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FARM NOTES.

The Osage Orange Hedge.

Some years ago the planting of hedges was quite popular in some sections of Michigan, and a good deal of osage orange, some locust and other varieties of hedge were planted. On favorable soils, this hedge made a good stand and a rapid growth. In the writer's neighborhood the owners of the farms on both sides of the road leading to our little village planted osage hedge and gave it good care for many years. The result was that the plants lived well and grew rapidly, and as the hedges were kept well trimmed this stretch of road, which is perfectly level and had been well graveled, added not a little to the attractive appearance of the locality, and was the subject of favorable comment from many passing travelers. But as its age and vigor increased, the task of keeping it trimmed became increasingly difficult, while the increasing scarcity of farm labor in recent years made it impossible for the man with a considerable amount of this hedge on his farm to keep it properly trimmed, and the inevitable result has been that from a well kept hedge resembling that shown in the accompanying cut, which is from a photograph taken in one of the southern counties of the state where this hedge is also plentiful, this stretch of road soon became bounded on both sides with an overgrown mass resembling that shown in the second illustration. The problem then became what to do with it? Some of it was cut down and by persistent sprouting and cultivation was finally killed out and a wire fence substituted. Other sections were trimmed out, leaving a thrifty plant every few feet, and the balance of the plants killed out by persistent effort. The plants that were left were used for the attachment of barbed wire and are now becoming quite trees. Other sections were cut down and allowed to grow up again and were retrimmed. Just one section of this long stretch of hedge has remained in good condition, for the reason that it was planted after the grower had had experience with the hedge. Instead of encouraging it to grow into a full height fence as soon as possible it was kept trimmed down to a height of about three feet for years, and this close trimming has enabled him to keep it down to a reasonable height until the present time. The writer had a stretch of only 80 rods and made the common mistake of getting it up high as soon as possible, but has kept it well trimmed every year until the present, altho it has gradually grown in height until it got too high to trim easily, for which reason it was allowed to grow this summer, with the intention of cutting it back to a height of two or three feet this winter from which to make a new starting point to which we will keep it trimmed down as closely as possible again. This will not be an easy or desirable task for the reason that the barbed wires which were stretched above it when the plants were small were left right there and are now closely interwoven with the branches of the hedge. But it seems the best solution of the hedge question in our case, since we have so little of it that it is really not a great task to keep it trimmed so long as it can be kept within reasonable bounds as to height and width.

But this is a live question to the farmers of every section where osage hedge has been planted to any extent. The locust hedge is not so troublesome in this respect, as it is not nearly so vigorous a grower and does not need as frequent or persistent trimming. However, the same question will arise with this hedge after it has been out for a long

enough time. Some farmers are solving the question by pulling it out, root and branch, with horses, as the best means of getting rid of it. But where it cannot be kept well trimmed for any of the reasons given above, we believe from observation of the different methods of handling it the best plan is to grub out a part of the plants, leaving one say every three feet to grow into a tree. Osage is said to be a durable wood for fence posts, and as the plants are well established in a hedge it seems a pity to destroy the stand entirely when a lot of valuable posts could be grown in a few

and if properly handled that revenue may be made sufficient to at least pay for the entire cost of the hedge experience, if not more.

Summer Crops for Hay.

Could hairy vetch be depended upon for a hay crop in Clare Co.? Would any saccharine sorghum make a hay crop here? Could you suggest any grain or hay crop that could be sown on wild land and make a crop the first year?

Clare Co. Louis Kock.
There is no reason why sand or hairy vetch could not be successfully grown in Clare county, if it is considered advisable to grow it, which is a question of doubt.

ever, whether it is profitable to use it at all, unless as a crop for green manure to improve the soil, the same to be plowed down before the seeds have matured to a germinating point.

Sorghum is not as well adapted to our conditions as a forage crop as is corn. Corn is easily the king of grasses for our latitude for the production of forage. Sorghum is sometimes utilized as a forage crop for soiling purposes, but less than in former years, the larger varieties of corn being recognized as its superior in the production of either green forage for soiling or silage purposes or to be cured in the shock.

There is no better combination to sow on wild land without special fitting than clover and timothy. This may be sown at almost any time of year, so long as it is sown directly after the land is cleaned up and burned over, and if a liberal amount of seed is sown a fair stand will be secured which may be utilized for pasture. The best time to sow is in the late summer or early fall after the land is cleaned up, but if the season is a dry one so that little growth starts up in the fall, the seed may be sown in the late fall or even in the winter or early spring with profit. If the soil has been well prepared there is no better combination for hay that can be sown and harvested the same season than oats and peas. This crop may be utilized either as a hay or a grain crop, and makes excellent feed when handled in either way. It is a combination too little used in Michigan, especially in northern localities, where the crop will grow luxuriously and where the corn crop is more or less uncertain.

Growing Beans on Sandy Land.

Will someone who has had experience in growing beans on sandy land please advise with regard to cultural methods? Saginaw Co. SUBSCRIBER.

Years ago, when Michigan first began to be prominent as a bean growing state the bulk of the crop was grown on the sandy farms, where wheat had begun to fall in yield or to prove uncertain. Good crops were secured for a time, but the yield of the bean crops began to fall off within a few years after making them a factor in the crop rotation on this kind of land; clover seedings also became increasingly difficult to get, and the bean crop fell into disrepute with farmers having this kind of soil, with the result that today the greater portion of the bean acreage will be found upon the heavier soils of the state, while the sandy land farmers are more generally growing potatoes as a cash crop instead of beans.

This result has doubtless been due to the handling of the soil for the crop rather than to the fact that the bean crop is particularly hard upon the land from the standpoint of the plant food which it takes from the soil. In fact, beans are a leguminous crop, having much the same power to fix the free nitrogen of the air in the roots as is possessed by clover, thru the action of a similar bacteria which produces the root nodules in which this mysterious process takes place. In the earlier days the worst character ever given to farming land was that "it wouldn't raise white beans," indicating that in the opinion of our pioneer farmers beans could be depended upon to produce a crop on land that was too thin and poor for the profitable production of other crops. But this is not saying that the present day farmers located on sandy land have no foundation for their prejudice against the bean crop. The fact remains to be explained that the crops became steadily smaller and the clover increasingly hard to get upon the sandy farms where bean culture was regularly followed in the crop



A Well Trimmed Osage Orange Hedge.



The Neglected Hedge, a Problem for the Owner.

years by this method. Then the appearance of the roadside when this plan is followed is not at all bad, as with a little trimming these trees may be made to run up a straight body for a sufficient distance to give a good view of the fields along the roadside between the trunks. This is the day of practical forestry and this method of handling the osage orange hedge where it cannot well be maintained as a fence is the most practical kind of farm forestry for those who are confronted with the problem, as it will ultimately insure a revenue from what is now considered a nuisance in many cases,

While it is unquestionably a great soil renovator, yet there are some serious objections to growing it. It has shown an inclination to become a weed in many localities where it has been tried out, the seed is rather expensive and its trailing habits do not make it well suited for a hay crop, it being difficult to harvest it on this account. It may be sown either in spring or fall. If sown in the spring it will mature a crop and seed the first year, but if sown in the fall will afford some pasture and if it winters successfully may be utilized as a hay crop the following year. It is questionable, how-

rotation. But, as above noted, we believe this result was due more to the methods employed by the growers than to the crop itself. Beans were ordinarily used as an extra crop in the rotation in fitting the land for wheat, and later, when the wheat crop was largely abandoned by sandy land farmers, for rye. Ordinarily the sod ground was plowed for corn and the corn ground was planted to beans the following year and the land again seeded to clover with rye, or perhaps with oats the following year. Now the result of this method was that the soil was rapidly depleted of its supply of humus by the two cultivated crops in succession, as the vegetable matter in a sandy soil nitrifies rapidly under cultivation of this kind. Then the rye crop was sowed, and this crop, being a good gleaner and accustomed to thriving under hardships, appropriated most of the available plant food in the soil with the result that the clover failed to catch, and for very good reasons; first, because the exhaustion of the surface soil of available plant food did not enable the young plants to make an early and vigorous start, and second because the exhaustion of the humus in the soil made it less retentive of soil moisture, and with the first drouth the weak clover plants died from its effects.

These deductions being accepted, if beans are to be grown on a sandy soil other methods should be followed. They should be given the first place in the crop rotation and planted on a clover sod. Then, if given a little supplementary fertilization with the mineral elements of plant food, a good crop may be expected under normal conditions, and if the land is at once put into some small grain and reseeded to clover the humus content of the soil will be such that a minimum of trouble will be experienced in getting a seeding of clover, probably no more trouble after a bean crop than after a corn crop or any other crop that matures seed. But for best results the rotation should be varied, putting some other crop where the beans were this year when the land is broken again, so that the beans will not recur on the same land oftener than once in six years, with two crops of clover intervening. If such cultural methods are used beans may be employed as a cash crop on sandy land without injurious results, but where so employed a short rotation of crops should be used, and the short rotation is best for this kind of land and no matter what crops are grown in the rotation.

PLANTING FOREST TREES.

As I have about three acres of springy land I would like to set out to forest trees, would like to know how the Catalpa speciosa would do on that kind of land or what kind of land would the Catalpa speciosa do best on?

SANILAC CO. SUBSCRIBER.

Most of our forest trees—oak, beech, maple, spruce, silver fir thrive best on a fresh soil (when only traces of moisture are left on the land after pressure being applied to a handful of soil). Willows, poplars, ash and elm prefer a moist soil (when water falls in drops from a cloud on pressure being applied), but absolutely stagnating moisture is not favorable to any kind of tree growth.

Catalpa speciosa, commonly known as hardy catalpa, western catalpa, catawba-tree, has a natural range from southwestern Tennessee to central Indiana, but does not reach Michigan. Throughout its range the tree makes a rapid growth on well drained, fertile soils, such as are adapted to the growth of big yields of corn. When brot to Michigan, far north of its natural range, it usually winter kills badly unless very favorably placed. Individual specimens exist and make a yearly growth as far north as Grayling.

There are a great many of our native trees that will make a much better yearly growth and are adapted to a far greater range of soils than the catalpa. I do not recommend the planting of catalpa for forest plantations in central and northern Michigan.

Agri. College.

J. FRED BAKER.

THE FAIRS AND THE AFTERMATH.

In these busy lives of our we are prone to be recipients of benefits, and at the same time do not stop to enumerate them and render the credits where credits are due. The fairs are looked forward to as an opportunity for relaxation and pleasure, and very many do not consider that they are, or can be, a source of education and profit.

Fairs Are Expensive.

If we were to figure out the sum total of the actual cost of one state fair, for instance, the amount would seem to be prodigious, and some would say that they

cost more than they are worth. To illustrate: There is an immense sum expended for the preparation of the grounds and the equipments, another large sum expended for the prizes that are competed for during the fair. Still another large sum for the expenses of running the fair, as well as other large sums expended by those who make the exhibits at the fairs. If we were to add to those sums already mentioned the amounts expended by those who visit the fair in order to get to them, we would begin to get at the outlay necessary to make a successful fair, as the admission fees and privilege fees must make the sum total equal to the preparing and equipping the grounds, the prizes and other expenses. In other words, the visitors must pay all the accumulating bills before and during the fairs in addition to the expenses necessary to get to and at the fair. The question naturally arises as to whether it pays and

Who Are Benefited by the Fairs.

It is proper to consider that the fairs are a means of educating and advancing the best interests of the masses. Were it not for the fairs, there would not be an opportunity to get together, compete for prizes and see who has made the greatest progress along the many lines of work. It is or should be, a matter that awakens within us a feeling of pride that we live in an age in which there is being made greater progress than during any age that has preceded us. It is a consolation to know that we live in an era of the greatest possibilities known in the history of man. The fairs furnish an opportunity to see and know who has reached the highest point in the world's progress, and who has lived, or is living the nearest to the limit of their possibilities.

In the first place, those who, by practice, make the effort to get out with their exhibits and help to make the show, receive great benefits. If it were not so they would not continue to show their wares year after year. There is a financial benefit, which most of us consider first, and there is the developing of the business for the future as well as the developing of the strength of character of the individuals. Each has a chance to measure up with others and decide just where they stand.

In the second place, those who attend the fairs, and, in reality pay a large share of the expenses, have an object lesson before them which tells, by seeing, more than could be done by word of mouth, or by the force and capabilities of description by pen pictures. There are multitudes of illustrations as to what others have accomplished, and it ought to stimulate, not only an interest in each individual's line of work, but arouse in them a new desire and a new ambition to do better work along their several lines of business. That all do not catch the spirit of the times we are very well aware, but that does not lessen the opportunities.

The Aftermath.

I believe we are prone to consider after a fair season has passed, that all the benefits that can be derived from the fairs have been accomplished. We do not stop to think that in many ways the fairs are but the season for distributing ideas, that like good seed, will, in due time, spring up and bring forth an abundant harvest.

Like the blessings of true patriotism, the spirit and desire for advancement is nourished in the homes and in the social circles. During the social hours that follow after the fairs, the many things of interest seen there are pretty sure to come up and be talked over. Each and every individual has something to add to the stories that will be told about the fairs. No one has seen it all. No one could comprehend and remember it all if they made the effort to do so, but by talking these matters over they become more firmly fixed in the minds of those who talk and those who listen, and all that is retained becomes a part of the sum of their knowledge, to be used in the future.

The exhibitors have measured their ability in the production of wares for show beside the wares produced by others. If they succeeded they feel encouraged. If they failed to come up to the mark they had set before the fairs, they should make their failures a stimulus to a greater effort during the coming year, and it is after the fairs that one is best prepared to stop and consider just where the weaknesses are and devise means to make them better during the coming years. Often a failure to win what was expected beforehand, is the cause of renewed effort in the future that brings better results to the individual, than would have been accomplished if a smooth

road to large winnings at the fairs had been before them.

Final Results.

In summing up the benefits that come as a result of the fairs, there are many things to be considered. Much benefit is received thru the influence of example. The exhibitors at the fairs are able to perceive which of the samples shown are the most desirable. Among the farmers they are able to tell which is the best varieties of fruits, vegetables, grains, grasses, etc., to raise on the farms, and which are the most popular in the markets. The teaching and example of the exhibitors after the fairs, bring about a general improvement in the various things raised on the farms. All have an opportunity to receive a benefit, and the majority of farmers are benefited.

With the live stock shown there are object lessons for both exhibitors and visitors. By patronizing the classes of stock that are accorded the highest honors on account of possessing the greatest merit, the general character and usefulness of the line stock of the country can be improved. It is safe to conclude that the result of the fairs is to benefit each and every class of people interested in farm operations.

N. A. CLAPP.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Brannan, 102 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Get This "Labor-Saving on the Farm" Book Free.

Every reader of this paper can quickly get a full line of information on all the most desirable features to be found in barn conveyors, both for feed and litter, by sending your name to the manufacturers of the Star Line of litter and feed carriers, as given below. A Star Litter Carrier will pay for itself in a little while on account of time and labor saved. It's an extra "hired man"—always "on the job" and costs no wages. These carriers are made of malleable iron and are therefore very strong and durable. The rod track carrier will run from the barn to any desired point in the yard, or your manure spreader—going 100 feet or more and returning automatically—self-discharging and fast. The Star Feed Carrier carries feed to stock from granary or silo. A boy can operate it easy. If you will send the manufacturers a rough pencil sketch of your barn floor, giving dimensions and direction in which the carrier is to be run from the barn and the length of the run, they will make a blue print of your barn plan, drawing to a scale, and submit same to you with specifications of your requirements, together with the exact cost. This they will do free of charge to you. Also they furnish you with latest catalog illustrating and describing the carriers and their operations. The United States government has furnished several of their largest stock buildings with equipments from this factory, all of which are giving splendid satisfaction. To get all facts direct write—and say you are a reader of the Michigan Farmer—to Hunt, Helm, Ferris & Company, Harvard, Illinois.

Foresight Pays Better than Hindsight.

You have heard what Mrs. O'Leary's cow did to Chicago back in '71. It is safe to say that had the good dame known what was going to happen, she would have done everything she could to have avoided the catastrophe that cost many lives, millions of dollars, and made thousands homeless. That one dark, straw-littered, and without a doubt unsanitary stable, was the starting point of a dire disaster. Mrs. O'Leary's stable was located in a big city, but it was no more of a menace than any dark, unsanitary stable anywhere, even in the open country. Disease and death lurk in every corner of old dirt-floored, wooden-stalled stables. Milk from cows quartered in such a stable endangers the health and even the lives of the farmer's family and hundreds of city folks whose milk supply is from that source. Farmers and dairymen should not take the risk of doing irreparable damage that they will later regret, when a few dollars spent for modern barn equipment, a test for the herd, and a little care will forever forestall all trouble and remove all possibility of blame attaching to them. The Loudon Machinery Company, of Fairfield, Iowa, advertise modern sanitary barn equipment in this issue of the Michigan Farmer. Write them for catalogue and prices and see if you cannot see a profit for you in their labor lightening devices, as well as safety for your family and customers.

The New Marlin Hanger.

The new Marlin hanger is entitled, "Quail Shooting in England," and depicts most effectively the intensely enjoyable moment when the shooter, with gun at shoulder, and eye just finding the bird along the top of the barrel, is increasing the pressure of his trigger finger with the certainty of a clean, quick kill. The hunter and bevy of quail rising over the knoll, the grass, shrubs, field and sky have been worked out in exquisite detail, but the real interest centers in the throbbed dogs, which, in characteristic attitude and with tense, strained muscles, are holding the point until they may be released by the shot. A copy of this hanger will be sent to any of our readers who will send six cents in stamps to The Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn.

Walla Walla Valley, Washington, a Veritable Bread Basket.

The pleasing name of Walla Walla, meaning in the Indian tongue "The Place of Many Waters," is applied to a city, a county, a river and a valley, comprising an area of approximately 2,500 square miles between the Blue Mountains and Snake and Columbia rivers, near the southeastern corner of the state of Washington. Its rail transportation necessities are supplied by the Northern Pacific Railway. This valley offers to the newcomers a wide variety of opportunities. It is impossible to more than briefly touch on details, but the Walla Walla Commercial Club is at all times pleased to supply facts, figures and descriptive literature. There are opportunities for wheatmen and for stockmen, but it is in other lines that the profits are most alluring, such as gardening, fruit raising, poultry raising and dairying. The soil in different sections of the valley varies considerably in its composition. Here is a condensed statement taken from a report prepared by the government observer: "The climate of Walla Walla is second to none, this section having fewer disagreeable or injurious features than any other in America. There has never been a cyclone, tornado, hurricane or blizzard in the state. There are no sudden or extreme weather changes, the average from one day to another for the year around being not over five degrees. Thunderstorms, hailstorms and fogs are comparatively rare. The average wind velocity is six miles an hour. The annual rainfall (including snow), averages a total precipitation of 17-10 inches, and less than 1-10 of this falls during the harvest months." All varieties of fruit, except the tropical and some of the semi-tropical, attain a degree of perfection here that has attracted medals and prizes from expositions in all parts of the country. Cherries produce as high as 15,000 pounds from a single acre. Peaches yield tremendously. All kinds of berries, currants, grapes, pears, prunes, plums, apricots and nectarines thrive exactly as they should. But apples! They are the staple! At the Paris Exposition this valley took the prize over apples from all parts of the world. At the recent National Apple Show at Spokane the same valley did some more prize winning. Walla Walla is something more than a commercial and financial center. It is a city of homes, schools and churches, its educational facilities being unexcelled anywhere on the Pacific Coast. It is the county seat of Walla Walla county and is located on Mill Creek, in the center of the valley.

Fred Shattuck Demonstrated His Nerve.

Every year the best shotgun shots in the land assemble in competition for the greatest of all shooting honors—the Grand American Handicap. It was held at Chicago with the big event scheduled for Thursday, June 24. Shooters came in from all corners of the United States. Fred Shattuck, of Columbus, Ohio, the winner, gave such a demonstration of pluck that his name will always be prominent in the shooters Hall of Fame. The race is for the best score out of 100 targets. After 80 had been shot, one man had missed only one and several only two and three. Shattuck had missed four. The last 20 targets try a man's mettle and Shattuck, knowing this, counted himself in the race tho some that he had little show. He had the grit and skill to break those last 20 without a miss which gave him a total of 96. All eyes were on Shattuck now, when it was learned that three other leaders in the race had missed enough to make their score 96 and tie him. His 20 straight under such a strain as that was marvelous shooting. The four men who were tied then had to shoot it off on a string of 25 targets. This is the most grueling test of all. Shattuck was at 19 yards. Two men had an advantage of him—one at 16 yards and one at 17 yards. The referee lined up behind the four men and the race started anew. "Dead! dead!" he shouted, as Shattuck broke bird after bird. It was not a runaway race, for all were scoring breaks with clock-like regularity. The 25th bird was reached—all had missed but Shattuck. Crack! and he breaks the target clean as a die. Then a great shout for one of the gamest finishes ever recorded—45 straight. Who could beat that? All hats were thrown in the air to Fred Shattuck. Shattuck lays much importance upon the fact that he used UMC Steel Lined Shells which have a tough band of steel around the smokeless powder. No other shell made has this improved feature. One man is reported to have remarked: "I never saw a man shoot with such confidence as Shattuck. There must be something extraordinary about those UMC shells he used. He makes the 12th winner who has used them and only 18 Grand American Handicaps have ever been held!" "That's right," his friend said. "And no other make has won more than six. You can trust one of those boys to know the best shells on earth. They aren't going to take any chances of losing out."

They Sell Direct to Consumers at Lower Prices.

If you are watching the corners and trying to buy farm supplies cheap, here's a good thing to do. Write to the United Factories Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, and have them send you their 224page general catalog. Here is one large catalog gotten out by a number of manufacturing concerns who are engaged in selling their products direct to users. They are "united factories" for the purpose of selling their products. They get out one general catalog instead of individual catalogs simply to save expense. They are not one concern like a trust, and they are not competitors against one another because they manufacture different articles. It is their purpose by this combined selling department to reduce selling expense and thus to make a better price for the same grade of article than would otherwise be possible. Send for the big free book and keep it for reference or as a guide to what you ought to pay for such articles as they manufacture. The book is mailed free and the bargains speak for themselves.

A NEW INSECT PEST APPEARS IN THE WEST.

Lucern leaf weevil, a species of the cotton weevil which has cost the cotton states of the south millions of dollars, has broken out in Utah and, according to authorities, will soon be a pest in the entire United States, despite all that can be done to prevent it. Prof. E. G. Titus, entomologist at the Agricultural College of Utah, who is considered an authority on pests in the western country, has given out a statement that it is but a matter of a few years before almost every district in the country growing lucern, yellow-clover or red-clover, will be suffering from the pest the same as Utah is at the present time. This year the loss on the 30,000 acres of lucern in Salt Lake county has amounted to over \$300,000. The yield has been reduced to an average of 500 pounds of hay to the acre.

The first indication of the pest was discovered early last spring when a field of lucern near Salt Lake City was practically blighted by insects. Immediately Prof. Titus and others started an investigation, found some of the insects and after examination declared them to be the weevil which has ravaged the southern part of Europe for many years, causing great damage. The pest spread rapidly all summer until now it is in practically every field in Salt Lake county and is gaining each day despite the efforts which are being made to check it.

"The means of fighting it," says Prof. Titus, "are limited and of such a nature that it would be almost as easy to get rid of all the house flies in the country as to get rid of the weevil. As far as I know it has never broken out in any part of the country excepting in Salt Lake county, but the start it has here assures its growth into a national danger. The pest was brot here probably by immigrants. The means of distribution are numerous. The insects can be spread by means of railways, wagons, in clothing, bedding, freight, exported hay or in any one of a thousand different ways. By dropping into lucern patches in other districts the pest is started. The principal means of spreading is in the full grown stage, when they pass from field to field by walking and at certain times of the spring and fall distribute themselves by flying for considerable distance. "I dare say that it has already got a start in some parts of the country but has not been identified as weevil. All manner of means have been employed in trying to get rid of the pests but nothing has been gained. We have quarantined the hay, used acids and sprays and fire but all to no avail.

"The greatest amount of injury is caused during the younger stages of the insect. The eggs are laid by the full grown weevils early in the spring, principally in April and May. The eggs are placed in various parts of the plant but generally in the sheath, from which the younger leaves and buds are growing. They hatch in a few days into pale, yellow worms. They at first feed concealed in the developing leaves, buds and even flowers, but as they grow older they work their way to the larger leaves and completely defoliate the plant. When the worm is full grown it is green with a white stripe down the back and is over a quarter of an inch long. The full grown larva drops to the ground and spins a lace-like cocoon in which it later turns into the weevil. From two to three weeks after the cocoon is formed the fully developed insect makes its way out, crawls up the stem of the plant and begins feeding. The weevil at first is light brown in color with several lighter lines running lengthwise on its back. It has hard wing covers and distinct biting parts. Early in the fall the weevils begin leaving the fields for new territory. This migration has begun in Utah and undoubtedly next spring farmers in many parts of the country will find their lucern fields affected with the weevil pest." Utah.

H. M. WHITE.

HARD VS. SOFT DRAIN TILE.

I would like to ask Mr. Lillie which kind of tile he would advise me to use for tile draining, the hard or glazed tile, or the soft tile, or isn't there any difference? Land to be drained is clay soil with hard clay subsoil.

Barry Co.

E. O.

After tile are laid in the ground below the frost line, there is practically no difference in the value of the hard glazed tile and the soft burned tile. Glazed tile do not absorb moisture and consequently when they freeze do not flake off like the soft tile. Therefore, it is better, even when you lay soft burned tile to have several tile at the mouth of the ditch

that are hard burned, or glazed, because the soft burned at the mouth of the ditch will, after a while, crumble from the effects of the frost. Soft tile can usually be bot for a little less per thousand; but, on the other hand, there is greater loss in breakage in the soft tile than there is in the hard. Really, I do not think there is very much difference and yet my preference would be the hard glazed tile.

Some people argue that the soft tile are better because there is more opportunity for the water to get into the drain, arguing that the moisture from the land seeps or oozes thru the tile itself. There is nothing in this idea whatever. The water gets into a tile drain between the ends of the tile and not thru the pores of a tile itself, so that the water will get into a hard glazed tile drain just as readily as it will into a soft tile drain.

COLON C. LILLIE.

OATS FOR GREEN MANURE, OR PASTURE.

This year I had a 20-acre field of oats that the grasshoppers trimmed up considerable, altho I cut them quite green. This ground I disked over and now have a splendid stand of oats 4 to 6 inches high; by the middle of October they will probably be 8 to 10 inches. The ground needs fertilizer. They will also make an immense amount of fall pasture. Which, in your estimation, will be the most profitable, to plow the oats under or pasture, and why?

Emmet Co.

H. S. L.

I think you will get more good out of this crop of oats to pasture it than to turn it all down as green manure. In fact, I wouldn't plow it this fall. I would pasture it and then leave the green roots in the ground over winter to prevent the ground from washing and leaching and plow it early in the spring. I desire to qualify this statement, and specify that I would pasture this oat crop, providing the land was of such nature that it would not be injured by pasturing, if the fall should happen to prove somewhat moist. In other words, if it is sandy land, I would pasture it. If it is clay land and would be injured very much in its mechanical condition by the tramping of cattle providing the ground was wet, then it would not do for pasture. Now, oats is not a valuable crop for green manuring. When you turn the crop under, you add nothing to the soil only what was originally there, except a certain amount of organic matter. Of course, this organic matter is a splendid thing for most soils because it adds to the amount of humus in the soil; but this late growth of oats this fall will not add any large amount of carbonaceous matter and by pasturing you will still have the roots of the crop, which will add some to the store of vegetable matter in the soil. The most valuable crop for green manuring is, of course, a leguminous crop like clover or vetch or peas, or something of that nature. These crops not only add vegetable matter to the soil the same as the oat crop, but they also add nitrogen which they take from the atmosphere, and thus enrich the soil in that valuable plant food. Oats make a luxuriant pasture as long as they last, and I believe you will get the most good out of this crop by pasturing it this fall and then plowing it in the spring.

