems at prices ranging from \$45 to \$250. They are strictly new, first-class and complete in every detail. Our book of Plumbing and Heating, which we mail free of charge, tells all about them. You can enjoy city comfort.

Brick Siding—\$1.85 buys 100 square feet of our Pressed Steel Imitation Brick Siding, a fireproof covering for building of every kind. It is easy to put on, requires no previous experience. Looks just like the real bricks after you put it on your building. Sheets are 24 inches wide by 68 inches long. We will prepay the freight if you live East of Colorado, except in the States of Texas and Oklahoma. This freight prepaid proposition refers only to this brick siding. Ask for free sample.

Plumbing Material—90¢ buys our special flat rim cast iron, white enamel Kitchen Sinks—new but slightly defective. Price includes strainer and coupling. \$6 buys an enamel Bath Tub, roll rim, white enamel. Bath Tub, \$9.50 for our white enamel low down tank Water Closet, complete outfit. You can buy Wash Stands from us at \$2.50. Other articles at correspondingly low prices. We can furnish everything needed in Plumbing Material. Special Instruction Book mailed free. Mention advt.

Shingles—50 carloads of Washington Red Cedar Shingles at exceptionally low prices. Our shingle mill connections on the Pacific Coast enable us to supply you the very best grades of shingles that you can positively rely on. We carry a tremendous stock of all grades in Chicago and can make immediate shipment. Special low prices on straight carloads. We guarantee grades. Write today for quotations. Tell us how many shingles you need.

Genuine Leather Couch—\$9.75. Quarter sawed oak frame, diamond tufted top. Has a guaranteed oil tempered spring construction, warranted to give perfect satisfaction. It is 76 in. long and 27 in. wide. It is upholstered with a good quality of genuine leather. It is the best "buy" in a leather couch on the market at the price. Write for our catalog.

Pipe & Fittings—A complete stock of Galvanized Iron Pipe at prices lower than you can purchase elsewhere. We offer a good grade of Black Pipe, threaded and complete with couplings, at the following prices per foot: 1-in., 8¢; 1 1/2-in., 4¢; 2-in., 5¢; 2 1/2-in., 7¢; 3-in., 7¢. New Galvanized Pipe at a considerable saving. Lap welded light weight casing, with couplings complete; 2-in., per ft., 5¢; 3-in., per ft., 5¢. Other sizes at similarly low prices. Complete stock of Valves and Fittings for every purpose. Send us a memorandum of your wants.

Beaded Ceiling—Beaded Ceiling \$1.85 for 100 square feet of our new Metal Beaded Ceiling. It can also be used for siding. The sheets are 6 and 8 ft. long by 24 in. in width. The beads are small corrugations 1/2 inches in size, running the full length of the sheet. A fine ceiling for any general purpose. Easy to lay, requires no experience. We will prepay freight on this Beaded Ceiling at this price to all points East of Colorado except to Okla. and Texas—prices to these points on application.

Heating Apparatus—We furnish Hot Air—Hot Water and Steam Heating Plants of every kind. It makes no difference whether it is an old or a new building we can furnish material at Real Wrecking Prices. Our Special Heating Booklet, which we send Free to those interested, tells all the facts and gives much valuable information. Send us Sketch or Diagram of your building or home and we will make you an Estimate. Anyone Can Install Them with our blue print.

Blacksmith Supplies—Horseshoes.....\$5.25 per kg. Horseshoe Nails......07 per lb. Hammers......30 Forges, from.....4.50 up Anvils, from......06 p.l.b. up Everything you need in Blacksmith Tools. Our General Catalog fully describes our present stock. No matter what your needs write us; we are receiving new merchandise daily. Tell us what you need.

Hardware—Lanterns at...\$0.25 Axes at......30 Hatchets at...\$0.30 Locks up from...10 These are samples from our General Catalog, our Wonderful Price Maker. You will find that there isn't an article in the Hardware Line but what we can furnish it to you at Extremely Low Prices. Our entire stock of this material is new, clean, goods—just as good as you can purchase anywhere, and Prices Are Right. You had better Get Our Quotations before you buy from anyone else.

Cement Making Machinery—We can furnish machinery and tools for manufacturing cement blocks or put up cement buildings of every kind. There isn't anyone that you can go to who has a more complete stock of such apparatus than we have, and the prices will mean a decided saving in every way. Even if you have no immediate intention of using the machinery you better write us.

Linoleum—\$16 per sq. yd. Exactly like illustration. Wearing quality guaranteed. Absolutely brand new and perfect, no cracked or soiled pieces in the entire lot. We have hundreds of other beautiful patterns in rich colors, consisting of beautiful tile and floral designs. See the various patterns illustrated in colors in our large free catalog.

Paint—\$7¢ buys our high-grade "Allen" Roofing Paint. We can furnish in Red, Brown or Black. \$5¢ per gal. is our price for our PREMIER 10-year guaranteed ready mixed paints when ordered in full barrel lots; in gallon quantities our price is 93¢. We can furnish paints, varnishes, oils, stains, brushes, and in fact everything pertaining to the line. On application we will mail you our color card with full information. We save you money.

Strong Hog Troughs \$1.50—Galvanized Hog Troughs \$1.50; extra strong, made of heavy 3/4 inch boiler steel; the best shaped tank manufactured; absolutely indestructible—clean and sanitary. All metal well riveted. Stand strong and firm on the ground. Easily worth \$2.50 to \$4.00. Size 6 inches deep, 12 inches wide and 5 feet long. Other sizes at proportionate prices. A complete stock of tanks and troughs of all kinds.