COLON C. LILLIE.

SOME EXPERIMENTS WITH ALFALFA.

Having a meadow that was badly run into June grass I determined to sow alfalfa. After mowing the hay I covered the ground with a good coat of barnyard manure and turned it under the last of July, then put on the harrow and harrowed it down after we had a light shower. I then waited until we had another shower and sowed my alfalfa seed about August 10.

The alfalfa came up in good time, also a good crop of weeds with it. I waited until the weeds were well above the alfalfa, then put the mowing machine at work. Now my alfalfa is from 9 to 15 inches high and growing rapidly.

My second experiment is with a piece of rye stubble which was sown on August 15. I did not have any manure to put on but have a fair stand of alfalfa with some volunteer rye mixed with it. Will report later on my success or failure.

Oceana Co.

A. C. GOWDY.

Bone Spavin Cured.

My horse had bone spavin in both legs, so that I had very little use out of her for over a year. I used two bottles of the Troy Chemical Co., Binghampton, N. Y., Spavin Cure, covering a period of four months. I have been using her all summer and up to present time has not shown any lameness. I think the remedy of considerable merit, especially when you take into consideration, my horse is 15 years old.—M. E. Justice, Keokuk, Iowa.

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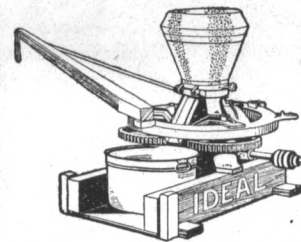
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LIVE STOCK

BREEDING DRAFT HORSES.

I would not advise the average farmer to go into the business of breeding, growing and developing high class draft horses unless he is a good feeder and naturally takes pride in driving and handling the better class of draft horses. It requires skill and a liberal system of feeding to grow and develop high grade draft horses and the actual difference in cost between growing and developing the right kind and mongrels is so small that it is folly for a man to go into the business with a lot of old scrub mares and depend upon the excellent qualities of the stallion to correct their natural weaknesses and deformities in the progeny.

The farmer who knows how to care for and feed his work teams so that they will keep in good flesh and vigorous condition can well afford to invest a few hundred dollars in a few well-bred brood mares and grow horses for market. The farmer who is in a position to sell one or two good draft teams every year has an addition to his income, that is from a much easier source than many other branches of stock raising and feeding. After selecting a few well-bred mares that are sound and free from all hereditary disease, mate them with a stallion of one of the leading breeds of drafters and one that is an excellent individual and represents the type and conformation of his breed. The stallion should not weigh to exceed five hundred pounds more than the mares with which he is mated. In all lines of live stock breeding we find that nature abhors a union of widely different types and that it will usually produce better results to mate the mares with stallions somewhere near their weight and resembling them in form and general characteristics.

General Care of the Brood Mare.

The mare should be fed at all times with a liberal amount of clean and nourishing food, and should have an abundance of pure water. The feeding should be done with caution and she should have no more at one time than she will eat up clean. When the mare relishes her food it is a good indication that she is thriving. Oats and bran with perhaps an ear of corn, especially if she is being kept at work on the farm, form an ideal grain ration, and the amount may be regulated by the amount of work she is compelled to do and her general flesh and appetite. All of the hay that is given her should be clean and free from dust.

As foaling time approaches the mare needs the best of care and the most careful feeding. Much of the risk usually common with mares while they are foaling can be eliminated by careful feeding; her supply of milk may be regulated so that it will not form a hard caked udder. I believe that as a rule it is safer to withhold all rich milk producing food for a few days before the mare is due to foal. After she has foaled, especially if she gives promise of being a heavy milker, she should be fed sparingly until her flow becomes regulated to meet the demands of the foal. If the mare is a scanty milker it will be necessary to feed her more milk-producing food.

When the mare does not foal after protracted efforts, veterinary aid should be summoned at once, for delay often results in the loss of either the mare or foal, and oftentimes both. As soon as the colt is born and pulsation ceases the navel should be tied with a string about three inches below the body and then severed about two inches below where it has been corded. The string should be disinfected and the whole navel region disinfected by sprinkling with a powder made from sulphur and tannic acid mixed equal parts. This should be done several times until well healed.

After the colt has nursed close watch should be kept of its bowels and if they are not in proper condition do not give a strong dose of physic, but use a syringe and the cause will be removed without danger of deranging and interfering with the whole digestive system.

Turning the Mare and Foal on Grass.

When the mare has been kept at work up to a short time before foaling and has been fed a grain ration and then, after foaling, is turned out with her foal it is safe to say that the foal's death warrant has been signed. Mares that have been worked moderately up to the time they have foaled are pretty certain to have good husky colts and after the colt gets a good start on its dam's milk, that has been formed from rich grain

foods, all goes well until she is turned out to grass. Then the composition of the milk is changed and the grass milk is like so much poison to the colt; its bowels become loose, and he sucks more and more, until at last he has the scours and dies. This result is not caused by eating poison grasses or weeds, but by the sudden change in the composition of the mare's milk due to the change of food.

When it is desired to turn the mare and foal out to grass get them accustomed gradually. When the mare is allowed to run off the pasture at night and fed a full grain ration, she may safely be turned out to grass with her foal, but her grain food should be kept up to insure the best results. Mares and colts should have a little grain food every day, altho not every farmer will follow this practice.

Weaning the Colt.

The loss of flesh and condition may be reduced to a minimum at the time the colts are weaned if they are taught to eat grain with their dams before weaning time. It is not the best practice to feed the colt large quantities of grain while with the mare, but rather to get him to eating small amounts. Teach him to stand tied with a halter, before weaning time so that he will not fret when taken away from the mare. Colts that are accustomed to being led and tied are much easier to manage during weaning time than those that have not been handled.

About six months of age is the proper time to wean a strong colt. Many good horsemen prefer to wean them at once while others wean them gradually, allowing them to suck once a day for a number of days and then remove them entirely. After the colt has been removed it is essential that the mare have good care and her udder should be bathed at least once a day with cold water and spirits of camphor. This will dry up the milk glands and prevent the udder from becoming caked and feverish.

When the colt is taken away from the mare he should have a box stall that is well lighted and ventilated. The box stall will afford him more exercise than a single stall. After giving him a box stall do not think that he should have no more exercise, but turn him out every good day and allow him to run around in the yards. Bran and oats make an ideal grain ration and timothy and clover hay mixed make a good roughage.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

VALUE OF CORN SILAGE FOR BROOD MARES.

What is corn silage worth per ton in the silo cut from corn that matures and is then cut up ear and stalk together? Silo holds about 150 tons. Will it be advisable to winter breeding mares on this kind of silage?

W. H. S.

Good, mature corn silage is usually figured at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton. It is really worth more than this as a food in comparison with foods we have to buy, with hay, for instance, at \$10 to \$15 a ton, corn silage is worth more than that. Then again, it has another value which is little appreciated and this is its succulency. This is not figured at all. Animals will do better for having a succulent food in the ration. A succulent food helps to digest and assimilate the dry part of the ration and keeps the digestive organs in good condition.

I do not think it would be advisable to winter brood mares upon corn silage alone. This would be the height of folly because it is too succulent for an entire ration and, besides, it is too wide a ration; that is, it hasn't sufficient protein in proportion to the carbohydrates. Consequently, to get the best out of it you ought to feed a dry, bulky fodder like clover hay, and then a grain ration, or a concentrated feed richer in protein than clover hay. By doing this your corn silage will go a great deal farther and you will get better and more economical results. Fed in this way, corn silage would be a splendid food for brood mares.

COLON C. LILLIE.

THE FARMER'S MEAT SUPPLY.

The old-time custom of killing a beef for home use on the farm is one that should not be allowed to fall into disuse. The tendency is to buy beef from time to time from the village butcher. This may be very convenient, but it is costly. The butcher must have compensation for his time and work.

In many instances the farmer's beef is a yearling, well grown and well fattened. Such an animal will probably be about 16 to 18 or 20 months of age, according

to the date of birth, and should weigh alive from 800 to 900 pounds. It should dress out about 450 to 500 pounds. Such an animal furnishes meat good and tender, and in consequence is well adapted to such an end. It has the further advantage of being cheaply raised, when killed at the age mentioned.

In some instances, however, such a beef may not be had. When it may not, a substitute may frequently be found in the dairy herd. One of the cows, it may be, is going to be discarded for dairy uses. It may sound strange at first that to talk of using such a cow for the farmer's meat supply, but why should it? Suppose such an animal is fattened moderately well after it has been dried off, suppose it has been fattened on succulent foods along with a supply of meal, and suppose it has been fattened quickly, will not such an animal make good eating? The quick fattening on succulent foods, such as rape, roots or silage, along with meal adds much to the tenderness of the meat, so that even an aged cow may be made to serve such an end satisfactorily.

Illinois.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The western ranges began shipping their cattle to market much later this year than usual, owing to a late spring and the necessity of giving the stock plenty of time for putting on flesh after a hard winter, during which they became run down. Owners have been making up for lost time in recent weeks, and the receipts at Chicago and other western markets have reached extremely liberal proportions, giving buyers a good chance for stocking up with beef. These large supplies have been the means of holding prices down in recent weeks, and while the movement continues on such generous proportions owners of native cattle would do well to go slowly and watch the market reports carefully. As soon as the range cattle supplies fall off there will be a splendid chance for cattle feeders, and higher prices may be looked for, as there is known to be a serious shortage in feeding sections nearly everywhere. Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson is calling attention in a graphic way to startling conditions existing in the beef trade of the United States, and it is well for farmers to note well the facts that there has been a decrease of 2,187,000 head in the number of cattle in this country within two years and that the exports of cattle have fallen off nearly 100,000 head in the last nine months. Last year, for the first time in history, the shipments of South American beef into England exceeded the shipments from North America, and now it appears that Americans have been gathering data in Uruguay relative to exports of beef and mutton from that country to New York. It is not unlikely that this will be accomplished before long, as the price of beef cattle in this country is almost certain to rule higher before very long.

As the season for marketing Idaho and other range flocks of lambs and sheep draws nearer an end sheepmen are hurrying up shipments, and recent supplies in Chicago and other western markets have been materially increased. Prices for lambs, including the fattest flocks, have had some sharp declines in recent weeks and buyers have had a better opportunity to load up with good range feeder lambs on rather more favorable terms, many delayed buying orders having been filled. Indications are pretty strong that much less feeding will be done the coming winter than in recent years, and experienced sheepmen will stand a good show of making fair profits when they come to ship their holdings to market.

During most of this year eastern shippers have been prominent factors in the Chicago hog market, and their liberal purchases of the choicer offerings have made keen competition between local and outside buyers and done much towards putting prices on an unusually high level. In recent weeks, however, conditions have undergone a marked change, and eastern packers have withdrawn to an unusual extent from the Chicago market, thus enabling the Chicago packing concerns to check to a large extent the upward course of values. Such large eastern packers as Squires and North, both of which are controlled by Swift & Company, have changed their methods and have had buyers scouring farming sections commercially tributary to Chicago in search of good packing hogs. They are still buying largely from the farmers direct, and by this means hogs have been kept from soaring to higher figures. On a recent Monday less than 2,000 hogs were shipped from Chicago, being the lightest Monday shipments for more than a year.

North Dakota is still producing a good many cattle for the market, and a train of thirty-one cars of cattle shipped from Medora in that state was offered on the Chicago market on a recent Monday. S. N. Lebo, the owner of part of these cattle, said: "There are a good many cattle back in the western part of North Dakota. From present indications the bulk of them will be shipped late in October and early in November. Never during my twenty years residence in that country have range conditions been better. There is an abundance of feed and plenty of water, and this may explain why so many cattle will be marketed later than usual this season."

Too liberal feeding of new corn to pigs in various parts of the corn belt is working out the usual bad results, and sick pigs are being shipped to Chicago and other western markets in increasing numbers. These victims of careless feeding are turned down by the packers and other



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butchers, and when sold go at extremely low prices compared with good droves of hogs. It would seem that at such a time stockmen would realize the great importance of taking the very best care of their pigs, for there is an unusual shortage in the supply about everywhere, and the season's marketings at western packing points have run about 11 per cent short of a year ago. The number of stock hogs in the United States, as reported by the Department of Agriculture on September 1, was 88.9 per cent of last year, and their condition was 94.9, compared with 94.5 last year.

Provisions sell unusually high, owing to the dearth of fat hogs, and the remarkably small stocks of pork, lard, hams, bacon, etc., in western warehouses. During a recent week lard shipments from Chicago were the smallest seen for many years, and manufacturing of products was on a very contracted scale. It was stated that not more than 5,000 tierces of lard were manufactured during the entire week. The lard shipments for that week were unusually small, and but for that the stocks in Chicago would have been almost wiped out. Pork is selling at the highest prices seen in twenty-seven years.

LIVE STOCK AWARDS AT WEST MICHIGAN FAIR.

(Concluded from last week).

HORSES.

Percherons.

Stallion, 4 years or more—Maywood Stock Farm, Indianapolis, first and third; John Schipper, Fillmore Center, second. Stallion, 3 years and under, and 2 years and under—Maywood Stock Farm, first; A. E. Metz, Niles, second; John Hanchett, Sheridan, Mich., third.

Hewitt, city; second, W. J. Henkel, Detroit; third, J. W. Magee & Son, Detroit. Gelding, 3 years old—First, C. S. Nobles, city.

Gelding, 2 years old—First, Wood, city, second and third, C. W. Benedict, Cedar Springs, Mich.

Mare, 4 years or more—First, Charles N. Halsted, city; second, H. T. Baldwin, city; third, Nobles, city.

Mare, 3 years old—First, Nobles.

Mare, 2 years old—First, Wood; second, Oldfield.

Mare, 1 year old—First, F. W. Hicks, city.

Four colts, under 4 years, sired by same standard bred stallion—First, Oldfield.

Carriage Horses.

Coach or carriage pair, mares or geldings (2,200 to 2,800 pounds)—First, Endicott; second, Edna, M. Hankinson, city; third, J. W. Blodgett, city.

Pair of park horses, matched—First, Halstead, city; second, Henkel, Detroit. Gentleman's pair and turnout—First, Henkel; second, Endicott.

Tandem of horses—First, Halstead; second, Henkel.

Road Horses.

Pair of roadsters, mares or geldings—First, Collier; second, J. B. Martin, city; third, William Hewitt, city.

Single roadster, gelding—First, Halstead; second, Martin; third, N. Heft.

Single roadster, mare—First, Halstead.

Horses and runabout—First, Endicott; second, E. D. Conger, city; third, Henkel.

Ladies driver—First, Henkel; second, Mrs. Francis Campbell, city; third, Halstead.

Ponies Other than Shetlands.

Saddle pony, mare or gelding—First, Clay Hollister; second, Nobles; third, George A. Heyl, Washington, Ill.



Choice Shropshire Ram Shown at State Fair by W. P. Pulling & Son.

Stallion, 1 year and under—Metz, first and second; Schipper, third. Stallion colt—J. W. and C. B. Stegeman, Allegan.

Mare, 4 years and under—Metz, first; Stegeman, second; Wm. McCroden, Dutton, third.

Mare, 2 years—McCroden.

Mare, 2 years—Schipper.

Special Prizes Offered by Percheron Society.

Best American bred stallion—John Hanchett, Sheridan, Mich., first; Schipper, second.

Best American bred mare—Schipper, first; McCroden, second.

Champion stallion—Maywood Stock Farm, first; Metz, second.

Champion mare—Schipper.

Best five stallions—Maywood Stock Farm, first; Metz, second.

Best American bred five stallions—Schipper.

Belgians.

Stallion, 4 years or more—First and third, Maywood Stock Farm; second, Collier, Pontiac, Mich.

Stallion, 3 years and under—First and second, Maywood Stock Farm.

Stallion, 2 years and under—Maywood Stock Farm.

Stallion colt, under 1 year—First, Collier.

Mare, 4 years or more—First and second, Collier.

Clydesdales.

George Ackerman & Son, Elkton, Mich., all prizes except stallion 2 years and under 3 to Maywood Stock Farm.

Cleveland Bay, Hackney and American Coach.

John Endicott, Detroit, takes all prizes except stallion colt under 1 year to Geo. Ackerman & Son, who also take second in 2 years mare and under.

Standard Bred Horses.

Stallion, 4 years or more—First, Collier; second, A. A. Carroll; third, E. Clark, city.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4—First and second, Collier; third, Schipper.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3—First, Collier; second, Mrs. Charles Baragar, city.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2—First, Collier.

Mare, 4 years or more—First and third, Collier; second, A. M. Wood, city.

Mare, 3 years and under 4—First, Collier.

Mare, 2 years and under 3—First, Collier; second, Charles Oldfield, Cedar Springs.

Mare colt, under 1 year—First, Collier.

Non-Standard Horses.

Gelding, 4 years or more—First, William

Pony to harness, mare or gelding—First, Hollister; second, Heyl.

Match team, in harness—First, Bert S. Smith; second, Nobles.

Shetland Ponies.

George A. Heyl, Washington, Ill., takes all prizes except second to William McCroden, Dutton, stallion.

General Purpose Horses.

Gelding, 4 years or more—First, William Hewitt, city; second, Schafer Bros., Belmont, Mich.; third, H. M. Edison, city.

Mare, 4 years or more—First, T. G. Kendall, R. R. 6.

Mare, 3 years old—First, Nobles, city.

Mare, 2 years old—First, Manley Heft, Sparta, Mich.; second, Glenn Pratt, Comstock Park, Mich.

Brood mare, with colt under 1 year—First, Ackerman & Sons, Elkton, Mich.; second, Wood, city; third, John Dice, city.

Pair general purpose horses—First, Kendall; second and third, Ackerman & Sons.

Saddle Horses.

Best saddle mare—First, J. W. Blodgett, city; second, O. B. Nobles, city; third, B. C. Everhart.

Best saddle gelding—First, J. W. Magee, Detroit; second, Blodgett; third, Henkel.

Best ladies' saddle mare or gelding—First, Henkel; second, Edward Lowe, city; third, Helen Blodgett, city.

High school horse—First, C. S. Nobles; second, L. T. McCrath, city.

Combination horses—First, J. W. Magee & Son, Detroit; second, Mrs. Francis Campbell; third, McCrath.

Grade Draft Horses.

Gelding 4 year, 3 years, mare, 4 years, 1 year—Ackerman & Sons, four prizes.

Gelding, 2 years, 1 year—George Steffins, two prizes.

Mare, 2 years and grade colts—Steffins, first; Ackerman & Sons, second, two prizes.

Brood mare—Ackerman & Sons, first; Steffins, second.

Mules.

Three years old and pair farm mules—Manley Heft, Sparta, two prizes.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.

Bull 3 years old or over—First, Lessiter & Sons, Clarkston, Mich.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First, Lessiter & Sons; second, Kelly & Nash, Ypsilanti.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2—First, Lessiter & Sons.

(Continued on page 283).

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Just as useful about Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Goats, Etc. Get our Free Booklets giving directions for treatment of Common Diseases of Domestic Animals. Ask your Druggist for KRESO DIP No. 1.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,

DETROIT, MICH.

DEERE HUSKERS and SHREDDERS Save



Money invested in a DEERE Husker is like money put in a Savings Bank.

It will bring in a good, sure return, because it will

Save the corn, Save the fodder, Save you time, Save you labor.

You cannot afford to let good corn fodder go to waste. Worked up by a Deere Husker and Shredder, it is nearly all eaten up by the stock, because the Deere shredder head reduces the entire corn stalk to a fine, palatable form. The little the cattle will not eat, makes excellent bedding.

You need not be afraid of shelling your corn off with the Deere. Our husking rolls have a slow, easy motion, removing the husks gently. We maintain capacity by making the rolls extra long. Others use short rolls and run at a high speed, which is bound to shell lots of corn.

The fly-wheel, shredder head and fan are all perfectly balanced on knife edges, hence will always run true and without vibration. The snapping rolls being large, long and of special design, guarantee increased feeding capacity in comparison with other machines. Don't judge a husker by the number of husking rolls, but look up the snapping capacity as well.

The DEERE 8-roll equals other 10-roll machines.

The blower pipe is made of heavy galvanized steel with adjustable deflector on the end. In transporting, nothing has to be taken off, as all carriers, tables, etc., fold over the machine in a compact form. The stub pole is furnished with engine hitch.

Every part of the Deere Husker and Shredder is **guaranteed** to be made of **first-class material**, put together in the most workmanlike manner.

We have a folder which shows a full and complete description and illustration of this machine. Every working part is clearly explained.

Write at once for a copy. Our useful pocket ledger free if you mention Michigan Farmer.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Indianapolis, Indiana

SCIENTIFIC

COMBINED ENGINE AND MILL for farmers who wish to do their own grinding.

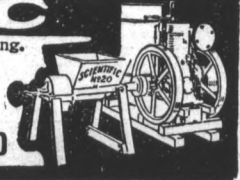
The cheapest, most efficient, and best outfit ever put upon the market.

Will crush from 12 to 15 bushel of ear corn per hour, and

GRIND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

Fully guaranteed. 50 styles and sizes Write for New Catalogue

THE FOOS MFG. CO. Box 137 Springfield, Ohio



CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

EVERY SHOT A HIT



Have You Live Stock to Ship?

Our corps of salesmen are marksmen. The target of "Top Prices" is their constant aim. As Theodore Roosevelt said: "The shots that hit are the shots that count." Only the best gunners are good enough for "Uncle Sam," and only the best salesmen are good enough for you. Therefore—

Consign Your Live Stock to

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

"SALES THAT SUIT"

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago

South Omaha

Kansas City

Denver

Sioux City

South St. Joseph

South St. Paul

East Buffalo

East St. Louis

Pure Blood Angora Goats for Sale bucks or does. T. E. Streeter, Sr., Allegan, 120 Marshal St., Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Herd headed by **UNDULATA BLACKBIRD** ITO 83836, one of the best sons of **PRINCE ITO 50006**, and Grand Champion Bull at the Detroit and Grand Rapids Fairs of 1907, 1908 and 1909. Herd consists of **Ericas**, **Blackbirds**, **Frides**, etc.

WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

BUY Herd and Flock Headers at Kalamazoo, Detroit and Grand Rapids State Fairs, 6 Polled Durham and Angus bulls, 10 South Down and Hampshire Rams, of Clover Blossom Herds, Pt. Austin, Mich.

AYRSHIRES—A Dairy Breed of much merit. Young stock for sale—also Berkshires, and ten varieties highbred Cockerels. Eggs in season. Mich. School for the Deaf, Flint.

HEREFORDS—Both sexes and all ages for sale. Also Poland-China hogs. R. E. ALLEN, Paw Paw, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULLS—1 2-year-old Double G. son of Dekol 2d, Butterboy 3d. 12-year-old grandson of Alta Posch, 27.2 lbs. butter, and of Saddle Vale Concordia 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days. 1 yearling with a 20-lb 3-year-old dam and six 26.5-lb. grand dams 8 of the best bull calves I ever offered for sale. I have cows, too, but want to sell every bull by Oct. 15th. Buy your bull early, don't wait but write at once. L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio.

HOLSTEINS—Registered bull calves for sale. A few extra good ones at \$75 each. I. M. SHORMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS—Herd headed by **Mercedes** Royal King. W. B. JONES, Oak Grove, Mich.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Three choice registered Holstein Bulls, ready for service. William B. Hatch, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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

BOARDMAN STOCK FARM, Holstein Cattle. JACKSON, MICH.

Has more imported Holstein-Friesian Cows than any farm in the Middle West. Registered BULL CALVES of the most fashionable breeding. 30 fine, registered, Duroc Jersey sows due to farrow soon.

BLACK MEADOW FARM JERSEYS ROYAL OAK MICH.

JERSEY BULL CALF born Mar. 13, '09. 2nd calf of a heifer that gave 8224 lbs. of milk in 1 year; first calf as 2-year-old, fine individual. THE MURRAY-WATERMAN CO., R. 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Northern Crown Jerseys. ROYCROFT FARM, Sidnaw, Mich.

LILLIE FARMSTEAD JERSEYS

We have some splendid young bulls for sale. Some of them are old enough for service. They are from cows with records of 300 to 425 pounds of butter last year. Write for description and prices. COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

MARSTON FARM—JERSEY CATTLE. T. F. MARSTON, Bay City, Michigan.

J. B. CROUSE STOCK FARM, HARTLAND, MICH. Have some choice cows and heifers at right prices.

RED POLLED BULLS.

I have four bulls from one to three months old that I will sell for \$20 to \$30, according to age, as I will have no milk to feed them in two weeks. Also older bulls and young cows for sale. EZRA BRACKETT, Monterey Stock Farm, Allegan, Mich.

DAIRYBRED Shorthorn Bull Calves for Sale. Also a few heifers, good notes as good as cash. (Citizens Telephone). J. B. Hummel, Mason, Mich.

SHEEP.

HAMPSHIRE—A few good yearling Rams and Ram Lambs. E. A. HARDY, Dor, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS and several extra good yearlings. All Registered. C. D. WOODBURY, Lansing, Michigan.

PRAIRIE CASTLE HAMPSHIRE Both sex. H. L. ANDREWS, Mendon, Mich.

LINCOLN, EWES & EWE LAMBS, also RAMS and RAM LAMBS at reasonable prices. A. L. MOORE, Okemos, Mich.

REGISTERED LINCOLN RAMS FOR SALE. Strong built, heavy bodied. CHAS. H. LAWRENCE, Augusta, Mich.

NATIONAL DELAINE RAMS FOR SALE. All stock registered. F. L. BROCKAW, Eagle, Mich.

HEAD YOUR FLOCK WITH PARSONS OXFORDDOWNS

the popular big, dark faced sheep, with long, heavy wool. My rams are graded according to their form, size, wool, etc. I do not offer a sheep that should not be of satisfactory service to you. Ram lambs, weight 70 to 125 lbs. Grade X \$15; grade XX \$20; grade XXX \$25. Have rams one to five years, weight 150 to 250 lbs. Grade X \$15; XX \$20; XXX \$25. Can also supply you with registered hornless Delaines, Blacktops and Cotswold rams. Don't delay, order now and I will pay the express charges.

ROMEYN C. PARSONS, Michigan's largest breeder of good sheep—over twenty years in the business. Address Grand Ledge, Michigan.

OXFORD RAMS & EWES bred by, and ewes prize-winning rams, for sale. Address either B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich., or Geo. L. Spillane, Flint, Mich.

OXFORD DOWN RAMS AND EWES. I. R. WATERBURY, Highland, Mich.

OXFORDDOWN rains and ram lambs, best of breeding, prices right. FRANK FINZEL, Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Gladwin, Mich.

20 HEAD year old Reg. Oxford Rams; 35 Breeding Ewes, took Champion Cup Detroit Fair. Prices reasonable. J. J. England & Son, Caro, Mich.

OXFORDS A few choice, heavy woolled, registered rams for sale at reasonable prices. C. B. ASHLEY, Oak Shade Farm, Sand Lake, Mich.

DELAINE RAMS—Large, heavy fleeced Delaine and American Merino Rams. Also 20 good ewes. S. J. COWAN, Rockford, Mich.

FOR SALE—Dorset and Cheviot Rams; good ones. GEO. C. WOODMAN, Bennington, Mich.

Registered Rambouillet Rams for Sale. WILLARD HALL, R. 1, Marth, Mich.

REGISTERED Delaine Merino Rams—Descended from Standard Model and A. T. Gamber's Ring-leader. C. M. MANN, Rockford, Michigan.

LORIMER KIPP, Breeder of registered Delaine sheep. High-class Rams for sale, shipped on approval. Rockford, Kent Co., Mich.

HIGH-CLASS Merinos & Delaines; ewes shear up to 24 lbs., rams to 30 lbs., large size, well covered. S. H. SANDERS, Ashtabula, Ohio.

REG. RAMBOUILLETS—64 rams, 200 ewes and lambs. Flock founded 1892, with 40 select ewes. All rams used imported or from imp. sires and dams. J. Q. A. COOK, Morrice, Mich.

REGISTERED Von Homeyer Rambouillet Rams at Farmer's Prices. Thos. Wyckoff, Rambouillet, U.S.A., Orchard Lake, Mich.

Log Cabin Farm has choice registered Rambouillet Sheep of both sex for sale at farmers' prices. Citizens Phone Augusta. Chas. F. Kester, Augusta, Mich.

Choice Shropshire Rams For Sale. MAPLE LAWN FARM A. E. BACON & SON, Prop's Sheridan, R. 10, Mich.

KOPE-KON FARM, Kinderhook, Mich., offers yearling and two-year-old Shropshire ewes and bucks at prices you can afford to pay.

SUNNYSIDE SHROPSHIRE. A choice lot of registered, yearlings and 2-year-old rams. Also ewes bred to my imp. stock ram "The Dream." H. C. Crampton, Metamora, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS, Ewes and Lambs at low prices; five young horses cheap. I am closing out all my stock. J. W. SLATER, Traverse City, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS. Also O. I. C. swine, spring farrowing, either sex, not akin, and imp. stock ram for sale. E. E. Beach & Son, R. 3, Brighton, Mich.

Shropshire Rams—Good ones from Imported and Canadian stock. Also eight ewes. Willis S. Meade, R. No. 3, Holly, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE HALL STOCK FARM. Will make special prices for thirty days, on ewes from 1 to 3 years old, all bred to Imported Cooper, and Mansell rams to lamb in March and April, also on very choice ewe lambs, this is to make room for an importation that is going to arrive this spring.

L. S. DUNHAM & SONS, Concord, Michigan.

Shropshire Yearling RAMS and Ram Lambs of best wool mutton type. George P. Andrews, Dansville, Ingham Co., Mich.

SHROPSHIRE, all ages, both sexes, extra quality and breeding in lots to suit. Also a few large, robust Rambouillet and Delaine rams. Will be priced so as to move them quickly. Correspondence and inspection invited. C. LEMEN, Hamburg, Mich.

HOGS.

BERKSHIRES

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

BERKSHIRES of the most fashionable type and strains. C. S. BARTLETT, Pontiac, Mich.

NORTHERN GROWN BERKSHIRES. ROYCROFT FARM, Sidnaw, Mich.

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

PURITAN HERD of Chester Whites. Established in 1895 and the peer of any in America. Bred sows; spring and fall pigs for sale. WILL W. FISHER, Watervliet, Mich.

Improved Chesters. Choice pigs of March and April farrow, either sex. Also Holstein Cattle, a few cows and young bulls for sale. W. O. WILSON, Okemos, Mich. Both Phones

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. A fine lot of spring pigs, either sex, farrowed in March and April. Price \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, Shepherd Dogs. B. for 15. J. H. BANGHART, Lansing, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

DUROC Jersey of size and quality. 40 Boars ready for service. 50 sows at Farmers Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed. J. C. Barney, Coldwater, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE. My herd is headed by Jackson Chief, the world's Champion and Grand Champion, the greatest O. I. C. boar in the world. He is also grandson of Tutesy, the world's Champion sow. Pigs by him at live let live price. A. J. GORDEN, R. No. 2, Dor, Mich.

FOR O. I. C. boars and sows, bred for spring farrow write John Berner & Son, Grand Ledge, Michigan.

FOR SALE—O. I. C.'s—2 extra good boars. Some choice pigs. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, April hatch, standard bred, at prices that will move them. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. R. Inskeep, Holly, Mich.

POLAND-CHINA BOARS—Big, western type, big bone, long bodies, big litters, \$10 up. Shropshire Bucks, lambs \$10; yearlings \$15. J. C. BUTLER, Port Huron, Mich.

(Additional hog ads. on page 280.)

(Continued from page 281).

Senior bull calf—First, Kelly & Nash.
 Junior bull calf—First, Lessiter & Sons.
 Cow, 3 years old or over—First, Lessiter & Sons; second, Kelly & Nash.
 Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First, Lessiter & Sons; second, Kelly & Nash.
 Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—First and second, Lessiter & Sons; third, Kelly & Nash.
 Senior heifer calf—First, Lessiter & Sons; second, Kelly & Nash.
 Junior heifer calf—First, Lessiter & Sons.
 Exhibitors' herd—First, Lessiter & Sons; second, Kelly & Nash.
 Breeders' herd—First, Lessiter & Sons.
 Senior champion bull, 2 years or more—Lessiter & Sons.
 Junior champion bull, under 2 years—Lessiter & Sons.
 Senior champion female, 2 years or more—Lessiter & Sons.
 Junior champion female, under 2 years—Lessiter & Sons.
 Grand champion male—Lessiter & Sons.

Aberdeen Angus.

All prizes taken by Woodcote Stock farm, Ionia, Mich.

Herefords.

Bull, 3 years old—L. Norton, Quimby, Mich.; Wolcott & Plumb, Conrad, Mich.; second, William H. Anderson, Grand Rapids, third.
 Bull yearling—L. Norton, first.
 Senior bull calf—Wolcott & Plumb, first.
 Junior bull calf—L. Norton, first.
 Three-year-old cow—Norton, first; Wolcott & Plumb, second; Norton, third; Anderson, fourth.
 Heifer, 2 years old—Wolcott & Plumb, first; Norton, second and third.
 Heifer, 1 year old—Norton, first; Wolcott & Plumb, second and third; Norton, fourth.
 Junior heifer calf—Norton, first; Wolcott & Plumb, second.
 Exhibitors' herd—Norton, first; Wolcott & Plumb.
 Breeders' herd—Norton, first; Wolcott & Plumb, second.
 Senior champion bull—Norton.
 Junior champion bull—Norton.
 Senior champion female—Norton.
 Junior champion female—Anderson.
 Grand champion male—Norton.
 Grand champion female—Norton.

Galloways.

Bull, 3 years old or over—First, Michigan Premium Stock company, Davisburg, Mich.; second, Chamberlein, Flat Rock, Mich.
 Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First, Michigan Premium Stock company.
 Bull, 1 year old and under 2—First, Chamberlein.
 Senior bull calf—Chamberlein.
 Junior bull calf—Chamberlein.
 Cow, 3 years old or over—First, Michigan Premium Stock company; second, Chamberlein.
 Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First, Chamberlein; second, Michigan Premium Stock company.
 Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—First, Michigan Premium Stock company; second, Chamberlein.
 Senior heifer calf—First and third, Chamberlein; second, Michigan Premium Stock company.
 Junior heifer calf—First, Michigan Premium Stock company; second, Chamberlein.
 Exhibitors' herd—First, Michigan Premium Stock company; second, Chamberlein.
 Senior champion bull, 2 years or more—Michigan Premium Stock company.
 Junior champion bull, under 2 years—Chamberlein.
 Senior champion female, 2 years or more—Michigan Premium Stock company.
 Junior champion female, under 2 years—Michigan Premium Stock company.
 Grand champion, male—Michigan Premium Stock company.
 Grand champion, female—Michigan Premium Stock company.

Red Polls.

Bull, 3 years old or over—First, Chamberlein; second, E. W. English, Clarks-ville, Mich.
 Bull, 2 years old and under—First, James Reynolds, Port Huron, Mich.; second, Chamberlein.
 Junior bull calf—First, English; second and third, Chamberlein.
 Cow, 3 years old or over—First, English; second, Reynolds; third and fourth, Chamberlein.
 Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First and second, English; third, Reynolds; fourth, Chamberlein.
 Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—First, Chamberlein; second, Reynolds; third, English.
 Senior heifer calf—English.
 Junior heifer calf—First, Chamberlein; second, Reynolds.
 Exhibitors' herd—First, English; second, Chamberlein.
 Senior champion bull, 2 years or more—Chamberlein.
 Junior champion bull, under 2 years—English.
 Senior champion female, 2 years or more—English.
 Junior champion female, under 2 years—English.
 Grand champion, male—Chamberlein.
 Grand champion, female—English.
Fat Cattle—Pure Bred or Grade.
 Steer, 2 years old and under 3—First, Lessiter & Sons; second, Chamberlein, Flat Rock Mich.
 Steer, 1 year old and under 2—First, Lessiter & Sons; second, Wolcott & Plumb, Conrad, Mich.; third, Michigan Premium Stock company, Davisburg, Mich.; fourth, Chamberlein.
 Herd of 3 fat steers, under 3 years old—First, Lessiter & Sons; second, Chamberlein.

Polled Durham.

Kelly and Nash, of Ypsilanti, took all firsts showed for, their having no competition.

Brown Swiss.

G. W. Bolton, of Sparta, first on 2-year-old heifer; first on junior heifer calf.



**DAILY OUTPUT OVER 50,000 BARRELS
—THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.**

Ask your Dealer for ATLAS Portland Cement It Makes the Best Concrete

There are many brands of Portland Cement manufactured and various grades of quality, yet there is as much difference between these brands as there is between various kinds of seeds, and you know that poor seeds never produce a good crop.

The Best That Can Be Made

There is only one quality of ATLAS Portland Cement—the best that can be made, and the same for everybody.

ATLAS is always uniform. It never varies in fineness, color or strength, as it is manufactured from the genuine raw materials; that is why it makes the best concrete.

The Standard for Quality

ATLAS is the standard by which the quality of all other brands is measured. To say that a brand of cement is almost as good as ATLAS, is to pay it the highest compliment. There are none just as good.

ATLAS has the greatest sale because it has the greatest merit. It stands every test by architects, engineers and chemists.

The U. S. Government bought 4,500,000 barrels of ATLAS for the Panama Canal. You may buy only one bag, but you get the same quality the Government gets. Can you ask for any better?

Write for copy of our book, "Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm." It contains 160 pages of practical information and over 150 illustrations. We mail it free.

Ask your dealer for ATLAS. If he cannot supply you, write to

The ATLAS Portland CEMENT Company

Department 12

30 Broad Street, New York

Happy Cows Are Good Milkers

Happy cows are easy milkers; give more milk, cleaner milk; milk richer in cream and butter fat. You will make more money marketing clean, pure milk, cream, butter and cheese, than you can selling dairy products of indifferent quality. The easiest way to keep cows clean is to equip your dairy barn with Loudon Stalls and Stanchions. They keep the cows in their place without making them uncomfortable. With every cow lined up in her stall, the stables are easily cleaned.

The Loudon Way

Loudon Stalls and Stanchions are light, airy, and while sufficiently roomy, are economical of floor space. They fully protect the cows from injury. Loudon Stalls and Stanchions are used by up-to-date farmers and the most successful dairies in the country. If you are in doubt as to just what you need to fit up your barn in the most modern way—the most profitable, sanitary way—the least expensive way—send for our catalog and mail us a rough sketch of your stable arrangements and tell us how many cows there are in your herd. We will then lay out a plan for you—tell you just what equipment will be best and just what it will cost. This service is free. Get out your paper and pencil and let us have rough sketch by next mail. **Loudon Machinery Co., 603 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.**

BOSTROM'S FARM LEVEL HAS TELESCOPE

\$15.00

With Magnifying Lenses, Enabling You to Read the Target Over 400 Yards Away,

Shipping Weight 15 lbs.

Complete outfit with full instructions. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. \$15.00 and express charges subject to examination.

And is being welcomed by land owners from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for Draining, Irrigating, Terracing, Ditching, Grading, Road Building, Running Fences, Setting Out Orchards, Levelling Buildings and Foundations, Getting Angles, and every sort of work requiring a Level. With this outfit, which includes Level with TELESCOPE and Plumb-Bob in neat wood box, also Tripod, Graduated Rod and Target, no man needs a Surveyor or Civil Engineer. **Simplicity, Accuracy, Durability, GUARANTEED. ORDER TODAY,** direct from this offer—or, if more complete information is desired, write today. Address, **BOSTROM-BRADY MANUFACTURING CO., 1148 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.**

FRESH IMPORTATION ARRIVED SEPT 8, 1909.

BLACK PERCHERONS AND ENGLISH HACKNEYS

These Horses are all Prize-Winners

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.

Every horse guaranteed, and all at low prices.

CAULKINS & AUGSBURY Props., BYRON, MICH.

**PRAIRIE STOCK FARM.**

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.**

EFFECTUAL

The most effectual remedy in use for the cure of ailments of horses and cattle is

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Used as a Blister or Lotion.

This preferred remedy is prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address **THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.**

A 25c Box for 4c

Dr. Fair's New Worm Remedy

For Horses

If you have never used Dr. Fair's New Worm Remedy, send 4c for a 25c box—12 doses.

60 Separate Doses By Mail \$1.00

DR. FAIR VETERINARY REMEDY CO., W. C. FAIR, V. S. 6712-14 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, O.

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Renowned for nearly 50 years as the best. Over 200 Percherons imported the last year. Importation arrived August 1st is the best we have ever made. If you want the best horses, horses with bone, quality, size, action, and best breeding, stallions or mares; if you want fair and liberal treatment; if you want lowest prices consistent with good merchandise, visit Oaklawn. Catalog shows the place and the horses. **W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.**

Always mention the Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers.

POULTRY AND BEES

POULTRY NOTES.

There is a more or less prevalent belief that if hens are forced to moult by being starved, a larger number of eggs will be produced when the hens are put back on full feed. To test this point the Pennsylvania station made a trial with two pens containing eighteen White Leghorns each. Beginning August 16 of last year, one pen was fed a pound of mixed grain and the other was continued normally. August 31, pen No. 1 was again given the normal amount and both pens were fed alike from that date. Pen No. 1 laid 130 eggs in September, 126 in October and 39 in November, while pen No. 2 laid 185 eggs in September, 95 in October and 36 in November. The total lay for the former was 295 eggs and for the latter 316, thus indicating that there is no benefit from forced moulting. The two pens were laying practically alike when the test began.

When fowls are confined for fattening, sour milk will be found to aid digestion and prevent the fowls from becoming feverish. If milk is not available some form of animal or green food must be supplied if good gains are to be expected. If a fattening fowl shows signs of going off its feed a brief run in the yard will do wonders in restoring the appetite. Water should be given once a day and grit several times a week.

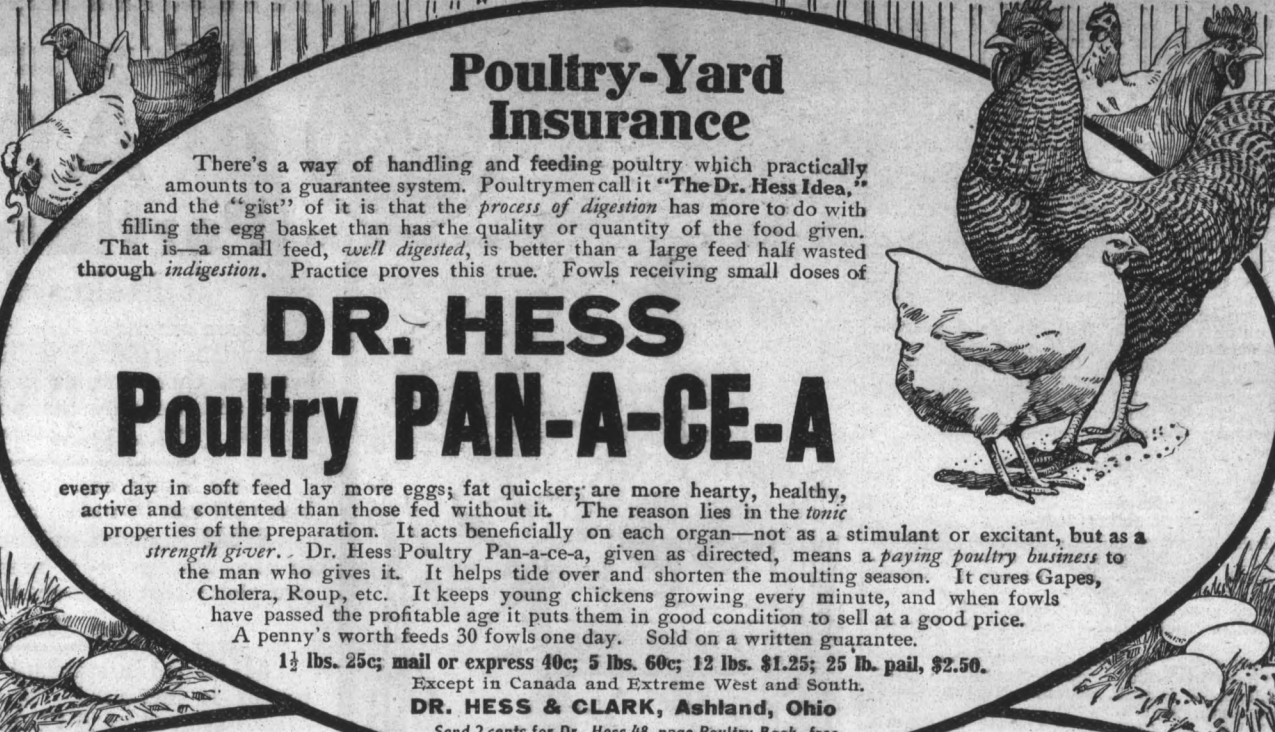
In selling chickens uniformity of product as well as quality should be considered. A crate of chickens of one breed and of the same size will find more ready buyers than a promiscuous lot of different sizes and different color. Whether the farmer ships the chickens alive or dressed will depend on market requirements and prices. In catering to a select retail trade, it will usually be necessary to dress them, but the killing and dressing must be carefully done, otherwise it will pay better to ship them alive.

It should be remembered that fowls require a variety of foods as well as properly proportioned rations. Oats come the nearest to being a perfect food of any of the single grains, but it would be foolish to make oats an exclusive grain diet day after day. In fact, almost any other grain will be eaten by the fowls in preference to oats. No single grain should be made an exclusive diet. The better plan is to make a combination of three or more grain foods that will when combined give the proper ratio of 1 to 6. A good combination is equal parts of wheat, oats, barley and peas; or oats, wheat, buckwheat and corn can be combined, using about half as much of the corn and buckwheat. Any combination of grains can be used if properly proportioned. It is a good plan to have a number of combinations and change the bill of fare frequently. In making up a grain ration the properties of the other foods—animal and vegetable foods—should also be taken into consideration.

The placing of 20 to 40 chickens in a small yard, say 50 by 100 feet, and keeping them there eight to twelve months in a year is one of the means of intensifying the propagation of intestinal parasites of all kinds. The degree of infestation of a yard or run or poultry house depends upon the size, the number of poultry kept in them, the length of time poultry are kept in them, and, to some extent, on weather conditions. A large area, as a yard or pen, will not become alarmingly infested with intestinal or other parasites as quickly as a small area. Likewise, the fewer the birds the shorter the time the birds are kept in a given place, the less, in degree, the infestation. This often explains why a man with very few chickens having good feed and wide range can raise fine, healthy birds. But when this same man attempts to raise a large number on a small range, yard, or run, he fails, and his chickens are less vigorous or healthy and consequently less profitable.

IS FOUL BROOD ON THE INCREASE?

Reports from various bee sections, more especially from the western states, would create the impression that American foul brood is increasing at an alarming rate and that it is undoubtedly the bee-keeper's worst enemy. This apparent increase is ascribed to the ignorance or indifference of many people concerning the nature of the disease. Many bee men do not realize that it is a germ disease, while as many more have never been made to understand how insidious a disease carried by spores or "germs" may be, or



Poultry-Yard Insurance

There's a way of handling and feeding poultry which practically amounts to a guarantee system. Poultrymen call it "The Dr. Hess Idea," and the "gist" of it is that the process of digestion has more to do with filling the egg basket than has the quality or quantity of the food given. That is—a small feed, well digested, is better than a large feed half wasted through indigestion. Practice proves this true. Fowls receiving small doses of

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

every day in soft feed lay more eggs; fat quicker; are more hearty, healthy, active and contented than those fed without it. The reason lies in the tonic properties of the preparation. It acts beneficially on each organ—not as a stimulant or excitant, but as a strength giver. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, given as directed, means a paying poultry business to the man who gives it. It helps tide over and shorten the moulting season. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. It keeps young chickens growing every minute, and when fowls have passed the profitable age it puts them in good condition to sell at a good price. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 25c; mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50.
Except in Canada and Extreme West and South.
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

Any farmer or stock feeder can increase his profit balance at the year's end by following out "The Dr. Hess Idea" in feeding farm animals. Digestion is an important function to look after—food itself is not all. A strong digestion means the greatest preparation of food used and the largest ratio of growth and production made. Dr. Hess Stock Food gives great digestive power, therefore it makes more milk in the cow and more flesh on the steer. It also relieves the minor stock ailments. Fed in small doses and sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lb. pail \$1.60
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Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Try Kerosene Engine 30 Days Free!

Gasoline prices are increasing faster than ever. Oil companies have sounded the warning that gasoline will soon be a luxury only afforded by automobilists. Farmers are fast realizing what this means to those who own gasoline engines. Before you buy an engine just take a pencil and figure out these facts: Kerosene furnishes per gallon nearly double the power of gasoline, yet costs only half as much. So think what it means for you to own this astounding engine which uses kerosene, (coal oil) distillate, alcohol or gasoline without change of equipment.

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Runs on Common Lamp Kerosene (Coal-Oil)
Costs Less to Run than a Lamp

Think what this saving will mean as gasoline prices advance, and yet if you want to use gasoline at any time this wonderful engine runs on ¾ of a pint per hour for each horsepower—far less than any other engine on the market. You can't lose on the purchase of the Amazing "Detroit." It runs all kinds of farm machinery, pumps, saw rigs, separators, churns, feed grinders, washing machines, silo fillers and electric light apparatus. Saves the cost of hired help and is mounted on skids so it can easily be carried to all parts of the farm by two men. There are now 2,000 of these engines throughout the country and we have stacks of testimonials from our satisfied users.

Guaranteed for a Lifetime—30 Days FREE Trial Offer

We will send you this engine and let you try it on your own farm for thirty days. If it does not meet every claim that we have made for it, send the engine back and we will promptly refund the money and pay freight charges both ways. And all of our 15 years of experience is behind this binding guarantee.

Besides this we positively guarantee the engine against any defect in material or workmanship for a lifetime; but the engine cannot get out of order for it has only three working parts all carefully enclosed. Weighs less than one-third as much as other engines of the same power. Starts

instantly in hot or cold weather without cranking. Basic patents cover for 17 years the only device for successfully vaporizing kerosene.

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SILVER Laced Golden and White Wyandottes, 500 fine breeders to select from after Oct. 1. Watch our ad. for bargains. C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich.

WHITE and BUFF ORPINGTONS from my prize-winning strain at living prices. Can also furnish B. Rocks, Bk. and R. C. White Minorcas, W. C. B. Polish, Houdans and White Leghorns. H. H. KING, Willis, Michigan.

WANT several pairs of old and young White Muscovy Ducks. Also White China Geese. Must be good. State prices and number to spare. E. J. HASKINS, Pittsford, Mich.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Eggs for hatching. Price, 15 for \$1.25 for \$1.50; 50 for \$2.50; \$4 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Colon C. Little, Coopersville, Mich.

BARGAINS in S. C. Brown Leghorns, 100 yearling hens \$1 each, best stock in Mich. First comes gets the pick. Order from this ad. Satisfaction. FRED MOTT, Lansing, Michigan.

White Wyandottes, been breeding them continuously since 1895. A. Franklin Smith, R. F. D. No. 9, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Eggs for hatching. Price, 15 for \$1.25 for \$1.50; 50 for \$2.50; \$4 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Colon C. Little, Coopersville, Mich.

DOGS.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

of the best English strains in America. 40 years experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport. I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue. T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

For Sale—Bred in the purple. Choice Collie Pups at farmers' prices. Write your wants. FAVERDALE KENNELS, Schoolcraft, Mich.

TRAINED FOX HOUNDS and Hound Pups for hunting fox and coons. Also Collies & Ferrets. Inclose 2c stamp. W. E. Lecky, Holmesville, Ohio.

FERRETS.

5,000 Ferrets Always buy Michigan ferrets, they are stronger and better climated. Price list and dir. free. DeKleene Bros, Box 41, Jamestown, Mich.

4,000 LIGHT AND DARK FERRETS Catalog free. C. J. DILLICK, Rochester, Ohio.

Always mention the Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers.

THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

METHODS OF GETTING BETTER MILK.

As it is true that sanitary precautions are less necessary where one cow is kept than where scores are stabled, so it is that when many sources are available for the supplying of milk to a trade it is more dangerous to become careless about surrounding conditions. Many sources multiplies the chances for contamination with unsatisfactory flavors and with disease germs. While it was not imperative for our forefathers to study dairy conditions because the cows were scattered and few and the possibility of trouble coming from a commingling of the animals and products of many farms very little; today such a study is necessary. And with the contemporary study of food values among the consuming population of the country it becomes doubly important to the dairyman and the manufacturer of dairy products to be acquainted practically with methods of reducing to a minimum dangers of contamination, and provoking conditions that will get a better milk product. Among other places where work on this subject has been prosecuted is the Wisconsin experiment station, which institution has published a bulletin giving the following methods:

Competition among creameries, cheese factories and city milk supplies has indirectly resulted in making patrons more careless. This practice leads the indifferent milk producer into bad habits and discourages the tidy and progressive ones. If milk or cream was bot on its merits, then the painstaking patron would be encouraged and would lead the careless one to better efforts. It is too often the case, however, that the same price is paid for all milk or cream, whether good or bad. If milk is to be bot on its merits it would be necessary to have cooperation between creameries, cheese factories and city milk dealers, for then only will such a system be satisfactory. It is possible where the patrons are the proprietors of the cheese factories or creameries to adopt a system like this, realizing that better milk makes higher grade dairy products, which will sell for higher prices and consequently yield more profit for the patrons. Several systems for buying milk on its merits have been proposed. Among such systems may be mentioned (1) The use of the score card; (2) the method of sorting tainted milks from those of excellent conditions; (3) the practice of accepting only milk of excellent condition.

The score card systems as devised by Pearson and Trueman, deal only with the sanitary and hygienic phases of the production of good milk. There is no question but that milk handled according to their plans would be of excellent quality. The objection, however, to such a system, and others is the extra amount of time, labor, and expense which is involved, as well as the salability of milk, that may score low thru some defect.

The sorting system consists of separating the best grades of milk from the inferior ones, and the products made from each are sold for whatever they will bring and the patrons paid accordingly. The advantage of a system like this is that it tends to make the patrons exercise more care in the handling of their milk. This system is not practical in small factories on account of the increased amount of labor involved.

According to the third system, only milk of excellent quality will be accepted. This method requires occasional inspection of the barns, in order to see that well founded sanitary hygienic rules are followed, and a careful inspection of the milk on its arrival at the factory, for taints, dirt, and the condition of the cans in which it is hauled. Perhaps the best and quickest results can be obtained under this system if a premium be paid the patrons for the better grades of milk. The price obtained for a better product would more than compensate for the premium.