Tanks—32-Gallon Round Galvanized Steel Tank for \$2.00; made of 20-gauge galvanized steel; the tops bound with angle steel and the bottoms secured between two pieces of flat steel and built extra strong. Tanks ranging up to 38 barrels capacity are made in this shape. Prices from \$2.00 to \$20.00. All kinds of Dipping Tanks, Gas Tanks, Oil Tanks, and tanks for all purposes. Get prices for Galvanized Steel Wagon Tanks, Patent Tank Heaters and Galvan. Cookers.

Plaster Board \$2.50—\$2.50 for 100 square feet of our Famous Quick Plaster Board—better than lath and plaster. Easy to put on, requires no previous experience. The best substitute for lath and plaster ever invented. It is a deader of sound—a non-conductor of heat and cold and non-crackable. Write for free sample.

Culverts—Steel and Iron Culverts, in all sizes ranging from 6 in. to 72 in. diameter. We can supply your every want. We have several carloads of riveted, high-grade, extra thick, heavy Culverts ready for immediate use at the following prices: 12 inch.....Per ft., \$0.50 18 inch.....Per ft., \$0.90 14 inch.....Per ft., .60 24 inch.....Per ft., 1.20 Other sizes at proportionately low prices. Write us what you need may be. We can also furnish Cast Iron and Galvanized Corrugated Culverts. A splendid chance to secure your needs if you write us at once. We give immediate delivery.

Nails—We purchased a cargo of nails in a recent steam-boat disaster. These nails are mixed, all kinds together and are more or less rusted, but are straight and good for all general purposes. Makes a fine, handy assortment for all around use. Sizes ranging from about 3d. to 30d. Our price per keg of 100 lbs., \$1.50. Also several thousand kegs of nails one size to keg, size from 3d. to 30d., price per keg, \$1.75. Nails straight, first class, and one size only to a keg, guaranteed condition, per keg, \$2.20. Wire Staples and everything in the nail line is offered at a material saving if you buy at once.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON!
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago
I saw your full page advertisement in "Mich. Farmer". Send me free of all cost your Large, General Catalog. I am interested specially in
29
Name.....
Town and County.....
R.F.D.—P.O. Box.....State.....

Barbed Wire \$1.75 Per Reel! At this price we furnish special high-grade galvanized, brand new Barbed Wire. The price is per reel, and each reel contains 30 rods. This material is acknowledged the best wire manufactured. It is made of No. 14 wire and has bars three inches apart and every reel is guaranteed true to measure. We have an unlimited supply but the price is bound to advance, and would advise quick action if you are in need of wire. Have also in stock several car loads of galvanized 4-point barbed wire, put up about 100 lbs. to a reel, damaged slightly but good for all general purposes. Price per 100 lbs., while it lasts, \$2. Painted barbed wire 100 lbs. \$1.85 Twisted cable wire, 100 lbs. \$1.75.

Fencing—The Best Galvanized Woven strictly first-class; made of hard spring wire. Top and bottom wires are made of two wires twisted together to form one extra heavy coil. We can furnish in all sizes and shapes. Our special 26-inch hog fencing with stays 6 inches apart we quote at per rod 19¢. Extra heavy cattle fencing, 46 inches high, with six inch stays, per rod 34¢. Our special poultry and rabbit fencing, small enough to turn any poultry or rabbit and heavy enough to turn cattle, 48 in. high, per rod 30¢.

Doors and Windows 20,000 Windows, brand new, first class, at 15 to 50% saving. The most staple sizes are included in this lot. We also have a complete stock of Mill Work, including windows, doors, frames, interior trim, and in fact everything needed to construct or to improve your building. Our Prices are Lower than you can get anywhere else. All material is first class stock of Standard Manufacture. We Will Save You 40% or more. Send us Complete List of what you need for our Low Delivered Prices.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO

READ THESE TESTIMONIAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM CUSTOMERS.

NOTE:—We do not reproduce the Post Office address of the customers for the reason, first, to prevent unscrupulous would be competitors and members of the various Lumber Trust Dealers' Associations from writing anonymous letters causing our Customers a lot of unnecessary correspondence. Second, to protect our customers from the merely curious. To anyone showing sufficient interest and an honest intention to purchase, we will be pleased to furnish the Post Office addresses of any or all that may be requested.

Ohio.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ills.
Gentlemen:—I unloaded the car of lumber you sent Mr. Winkler at Sandusky. It arrived there Monday, May 10th, and everything was No. 1 and in good shape.
(Signed) CHAS. IMMELE.

Iowa.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ills.
Gentlemen:—Please send me your book of designs of houses and barns. I am building now your design No. 6 that you sold recently to Mrs. L. H. Holcomb of our city, and I find the material is above an average of the material sold in our town. I have just got one dray load out of the car when our local lumber dealers called to examine the lumber but they went away satisfied. This is the best ad that you could get and I know you will get more orders here.
(Signed) THOMAS MALONE.

Pa.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ills.
Gentlemen:—The lumber for house design No. 6 was received on Thursday and unloaded in the presence of many on-lookers. I am pleased with the quality and prompt shipment of same.
(Signed) DR. H. M. WALTERS.