At a milk supply company's depot of Denmark, and those of many other European milk depots, the patrons are required without premium to follow sanitary and hygienic methods under the supervision of a committee consisting of a physician and a veterinarian who make frequent visits to the various places where milk is produced for these depots. Women are also daily employed at the depots for the special purpose of inspecting and tasting the milk as it arrives. In addition to their salaries a

premium is given them for every can of defective milk that they discover.

The condensaries of this country have met this problem of obtaining sweet, wholesome milk in another way. The farmers are bound under contract to furnish milk according to certain qualifications among which the kind of feed, care of the animals and barn, the handling of the milk, etc., are considered the most important. To enforce the qualifications, the condensaries employ men whose duty it is to visit all farms and see that every farmer is living up to the terms of the contract. Much credit is due condensaries for thus educating their patrons as to how good milk can be produced.

THE MAN BEHIND THE COW.

Much has been written from time to time, regarding scrub cows, or dairy animals that fail to return a profit to their owners, but with all this well timed criticism, is it not a fact that we have among us as many scrub, or careless, disinterested caretakers as dairys? And is it reasonable to expect good results from improper and indifferent breeding, care and feeding?

In my judgment the average dairy cow is more "sinned against than sinning," and the owner is by far the most responsible for the prevailing unsatisfactory and unprofitable condition.

Wherever you find a dairyman who is bigger than his herd you will also find expansion and improvement from year to year, but on the other hand, if the herd is bigger than the man, they will surely drop to his level, and quickly.

It is safe to say, it's the "man behind the cows." B. W. PUTNAM.

DAIRY FARMERS' MEETING AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

During the meeting of the National Dairy Show to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., from October 14 to 24, a day's session will be given over to the special interests of the dairy farmer. The following program has been arranged for this particular session and will challenge the attention of all farmers who are concerned in the production of milk upon their farms:

Tuesday, October 19, 10 A. M.
Chairman, Fred M. Warner, Governor of Michigan.

Address of Welcome—Francis A. Cannon, Secretary Citizens' Business League, Milwaukee.

Response to address of welcome—W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa.

The economical production of milk—J. P. Mason, Elgin, Ill.

Address—The cumulative effect of cow testing associations, Prof. J. L. Hills, Director of Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

2 P. M.

Chairman, B. H. Rawl.

Profitable dairy farming—N. P. Hull, Dimondale, Mich., Master State Grange.

Science and practice in feeding dairy cows—Prof. T. L. Haecker, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Minnesota.

Live stock sanitation—Prof. Humphrey, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Wisconsin.

Principles of breeding—Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph, Ontario.

Community breeding—W. F. Schilling, Northfield, Minn., Pres. Minn. State Dairy Commission.

The profitable dairy cow—Herbert Van Alstyne, New York.

Dairy Farmers' Banquet.

On Tuesday evening, October 19, will be held a banquet for the dairy farmers present, with Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, acting as toastmaster.

Responses by Governor Fred M. Warner, Governor of Michigan.

B. H. Rawl, Chief of Dairy Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Dean H. R. Russell, Wisconsin University.

D. H. Jenkins, editor Jersey Bulletin.

S. B. Shilling, editor of Chicago Dairy Produce.

A. J. Glover, associate editor Hoard's Dairyman.

M. Ruddick, Canadian Commissioner of Agriculture.

John D. Nichols, President International Milk Dealers' Association and Ohio Dairymen's Association.

W. B. Barney, President Iowa State Dairymen's Association.

T. F. Marston, President Michigan Dairymen's Association.

W. F. McSparan, Pennsylvania.

F. G. Urner, New York Produce Review.

A meeting of cow testers and members of cow testing associations will be held at the Auditorium in Milwaukee, October 20, at 2 p. m., in connection with the National Dairy Show to be held there October 14-24. Subjects of interest to dairymen and particularly to members of cow testing associations will be discussed, and papers will be read by three prominent dairy educators.

One of the features of the Dairy Show will be a working dairy herd where the weighing of the feed, the weighing and testing of the milk, etc., will be done in the way in which it is done in cow testing associations. The record for each individual cow will be posted in a conspicuous place in the stable, and it is hoped that this part of the show will be of special educational value.

1 Piece or 60?



You can get a modern cream separator—a Sharples Dairy Tubular—with nothing in the bowl except the piece shown here on the thumb.

Or you can get an out-of-date separator with 40 to 60 disks in the

bowl, as shown below; or one filled with other contrivances—all needless in a modern machine.

For easy cleaning, durability and efficiency you'll take the Tubular. World's biggest separator factory. Branch factories in Canada and Germany. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined.

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You can earn your own Cream Separator by giving a little time and effort to telling your friends and neighbors about the most wonderful invention in Cream Separator History—

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Its low Supply Can, easy cleaning, easy turning, few parts, dust and oil proof frame, enclosed gearing, high quality construction, and long life are fitting accompaniments of this wonderful new patented Skimming Device.

We make an attractive offer on the first machine in a community. Write at once for particulars. Do It Now. Address

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LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

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Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicocities, Old Sores, Allays Pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—WORK ON DAIRY FARM or CREAMERY by the month. DENNIS WHELAN, Shelby, Mich.

The Grand Prize

(Highest Award)

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE

United States Separator

at the

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Again the stamp of official approval has been placed on the cream separator which the dairyman has found to be most profitable, easiest to run, easiest to clean, and handsomest in appearance.

Again the "would-be" competitors of the United States Separator go down in defeat.

If you want to see for yourself why the United States Separator was awarded the Grand Prize, go to our local agent nearest you. He will show you.

Or ask us, direct, for information.

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

FOURTH NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW OCT. 14-24, 1909.

AN EXPOSITION OF DAIRY INDUSTRIES AND RELATED BRANCHES 1909. NEW AUDITORIUM, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DISPLAY.

Fine Dairy Cattle, Modern Machinery, and all kinds of Dairy Products.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Working Dairy Herd, Milking Machines, 4-Horse Delivery Teams, Working Creamery In Charge Gov. Experts.

40,000 Square Feet Exhibition Space

PRIZES.

Silver Cups, Medals for Cattle, Milk, Butter, Cheese, and Teams.



CONVENTIONS.

National Creamery Butter-makers Association, International Milk Dealers Association, American Dairy Farmers Association, Official Dairy Instructors Association, Dairymen's Banquet, Wisconsin Cheesemakers Association.

WORKING EXHIBIT

600 Head of Dairy Cattle.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Band Concerts, Moving Pictures, Special Novel Attractions.

Reduced Rates on Railroads Ask Local Agents.

PERMANENT PASTURE.

I have read your accounts in the Michigan Farmer about permanent pasture and would like to have you answer a few questions. How many different kinds of seeds do you mix together and in what proportions? How many pounds do you sow to the acre? Do you sow with a grain crop in the spring or fall? After it is once obtained do you ever plow it up to renew it or how do you renew the spots that give out? I have a hilly lot that I dislike to work and would like to get it seeded permanently. Any other pointers you may be able to give will be gratefully received.

Kalamazoo Co.

G. J. B.

Of course there is no hard and fast rule as to the kinds or number of different kinds of grasses which should be sown for a permanent pasture. The idea is that a combination of grasses in a pasture will furnish better feed for the cattle than any single grass grown alone. Not only will it furnish a better one, but it will furnish more feed. The idea is that one kind of grass will catch better in a certain spot than another; that if one grass does not get a good, permanent stand in one portion of the pasture, another is apt to take hold there. Consequently, you get more uniformity and a more abundant crop by having a combination of grasses. Then again, different grasses mature at different seasons of the year, consequently your pasture is prime for a longer period during the summer time when you have a number of grasses. Now a good combination for a permanent pasture is common red clover, alfalfa, timothy, orchard grass, meadow fescue, tall meadow oat grass. Some other varieties of grasses might be added to this list that would increase the value of the resulting pasture.

Again, as to the amount of seed to be sown per acre, there is no hard and fast rule. Put on plenty of seed, that should be kept in mind. What you want is to get a thick stand of grass at once because you cannot afford to wait two or three years to have a good stand. Sow four quarts of clover, two quarts of timothy and two quarts of alfalfa, then one peck of meadow fescue and one peck of tall meadow oat grass per acre. You will think that this is too much seed, but it is not. It will pay you to sow as much as this on every acre.

I would not sow a permanent pasture with a grain crop. Sow the grasses alone. You can sow in August or early September, or in the spring, as you prefer. If you have your ground prepared and are ready and there comes a good timely rain about the middle of August, sow the permanent pasture, it will get a good hold that fall. Don't pasture it that fall and the next spring after the grasses get a good start, you can pasture them light, but do not tramp them to death the first season until a good sward is formed.

If you sow in the spring, fit the ground and sow as early as possible, then I would not pasture it that summer, at least not until toward fall, and then only with light weight animals. Heavy weight animals will tramp and kill much of the tender grasses if they are turned on before the grasses are permanently established. If in the spring the grasses start unevenly and are growing too tall, it is a good plan to clip it with a mowing machine once, and perhaps twice. Then in the fall if it has made a good growth you can pasture and the next season you will have a good stand of grass; but I would never think of sowing with wheat in the fall, or with oats in the spring. If you sow this mixture of grasses and sow plenty of seed your ground will be all occupied and there will be no room to grow any other kind of a crop. Permanent pasture is what you are after and not oats or wheat.

HIGHER STANDARD FOR HERDSMEN.

The day is not far distant when a man to be eligible and qualified for a herdsman, that is, the person to have the immediate charge of a herd of cows, their feeding and care, must be one who has made a special preparation for the work. In the feeding of a good sized herd of cows there is a chance for a careful man, one who understands his business, one who knows something about compounding rations, one who knows something about digestion and assimilation and knows how to get results, to save his wages every day for the dairyman. The ordinary man who has paid no attention to these things, has not studied the question at all, and who does things by the rule of thumb, is not a real profitable man on a dairy farm, and the man with a large herd of cows is going to be willing to pay a better price for a herdsman who

has accurate knowledge about such things than for the common man. It will pay young men who want employment to fit themselves for this sort of work.

AWARDS FOR DAIRY CATTLE AT WEST MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

The following is a report of the awards for dairy cattle exhibited at the recent West Michigan State Fair:

Jersey Cattle.

Aged bull—T. F. Marston, Bay City, first and second; C. B. Pierce, Grand Rapids, third.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3—Marston; first; M. H. Edison, Grand Rapids, second; C. Vogt, Coloma, third.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2—Marston, first and third; Edison, second; Pierce, fourth.

Senior bull calf—Marston, first and fourth; Pierce, second; Edison, third.

Junior bull calf—Marston, first; Edison, second; Vogt, third; Edison, fourth.

Cows, 3 years old or over—Marston, first and second; Pierce, third; Edison, fourth.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—Marston, first; Edison, second; Vogt, third; Pierce, fourth.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—Edison, first; Marston, second and third; Edison, fourth.

Senior heifer calf—Marston, first and fourth; Edison, second; Pierce, third.

Junior heifer calf—Marston, first; Pierce, second; Vogt, third; Edison, fourth.

Exhibitors' herd—Marston, first; Edison, second; Vogt, third; Pierce, fourth.

Breeders' herd—Marston, first; Edison, second; Vogt, third.

Senior champion bull—Marston.

Junior champion bull—Marston.

Senior champion female—Marston.

Junior champion female—Edison.

Grand champion male—Marston.

Grand champion female—Marston.

Holstein-Friesians.

Bull, 3 years old or over—First, Eager & Son, Howell, Mich.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First, Pierson Stock Farm, Hadley, Mich.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2—First, Pierson Stock Farm; second and third, Eager & Son.

Senior bull calf—First, Pierson Stock Farm; second, Eager & Son.

Junior bull calf—First, Eager & Son; second, Pierson Stock Farm.

Cow, 3 years old or over—First and fourth, Eager & Son; second and third, Pierson Stock Farm.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First and third, Eager & Son; second and fourth, Pierson Stock Farm.

Senior heifer calf—First and fourth, Pierson Stock Farm; second and third, Eager & Son.

Junior heifer calf—First and third, Eager & Son; second and fourth, Pierson Stock Farm.

Exhibitors' herd—First, Eager & Son; second, Pierson Stock Farm.

Breeders' herd—First, Pierson Stock Farm; second, Eager & Son.

Senior champion bull, 2 years or more—First, Eager & Son; second, Pierson Stock Farm.

Junior champion bull, under 2 years—First and second, Pierson Stock Farm.

Senior champion female, 2 years or more—First and second, Eager & Son.

Junior champion female, under 2 years—First, Eager & Son; second, Pierson Stock Farm.

Grand champion, male—Pierson Stock Farm.

Grand champion, female—Pierson Stock Farm.

Ayrshires.

Bull, 3 years old or over—George S. Chase, Hillsboro, Ill.

Senior bull calf—Chase.

Junior bull calf—First, Chase; second, P. C. Freeman & Son, Lowell, Mich.; third, Chase.

Cow, 3 years old or over—Chase.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—Chase.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—Chase.

Senior heifer calf—Chase.

Junior heifer calf—Freeman & Son.

Exhibitors' herd—Freeman & Son.

Senior champion bull, 2 years or more—Freeman & Son.

Junior champion bull, under 2 years—Freeman & Son.

Senior champion female, 2 years or more—Freeman & Son.

Grand champion, female—Freeman & Son.

Bull, 3 years old or over—First, E. & J. T. Miller, Birmingham, Mich.; R. R. 2.

Bull, 2 years old and under—First, E. C. Krehl, Birmingham, Mich.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2—First, Miller; second, Krehl.

Senior bull calf—First, Miller; second, Krehl.

Junior bull calf—First, Miller; second, Krehl.

Cow, 3 years old or over—First, Miller.

Heifer, 2 years old and under—First, Krehl.

Heifer, 1 year old and under—First, Miller.

Senior heifer calf—Miller.

Junior heifer calf—First, Miller; second, Krehl.

Exhibitors' herd—First, Miller; second, Krehl.

Breeders' herd—Miller.

Senior champion bull, 2 years or more—Miller.

Junior champion bull, under 2 years—Miller.

Senior champion female, 2 years or more—Miller.

Junior champion female, under 2 years—Miller.

Grand champion, male—Miller.

Grand champion, female—Miller.

From An Advertiser.

The Grand Rapids Veterinary College, Grand Rapids, Mich., say: "In regard to our advertising with you, would say we are very well satisfied with the returns from your paper and will continue to do business with you in the future."

50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS AND WHAT IT MEANS

"50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS"

—is the prediction freely made by the big leaders in butter production, based upon their close knowledge of trade conditions.

Butter at anywhere near such a price means that a De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR in its savings over any gravity or setting system.

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It means that no one separating cream from the milk of even a single cow CAN AFFORD to continue to do so a day longer than can be helped without an Improved De Laval Cream Separator.

And buyers should remember that a De Laval Cream Separator—on which there is just one reasonable price for everybody—can be bought at a fair discount for cash down or on such liberal time that it WILL PAY FOR ITSELF out of its own savings.

That means that NO ONE need go a day longer without a De Laval Cream Separator than may be necessary to order and receive it, and that they CANNOT AFFORD to do so.

It emphasizes the urgent importance of seeing the local De Laval agent or communicating with the Company directly AT ONCE, with a material dollars-and-cents loss EACH DAY of delay in doing so.

Then WHY delay another day?

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The Lawrence Pub. Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, OCT. 9, 1909.

OUR TRIAL OFFER.

We will send the Michigan Farmer the rest of the year 1909, for only 10 cents. This offer will be good for a few weeks only, tell your friends. Send for our premium list showing articles we give away for small clubs of trials. Drop us a postal card now addressed to the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, and we will send you a full line of supplies and sample copies free.

THE ADVERTISER AND THE SUBSCRIBER.

There are many good reasons why there should exist a pleasant, reciprocal feeling between the advertisers and the subscribers of the Michigan Farmer. Without the patronage of the advertisers the subscribers would have to pay fully two dollars a year for the kind of a paper we are furnishing, so the combination furnishes the subscriber his paper at less than one-half actual cost. Again the subscriber is benefited with a most complete and most reliable directory of information free, as to where he can obtain the very best and latest improved farm machinery, pure-bred live stock, seeds, fertilizers, household articles, wearing apparel, luxuries and ornaments made in the world, at lowest possible prices. The advertisers of today are the progressive, reliable firms in their lines of manufacture and trade. They must do business right or they can not afford to pay the expense of advertising; i. e., they must get second and third orders and make friends of customers to make the venture pay. They nearly all send out free catalogs, booklets and price lists that contain vast amounts of information and matters of interest. The subscriber can receive much real benefit by sending for this free illustrated printed matter, not only for himself, but for his wife and children. There is no paper published that contains a higher class of advertisements than the Michigan Farmer. No schemes nor anything of a deceptive nature, nor advertisements of objectionable wording are ever allowed to appear in our columns. So the subscriber and all his family can read every advertisement with confidence and patronize the advertisers with assurance of satisfaction. All advertisers know that we fully protect our subscribers, so it is quite important in writing to advertisers, to

state plainly that you saw their advertisement in the Michigan Farmer.

CURRENT COMMENT.

There is perhaps no better evidence of the index of the prosperity of a country or state than the business done by its banks during a given period as compared with similar periods of time in the past. That Michigan is in a prosperous condition is evidenced by the figures contained in State Banking Commissioner Zimmerman's report, recently issued. According to this report the highest mark in the history of incorporated banking in Michigan was reached on September 1, of the present year. These figures, which, of course, refer wholly to state banks show a gain of \$14,600,000 over the highest mark preceding the recent panic, and an increase of \$26,800,000 over the lowest point recorded during the panic; and of this increase \$17,000,000 is in savings deposits alone.

Since the first of this year 22 state banks have been incorporated, with a capital of a half million dollars. One gratifying condition is made known in the statement that there has not been a single failure during the year of a state bank, and that all of them are showing unusually prosperous conditions.

The legal reserve of the state banks September 1 amounted to \$48,091,597.20, constituting a reserve of 21 per cent of the total deposits, which were \$224,494,048.33. The cash reserve maintained by these banks on that date was \$15,607,536.33, equalling a cash reserve of 6.8 per cent.

The report covers the condition of 371 state banks and five trust companies and shows these institutions to have \$11,385,062.73 surplus and net undivided profits amounting to \$4,477,599.36.

The aggregate business on February 2, 1908, the low water mark, reached during the panic, was \$238,944,142.38, while on September 1, 1909, the footings were \$265,989,856.46, while the savings deposits of the panicky times were \$132,133,745.46, as compared with \$148,595,986.33, the first of September.

The last previous report of the state banks was made on June 23, 1909, and during the intervening period, loans, discounts, bonds, mortgages and securities have increased \$4,854,178.11; commercial deposits, \$4,809,812.84; savings deposits \$887,950.39, giving a total increase in deposits for the period of \$5,697,763.23. As compared with a report of a year ago, loans, discounts, etc., have increased over \$5,000,000 and deposits \$19,530,599.99.

When we take into consideration the fact that the business of the national banks and the private banking companies must be added to these figures to secure the aggregate, and the fact that the bulk of the crops of 1909 is yet to be moved these figures are most satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of the state as a whole and its farmers in particular.

In our last issue Proposed Changes was outlined a movement inaugurated in Pennsylvania by the allied agricultural and other interested organizations and departments in that state, looking toward the amendment of the national oleomargarine law, in such a manner as to better protect the butter industry of that state. Believing that the dairy farmers of Michigan will be interested in the details of that movement, we give below a synopsis of the changes advocated by the committee representing these allied interests, which in substance are as follows:

That the word "knowingly" used in relation to the penalty inflicted for the violation of the law practically nullifies successful prosecution in many cases, and should be removed from the law; that the definition of oleomargarine under the federal law should be so changed that butter, with or without coloring matter, shall not be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, the use of butter in the manufacture of this product being objectionable because it makes the fraudulent product more difficult to detect. The committee also contends that the United States Revenue Laws should be changed so as to require a record to be kept of the serial number of stamp on each package of oleomargarine, renovated and adulterated butter that is placed upon the market, as is the case with other articles subject to taxation, so that every package, wherever found, may be successfully traced to the dealer or manufacturer;

That the national law should be so changed that it will not be necessary to prove that the yellow color of oleomargarine is due to a foreign substance introduced for the purpose of giving color,

since, if the Federal law was amended so as to make it practically conform to the Pennsylvania law on this subject, it would afford protection to pure butter which is not at present given by national law on this color question;

That, as the Revenue laws now stand, revenue collectors can, by and with consent of the secretary of the treasury, settle by compromise all civil and criminal cases arising from violations of the law, which opens the way for abuses on the part of violators who are able to bring men of prominence and influence to their rescue; consequently, any such feature or provision of the law should be eliminated;

That the present Internal Revenue Laws have been so interpreted by United States District Judges as to permit the concealing of stamps, marks and brands after they are placed on packages of oleomargarine, renovated butter and adulterated butter, this statute requires to be so changed that stamps, marks and brands shall be exposed to the public;

That the Federal law needs to be so amended that manufacturers and dealers in uncolored oleomargarine shall not dispose of coloring matter in such manner that retail vendors can be assisted to escape paying the ten cents per pound tax as required under the Grout bill.

The Game Law and the Hunter.

With the open season for most of the game birds and animals just at hand, the farmer who lives adjacent to electric lines in particular will be again face to face with what he has come to consider a great nuisance. But he will not be alone in his indignation, for often the farmers situated further back from these avenues of travel will be aggravated almost beyond measure by a class of sportsmen (?) who tramp thru their fields, leave open their gates or perhaps if of the more reckless type destroy property by shooting at it when there is no game astray. Owing to the depredations of this reckless class of hunters more and more farmers have each year been driven to the expedient of posting their land, prohibiting trespassing by hunters. Others who are inclined to be accommodating to true sportsmen who abide by the law are subjected to mistreatment by the lawless hunter, who should be curbed in his career of lawlessness at the earliest opportunity. To the end that every farmer may know just what the game law is and when it is being violated, we publish herewith a synopsis of the general law relating to the hunting of game in Michigan, as amended by the last legislature and compiled by the secretary of state under the direction of the state game warden. Local laws governing the hunting of game in certain localities are not included in this synopsis:

Game Animals.

Moose, Elk and Caribou—Unlawful to kill until 1913.

Elk—Unlawful to kill until 1918 on Bois Blanc Island.

Deer—Open season from November 16 to November 30, inclusive. Unlawful to kill without having procured license. Resident hunter's license, \$1.50; non-resident hunter's license, \$25. Unlawful for any person to kill more than two. Unlawful to kill in red coat, or fawn in spotted coat. Unlawful to pursue, kill or capture any deer while it is in the water. Unlawful to use dogs in hunting. Unlawful to use artificial lights in hunting. Unlawful to kill, until 1910, in Kalkaska county. Unlawful to kill, until 1912, in Arenac, Bay, Benzie, Cheboygan, Emmet and Leelanau counties. Unlawful to kill, until 1918, on Bois Blanc Island. Unlawful to knowingly trap, injure or kill any deer or offspring thereof of which are kept in or have escaped from any private enclosure.

Rabbits—Unlawful to use ferrets to hunt in Washtenaw, Charlevoix, Lake, Wayne, Tuscola, Lapeer, Cass, Kalamazoo, Saginaw, Grand Traverse, Livingston, Calhoun, Ottawa, Clinton, Kent, Macomb, Barry, Jackson and Monroe counties, and Paw Paw township, Van Buren county, Allegan county, except in the townships of Saugatuck, Ganges and Caseo, and Ingham county, except in the townships of Meridian and Lansing, Lansing city.

Squirrel—Open season for Fox, Black and Gray, from October 15 to November 30, inclusive.

Unlawful to kill in public or private parks, or in any incorporated city or village.

Fur Bearing Animals.

Beaver—Unlawful to kill until January 1, 1913.

Bear, Otter, Fisher, Martin, Fox, Mink, Raccoon and Skunk—Unlawful to take, trap or kill from April 1 to November 1.

Muskrat—Unlawful to take, trap or kill from April 15 to November 1.

Muskrat or Beaver Houses—Unlawful to destroy, disturb or molest at any time, or set any trap within six feet of a muskrat house. Unlawful to set or put out any muskrat traps preceding the day of the open season.

Wolf, Lynx and Wildcat—Bounty for wolf over six months, \$25; for wolf under

six months, \$10; for lynx, \$5; for wild cat, \$3.

Game Birds.

Mongolian or English Pheasants, Wild Turkey, Hazel Grouse and Wild Pigeon—Unlawful to kill until 1910.

Quail—Unlawful to kill until October 15, 1914.

Prairie Chicken—Unlawful to kill or capture at any time.

Partridge and Spruce Hen—Open season, lower peninsula, October 15 to November 30, inclusive; upper peninsula, October 1 to November 30, inclusive. Unlawful to kill more than twelve in any one day. Unlawful to have more than fifty in possession at any one time.

Unlawful to kill Partridge, Manitoba grouse, dal-ryper and ptarmigan on Grand Island, Alger county, until 1910.

European Partridge—Unlawful to kill until 1912.

Homing Pigeons and Mourning Doves—Unlawful to capture or kill at any time.

Non-Game Birds.

Unlawful to kill or capture, excepting Blackbirds, English Sparrows, Crows, Cooper's Hawks, Sharp shinned Hawks, and Great Horned Owls.

Waterfowl.

Duck, Plover, Snipe and Woodcock and any kind of Game Waterfowl—Open season from September 1 to January 1, inclusive. Snipe, Geese, Brant, Blue Bill, Canvasback, Widgeon, Pintail, Whistler, Spoonbill, Red Head, Butterball and Saw-bill Duck may also be killed between March 2 and April 25, inclusive. Unlawful to kill more than twenty-five in any one day, or have more than seventy-five in possession at any one time. Unlawful to use any floating device propelled by steam, gas, naphtha, oil, gasoline, or electricity, or sail boat, or to use any swivel or punt gun, battery, sinkboat or similar device. Unlawful to use gun of greater size than ten calibre.

Further sections refer to the transportation of game, but as the transportation companies will not knowingly aid the hunter in violating the law in this regard its publication here is not essential. All violations of the law should be at once reported to the State Game and Fish Warden, Lansing, Mich., to the end that the nuisance of the lawless hunter may be abated to the greatest extent possible.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.

In the latest reports from Spain and the field of battle in Morocco, it is the opinion that the war there is nearing an end, with the Spaniards victorious. Practically all of the territory for which there was contention is now under control or the European troops. In Spain there is such confidence of the struggle being at an end that bonds and securities have advanced and stocks of all kinds are in a much more favorable condition than for the few weeks past. Not only this but the government has called the cortes for October 15 and the demands of the republicans and other radicals for relief along the line of constitutional rights will be within the power of the government to give in part without endangering its policies or position. It is understood, however, that the sultan of Morocco has not given up and is using every means at hand to arouse the people to drive out the Spaniards. Germany, it is asserted, is landing arms and ammunition for the use of the tribesmen.

Dissatisfaction reigns among the citizens of Greece where mass meetings are being held and deputations sent to the king demanding that reforms be instituted. The king promises that the demands will be given consideration.

The government of Paraguay is confronted with a revolution in which the use of arms have been necessary to defend itself against rebels. In an encounter recently the federal forces lost twenty men and the rebels over 100. The number of rebel forces in the field is placed at 1,500 while the government has at its command 8,000 troops.

The cases for the consideration of the governments of the United States and England concerning the fisheries of Canada and Newfoundland are now before the two governments for arbitration after about nine months have been spent in gathering material.

An English syndicate has accepted the conditions for the projected Turkish loan of \$35,000,000.

Seventeen balloons entered the race which started at Zurich, Switzerland, October 3, for the Bennett cup. The wind was such that the air crafts moved toward Russia and for this it is believed that the men will be able to make new record, since they will not be hindered by the sea.

France now possesses the largest submarine boat afloat, which was recently launched.

Two Japanese representatives are in England studying recent advances made in the construction of airships.

National.

The report just issued by Bank Examiner Zimmerman, shows that the present condition of the banks of Michigan is the most prosperous in the history of incorporated banks of the state. The increase in the deposits since last June amounts to over \$5,000,000.

The Palisades state park along the Hudson river was recently dedicated. This park will be one of the most attractive of the large city parks of the country. It stretches along the Hudson river for a distance of 17 miles and contains 700 acres. At the highest place the cliff rises to a point 300 feet above the river.

A woman's auxiliary to the department of commerce and labor was advocated at the recent meeting of the national women's trade union held in Chicago.

The German evangelical synod of Iowa passed resolutions making it optional with the young people's societies of the denomination to carry on their service in

the English language if that language is better understood by the audiences than the German language. This action is likely to augment the teaching and use of English among the German immigrants who come to regions affected by the church.

The national guard of the United States has increased 8,000 in number during the year.

So urgent is the necessity for better transportation facilities in New York City that a scheme for placing a monorail track above the present elevated railroads is receiving consideration. Tracks will be erected in a suburb for trial and afterwards if successful the scheme will be placed before the council for acceptance.

A drought in the territory occupied by the Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma has reduced the supplies of the inhabitants to such low condition that the Indians are now facing starvation.

Owing to the lack of rains in the Alaskan gold fields there is too little water to wash and the amount of gold mined for the past season is no larger than last year's output.

The demand for the Hudson-Fulton series of postal stamps has been so great that the government has authorized the publication of another 20,000,000 or whatever number less that the plates will stand to run.

The seventh centennial of the organization of the order of Franciscans was commemorated by the addressing of an apostolic letter by the Pope at Rome to the different orders throughout the world.

A company recently purchased all of the water power rights along the Huron river. Not only will dams be constructed but the course of the river will be so changed as to make navigation for small boats possible by the aid of cranes at the dams.

St. Louis is celebrating her 100th anniversary. On Monday 300 mayors of American cities were guests of the Missouri metropolis.

Wilbur Wright made a successful flight at New York city last Monday by flying from Governor's Island to Grant's Tomb and return in thirty minutes. The aviator was greeted by thousands all along the route of his flight. He later in the day attempted another flight but an accident at the time he was to start prevented.

A number of policemen, and officers connected with a Brooklyn jockey club were arrested Monday for aiding in book-making at races held in Brooklyn.

Ten balloons entered the race for long distance flying which was started at St. Louis, Monday. Two races are included, one for balloons containing 40,000 cubic feet and the other for those of 78,000 cubic feet displacement.

An uprising among the Indians of the Cheyenne River in South Dakota is giving the inhabitants there concern.

A company was organized in New York state recently for the manufacture of balloons, aeroplanes and other air craft.

Germany, Great Britain, Italy and The Netherlands will participate in the 140th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay, which will be celebrated during the present month.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Oceana Co., Sept. 29.—Thru September we had all kinds of weather here. On the first we had a frost which cut corn, potatoes and beans on low ground quite badly. After that we had summer weather until the mornings of the 26th and 27th, when we had two more slight frosts, but as our corn and beans were now nearly all in shock or stack no damage was reported, except to some very late potatoes on low ground. Corn is nearly all in shock and promises to be a normal crop. Some pieces on high ground estimated at 100 bu. to the acre, while some on low, wet ground will not yield over half of that, running from 75 to 80 per cent of a full crop. Early potatoes were badly injured by the drought in August while late ones will be a fair crop in this locality. Both kinds will average around 100 bu. per acre, with a short acreage planted on account of our cold, wet spring. A large acreage of wheat has been sown owing to the increase in price and the crop has been planted in spite of dry and hard ground. The tail end of the West Indian hurricane brot us a splendid rain which was badly needed to put the ground in fine shape to finish up our seeding. Hogs are scarce in this part of Michigan and as a consequence prices are high, our local market paying 8c lb. for pork. The bean threshers are now at work and report a fair yield, running from 10 to 15 bushels per acre. Some being sold on contract at \$1.50 per bu., machine cleaned. Wheat \$1.03; oats, 40c; apples from 50c to 75c, according to quality; peaches, 75c to \$1.25.

St. Joseph Co., Oct. 4.—We can not remember when there has been so favorable a season for all kinds of crops as the past summer has been in this locality. We have not missed having rain at least once a week but once, and that was in haying, since last April, and all crops but clover hay and clover seed are fine, and that was the result of dry weather last year. The yield of wheat was from 18 to 35 bu., oats, 25 to 40 bu. Corn, the best for years, is well matured and will be ready to crib early. The early crop of potatoes was good and are dug and sold. The late crop is still green, owing to the frequent rains and the tops have made a heavy growth. What the yield will be is hard to tell. Dry weather and frost would be acceptable to the late potatoes. Spring seeding could hardly be better and has made a large growth. More than an average amount of wheat has been sown, and it is looking well. The season has been a little too wet for sheep to do well, but other stock has done well and all have good pasture yet. Wheat selling at \$1.08; oats, 35c; potatoes, 45c; butter, 24c; eggs, 22c; labor, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. Light frost Oct. 1.

Genesee Co., Sept. 22.—A nice rain fell last night and conditions indicate further showers. Wheat ground which has been

ready will now be seeded. It is feared that the rain comes too late to help late potatoes. So far no serious damage has been done by frosts except on low ground. Northeastern fair here this week. All departments filled with entries and indications point to a successful fair. Farm products continue high. Butter and eggs scarce; milk raising in price owing to short pastures. Many are feeding stock as in winter.

Livingston Co., Sept. 18.—We are now experiencing one of the most severe droughts in years. Pastures are dried up and it is necessary to feed stock. But very little seeding done as yet, farmers waiting for rain before sowing. New seeding drying up and unless rain comes soon will be ruined. Bean harvesting about completed, crop secured in excellent condition. Corn cutting well under way. Corn will be an average crop. Late potatoes will be a light crop on account of lack of rain. Owing to the dry weather but very few pieces were left for clover seed, tho what has been left is well filled. Large fruit of all kinds is very scarce. Market quotations as follows: Wheat, \$1.05; beans, \$1.90; rye, 62c; oats, 32c; hogs, on foot, \$7.50; butter, 22c; eggs, 21c.

Osceola Co., Sept. 29.—Potato digging commenced, and a light crop is reported, but of fine quality. The long continued dry weather did not give them much chance to grow and a killing frost on Thursday morning, Sept. 2, killed nearly every field in this neighborhood. It also did a large amount of damage to corn which was not quite ready to cut, which would otherwise have matured in a week or ten days. Corn which was not hurt by the frost matured in fine shape and is yielding good. Considerable corn has been husked. The frost cut the pickle crop short; some fields had just commenced bearing when killed. A good rain Sept. 21 relieved the drought, the pastures and meadows have turned green, but too late to make much growth. New seeding is looking fine in spite of the prolonged dry weather. Very little fall seeding done, it having been too dry to plow. Prices here are as follows: Cattle, 2½@3c lb; potatoes, 35@40c bu; butter, 22c lb; butter-fat, 29c lb; eggs, 22c per dozen.

REPORTS OF LOCAL FAIRS.

Northern District Fair.

The second annual Northern District Fair held in Cadillac, closed Sept. 15. Receipts show that the fair was a financial success. Other indications show that it was a success as an event of that kind. The country comprising this fair district, Wexford, Missaukee, Kalkaska and a part of Osceola counties, is sparsely settled as compared to fair districts in the southern part of the state.

The exhibits in the fruit and vegetable line were of such a meritorious character in point of quality and excellence that a number of the leading business men here, determining to exploit the advantages of Wexford Co. as an agricultural district, obtained space to place an exhibit in the Coliseum building in Chicago wherein will be held from Nov. 20 to Dec. 4 the U. S. Land and Irrigation Exposition.

The success of the fair was the more remarkable because of the fact that it was originated and managed exclusively by newspaper men of this fair district at whose head are Perry F. Powers, president; and John H. Terwilliger, secretary. Among the attractions and in addition to the excellent races were speeches by U. S. Senator Burrows, Lieut. Gov. Kelley and T. E. Niles, steward of the state grange.

The Eaton County Fair.

The 55th annual fair of the Eaton County Agricultural Society was held Sept. 21 to 24, at Charlotte. The attendance was good all thru. Thursday was the big day, over 27,000 people being on the grounds. Every department was well filled and the fair was fully up to its past record as one of the very best county fairs in Michigan.

Charlotte is one of the clean, pretty little county seat cities, with no saloons. A nice orderly crowd of people were in attendance at the fair. More money was offered for speed trials than usual, bringing out some of the noted horses of the state.

A special attraction was the Pottawatomi Michigan Indians from their reservation at Athens, fifty men, women and children camping on the fair grounds during the fair.

The natural beauty of the grounds and the good location added greatly to the success of this fair.

Leslie Fair.

The third annual home coming and fair was held at Leslie Sept. 23, 24, 25, with a larger crowd in attendance than usual. The strong feature was the remarkably fine exhibit of fruit, grain and vegetables in the town hall. Certainly no exhibit in the state could show those of higher quality. The farmers around Leslie are commencing to spray their fruit trees and the results have exceeded all expectations. No finer apples were grown in Michigan than those shown, was the verdict of all who saw them. The show of corn was also especially nice. In another hall the ladies showed canned fruit, flowers and fancy work. Taken altogether it was a nice exhibit and would have been a credit to many of the larger fairs.

Leslie people are laying the foundation for a district fair some time in the future.

The value of the exhibit can hardly be overestimated, showing people what could be done in their own township or neighborhood. It certainly was a surprise to all who saw it and was something for the contributors to be proud of.

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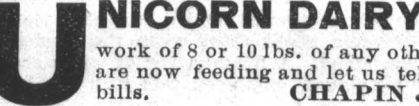
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HORTICULTURE

SETTING THE PRICE.

We hear considerable about the setting of prices on farm produce by almost all factors except the farmer himself. While there is considerable truth in some of these assertions, we must accept the fact that unless an output is controlled by a monopoly the two factors of supply and demand are the basal regulators of price.

However, the fact that the farmer appears to have no voice in the making of prices on the products he produces remains the same, and this is what seems unfair to him. He goes to a store of any kind and he finds unchangeable prices set on everything he may want; he then presents butter, eggs, or any farm produce in pay for it and again they set the price. Or perhaps he takes a load of wheat, oats, corn, or live stock to market and again he is offered an unalterable price. This may all be fair enough, or at least we can hardly suggest a remedy, but it is galling to the intelligent farmer when he stops to think of it. It makes him feel a little bit childish to have all these things done for him when he thinks himself abundantly able to do a part of them himself. Let the merchant put himself in his place and he can appreciate the farmer's feelings.

It seems to me the grower of fruit for a local market is about as independent as any class of farmers so far as setting prices is concerned, if he has a good outlet to a general market and wishes to assert that independence. Of course, he must pay what the manufacturer or retailer asks for what he wants or go without, but he can in a way demand the same from his customers. I do not mean to say that he can fix exorbitant prices and maintain them or that he can be arbitrary in charging for his products; he must let supply and demand, also competition, govern his prices; but I do mean that he can set them himself, which is some satisfaction, and he can set and change them in such a way as to dispose of his entire product, or he can sacrifice a part of it for the balance if he desires.

These assertions presuppose that his product is of good quality and that he is not forced to sell in any one market. He should be prepared to meet gluts and send his surplus to another market to relieve them, and he should be able to restore prices to a reasonable level after a temporary glut. Prices should certainly be set by the grower and not by the buyer for he knows what it costs to produce the crop, and is a better judge of the crop probabilities. If consumers do not wish the fruit at his prices they may refuse to buy or may purchase elsewhere, for competition is generally free in fruit growing. This forms a self-regulator of prices.

Some will have concluded by this time that all this is theory and that it will not work out in practice, but I assert that it will in a small local market where there is not too much competition or an oversupply. When I take berries, apples, popcorn, or anything else in this line to the grocer I never ask him what he will pay. I have looked up the markets and know about what it is worth. I have also kept an account of the cost of producing it and know what I must sell it for to realize any profit. I ask the grocer if he wants any of the article I have for sale. He asks me what I want for it. I tell him. He takes it or not, as he chooses. I never change my price at that time or place, in fact, I generally know where I can get the price. I can ship the product, advertise in the home paper and sell from the house, or hold for a raise in prices if the commodity is not perishable. Take popcorn, for example. I grade the ears, selling only the firm large ones as No. 1 and consider it is worth more than the general run of corn as the small has to be disposed of at a loss. The retailer is in the custom of giving about 75 cents per basket. I asked \$1.00. He said that he did not believe he could get that price from his customers but that I could, which is very true. In such cases I have advertised and sold to customers direct, but in this case I wrote another dealer and shipped him the entire crop at my own price. This is simply an illustrative experience. If we have the quality we are safe in demanding the price, otherwise we may have to re-trench occasionally.

In selling berries it is the same. We set the price and the dealer handles the fruit on commission. He makes a fair profit and stands no chance of loss and is generally satisfied. A grocer who has

handled fruit in season all his life tells me that more often the grocer comes out of berry season a loser rather than a gainer. Neither was the grower the gainer, but the waste was due to bad fruit and spoiling. If the grower is responsible for the fruit there will be less waste if he is on the ground to look after it.

As for the general farmer, he can not set prices so easily unless he can get up a reputation for superior grains for seed, or stock for breeding, a field which presents unlimited possibilities.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. HARTMAN.

ON GRAPE GROWING.

It would be unsafe to guess the number of times this season the command "Thou shalt not covet" is broken. Those who are without fruit plantations, tempted by baskets of luscious fruit, are pretty apt to wish within their hearts, if they do not give expression to their desires, that they owned a vineyard, or orchard, or garden like their neighbors. The little illustration herewith shows one of the worst of these tempters. Grapes have a way of working into the very soul of a man and making him acknowledge that he likes them.



Not a little less attractive is the romantic history of the grape in this country. That love for the rich bunches has ever led the human race, since the effort of the spies who went out into the promised land and came back laden with the vinous fruit, to more than ordinary efforts, and what Americans have done to establish the European varieties on this side of the Atlantic and to bring from the native wild varieties kinds that will please the palate, make quite as fascinating pages as the imaginations of the novelist.

It is out of the question to give any part of that history here, but we wish to take the opportunity of impressing upon the person and persons who are tempted with baskets, like the one illustrated, to make such a deep mental note of what the harvest is like, that when the time comes for starting a vineyard upon his own lands that he will not be delinquent. Men make excuses for not doing these things, but after all it is only a matter of wanting it real earnestly at the time when the work is to be done. You want grapes bad enough now, but how about next spring when the vines should be planted? Should you allow your taste to die out, other matters will have first consideration then and, if they occupy all the time, the grapes are left unplanted. Should you, which is very seldom the case, get the other duties done and yet find time, then perhaps the family will be blessed with such baskets of fruit from the home grounds. So make the mental note indelible.

In the spring you will not have grapes to taste and you cannot decide what varieties will best suit you. You can do that now. Your neighbors will gladly allow you to experiment with their varieties. If there are specimens that suit you well, learn the kind and its characteristics and make a written note of the same, if the memory is bad, so that in the spring you will not only be more impressed with the importance of planting grapes but you will have something definite to do—to order from your nursery the varieties you have chosen. And when you have once made an investment it is not so difficult to go ahead, for human nature naturally looks to make investments pay.

STORING OF THE LATE CABBAGE.

So many different methods for the storing of this crop are in use that it is difficult to say which plan is best of all, and in fact, it may be that circumstances should largely decide the matter. Quantities that are to be carried over for the spring market will necessarily require more painstaking than those to be stored temporarily. For this latter purpose, I have found storing in rows wholly above ground to be convenient and entirely satisfactory. The location should be high enough that danger from water standing near, or soaking under them will be entirely eliminated, and it is a good plan to form a slight ridge when the heads are to stand. A liberal layer of straw should be placed, and upon this turn the heads

upside down, two to four side by side and inclined sufficiently that the roots will come together. A good plan is to place one row squarely on the head, then set another row each side of this on the slant as above stated, which makes it sufficiently wide and in good shape to cover. The outer leaves are all left on and over this a layer of straw is put on with as much earth as desired. If kept until cold weather, more covering of soil and manure can be added to hold them without freezing, or this will not injure them if they are not allowed to alternately freeze and thaw. Many follow this plan, carrying them thus until spring. For late keeping, however, another plan which I prefer to this, is a pit say two feet deep and as wide as desired. Use a layer of straw on the bottom and trim the heads of all outer leaves and stumps. Pack in layers upside down and when the ground level is reached narrow the pile to V shape. Cover with straw and earth leaving a ventilator every few feet which is filled with straw.

In whatever way they are stored they should never be put away while wet or damp. The essential points for long keeping are to keep them dry as possible in a low but even temperature. Dampness and change from heat to cold are the points to guard against, a plan which I have seen successfully tried is to pull them late in the season and turn them upside down along the rows, avoiding, of course, low places where the water would affect them. This is an easy way to store them and said by those who have followed it to be safe and entirely successful.

The above ways of storing are, no doubt, the cheapest plan of handling, unless it be that a dry basement and one that can be ventilated is at hand. Almost without exception, the late winter prices are far in advance of those realized in the fall, and where they can be kept without danger of too great loss it generally pays well to make the effort. The house cellar is no proper place to store as the unpleasant odor is far too thick, and some other place ought to be provided for the home supply.

Wayne Co.

J. E. MORSE.

HANDLING PEARS.

Too few persons understand the proper method of handling pears. The fruit would be more popular if better methods were employed in caring for the crop. The handling differs from that of other kinds of temperate fruits. Instead of allowing the specimens to stay upon the tree until they have gained their color from the sun and until the texture is mellow from ripeness, they should be harvested as soon as the full size has been attained. It appears that the cellular content is partially occupied by a gritty substance when the pear hangs upon the tree too long. And this addition to the content of the cells makes the texture undesirable and gives the flavor a spice that is not wanted, as well as destroys the keeping qualities of the fruit. There is, of course, a difference in the varieties. Some may be left on the trees longer than others. Some will rot at the core when too long attached to the fruit spur. Keiffers are among those most benefited by the practice of picking early. If they are taken to a cool place as soon as they have attained their full size and allowed to ripen slowly in the dark the user will be surprised at the remarkable difference between the fruit thus matured and such as may be matured on the tree.

At the recent meeting of American pomological society at St. Catharines, Ont., this topic came up for discussion where growers who had made a success with this variety declared that the fault that is generally charged against the fruit was not due to it, but to the method of handling. If, says Mr. Collins, of New Jersey, the fruit is taken early, a month before the average person would think of picking, and put in a cool, dark place the quality will be very desirable and the keeping qualities enhanced. This grower shipped one season a hundred carloads of the fruit to Europe and they were at the time of the meeting sending across the Atlantic ten cars per week.

Another matter in the handling of pears is to see that the varieties are mixed in the orchard so that cross-fertilization can occur. This knowledge would have saved the speaker much trouble and brot to him much profit had he been possessed of the information when he planted his trees. He afterwards learned it by the aid of the department of agriculture and since then has enjoyed splendid harvests thru the use of grafted branches of other kinds to furnish pollen for the Keiffers.

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Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases.

It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. It will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.,—take the advice received and be well.

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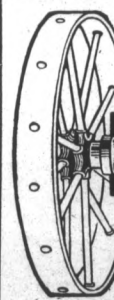
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all thro'. We have hundreds more: "Gentlemen: I have had a lot of your wheels in constant use for 13 years. They are as good as ever now." (Name on request.) We gain success thro' excellence. Ask for catalog. It tells about the Empire Wagon, too. Empire Mfg. Co. Box 141 Quincy, Ill.

SOME QUERIES AS TO ONIONS.

In reading your article, "Securing the onion crop," in the Michigan Farmer issue of Sept. 4, I wish to ask: Will it do to pull onions before the tops are dead? I have a small patch, (30 sq. rods), and they have done finely all summer, and at present they are falling down, and some of them seem to be ripening up. The most of them have fallen over, but the tops keep green and quite a few of them are getting big necks, which I suppose will spoil them. All of them have nice large bottoms. I am trying to learn how to grow onions and have succeeded in getting them along thus far in fair shape, but am at a loss to know just what to do next. I have pulled a few of them, but the tops were real green, but they have fallen over. How long can they lay out doors? Which is the better way, to cut, or pull the tops off?

J. G.

As to your first question—as your onions have already made good growth of bulb or bottom and the necks are still enlarging, I think I would pull them at once, green or ripe. The necky growth doubtless comes from one of two causes: Either the use of strong, green manure or a poor strain of seed. Either is liable to cause it, and especially the former. The latter will sometimes cause it or it just as frequently produce scallions. As a future preventive, try to make sure that your seed is of the best strain obtainable, and avoid the use of green manure. If a considerable portion have run to big necks it will very likely injure the sale of them, but if the bulbs are good size and solid it will hardly impair their value for use. It is getting late and I would lose no time in pulling and curing them.

As to how long they can lie on the ground, will depend largely upon weather conditions. Well ripened bulbs will require but a few days of good weather in which to cure. If the tops are green and somewhat rank they must have longer time and will be better for frequent, careful stirring. When the tops are well withered cut them off, and allow them a few days more of good weather. Avoid handling or storing them while wet or piling in heaps and they will doubtless harden sufficiently to keep. As to which is the better way, cutting or pulling off the tops, do which ever way it can be done quickest and easiest. With small, dry tops you can pull them faster than you can cut them, but heavier, greener tops will be more easily cut than pulled. You also spoke of pulling some that were very green and asked if they would ripen sufficiently to keep. I think there would be no trouble as the pulling would stop the growth, and the maturing bulbs would absorb the substance from the drying tops, and with careful storing I think they would keep.

Wayne Co.

J. E. MORSE.

ORCHARD HEATERS.

The practice of western fruit growers in protecting their fruit crops from cold nights or frosts by burning oil or other material in the orchards when frosts are expected, is growing. Men interested in fruit are finding that they cannot afford to take a chance with the frosts. They have too much at stake. With a crop worth from \$200 to \$1,000 per acre on the trees that can be transferred into a total loss in a single night is a proposition that demands the best insurance possible, and it is dawning upon them that they can afford to pay a good premium to make their crop safe.

There appears a tendency to use more heaters rather than consuming the same amount of burning material in fewer places. The efficiency of the practice is greater in the western lands where the danger from frosts is larger, but it seems that in the east where there is almost every year some loss to fruit men of every section from this source, the practice should become more a part of the pomologist's duty.

A large number of devices are upon the market for this purpose. But if the man is ingenious he can devise a heater that will meet the conditions, and thereby save to himself expense, nevertheless, it would be better to purchase heaters than to be without if there is any considerable amount of fruit that is likely to be endangered by frosts.

There is a further use that these heaters can be put than saving the crop after it is once matured; it is the protection which can be provided against the destruction of bloom in the spring. Here where the crop can be cut off in its very inception, the heater question is quite as important as later in the season. To save the blossoms may need vigilance during perhaps a single night. By making provision for insuring the crop at the outset of the season perhaps the year's work, care and expense may grow a crop

that otherwise could not be. It will be no burden to fruit men to know what these heaters will do, and knowing it much anxiety might be eliminated and much actual loss prevented.

GROWING ONIONS ON MUCK LAND.

Could you tell me thru your columns if onions would do well on very deep muck ground. This soil goes down several feet and is necessarily very loose and dry in the summer. This ground has been a black ash swamp and is comparatively new land. Also, would commercial fertilizer pay for itself. Give analysis of same.

Gratiot Co.

C. A. SMITH.

The onion crop needs a constant supply of moisture during the growing season and for this reason it would seem that the soil of the correspondent would not be desirable for this purpose, since he states that it becomes very dry in summer. As soil of this kind gets firmer after being worked for some time it is likely that after a few years this soil will make ideal onion ground, but for the coming season we would not advise the planting of this crop. Commercial fertilizers, under ordinary conditions, pay when applied on the onion field. The plants are surface feeders and for that reason the fertilizer should not be plowed under but simply worked into the surface where it will remain till the rootlets of the onions take it up. Of course, if your field is well supplied with plant food elements you can get a good crop without the use of the commercial fertilizers and the application of them would not get you the results under such conditions that would be derived if the soil was wanting in this regard. Then, too, the application of barnyard manure is considered one of the best preparations for growing onions, especially where it can be applied for some previous crop that it might become thoroughly incorporated with the soil and the elements fully available for the use of the crop. A commercial fertilizer analyzing about four per cent of nitrogen, eight per cent of phosphoric acid and ten per cent of potash is about what the best growers use on soil that is fairly well supplied with plant food. They use from a quarter to three-quarters of a ton per acre according to the condition of the soil.

STRAWBERRIES IN THE FALL.

The extreme drouth of the past summer made us feel that the strawberry prospect for next year was becoming very poor. However, we are apt to exaggerate the evil effects of a drouth, which has likely had a more serious effect upon our minds that upon our crops. So, I am satisfied that if the early and late fall provides us with abundant rains, strawberry plants will yet lay in a capital stock to be turned into berries next year. A good root and crown are essentials to large production. The main drawback during the dry time is in propagation and thru rooting of new plants.

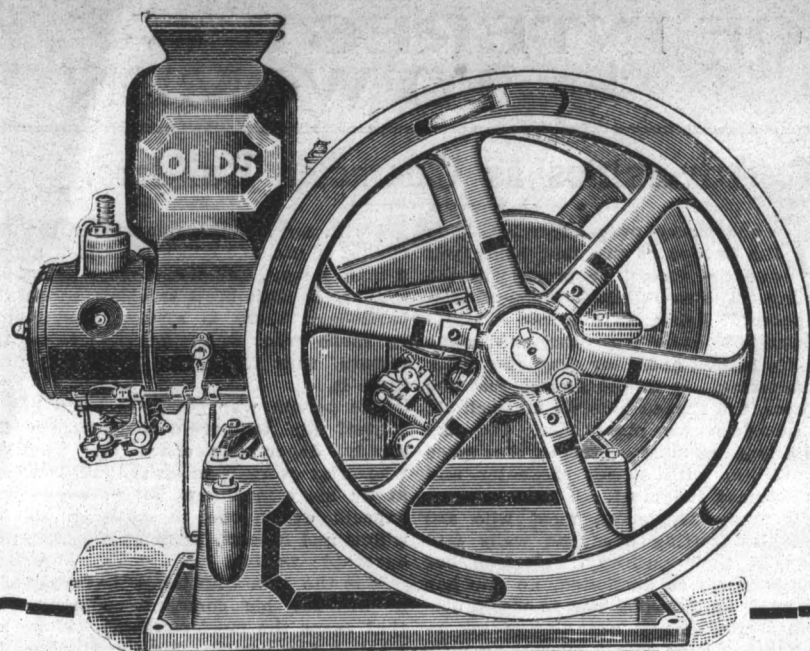
While the farmer is busy in his fall seeding and potato harvest, late maturing weeds are apt to put in some undesirable work, while crowding the plants and sapping the ground, they will mature seed unless the utmost vigilance is used. Following out the prerogative of nature, they will mature seed, even very late, unless destroyed in season. Such weeds will cause plenty of mischief during the producing season to follow. My strawberries were considerably diminished in yield by a rank-growing weed, known to me by the name of wild camomile, or what is often called musk. Had this weed been looked after in the fall of 1908, it would have done little or no injury, but there it was, ready to make a rank growth when the plants should have had all the space. Strawberries are simple in their requirements, altho rather exacting. Given the entire use of the ground, and plenty of fertilizing, the plants will sometimes produce astonishing results. I have a variety that would fill a basket about as quickly as small apples, while another kind was really tedious to pick.

N. Y.

CLARKE M. DRAKE.

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We agree to replace, free of charge, any part of an Olds Engine that breaks or becomes worn, from ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER, within one year from date of shipment, provided the replacement is one you think should be borne by the manufacturer. YOU ARE TO BE THE ONLY JUDGE. There is to be no argument, no delay in returning old parts and getting new ones, you decide and I abide by your decision.

This makes a big possible saving to you the first year when 99 per cent of your troubles would naturally come.

(4) The Seager mixer has no moving parts—once adjusted it is adjusted for a lifetime.

(5) The Olds Type A Engine has no gasoline pump. The piston sucks the gasoline into the mixer automatically.

(6) The Olds water jacket is a separate casting. In case of freezing this part alone can be replaced at slight expense, instead of having to buy a whole engine bed and cylinder.

(7) A guarantee is limited by the financial responsibility of the concern making it. Ask your banker whether we are good for what we say.

There are cheaper engines made that are painted just as prettily as ours, and their catalogues contain many tempting claims, and make many attractive promises, but in spite of all that has been claimed and promised about other gasoline engines selling at all kinds of prices, we have been making steadily for 30 years an engine that has become the standard of the world.

An engine that is as finely built as the Olds, that has Olds quality of material and workmanship, backed by our kind of guarantee, or with a record of so many thousands of satisfied customers could not be successfully sold for any less than our price.

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Every man has a hobby. Mine is building engines that are so good the user will want his neighbor to have one. I insist on every Olds Engine becoming an Olds salesman.

Anybody can paint a cheap engine to look good; I never built cheap goods and never will. When I took hold of this business my task was easy because I did not have to start a new concern. It had already gone through over twenty years of success. The Olds Engine was a magnificent engine, but now it is 100 per cent better than ever before—better material; better mixer; no gasoline pump; automobile quality cylinder; jump spark ignition—five parts only, all of which are stationary—instead of thirty moving parts as in the old style igniters; removable valves; simplicity; three separate inspections; economy and certainty of operation.

Everyone will be satisfied with an Olds Engine—he cannot help it. I care more for having a pleased Olds user than I do to sell a large number of engines. Every user of an Olds Engine must be satisfied—I will not have any other kind of a customer.

I guarantee every Olds Engine to be in perfect running order when it leaves the factory. I know the engine you get is all right, and that the high Olds standard is maintained. It is the best you can buy, whether you pay more or less than the Olds price.

J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr.

The United States Government uses them in its military posts, government work of spraying and irrigating, because the Olds Engines have stood the most severe tests they could put them to.

Every farmer who requires an engine can afford an Olds Engine. It does not pay to buy a cheap machine of any kind, and the price you pay for an Olds is only a slight per cent over what it costs us to build them right. We make so many in a year we can afford to have our percentage of profit small. You are really getting an engine of the very highest possible quality at the right price. In fact, you get all of your money's worth—one hundred cents worth for every dollar.

Our catalogue mailed you free tells you just what you should know about an engine. Write for it today before you forget it.

Write me personally telling me what you want the engine to do, and you will get a personal letter from me that will give you the facts you want. To save time you can write to my nearest representative.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Adversities as Character Builders.

Do not worry over adversity, it is the battles of life that bring you out the victor, or prove you the weakling. The so-called blessings of calm and peaceful living, with never a ripple to disturb the smooth pathway, will make your life insipid and your character weak and faltering. It is the storms and the tempests, the rugged hills we must climb, the sacrifices we must face, and the temptations we must overcome, that gives the full life with strong character and well balanced judgment.

How many people we meet who are continually fretting over the walls fate throws in their pathway. No one but themselves are so harassed, no one has quite such temptations nor so many disappointments. They are always miserable because they grieve over their little adversities instead of accepting them with a brave heart and smiling face, taking them as the necessary thorn among the roses, the unpolished gems to brighten their final diadem.

Want, confinement, opposition, roughness, alternating with smoothness, difficulty with ease, storm with sunshine and

joy with sorrow—these constitute the discipline of life, the education which makes a man a man, and not a mere living being. It is with life's troubles, as on the battlefield, there is always less danger to those who stand firm, than to the coward who turns his back and flees from it.

The person who starts in early life to control his temper develops into the steady, dependable character. The boy who cries every time he is hurt, is jeered at by his companions, and the girl who expects every one to give up to her whims and fancies, becomes a selfish, disagreeable woman.

It is the man who takes the bright side of life for his constant companionship that reaps the most sunshine. If we are looking for trouble, for slights and for the dark side of every situation, we are most liable to receive them with full measure. Overcoming mountains, not cowering under them is what makes us mount the highest pinnacle with a proud head, chest expanded and the gratifying feeling of a conqueror.

ELISABETH.

THE ROSARY.

The hours I spent with thee, dear heart,
Are as a string of pearls to me;
I count them over, every one apart,
My rosary.

Each hour a pearl, each pearl a prayer,
To still a heart in absence wrung
I tell each bead unto the end, and there
A cross is hung.

O, memories that bless—and burn,
O, barren gain—and bitter loss!
I kiss each bead and strive at last to learn
To kiss the cross,

Sweetheart,
To kiss the cross.

—Robert Cameron Rogers.

THE GREATEST WOMAN.

Not long ago several hundred club women in one of the eastern states were asked to reply to this question: "Who is the greatest woman in history?"

The replies would have made a very interesting volume if they could have been printed. There were all sorts of answers, and a great many women known to the world were named. A prize had been offered for the best answer, and this prize was won by a woman of clear insight, who knew how to give to things their true value when she sent in this reply:

"The wife of a man of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing and ironing, brings up a large family of boys and girls to be useful members of society, and finds time for her own intellectual and moral improvement, is the greatest woman in all history."

What an army of truly great women there are in this republic of ours! We are coming more and more to the conviction that no women in all the world fill a more useful or more honorable part than the real housemothers. They are among the uncalendared great women of the world, who are the salvation of the home and the predominating influence for good in the lives of their children.—Mother's Magazine.

TEACHING CHILDREN TO SAVE.

There has never been a time when the price of farm products, taken all together, was so high, nor when money was more plentiful on the farm. The average boy or girl of sixteen handles more money today and spends more than his father or mother did at his age. My own observations, in various homes, prove that there is a great lack in training in the use of money.

I know a boy who, to use his mother's expression, is "chicken crazy." In the beginning she gave him the money to go into the fancy chicken business and the craze developed after he won the first prize. Now he sells setting of eggs, at very good prices. He has a sign on the gate post announcing them for sale. He has his prize money and the money he gets from the sale of his family poultry and eggs, but he will not provide even a shirt for himself. His father requires no accounting for the feed of his poultry, nor for the money he gets. He does not save it nor spend it for his own clothing. The younger children have money given

to them frequently and it fairly burns their pockets till they can get to the village to spend it. It goes also in candy, gum, or some such commodity.

I know another little girl who is given ten cents a week by both father and mother. Out of this sum she has to buy her pencils, pens, note books and all her small school supplies, and is required to keep an account of how she spends her money. She is only nine years old, but she has already formed an excellent habit of considering carefully before she spends her dimes.

As soon as a child is old enough to spend money he is old enough to be taught to save his pennies. Putting a dollar into a bank for each child, every year from the time they are born, and letting them see the bank account grow, teaching them to save their pennies in a toy bank to be added to the general fund, is another good plan.

The penny savings bank system has been introduced into many city schools and has proven not only a means of promoting thrift, but of promoting health, since money formerly spent for indigestible eatables is carried to the teacher to be put into the bank. Such a system is never likely to be adopted in rural schools, but all rural parents can plan a savings system for their children, which will not only save the money, but have a splendid effect on general character building.—E. J. Lynch.

MAKING COMFORTABLES.

BY E. E. R.

At the approach of cold weather the provident housewife assures herself that an abundant supply of bedding is ready for use. Usually there are one or more new comfortable to be made, as well as repairs to those on hand.

The days of piecing the covers for quilts and comfortable have about passed. There are so many demands upon her time that the house-mother cannot spend hour after hour piecing blocks. If there is a grandmother in the family, who would busy her otherwise idle fingers in this way, good covers may be often made from material already possessed, otherwise it is far better to purchase the cloth outright. The printed cotton shallice at five cents a yard is both attractive and serviceable. If something a little better is desired, silkolene at a shilling is serviceable. Either of these make desirable covers and the material is to be had in a great variety of colors to harmonize with any furnishings.

It does not pay to buy the cheap bats for filling. A good quality not only gives better satisfaction in use, but it goes farther, as the bats are larger and open out to better advantage.

Opinions differ concerning the number to be used in filling, but from the standpoint of convenience and also of economy five to six will be none too many in a good sized comfortable. Some prefer more. The best grades are very light and fluffy and do not make the covering heavy.

In size bed covers should be ample. One which is too small to tuck in well

at the foot and come down over the sides of the bed is an annoyance. Beds are larger now-a-days than they used to be and require larger covers.

Tying with twine, each knot holding a tuft of zephyr seems to be the most approved method of fastening the batting in place. For this it is not absolutely necessary that quilt frames be employed. The tying may be done on the dining-room table if preferred, and instead of binding the edges they may be turned neatly in and run together with needle and thread.

Since the end of the comfortable placed at the head of the bed is the first part to be soiled it is a wise provision to baste a strip of cloth to come down several inches on either side of it at that point. This can easily be removed, washed, and replaced as required.

SOME DELICIOUS WAYS TO SERVE QUINCES.

Baked Quinces.—Take ripe quinces, rub off the down, and pack them in an earthen baking dish. Add one-half cup of water, and bake in a moderate oven for three or four hours. If they dry on top, baste them, and cover with a tin. When perfectly tender, cut them up into a serving dish, sprinkling them liberally with sugar as you proceed, then pour the juice over the whole. Serve ice cold.

Quince Trifle.—For each pound of fruit take three-quarters of a pound of sugar, and one-half cup of water. Boil the sugar and water together, then add the quinces, pared, cored, and cut in small pieces. Cook until tender, then place the fruit in a glass dish, in alternate layers with macaroon or sponge cake crumbs, and add the syrup. Pour over all a rich custard made with the yolks of six eggs, three tablespoons of sugar, three cups of milk, one-half teaspoon of almond extract. Let get very cold, then heap on top a meringue made of the whites of two eggs beaten stiff with two tablespoons of powdered sugar. Garnish the top with preserved cherries, and serve.

Quince Tapioca.—Cook a cup of tapioca in water until clear, and thick as jelly. Add sugar to taste, and flavor with nutmeg and lemon juice. Then place it in layers in a buttered baking dish with chopped preserved quinces. Cover with a meringue, brown slightly in the oven, and serve with the juice drained from the preserves, as a sauce. Or serve with whipped cream.

Quince Pie.—Line a deep plate with puff paste. Press thru a colander one cup of quince pulp, add one-half cup of sugar, the well beaten yolks of two eggs, and one cup of milk. Fill the plate with the mixture, and bake. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with two tablespoons of sugar, spread over the pie and brown lightly.

Quince Mold.—Pare the quinces and cook until tender, press thru a colander, and add sugar and any flavoring desired, then into the hot pulp beat thoroly one envelope of minute gelatine, and pour into a mold wet in cold water. Set in a cold place to harden, and serve with whipped cream.

CHOCOLATE BLANC-MANGE.

The recipe for this delicious dessert was given by a cook who has a reputation for excellent and toothsome dainties: Baker's chocolate, two sections, one quart of milk, a half box of Cox's gelatine, or the amount indicated on the box for a quart, a half cup of sugar. Soak gelatine till soft in barely enough water to cover it. Put the milk and sugar in a double boiler. When hot drop in the chocolate and stir till thoroly dissolved. Let it boil fifteen minutes. Add the gelatine, take off the fire immediately, but stir thoroly till gelatine is well mixed. Pour thru a strainer into moulds which have been wet in cold water. Let it stand twenty-four hours, or on ice until firm. Serve with cream and sugar.

REQUESTED RECIPES.

The kind of fried cakes that are always sought after at the church socials:

One cup of sugar, one cup of sour milk, one egg, two large tablespoons of melted lard, a pinch of salt, one teaspoon of soda, (mix soft), fry in hot lard.

A cabbage salad which is dainty enough for the bride's table:

Cabbage shaved very fine, mix with salt, pepper, and sugar to taste, also a trifle of vinegar, then add the white of one egg beaten stiff, and half a cup of sweet cream, beaten likewise. Keep cold until served.—An Expert Cook.

Making A Good Impression

A Person With Bad Breath Invariably Impresses People Unfavorably.

Every one desires to make a good impression with other people with whom they come in contact, whether in a business or social way.

No matter how well dressed a person may be, or how well educated or accomplished, if he or she has an offensive breath, every other consideration and good quality is likely to be overlooked, and the impression made is likely to be an unfavorable one.

The employer in selecting an employee is almost certain to reject the applicant whose breath is offensive, even though he may seem a good acquisition in every other way.

No merchant cares to employ a clerk whose breath is foul, to wait on his customers; he would probably drive trade away. Neither does an official desire to have such a person employed in his office.

Many a person making an application for a position has been rejected by a prospective employer on account of this undesirable possession, which proves so disagreeable to other persons, and often the applicant hasn't the slightest idea as to why he was "turned down," since he seemed to fill the requirements of the position in all particulars.

Every one who is so unfortunate to possess bad breath, whether caused by disordered stomach, decayed teeth or nasal catarrh, should use STUART'S CHARCOAL LOZENGES, which afford immediate relief from this trouble.

Charcoal is a powerful absorbent of foul gases, and quickly oxidizes and purifies bad breath. The charcoal from which these lozenges are made is the best that money can buy, and possess a higher power of absorption not present in other and minor brands.

Bad breath from any cause cannot exist for a moment when they are used, and all persons who are subject to foul and offensive breath should rid themselves of what amounts to a positive nuisance by using these powerful absorbing lozenges.

Use them freely before going in company, or to church, or to the theater, in fact, to any place where you will be brought into close contact with other people.

Before visiting your dentist, or your physician, or your barber, purify your breath, and take a box of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges with you, and keep your breath pure and free from taint.

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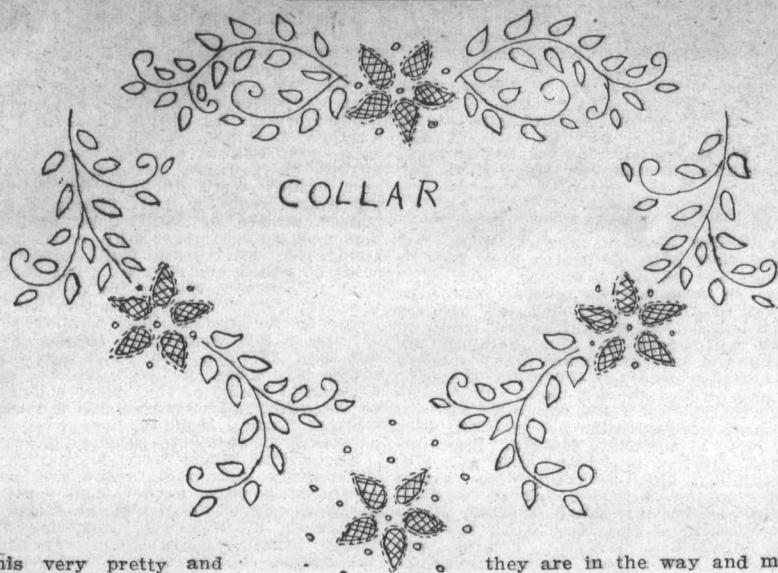
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A Dainty Design for Embroidered Waist



This very pretty and original shirt-waist design is a combination of eyelet, cut-work and shadow embroidery. The stitches, or combination of stitches in the flowers is something new, and for the lack of a better name we will call it, shadowette embroidery, as it is partly shadow stitch, with but little shadow. The design is to be worked on thin material with No. 5 mercerised cotton.

It is somewhat tiresome to do all the stemming first, so we will complete each spray as we go along. The stems are worked with the regular stem stitch, which has already been described in a previous article. The leaves are first outlined with the running stitches, using coarser cotton for this. The ends should all be brot up from the under side of the goods, without any knots as line of over and over stitches. The next stitch is taken so the point of the needle comes out where the point entered for the first stitch, the third is taken on the opposite side of the leaf with the point of the needle coming out where it did for the first stitch, the thread is carried across to the other side again where another stitch is taken, etc., until the stitches meet at the top of the leaf. When the thread is fastened on the side it is worked. On the right side of the goods the stitches should look like machine stitching close around the outline of the leaf, while the threads that cross from side to side look like a filling of lace. The center of the flower is a tiny eyelet, and those that surround it are the same.—Mrs. Ida M. Cole.

ONE HUSBAND OFFERS A FEW SUGGESTIONS ON THE PRESERVING QUESTION.

I have been reading all these letters in the Michigan Farmer about women preserving their husbands, and notice the roasts the men are coming in for, especially from "Mrs. M. C. S." and "Mrs. C. U. C." and I thot it was time some man put in a word of defense for the poor, long-suffering husbands.

Men don't need any preserving, if you treat them right, but when some hen-pecking nagging woman everlastingly whines and scolds at you, it is enough to make a decent man go off and shoot himself. I have no doubt a lot of men are mean to their wives, stingy with the money, and not always as pleasant as they might be, but in over half the cases they are driven to it, by their wives continually making it so disagreeable for them, that they become careless and don't care what happens.

Before you marry a girl she is always neat looking, smiling and agreeable, would not let you see her show off her temper, and acts as tho she believes you are a smart man. After a few months of married life, she becomes sloppy around the house, frets over little things, whines if you cross her, and will scold for three hours because you brot home the wrong kind of coffee. She don't give a hang how often she lets go her temper then, and talks to you as tho she thot you were little better than an idiot. Is it any wonder a man becomes grumpy and tells his wife he hates her.

"Mrs. C. U. C." I bet there is no danger of your spolling your husband by too much sweetness. May be if you would try it for a few days, you would find that he would quit swearing and treat you more respectfully. But let me just give a tip to all the women readers of this page. If you are not living in peace

they are in the way and make the work look uneven.

With the shank point of the scissors, cut straight thru the middle, and lengthwise of the leaf, leaving a little margin at each end without cutting. With the mercerised cotton begin at the lower end of the leaf, not forgetting to bring the thread up from the under side. Work around the leaf over and over, being careful to bring the needle up just outside and close to the outline thread, each stitch is followed closely by the next until the starting point is reached, then fasten the thread securely on the wrong side. Each leaf is worked in turn until all are completed.

The petals of the flowers are first embroidered like the leaves, that is, with the cut-work. Then turning to the wrong side of the goods each petal or leaf of the flower is covered with the shadow embroidery in this way. Beginning at the lower or stem end of the petal take up a short stitch, with the needle pointed toward you, close to the line of over and over stitches. The next stitch is taken so the point of the needle comes out where the point entered for the first stitch, the third is taken on the opposite side of the leaf with the point of the needle coming out where it did for the first stitch, the thread is carried across to the other side again where another stitch is taken, etc., until the stitches meet at the top of the leaf. When the thread is fastened on the side it is worked. On the right side of the goods the stitches should look like machine stitching close around the outline of the leaf, while the threads that cross from side to side look like a filling of lace.

The center of the flower is a tiny eyelet, and those that surround it are the same.—Mrs. Ida M. Cole.

and happiness with your husband, try, just for a week or so, to treat him with the same attentions you would if he was a guest in your house. Be polite, show him a few courtesies, talk about pleasant things, don't go off in a huff if anything comes up you don't like, make yourself and the house tidy and neat, and if he is any kind of a man at all, he will come back at you in the same way. If he don't he ought to have his head knocked off.

A MERE MAN.

GREEN TOMATO MINCE-MEAT.

Frosty nights bring busy days for the careful housewife; and one of her duties is to gather the last crop of tomatoes. Some will ripen, but there is generally a quantity of green ones left after our supply of chow-chow, etc., so here is another way to utilize them.

One peck of green tomatoes, chopped fine, two pounds of raisins, seeded and chopped, two pounds of brown sugar, juice and grated rind of two lemons, two tablespoons of cinnamon and one each of cloves, allspice, and salt and one pint of vinegar. Boil the tomatoes, vinegar and sugar for three hours, then add raisins and spices, cook twenty minutes and can. It makes delicious pies in winter.

If tired of tomato catsup try this.

Apple Catsup.

Peel and quarter a dozen tart apples, stew them until soft in as little water as possible, then pass them thru a sieve. To a quart of the sifted apple add a teacup of sugar, one teaspoon of pepper, one of cloves, one of mustard, two of cinnamon and two medium-sized onions, chopped very fine. Stir all together, adding a tablespoon of salt and a pint of vinegar. Boil one hour and bottle while hot. Seal very tight. It should be about as thick as tomato catsup, so that it will run from the bottle.—E. L. R.

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MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

October 6, 1909.

Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—Occasionally there are days when the primary receipts in the north-west are as large as on corresponding days of a year ago but for the period since threshing began there has not been liberal selling on the part of farmers either in the northwestern or the southeastern sections. This action is holding the market close to the top of the high figures reached a week ago and the market has every appearance of being quite firm in the position. In the winter wheat belt the new seedling is getting a poor start on account of dry weather; this condition is urging farmers of those sections to be conservative about selling this year's crop. Canadian farmers are good sellers and the receipts from that side of the line are quite liberal. Liverpool is firm with a good increase in the world's supply. The milling demand continues to be an important factor in the news of the bulls. One year ago on this market \$1.00% was paid for No. 2 red wheat. Quotations for the week are as follows:

	No. 2	No. 1	Dec.	July.
Thursday	1.17½	1.16½	1.18	1.18½
Friday	1.17½	1.16½	1.18	1.18½
Saturday	1.17½	1.16½	1.18½	1.19
Monday	1.17½	1.16½	1.18½	1.19
Tuesday	1.18	1.17	1.19½	1.20
Wednesday	1.19	1.18	1.20½	1.21½

Corn.—To the buyer of corn the tendency of the past week has been pleasing, the splendid weather thruout the corn region being so ideal for the perfection of the big crop that traders and others interested are counting on all that could be expected from the acreage and stand. Over the largest part of the corn territory the crop is out of danger and in many places husking is well under way. On Tuesday of this week there developed a little firmer feeling in the local market. A year ago 79c was the price paid for No. 3 corn. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2	Yellow.
Thursday	66	66½
Friday	66	66½
Saturday	64	64½
Monday	63	64½
Tuesday	63	64
Wednesday	63	64

Oats.—There is little taking place to change the conditions of this trade and the market is steady at figures slightly higher than those of a week ago. The demand for oats is strong and the supply is not liberally supported by the fresh receipts from the farms which are small for this season. One year ago the price for No. 3 oats was 53½c per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	Standard.
Thursday	42½
Friday	42½
Saturday	42½
Monday	42½
Tuesday	42½
Wednesday	42½

Beans.—Reductions have followed the general understanding that the bean crop of the state is getting harvested in unusually fine shape and the large acreage will produce a high average of marketable beans. The supply kept over is short, due to the light crop of last year, and it will demand a good part of the present crop to fill up bins as soon as these beans are available. This will favor the farmers. Quotations for the week are:

	Cash.	Nov.
Thursday	\$2.10	\$1.95
Friday	2.10	1.95
Saturday	2.00	1.90
Monday	2.00	1.90
Tuesday	2.00	1.90
Wednesday	2.00	1.95

Cloverseed.—The strength of this market is now being reflected in the prices that are quoted. Occasionally there is a little hitch in the adjustment of supply and demand which causes a downward trend in the values offered, but the market readily recovers and the tendency of prices is upward with the probability that good figures will be paid in the spring by the farmers, who fail to have seed to put on their fields. Quotations for the put on their fields. Quotations for the put on their fields.

	Prime Spot.	Mar.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$9.00	\$9.40	\$8.25
Friday	9.00	9.20	8.25
Saturday	8.85	9.15	8.25
Monday	8.90	9.20	8.25
Tuesday	9.00	9.25	8.25
Wednesday	9.00	9.15	8.25

Rye.—Another advance was made this week. Trade easy. Cash No. 1 is selling at 74c per bu., which is an advance of 1c over last week.

Visible Supply of Grain.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	19,442,000	16,460,000
Corn	3,367,000	2,360,000
Oats	12,801,000	11,792,000
Rye	458,000	407,000
Barley	3,593,000	3,010,000

Flour, Feed, Provisions, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Potatoes.—The decline a week ago was

followed by an active demand and since the market has continued busy supplying the call at unchanged prices. Michigan goods are quoted at 60@65c per bu.

Provisions.—Family pork, \$24@25; mess pork, \$24; light short clear, 24.50; heavy short clear, \$25; pure lard, 13½c; bacon, 17@18c; shoulders, 12c; smoked hams, 14½c; picnic hams, 12c.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—The firmer tone noted last week still holds, but receipts continue sufficient to prevent an increase in values. Quotations are: Extra creameries, 30c per lb; firsts, 29c; dairy, 23c; packing stock, 21½c.

Eggs.—Another ¼c advance has been made during the past week and the market is very firm under an active demand. Fresh receipts, cases included, case count, now quoted at 24c.

Poultry.—Despite a very fair demand, supplies of poultry the past week have been sufficient to make this market a quiet, easy one. Chickens are quoted somewhat lower. The range on ducks is narrowing down, while geese are 1c higher. Quotations are: Hens, 13c; roosters, 9c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 9@10c; turkeys, 15@16c; broilers, 13@13½c.

Cheese.—Steady. Michigan full cream, 15@16c; York state, 17c; limburger, 16½c; schweitzer, 20c; brick cream, 17c 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 75¢ 80c per lb.

Onions.—Domestic offerings, \$2 per bbl; Spanish, \$1.40 per crate.

Pears.—Bartlett's, \$1.75@2.25 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 price from \$1.75@2.50 per bu, according to grade.

Cranberries.—Cape Cod berries selling at \$2.25 per bu.

Vegetables.—Beets, 50c per bu; carrots, 50c per bu; cauliflower, \$1.25 per doz; cucumbers, 25@30c per doz; eggplant, 75c per dozen; 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.

Wheat continues to advance, the local mills paying \$1.12 Tuesday. Rye is up 4c and corn is off 1c. Beans are coming in at a lively rate and \$1.75 is the prevailing price paid. The butter market is unchanged. Eggs are ¼c higher. Peaches are scarce and higher, selling up to \$2.25. The apple market is unchanged. Potatoes remain steady at 60@65c; tomatoes, 40@50c. Hubbard squash is worth ¼c per lb. Farmers were asking 11c for dressed hogs Tuesday.

Quotations follow:

Grain.—Wheat, \$1.12; oats, 41c; corn, 68c; buckwheat, 60c per bu; rye, 64c. 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, 23c.

Peaches.—\$1@2.25 per bu.

Apples.—50c@1; pears, 90c@1.25; quinces, \$1.75 bu; grapes, 9@10c per 8 lb. basket.

Vegetables.—Tomatoes, 35@40c per bu; cabbage, 30@40c doz; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.75 per doz; onions, 60c; beets, 40c per bu; carrots, 45c; turnips, 35c; Hubbard squash, ¼c lb.

Hogs.—Dressed, 10½@11c.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, 10@12c; roosters, 7@8c; turkeys, 14@15c; spring chickens, 13@14c; spring ducks, 11@12c; young geese, 9@10c; young turkeys, 16@17c.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, \$1.17½; December, \$1.01; May, \$1.03.

Corn.—No. 2, 60@60½c; December, 57½c; May, 60½c.

Oats.—No. 3 white, 38½@39½c; December, 39½c; May, 41½c.

Butter.—Steady to firm under good demand. Creameries, 24½@29c; dairies, 22@26c.

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

Hay and Straw.—Strong under rather moderate receipts. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, \$14.50@15; No. 2, \$13.50@14; No. 3 and No. 1 mixed, \$12@13; No. 3 and No. 2 mixed, \$10.50@11.50; rye straw, \$8.50@9; oat straw, \$6@7; wheat straw, \$5@6.

New York.

Butter.—Firm and unchanged values. Western factory firsts, 23@24c; creamery specials, 31c.

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

Poultry.—Dressed. Western chickens, 14@19c; fowls, 13½@16c; turkeys, 18@20c per lb. Live—Firm. Fowls, 17c; western chickens, 17c; turkeys, 15c.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.28½ per bu; corn, No. 2, 69½c for old; oats, mixed, 41½@43c for new.

Hay and Straw.—Receipts liberal but trade is active. Small bales are weak. The market for large bales is well sustained. Hay, timothy, prime, large bales, per 100 lb. 95c; No. 3 a 1, 80@92½c; shipping, 75@80c; packing, 45@50c; clover and clover mixed, 65@90c; straw, long rye, 80@85c; short and tangled rye, 55c; oat and wheat, 35@40c.

St. Louis.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.19@1.21; corn, No. 3 white, 60c; No. 3 yellow, 60½c; oats, No. 2, 39½c; rye, No. 2, 71c.

Hay.—Mixed timothy and clover steady with better grades in good demand but medium and lower grades quiet. High

grade clover and alfalfa scarce and in strong demand. Timothy No. 1 selling at \$15@15.50 per ton; No. 2, \$12.50@13; No. 3, \$10; clover, No. 1, \$13@14; No. 2, \$11@12; clover mixed, \$13@14; alfalfa quotable at \$17@18 for No. 1 and \$15@16 for No. 2.

Peaches.—Offerings of Michigan fruit not very desirable as to quality. Market slow and weak with Michigan stock selling from \$1.25 per bu. basket for small, to \$1.50@1.60 for best offerings. Home-grown quoted at 60c@1.25 per ½ bu.

Boston.

Wool.—The demand for wool is not abating and both domestic and foreign offerings are having a strong trade. The prices are made by the sellers. The firm position of the market has led brokers to the belief that no downward trend in values will occur in the coming six months and on that basis many dealers are already seeking contracts for the 1910 clip on the sheep's back. The leading domestic quotations range as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—XX, 36@37c; No. 1 washed, 40@41c; fine unwashed, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 37c; three-eighths blood combing, 37c; quarter blood combing, 34@35c; delaine washed, 40@41c; delaine unwashed, 33@34c. Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 25@26c; delaine unwashed, 31@32c; half blood unwashed, 34@35c; three-eighths blood unwashed, 34@35c; quarter blood, 33@34c.

Elgin.

Butter.—Market firm at 30c per lb., which is last week's price. Sales for the week amounted to 692,300 lbs., compared with 697,300 lbs. for the previous week.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

October 4, 1909.

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

Receipts of sale stock here today as follows: Cattle, 175 loads; hogs, 15,200; sheep and lambs, 21,000; calves, 1,400.

The cattle market today was fairly active and all the desirable kinds sold at about last week's prices. There was a good demand for good milch cows and springers and they sold strong while the common kinds moved slow. The best feeders sold a little stronger today. About everything is sold at the close.

We quote today's prices as follows: 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 do., \$3.50@3.75; best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lb. dehorned, \$4.40@4.60; 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, \$4@6; fair to good do., \$3.50@4.50; common, \$2.50@3.

With liberal receipts and lower prices in the west today our hog market opened 5@10c lower than Saturday and closed steady at the opening with a good clearance. We quote:

Best heavy, \$8.30@8.40; mixed and medium, \$8.15@8.30; best corn yorkers, \$8.10@8.20; Michigan yorkers, \$7.70@8; light yorkers, \$7.50@7.70; pigs, \$7.25@7.30; roughs, \$7@7.25; stags, \$5.75@6.25.

The sheep and lamb market was fairly active today at the prices. We look for little better prices after Wednesday.

We quote: Best lambs, \$7.25@7.30; fair to good, \$6.50@7.25; culls, \$5.25@5.75; skin culls, \$4@4.75; yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; wethers, \$4.75@5.15; ewes, \$4.50@4.65; cull sheep, \$2@3; best calves, \$9.50@9.75; fair to good do., \$7@9; heavy calves, \$4@5.

Chicago.

October 4, 1909.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. Received today29,000 24,000 35,000 Same day last year, 34,109 30,791 24,426 Received last week, 64,148 25,801 111,417 Same week last year, 57,091 101,805 91,620

Cattle were marketed here last week after Monday in such moderate numbers that sellers were in a position to demand higher prices, and lots good enough to sell above \$6 were largely 25c higher, cooler weather starting up an increased consumption of beef. The poorer grassy steers sold around \$4@5, while the best heavy corn-fed beefs went for \$8@8.50, the top figure showing another high record. The greater part of the steers sold at \$5.50@7.75, and good to fancy yearlings brot \$7.25@8.40, while 1,275 to 1,400-lb. export steers were salable at \$6.90@7.60. Butcher stock had its share in the advance, with light offerings, cows and heifers being in active demand at \$3.10@5.50 and a limited number of prime heifers selling at \$5.75@6.50. Canners and cutters brot \$2.50@3.25 and bulls sold at \$2.50@5, calves at \$3.50@9.25 per 100 lbs., and milkers and springers at \$30@65 per head. Forward springers were especially active, but the backward cows had to be sold to killers. Western range cattle were in smaller supply than a week earlier and ruled higher under an active demand. Range steers went at \$4@7.15, the top figure paid for a load of Montana dehorned grass-fed Herefords establishing another high record for the season, and the best price in seven years. Range cows and heifers sold at \$3@4.90, and feeders paid \$3.25@4.75 for rangers. The general stocker and feeder trade was checked by the lack of really good cattle and high prices, stockers going at \$2.90@4.50, and feeders at \$3.80@5.50, not many buyers caring to pay over \$5.

Today, Monday, cattle were in excessive supply, the offerings including about 10,000 from western ranges. Choice beefs were firm, and both heavy and

light yearling steers brot \$8.50, but cattle that were not fat were slow and 10@1.1c lower.

Hogs have been marketed for still another week here and elsewhere in only moderate numbers, while the eastern shipping demand was unusually small, eastern packers getting larger supplies from nearer home, as well as from small western receiving points and direct from western stockmen. Lack of genuine outside competition enabled the Chicago buyers to prevent advances in prices, and values were inclined to follow a downward course, particularly for the poorer grades of light hogs and little pigs. Stockmen are still marketing a good many grassy and light mixed hogs, sales of which are slow at a big discount from prices paid readily for properly matured swine. The hogs coming here average in weight 232 lbs., compared with 235 lbs. a few weeks ago, 209 lbs. a year ago and 247 lbs. two years ago. High prices for hogs, as well as for cattle, sheep and lambs of the better class, seem to be practically assured for the coming winter. Today, Monday, hogs were active at steady prices, with sales at \$7.50@8.40.

Sheep and lambs were marketed quite extensively last week, altho not so liberally as a week earlier, and some new features were developed as the week advanced, a decreased proportion of fat lambs bringing about good advances in fat flocks. Prime natives were hard to find and sold up to \$7.50 per 100 lbs., and range feeding lambs were plentiful and active at \$6@6.65, while feeders competed with killers for the best range yearlings. Native lambs that came on the market averaged poorly in quality, and there was a decreased percentage of range mutton lambs. Sheep were apt to show weakness, altho the small percentage of prime mutton flocks had a good sale. An active demand from feeders for lambs checked the efforts of the packers to force lambs lower.

Today, Monday, receipts were liberal, and prices averaged 10@15c lower. Lambs were salable at \$4@7.20, with fancy quotable around \$7.25@7.35. Ewes were salable at \$2@4.85, wethers at \$4.50@5, and yearlings at \$5@5.50. Feeder wethers were wanted at \$4@4.50.

Horses have not been shipped to market for a week past in unduly large numbers, and prices for good animals of each class have been well maintained under the influence of a strong local and outside demand, with eastern buyers in large attendance. The best demand is for choice heavy drafters at \$225@250 per head, with a few going at \$300 or even higher, while cheaper ones are selling at \$175 and upward. Expressors are taken freely at \$175@225, and 100 loggers and feeders are sold at \$170@225, most of the feeders going to Ohio and Pennsylvania. Southern chunks are active at \$75@125, with not enough offered, and drivers are selling steadily at \$150@300, chiefly at \$175@225. Inferior and thin horses are the only bad sellers. F.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Within a short time pork has sold in the Chicago market around \$25 a barrel, the highest price recorded in twenty-seven years, and lard, short ribs, hams, bacon, etc., have been selling remarkably high, as a natural result of the unusually meager stocks held in warehouses there and at other western points of storage. In ordinary times such high prices for provisions would result in materially lessening their general consumption, and for some months past there has been a big decline in their exportation abroad, but so far as the domestic consumption is concerned no marked reduction has been observed. The largest demand is for fresh pork products, however, and these are having such a large sale everywhere that butchers and packers find it a matter of the greatest difficulty to obtain sufficient numbers of hogs to satisfy the demand. With such abnormally small numbers of hogs sent to market, the production of lard, pork and cured meats is necessarily of the smallest proportions, and high prices for products for a long time appear to be assured. The stocks of provisions in Chicago warehouses October 1 were down to 51,604,230 lbs., compared with 82,416,000 lbs. a month earlier and 69,441,936 lbs. a year ago. The western packing since March 1 amounts to 13,190,000 hogs, a decrease of 1,465,000 hogs compared with a year ago. Farmers are making a serious mistake in sacrificing their healthy growing pigs and young hogs, and the packers are doing all they can to discourage such a course, as they know that it means a great lack of matured hogs for the winter packing season. Marketing 100 to 150-lb. pigs is bound to cut down the future supplies of 200 to 300-lb. hogs to a serious extent. Every farmer that can do so should get busy at securing prolific, healthy breeding sows and raise as many hogs as he possibly can for the market, taking every possible care to ward off disease and to fatten the pigs in first-class style, for hog raising is one of the most profitable branches of farming.

In recent weeks the western markets have been fairly glutted with cattle on the grassy order, due to the hurried movement from northern ranges, as well as to lively marketing of cattle that have been pastured in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Farmers, too, have been hastening their grass-fed cattle to market, and it is no wonder that big drops in prices have taken place at different times under the large loads. Fat corn-fed beefs, which have comprised but a small percentage of the receipts, have been much the slowest to weaken in value, and higher prices for these, as well as for the medium kinds of cattle, are predicted as soon as the marketings of range stock is over. Now is a good time to buy stock heifers at reasonable prices in Chicago or other western markets and thereby utilize rough feed. The scarcity and extraordinary dearth of well-bred heavy feeders tend to lessen their sales.

THIS IS THE LAST EDITION.

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

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Thursday's Market.

October 7, 1909.

Cattle.

Receipts, 1,345. Market steady at last week's prices. Good grades and stockers and feeders in active demand and 10c higher.

We quote: Dry-fed steers, \$5@5.75; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.50 @5; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.25; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.25; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.75; choice fat cows, \$4; good fat cows, \$3.50 @3.75; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$1.75@2; choice heavy bulls, \$3.50@4; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.25@3.50; stock bulls, \$3; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.40; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.75@4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.75; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25 @3.50; stock heifers, \$3@3.25; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@6; common milkers, \$2.50@3.5.

Roe Com. Co. sold Gerish 15 steers av \$71 at \$4.25; to Thompson Bros. 9 cows av \$77 at \$3.60; to Rattkowsky 4 cows and bulls av \$62 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 12 steers av 792 at \$4.10; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 cow weighing 770 at \$1.75, 2 bulls av 1,126 at \$3.50; to Erban 2 stockers av 515 at \$3.50; to Frisbie 6 do av 463 at \$3.35, 1 do weighing 560 at \$4, 1 do weighing 520 at \$3.50, 10 feeders av 773 at \$4; to Sullivan P. Co. 8 cows av 950 at \$2.75, 1 bull weighing 1,260 at \$3.25, 5 steers av 1,016 at \$5, 1 do weighing 930 at \$4, 2 cows av 1,010 at \$2, 2 heifers av 715 at \$3.75; to Mich. B. Co. 30 butchers av \$15 at \$4.25, 17 do av \$16 at \$4, 18 do av \$20 at \$4; to Bresnahan 2 canners av 885 at \$2, 5 do av 800 at \$1.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 cow weighing 1,250 at \$3.75, 8 butchers av 781 at \$3.50; to Breitenback Bros. 5 do av 614 at \$3.75; to Goose 9 do av 750 at \$3.75; to Greene 2 stockers av 515 at \$3.25; to Mich. B. Co. 2 bulls av 950 at \$3.40; to Kamman 11 steers av 909 at \$4.50, 4 do av 592 at \$3.60; to Thompson 4 cows av 1,030 at \$3.60.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Sullivan P. Co. 11 butchers av 680 at \$3.40, 7 do av 420 at \$3.25, 2 cows av 865 at \$2.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 bulls av 665 at \$2.75, 18 steers av 844 at \$4.30, 11 do av 840 at \$4.30; to Kull 26 butchers av 891 at \$4.20; to Bresnahan 1 cow weighing 890 at \$2; to Goose 10 butchers av 457 at \$3, 7 do av 311 at \$3; to Greene 7 stockers av 543 at \$3.50, 2 do av 480 at \$3.50, 12 do av 575 at \$3.50, 2 do av 695 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 27 butchers av 843 at \$4.30, 28 do av 803 at \$4.25; to Rattkowsky 6 do av 545 at \$3.25; to Regan 4 do av 640 at \$3.50; to Greene 3 stockers av 583 at \$3.50; to Schilscher 7 butchers av 851 at \$3.80; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 cows av 1,050 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 1,070 at \$4.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 7 steers av 814 at \$4, 2 do av 945 at \$4.75, 9 do av 786 at \$4, 1 cow weighing 890 at \$3, 1 bull weighing 1,180 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 1,200 at \$3.75; to Mead 25 feeders av 847 at \$4.35; to Lavitt 15 butchers av 878 at \$4; to Regan 7 do av 553 at \$3.35.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 3 steers av 800 at \$3.50, 3 bulls av 880 at \$3; to Bresnahan 42 stockers av 557 at \$3.45; to Converse 1 bull weighing 870 at \$3.25; to Cooke 3 steers av 1,090 at \$5.25, 9 do av 983 at \$4.75, 3 do av 777 at \$4, 10 do av 1,140 at \$5.75; to Munro 10 stockers av 558 at \$3.20; to Schilscher 1 bull weighing 650 at \$3.25, 6 butchers av 886 at \$4.50, 2 do av 825 at \$4, 4 do av 505 at \$3, 2 do av 715 at \$3.50; to Breitenback Bros. 12 cows av 930 at \$2.75; to Kamman 5 butchers av 640 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 3 do av 750 at \$4.70, 14 steers av 834 at \$4.40, 16 do av 800 at \$4.25; to Regan 18 butchers av 524 at \$3.40, 2 do av 550 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 5 bulls av 884 at \$3.25, 3 cows av 1,033 at \$3.50, 5 do av 826 at \$2.25, 4 do av 820 at \$2.50, 5 do av 1,016 at \$3.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 3 bulls av 1,063 at \$3.60; to Markowitz 2 cows av 915 at \$2.50, 4 do av 1,130 at \$3.25, 2 steers av 1,175 at \$4.50; to Goose 4 butchers av 450 at \$3; to Frisbie 7 stockers av 481 at \$3; to Munro 2 do av 530 at \$3.35; to Schilscher 2 cows av 845 at \$2.75, 12 butchers av 635 at \$3.40, 4 do av 605 at \$3.25; to Kamman 8 do av 665 at \$3.50, 1 steer weighing 1,000 at \$5, to Markowitz 4 do av 722 at \$3.80, 1 bull weighing 730 at \$3.

Kalahar sold Hammond, S. & Co. 2 cow and bull av 1,200 at \$3.50, 8 butchers av 873 at \$4.25.

Haley sold same 11 do av 340 at \$3.25, 3 bulls av 473 at \$3.

Same sold Korff 30 feeders av 847 at \$4.10.

Johnson sold Greene 13 stockers av 630 at \$3.60.

Bohm sold Mich. B. Co. 4 cows av 1,190 at \$3.75.

Haley sold Thompson 6 butchers av 783 at \$3.80, 8 bulls av 532 at \$2.75.

Same sold Bordine 7 feeders av 943 at \$3.50, 3 stockers av 450 at \$3.25.

Haley sold Kamman 5 steers av 806 at \$4.10, 13 butchers av 602 at \$3.50.

Wagner sold same 8 do av 685 at \$3.50.

Haley sold Rattkowsky 5 butchers av 830 at \$3.60, 2 do av 510 at \$3.35.

Allen sold same 3 cows av 1,016 at \$3.50.

Haley sold Sullivan P. Co. 14 heifers av 600 at \$3.65, 22 do av 650 at \$3.60, 8 do av 543 at \$3, 14 butchers av 486 at \$3.40.

Haley sold Lingeman 2 steers av 920 at \$4.85.

Tubbs & S. sold same 3 do av 990 at \$5.

Haley sold Marx 4 butchers av 785 at \$3.55, 2 do av 610 at \$3.50.

Bohm sold same 9 do av 750 at \$3.85.
Haley sold Goose 4 cows av 1,045 at \$3.45.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 552. Market 50c@1 lower than last week; very dull; quality common. Best grades, \$8.50; others, \$3@8; milch cows and springers, strong for good; common, dull.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 6 av 155 at \$9, 15 av 135 at \$8.50, 2 av 125 at \$7, 1 weighing 150 at \$8; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 weighing 190 at \$3.

Heaney sold Mich. B. Co. 5 av 155 at \$8.75.

Boyle sold same 1 weighing 130 at \$8.75.

Clark & McK. sold same 3 av 107 at \$7.50.

Belheimer sold Hammond, S. & Co. 7 av 140 at \$6.50.

Duelle sold Sullivan 5 av 145 at \$8.25.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 13 av 140 at \$8.50; to Goose 1 weighing 360 at \$6, 6 av 250 at \$4; to McGuire 7 av 150 at \$9, 6 av 130 at \$7.50, 2 av 105 at \$7.50; to Burnstine 2 av 200 at \$6, 6 av 155 at \$8; to Mich. B. Co. 2 av 125 at \$7.50, 13 av 120 at \$7.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hobeiman 2 av 105 at \$8; to Goose 6 av 200 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 5 av 130 at \$8.50, 5 av 145 at \$8.50; to Mich. B. Co. 3 av 150 at \$7, 4 av 112 at \$7.50; to Breitenback Bros. 2 av 145 at \$5, 8 av 130 at \$8.50; to Newton B. Co. 3 av 170 at \$8; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 weighing 140 at \$6, 6 av 155 at \$8, 2 av 140 at \$6, 18 av 140 at \$8.

Kalahar sold Hammond, S. & Co. 4 av 140 at \$8.50.

Haley sold Newton B. Co. 1 weighing 130 at \$8.

Wagner sold Barlage 7 av 145 at \$8.

Haley sold Breitenback Bros. 5 av 145 at \$8.

Veightner sold Burnstine 3 av 150 at \$8.50.

Groff & S. sold same 13 av 135 at \$8.50.

Carmony sold same 2 av 150 at \$8.50.

Downing sold same 8 av 145 at \$8.10.

Cheney & H. sold Newton B. Co. 23 av 130 at \$8.

Haley sold Goose 11 av 225 at \$3.

Kendall sold Markowitz 9 av 140 at \$8.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 6,350. Market opened steady at last week's prices, will close lower.

Best lambs, \$6.50@6.65; fair to good lambs, \$5@6.25; light to common lambs, \$4@4.75; yearlings, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good sheep, \$3.75@4; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 38 sheep av 100 at \$4.25, 14 do av 90 at \$3.35; to Newton B. Co. 91 lambs av 75 at \$6.23, 30 do av 76 at \$6.60; to Sullivan P. Co. 35 do av 80 at \$6.60; to Stacker 15 do av 50 at \$4.75; to Mich. B. Co. 11 sheep av 95 at \$3.25; to Eschrich 26 lambs av 60 at \$5.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 12 do av 60 at \$5.75; to Mich. B. Co. 53 do av 65 at \$5.75; Thompson Bros. 30 do av 58 at \$5.50; 19 sheep av 90 at \$3.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 41 lambs av 68 at \$5.75, 13 sheep av 80 at \$3.50, 8 do av 105 at \$2.50; to Mich. B. Co. 79 lambs av 75 at \$6.50, 35 do av 58 at \$5.60; to Thompson Bros. 21 sheep av 70 at \$2.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Eschrich 31 lambs av 55 at \$5.50, 35 do av 57 at \$5.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 33 do av 83 at \$6.60, 81 do av 77 at \$6.80, 30 do av 78 at \$6.50, 18 sheep av 95 at \$2.50, 31 do av 115 at \$3.75, 26 lambs av 75 at \$6.60, 9 do av 68 at \$6; to Mich. B. Co. 28 do av 70 at \$6, 12 sheep av 100 at \$3, 16 do av 110 at \$3; to Stacker 8 lambs av 60 at \$5.75, 11 lambs av 45 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 34 sheep av 120 at \$3; to Erwin 94 lambs av 75 at \$6.25; to Breitenback Bros. 25 do av 60 at \$6.25; to Newton B. Co. 76 do av 73 at \$6.15; to Friedman 18 do av 70 at \$5.25; to Haise 60 do av 60 at \$6.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 6 sheep av 120 at \$3.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 20 lambs av 75 at \$6.25; to Feldknapp 56 feeders av 65 at \$6.50, 187 do av 65 at \$6.50, 50 do av 55 at \$6; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 13 lambs av 70 at \$6.50; to Haise 24 do av 75 at \$5.75, 9 do av 40 at \$4.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Erwin 43 sheep av 88 at \$4, 44 lambs av 75 at \$6.25, 67 do av 75 at \$6.50; to Mich. B. Co. 23 sheep av 90 at \$3.25, 17 do av 90 at \$3, 54 lambs av 60 at \$5; to Mich. B. Co. 5 sheep av 110 at \$3.25; to Thompson Bros. 62 do av 67 at \$3.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 43 lambs av 75 at \$6.50, 47 do av 70 at \$6, 5 do av 55 at \$5.

Haley sold Newton B. Co. 54 lambs av 75 at \$6.35, 10 sheep av 110 at \$3.75.

Groff & S. sold same 12 lambs av 77 at \$6.65.

Downing sold same 10 do av 56 at \$5, 49 av 65 at \$6.

Carmony sold Young 53 lambs av 70 at \$6.25.

Heaney sold Fitzpatrick Bros. 63 lambs av 70 at \$6.50, 10 sheep av 108 at \$4.25.

Boyle sold Mich. B. Co. 31 lambs av 73 at \$6.25, 36 do av 55 at \$5.

Kalahar sold Hammond, S. & Co. 38 lambs av 80 at \$6.25.

Belheimer sold same 11 do av 68 at \$5.50.

Heaney sold Breitenback Bros. 29 lambs av 60 at \$6.25.

Wagner sold Barlage 50 lambs av 58 at \$6.25.

Hogs.

Receipts, 4,597. Market 25c@40c lower; hogs weighing from 120 to 150 lbs. very dull and not wanted.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.75; pigs, \$6.75@7; light yorkers, \$7@7.40; stags, 1/2 off.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 10 av 153 at \$7.15, 20 av 173 at \$7.25, 25 av 135 at \$7.10, 60 av 150 at \$7.20, 210 av 170 at \$7.50, 175 av 160 at \$7.35.

Spicer, M. & R. sold same 29 av 150 at \$7.50, 66 av 175 at \$7.70.

Spicer, M. & R. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 23 av 215 at \$7.75, 357 av 185 at \$7.65, 47 av 190 at \$7.60, 255 av 170 at \$7.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 121 av 190 at \$7.70, 885 av 155 at \$7.60, 443 av 150 at \$7.55, 112 av 170 at \$7.65, 256 av 145 at \$7.50, 81 av 140 at \$7.40.

Work is progressing on a railroad from La Paz, Bolivia, to Arica, Chile, which, when completed, will be 33 miles long and will afford Bolivia a port for the exportation of her products.

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.

Diseased Hip Bone.—I have a cow that has a sore hip; most of the trouble appears to be at the point, causing the flesh to rot away from the bone. A. J. H., Hesperia, Mich.—Apply peroxide-hydrogen to point of hip twice a day and apply equal parts powdered alum, borac acid and iodoform, ten or fifteen minutes after using the other medicine.

Sprained Stifle.—I wish you would tell me what to do for my two-year-old colt. Every few days I find he has great difficulty in extending one hind leg forward. I am somewhat inclined to think that he has trouble in both legs, but more in one than the other. W. A. C. Weidman, Mich.—The ligaments of stifle joint are weak allowing the patella (cap) to partially slip out of place and when out of position the foot cannot be raised or brot forward. Now, in order to remedy a chronic case of this kind the colt should be placed in a stall with the fore feet three or four inches lower than the hind ones and the colt obliged to remain in this posture and the stifle blistered lightly every few days for three weeks. You can safely use any of the blisters that are regularly advertised in this paper; however, there is no special advantage in applying severe blisters.

Indigestion—Surfeit Buds.—I have a young horse that was brot here from Cleveland, O., last December. Soon after arriving here he discharged from nose, but recovered. He now has stomach trouble which I would like to have corrected; gas seems to form in the stomach and bowels and there are several small bunches on skin with considerable dandruff. He is in fairly good flesh and has run on grass all summer. L. N., Metropolitan, Mich.—Your horse suffers from stomach trouble and no doubt has impure blood. Give a tablespoonful of the following compound powder in feed three times a day: Powdered fenugreek, gentian, bi-carbonate of soda and ginger. If a tablespoonful does not help him, give twice the quantity at a dose. Apply to sore parts of body one part bi-chloride of mercury and 1,000 parts water twice a day. A change of feed will do no harm.

Crib-biter.—I have a two-year old colt that is a crib-biter, but does not appear to suck wind. This colt has had the run of a large pasture lot and is given a feed of grain every day; wherever the colt can get hold of things he gnaws at them. I have commenced breaking him which keeps him tired and I also tie him away from objects that he is likely to crib on. The mother is a good brood mare and I had that some of raising some more colts from her, if you think there would be no danger of the colts being crib-biters. A. B., Ranson, Pa.—Crib-biting is very often the result of indigestion; besides, a great many colts learn this habit by imitation. The mother being a crib-biter the colt soon contracts the habit of doing exactly as his mother does, by imitation. Therefore, I should not advise you to breed her. When you stable the colt try to prevent it from crib-biting by having no manger situated high up so that the colt can bite it, make him eat off the floor or out of a very low tub or manger. Drugs will not help your colt much.

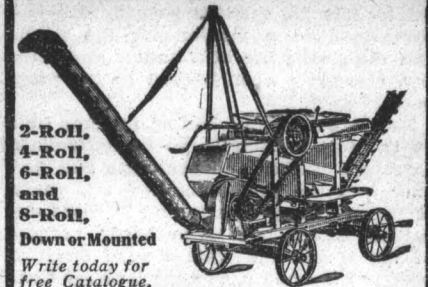
Nervousness—Weak Back.—I have a mare that is eight years old; when two years old I noticed she had a peculiar action when backing in the stall and it seemed difficult for her to lift hind feet and when doing so would always elevate her tail, especially when backing. This ailment gradually grew worse and at times when hitched to the wagon it seemed almost impossible for her to back, besides she turns with some difficulty. Our Vet. gave her some medicine to correct her nervousness, but I could not tell that it did her any good. She works on the farm in the summer time and is idle most of the winter. Her appetite has always been good, but she has been low in flesh. I have given her blood medicine and stock food—our local Vet. that perhaps her trouble would terminate in blood poison and kill her. C. C. C., Montague, Mich.—I am somewhat inclined to believe that quite a portion of your mare's trouble is in stifle joint. Apply equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia and sweet oil to stifle and some of the same liniment to back every two days. Also give 1/2 dr. ground nux vomica and 1 dr. bromide potash at a dose in feed twice a day.

Lay or Bust—Your hens must if fed The Park & Pollard Co. Dry-Mash. We are paying for old hens 14 to 15c per lb., alive; chickens from 2 to 5 lbs. each 14 and 15c; over 5 lbs. 16 to 18c; fancy hen eggs, 36c per dozen; 2 1/2 to 4-lb. pullets, American breeds, 22 to 24c; mixed breeds, over 2 1/2 lbs. 18c. lb. We charge no commission. THE PARK & POLLARD CO., 17 Canal St., Boston, Mass.

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HOME AND YOUTH

A HUNTER HUNTED.

BY FLORENCE M. GWINN.

After serving in the war of 1812, Reuben Dodge found the life to which he returned in New York state too quiet and uneventful to suit his restless nature. He had early imbibed a passion for the woods and the roving life of a hunter and trapper, especially when backed by the prospect of gain.

During the war he had spent some time at the fort in Detroit, so he determined to return thither and penetrate still farther into the then unbroken wilderness. It was a daring undertaking in those unsettled times, but these hardy rangers of the woods and waters were fearless; besides they had a genuine love for their occupation and never seemed to tire at the paddle or oars. For days at a time they would follow the winding courses of the river or penetrate the secluded retreats of the great forests in search of game.

Tall, well built and muscular, Dodge was well-fitted for his chosen vocation. He cared but little for the perils of hardship, hunger, wet or cold, or the still greater danger of falling a victim to some merciless Indian, or maybe the prey of some wild creature of the forest.

It was early in April when the hunter left New York, and it was late in October when he found himself in the waters of Saginaw Bay, with no companion but his faithful dog Chase. On foot he had traveled uncounted leagues, and with the aid of a strong but roughly built canoe had coasted up the shore of Lake Huron. He had stopped for several days at different places along the shore to hunt, and had found an abundance of game. The red deer had not yet retreated before the rifle and axe of the pioneer. He needed only his gun and a handful of salt and he could have his dinner when and where he chose. Occasionally he caught sight of a red man or a wandering coureur de bois, but otherwise no sound broke the stillness of the somber-shaded forest save the songs of the birds or the footfall of some startled deer as it sought refuge in the dark recesses of the woods.

In the early dusk of the evening his canoe glided into the mouth of the Pigeon river, whose banks were covered with a luxuriant growth of oak and pine woods. After half an hour's hard paddling, for the river at that point forms several loops similar in shape to a horseshoe, he reached the place now known as "the rapids." It was too dark to go farther, so he concluded to land and make a camp for the night. He drew the canoe up on the low bank and, selecting a place a few rods back, well secured from view by the thick undergrowth, soon had a comfortable shelter from the cool night air. There might be Indians in that vicinity so he was very careful about the light of his camp fire. "Old fellow, you are all the company I care for tonight," he remarked to Chase as he patted him on the head. After supper the hunter rolled himself up in his blanket, lay down on the bed of hemlock branches and was soon sound asleep.

It was just breaking day when he awoke. He could now get a good view of his surroundings. "This place just suits me," he said to himself as he walked around and noted the advantages for a permanent camping ground. Here he could hunt and fish to his heart's content, and by spring would have a considerable stock of furs to dispose of.

He began at once the erection of a rude log cabin, for he would need better shelter in the winter months than he had now. In a week he had it completed. At one end of the small room was a fireplace where he did his cooking, and at the other a rudely constructed bunk which served for a bed. As the building was low it was concealed from sight by the thick growth of underwood and trees on every side. The river did for a well, and it was an easy matter to go into the forest and return with enough venison to last a month. Nearby was the bay with its abundance of fish. An ideal hunter's paradise for a man like Dodge.

The first thing he did after building his camp was to secure enough jerked venison to do him for the winter. It would be better trapping later on. The hind quarters of the deer he cut into large slices which he sprinkled with salt. He then took four crooked sticks, drove one end of each into the ground, placed two sticks lengthwise in the croches and other sticks across these, forming a rack

on which he laid the slices of venison. Beneath he kindled a slow fire which smoked as well as dried the meat. When thoroly dry he packed it into sacks made of tanned buckskin and suspended it from the ceiling near the fireplace.

By the middle of December he had secured a goodly share of furs and had a line of traps extending half way up Point Charity, which projects far out into the waters of the bay, and another line around the shore of Wild Fowl bay and up Fish creek for a mile or more. Thus far he had not been troubled by Indians who often came on hunting expeditions thru this part of the state. Aside from a fierce encounter with a bear a few days before, in which his dog Chase had been severely injured, he had been unusually fortunate, and the amount of furs already procured surpassed his expectations. "I'll have a fine load for the canoe in the spring," he remarked to himself while viewing his spoils.

Inured to solitude the hardy hunter was not the man to lament the dearth of neighbors. The forest with its varied scenes, the rivers and lakes were his dearest friends. Nature spoke to him as a mother does to her child and he was content.

One morning Dodge set out just as the darkness of the night was giving way before the coming of the day, to make the rounds of his longest line of traps. If he were successful it would be late night before he could return to camp. "You'll have to stay home today, old fellow," he said to Chase. "That bear was a little too much for you." With his hunting knife and hatchet at belt, and musket on shoulder he strode swiftly away. The zigzag trail led up Point Charity thru woods that stretched away for miles, mingling pine and hardwood growth, having here and there swamps bristling with close-set cedar, and then again the sandy ridges which run parallel with the waters of the bay.

The evening shadows were beginning to fall when he reached the last trap on Fish creek. Altho fatigued he was well satisfied with the goodly store of pelts he had to show for his day's tramp. It was all of five miles to camp and the moon did not rise until an hour after dark, so he started homeward at a brisk pace. It seemed rather lonely without Chase trotting at his heels. He would be glad to reach home after his long walk.

He must have been a good mile from camp when suddenly a queer sound reached his well-trained ear thru the stillness of the forest. The hunter stopped short and listened intently for a moment. From far back up the trail came the sound of flying feet. That suggestive sound, so conspicuous on the expectant silence, might signify the coming of Indians on their ponies, or some dangerous creature of the woods. It was evidently unlike a deer or bear in movement. A man works by hints in the forest. As he stiffened in his tracks and listened, eyes, ears and nostrils were intently alert. He had seen traces lately that led him to believe there were Indians in that vicinity. If so, he did not care to encounter them. They might confiscate his booty if they did not do any worse. It would be politic to give them a wide berth. He might escape their notice by slipping aside into the dense thicket of scrub-oak and pine.

The hunter had but little time for reflection, however, for the sound now came nearer and clearer on a little puff of breeze. That unnamed sixth sense which men of the woods oftentimes develop, warned him that something hostile was on his track. It was evidently a heavy animal, for he could distinctly hear the snapping and crashing of the bushes and branches as it dashed forward in his direction.

Dodge forgot his fatigue, and started down the trail on the run. He could run as fast as most men but the pursuer was gaining rapidly. He should be overtaken before he could get half way there. The only way was to use strategy, so he darted into a thick growth of underwood that lined both sides of the trail. The moon had not yet risen, but he could see the way by the soft shadowy light hanging like a mist among the tree-tops, which thinned the darkness. To his dismay it also turned and was evidently in full pursuit.

In a few minutes such a crashing and smashing of the undergrowth ensued that Dodge turned his head for a glance behind, endeavoring to ascertain the nature of his mysterious enemy. Like a flash of lightning it burst into view—a full-grown moose with his nose to the ground on the hunter's tracks.

There was no time to spare. Something had enraged the fierce brute, which

was not less than fifteen paces from him. Instinctively he jerked his gun to his shoulder. There was a spurt of flame, a belch of smoke and a resounding crash, but to the hunter's horror the animal neither stumbled nor fell but charged furiously forward with a blood-curdling bellow and a resistless toss of its tremendous antlers as if it meant to appease its wrath by the destruction of its foe. It was a sight never to be forgotten. The full peril of his situation came over the hardy hunter, but life is dear and he determined if possible to outwit the infuriated moose.

Backward and forward, around and between trees went Dodge with his powerful adversary in full chase. To reload his gun was impossible, and he realized that his strength was growing less every moment. Something must be done and at once to end this unequal contest. Near by was a tree with low-down branches. If he could but reach that before the moose. It was a desperate venture but there was no other way. Jumping aside with all the agility of which he was capable, the hunter dodged between two trees—and none too soon, for the enraged beast was at his heels. It made a furious charge at his back, but luckily for Dodge the spread of its huge antlers proved to be his salvation. One long, keen spike caught for a moment in the branches of the trees and the hunter managed to scramble up into the straggling limbs of the hemlock just in time to escape the lunge of its heavy body and the vicious swing of its mighty antlers. It was a close call, for the hot breath of the angry moose steamed after him as he drew himself into safety.

For a few moments Dodge lay with his face against a limb, panting like a dog. The physical exhaustion and nervous strain were terrible and, while he was safe from immediate danger, who could tell how the affair was to end. He was trapped and treed, destined to pass the night, it seemed, in this unpleasant situation. His dangerous opponent might stay for hours, or even longer by the tree. His gun had been dropped in his flight so he was powerless to help himself. The moon had now risen and he could see distinctly, but the night was very cold. Stars, which seemed to quiver, dilate and almost snap, shone in the high vault which appeared thru the rifts between the hemlock branches.

Dodge had a good view of the enraged moose as it stamped its sharp hoofs and wrenched and twisted the lower branches off the tree with its antlers. The great creature presented a picture that was far from being reassuring, with its short thick neck, asinine head, protruding eyes, prehensile lips, heavy broad ears and tremendous antlers. The coarse thick mass of hair that covered the top of its neck was erected into an imposing mane. Suddenly the keen eye of the hunter detected something that brot cheer to his heart—a fine trickling of blood down the forehead of the moose. He had struck the animal, then, and in time the loss of blood would weaken the brute. The obstinate creature stood beneath him as watchful as ever, or tore round and round the tree, snorting and bellowing with rage at the escape of the hunter.

Thus half an hour went by and Dodge wondered how much longer this state of affairs would continue, for he was now chilled to the bone. Suddenly the mighty animal stopped short, wavered a moment, then with a deep moan sank down upon its side. For at least fifteen minutes it struggled and kicked, then straightened out its great limbs and lay still.

A wave of thankfulness swept over the hunter as he came down from the tree and stood looking at the body of the great creature. "Well, that was a pretty narrow escape," he ejaculated. "No more fights with a moose for me if I can help it." Cutting its throat, he left the moose there until morning and was more than glad to reach the camp after his hairbreadth escape, for victory has not always been with the hunter in a fight with a moose.

"To be great is to be misunderstood," says Emerson. It is the tragedy of life. The pupil is better than the teacher; but the teacher not being able to comprehend, condemns. The way of the genius is hard. He is unorthodox. He is new, strange. Men shy at him. An unknown artist offers a painting, which treats of a new theme, to the Royal Academy. It is rejected. The genius must work doubly hard for recognition, for the unknown is shunned, and instinctively repelled. It is the tragedy of life to know your own true worth and at the same time to know that others know it not.

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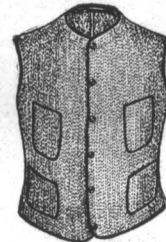
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A VACATION MEMORY.

BY MARY LOWE.

A sweet, calm island set in summer seas,
A radiant sky, from which a cooling breeze
Rippled soft waves and fluttered thru the trees;
While white sand stretched to meet my raptured eye
And gleamed like silver as our boat drew nigh;
"A paradise on earth" I gladly cry,
"Oh, leave me here, and come not back again
Till days shall swiftly glide away, till ten
Shall warn me that my brief vacation's o'er
And that I must return to haunts of men."

They left me on that island in the seas;
For ten long days I roosted in the trees,
For that white sand was just alive with fleas!
They pounced upon me as I touched the shore,
They traveled o'er my body, o'er and o'er,
Around, and cross-wise, till my heart grew sore.
And there I sat, while thru the leaves the breeze
Sighed a sad requiem o'er the murdered fleas
With which I strewed the white, the treacherous sand,
Till the boat's coming brot me hope and peace.

THE PETERS WASHING.

BY HOWARD BANNON.

A great rivalry had grown up between Mrs. Peters and her nearest neighbor, Mrs. Meekins. For ten years they had lived in their present locations and there had been a continuous strife, each one trying to outdo the other. If one got a new dress, the other must have one also. If one of the women purchased a new hat, the other one would secure new headgear at once and it must have, at least, one more feather or flower than was upon that of her rival.

But the one great rivalry between the women was to see which one would be the first to hang the family washing upon the line. Each would watch her neighbor's back yard with the eye of an eagle upon wash day. As may be supposed, the men folks did not approve of this rivalry, especially when it came to rising long before the break of day. To them Monday was a day of trial. No time for preparing breakfast that morning, lest a few minutes of the precious time be wasted and the neighbor's washing be the first to appear upon the clothes-line.

As the years passed by, the women kept rising earlier and earlier, until a time when the washing was usually upon the line before sunrise. One morning Mrs. Peters stepped out into the back yard, carrying her huge basketful of clothes. As she placed the basket upon the ground, she murmured to herself: "I guess I'm first again. This will make the eighth time, hand-ruddin'." Then Meekins always was a slow set.

As she shook the first garment, preparatory to hanging it upon the line, she glanced over her shoulder toward the Meekins back yard. To her great astonishment, the Meekins washing was peacefully waving in the early morning breeze.

"Fer the land's sake," she exclaimed as she made a spiteful attack upon the damp clothes, "if Miry Meekins ain't beat me."

"You shore got the washin' out airy, this mornin'," said Mr. Peters when his wife returned to the house.

"Yes, but Miry Meekins got her's out first," answered Mrs. Peters.

"Wal, I wouldn't mind that," replied Mr. Peters. "It don't matter much anyhow. Mis' Meekins ain't beat you fer a long time."

"She'll not beat me the next time, tho," snapped Mrs. Peters. "I'll git the water an' everything ready the day before, if it is Sunday. We'll git up an hour earlier, too."

At this announcement Mr. Peters settled back in his chair and a melancholy look overspread his face. He resolved to devise some plan by which this terrible rivalry between the women could be stopped. Words were of no avail, for once upon a time he had dared to remonstrate against the early rising on each Monday morning, but his wife had promptly overruled his objections and the semi-breakfastless mornings continued.

The next Sabbath day arrived and the Peters and Meekins families attended church services as usual. The day was clear and Mrs. Peters smiled as she thought of what a fine time Monday morning was going to be for her to wash. Her thoughts were so taken up with the washing that she scarcely heard the minister's sermon.

After returning home from the church, Mrs. Peters turned her attention to the wash. It was her invariable rule to have sufficient articles to fill the clothes-line,

so she went to the spare room and brot several things that were of spotless cleanliness, yet she must have them or she would not have enough to fill the line. She looked upon the pantry shelves to make sure that she had plenty of soap and starch. Then the kettle of water was brot in and placed upon the stove, so that it would be in readiness.

When Mr. Peters returned from milking and doing up the chores at the barn, he found his wife making preparations to retire.

"What! You ain't goin' to bed so soon, are you?" he asked.

"Yes, I be," she answered.

"Seems to me as if it's awful airy yit," he replied. "I was caclatin' on lookin' up the preacher's text fore I went to bed."

"I wasn't," she replied, shortly. "I'm goin' to bed so I can git up airy, an' git that washin' out fore Miry Meekins gits her'n out. You'd better go to bed, so's you won't be so sleepy in the mornin'."

"All right," Mr. Peters answered with meekness.

"What are you laughin' at?" inquired the woman as she heard a chuckle from Mr. Peters, who was locking the door.

"Nothin' much. I was just thinkin' of somethin'," was the indifferent reply.

"Well, I think you'd better be goin' to bed instead of laughin' around to yourself," she said. "I'm goin' now!"

Mr. Peters finished locking the doors and seeing to the window fastenings. He was standing before the stove looking at the boiler of water with it's worldly appearance, when Mrs. Peters called out: "What are you potterin' 'round about, Hiram. Why don't you come to bed? Remember that we have to be up airy in the mornin'."

"Yes, Hester, I'm comin' soon as I wind the clock," he answered.

After winding the clock he blew out the light and started toward the bed and, after falling over a chair, gave vent to some words that again aroused the woman's ire.

"Hiram Peters, why don't you come to bed? It ain't right to be usin' such words on the Sabbath," said the aroused woman.

"Taint right to break the Sabbath by makin' ready to do a washin' at such an unreasonable hour, either," retorted Mr. Peters.

This served to silence Mrs. Peters and without any further mishaps Mr. Peters retired. He was still softly chuckling to himself when Mrs. Peters fell asleep.

Upon waking, Mrs. Peters was surprised to find that Hiram was already up and stirring about. This was something unusual, as he always insisted on taking one more nap after the alarm clock had sounded its warning. It seemed strange that the alarm had not awakened her. The hands pointed to three o'clock and she must be hustling about.

Hastily dressing herself and after peeping out at the window to assure herself that no light was gleaming from the window of the Meekins domicile, she went to the kitchen where Hiram had a brisk fire in the stove. The water was already steaming hot.

"Up airy enough fer you this time?" inquired Mr. Peters as she stepped into the kitchen.

"Yes, but not any too airy," was the answer.

It seemed as tho she was much sleepier than usual this morning but then it was a little earlier than common. Mr. Peters was in a good humor, however, and insisted upon helping, which was something unusual. He seemed to be interested in having the washing out on the line as soon as was possible.

Everything went smoothly and in but little more than an hour the clothes were ready for the line. The moon was shining brightly and not the least gleam of red could be seen in the eastern sky.

"Miry's not up yet," said Mrs. Peters to herself as she surveyed the bare clothes-line in her neighbor's yard. "We must have got up powerful airy this time. Strange how Hiram came to wake up first, tho."

No need for hurrying now. Each piece was carefully shaken out before being placed upon the line. At last every piece was in position upon the line and she stood back and surveyed the array with satisfaction. She was first this time. But how still it seemed. Not a sound except the barking of a dog down at the Spears farm. No stir over at the Meekins place yet, altho it must be getting well along toward dawn.

On entering the house she was surprised to find that Hiram had failed to empty the boiler and tubs and take them down to the cellar as was his usual custom.

"Oh, Hiram!" she called out sharply. There was no answer but, hearing a

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faint sound in the bedroom, she peered in at the half-open door and saw Mr. Peters lying upon the bed, dressed, and fast asleep.

"Hiram!" she again called out.

Mr. Peters stirred slightly but continued snoring. This aroused her ire and, advancing to the bed, she seized the sleeper by the shoulder and shook him. That served to arouse Mr. Peters and he sprang to his feet with wide-open eyes.

"I—I just dropped down for a little bit," he stammered.

"I ain't had any time for sleepin', and if you want anything to eat you'd better clear them tubs an' things away," replied the irate woman.

Mr. Peters hastened to obey his wife's command and soon had the water emptied and the boiler and tubs stowed away in the cellar. All the time he was softly laughing to himself.

"Hester," he said as he again returned to the kitchen, "don't you think its awful airy for breakfast?"

"A little bit," she answered as she glanced out at the window to where the snowy white clothes were glistening in the moonlight.

"How airy is it, anyway?" inquired the smiling Mr. Peters.

"Why, just about five o'clock," replied his wife as she stepped toward the bedroom door and looked at the little alarm clock. "What on earth are you laughin' at?" she demanded as she turned toward Hiram and observed the broad grin that overspread his face.

"I was just thinkin' as how the clock might have got a bit too fast," answered Mr. Peters. "Does seem as if it's powerful airy."

Just then the big clock in the sitting-room began slowly striking. They both stood listening. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve times the bell rang out.

"Hiram! What on earth does this mean?" gasped the astonished woman as she sank down in a chair.

"Why—why, Hester," it means that it's just midnight," answered Mr. Peters, and his loud shrieks of laughter awoke the echoes.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Peters. "An' here I've done my washin' on Sunday."

"I guess you have," replied Mr. Peters, "but then you beat Mis' Meekins, all right. Don't you think we'd better go to bed agin'?"

Mrs. Peters made no remonstrance. The light was blown out and quietness again reigned in the Peters mansion.

"Curious how that plagued alarm clock got out of kelter," murmured Mr. Peters as he sunk into peaceful slumbers.

PESSIMISM VS. OPTIMISM.

BY CARL S. LOWDEN.

It may seem positively ridiculous to say that pessimism can produce failure and that optimism can produce success; nevertheless, it is profoundly true. In every undertaking, the pessimist is handicapped by a foreboding of failure; whereas by a natural confidence of his ultimate success, the optimist has at the beginning partly accomplished what he set out to do. To illustrate this: The boy who fears he cannot jump across a certain ditch is almost sure to fail if he makes the attempt. His trepidation works toward his own discomfiture. Over-confidence would produce the same result, but for a different reason. That kind of a failure is due to an error in judgment by which the boy does not put forth sufficient effort; but the failure of the pessimistic boy occurs because his hopeless thoughts affect the nerves, controlling the muscles, in such a way that for the time being he is rendered physically unable to make a leap of the necessary length. The old proverb has it: "Well begun is half done." This substitution might be made: "Well that is half done," and conversely, "Badly that is half defeated."

It is true that the man who says, "I can" usually does; it is just as true that he who declares, "I can't" generally does not. Men have striven for success, while entertaining and fostering groundless anticipations of failure. Almost always prosperity consistently evades such men, eventually bringing on their ruin. Pessimism sympathetically inspires a lack of effort and inability; optimism sympathetically creates an abundance of effort and ability.

A pessimist expects dismal defeat; the optimist anticipates brilliant victory. The former searches for evil and the debasing; the latter, for good and the uplifting. Each meets with the confirmation of his expectations, and each discovers that for which he searches. Pessimism renders life miserable and filled with gloom, whereas optimism makes it radiant and cheerful. Who would not prefer to be a brother to the smiling boy, exuberant with optimism, and with him sing:

"I like candy by the pound,
And peanuts by the peck—
When I'm a man I'll buy
Whole dollar's worth, I spec."

SMILE PROVOKERS.

Kind Lady—"What is your name, little boy?" Little Boy—"Joshua Shadrach Lemuel Yotts." Kind Lady—"Well, well! Who gave you that name?" Joshua, Etc.—"I dunno yet, but I'm on der trail!"—Chicago News.

Jack—We furnished our flat with soap premiums.

Fred—Good idea, old man. But how in the world did you ever get enough furniture in that way?

Jack—Oh, that's easy. We furnished one room—the rest of the rooms are full of soap.

"And you have made Jim Jackson a deacon in your church?"

"Yes, sah—dat is, he's a brevet deacon, sah."

"And what is a brevet deacon, George?"

"He's a deacon dat don't handle no money, sah."

An editor received \$2 and a cork from a delinquent subscriber. When they met again the editor said: "I understand about the money because that was the amount you owed, but what does the cork mean?" The subscriber answered, "stop'er."

That they had progressed fairly on the way to intimate friendship may be judged from the fact that Phelim O'Toole thus suddenly addressed his fellow-emigrant, Micky Free:

"Was ye ever in prison?" he asked.

"Sure, wance—and wance only."

"And phwat for, Micky?"

"Just borrowin' a little money, Phelim."

"But ye c'udn't be locked up for thot, man!"

"Indade, but Oi was, and it wuz loike this: There wuz a mon called Dennis Doolin, and Dennis had money, and Oi had none. I just axed him to lind me the loan av a sovereign, but, bedad, Oi had to knock him down three times before I cud get it."

Chinese Government Buys American Telephones.

An American telephone system, with American instruments, switchboards, cable and appliances, is soon to serve the city of Pekin. The Chinese Empire, tho absolutely lacking in any such improvement up to today, has at last awakened to the need of a modern system of communication. In the face of the most bitter competition with manufacturers from all parts of the world, the Western Electric Company, four millions of whose instruments are in use in the United States, has secured the contract. Before deciding on so momentous a step the Chinese government sent officials to this country, investigated, deliberated and delayed. The two switchboards sold by the Western Electric Company to the Government are the first common battery boards in the entire Empire, yet China has an estimated population of over 400,000,000. Our own country, with a population but one-fifth as large, has about six and a half million telephones and more than 1,000 telephone exchanges larger than the two intended for Pekin, besides fully 15,000 smaller switchboards installed in the smaller cities and towns. This gives some idea of the magnitude of the field still to be opened in the far East. Learning of the specifications for the proposed Pekin exchanges, the Western Electric Company sent a special emissary to China. So did Siemens & Halske, the great German concern; so did the Ericsson interests. It was another international invasion of China. The prize was well worth striving for, involving for the successful company a foothold in a field entirely undeveloped and promising wonderful things in the future. Last fall Mr. F. H. Dressing, foreign advisor to the Board of Communications, and Mr. Wu, secretary to the board, while on an American tour, visited the Western Electric Company, and made known the intention of the Chinese government to develop the use of the telephone in the Empire. Chinese commissioners visited this country, inspected the telephone plants of the large telephone manufacturers and made recommendations to their government which resulted in the placing of the Pekin order with the Western Electric Company. The American invasion of Pekin recalls the similar exploit of this company in Paris last fall. When the Guttenberg exchange handling the service of the business section of the French capital, was burned down, European makers hesitated about supplying a new switchboard because of the time limit imposed by the government. It was a tremendous task, but the American company stepped into the breach and "delivered the goods." The board was made at Hawthorne, just outside of Chicago, shipped across the country, conveyed to France and accepted, all within sixty days. It was an object lesson for foreign makers.

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Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound—a physician's prescription for a specific disease.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything.

A Sworn Certificate of Purity is with every bottle.

For sale at all drug stores, in bottles of two sizes—fifty-cents and one-dollar.

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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.

SEPTEMBER.

Paper read by Mrs. Eugene Bagg at the September meeting of the Summit Farmers' Club:

"Oh, sweet September! Thy first breezes bring
The leaf's rustle and the squirrel's laughter
And promise of exceeding joy hereafter."

The air is still, calm prevails, the summer storms are over. The sun shines with mild radiance on the hills where only a few weeks ago men and horses sweated in the successful effort to glean one of the most bountiful harvests of recent years. The harvest is over, the fields stand waiting to be made ready for the seeding which shall soon come for we are promised by the kind giver of all things, "A seed time and a harvest."

Truly, as we enjoy the almost Sabbath stillness, broken only by the chirp of the cricket and our other insect friends; as we look at the woods, not yet decked in their autumn glory, but still wearing their summer green, we think how very good God has been to us in this bountiful land of the free, and we feel that our lives should be in accord with His plans for us, and we should walk in the paths of peace.

"The autumn gives us melons,
The peach, the pear, the plum;
Oh, from the fields and orchards
A host of good things come."
An Autumn Scene.—Sonnet.

The golden rod and aster, and all the yellow marsh flowers spread before us their flaring beauty as we ride along the road. Our own home flowers still glow with beauty, which ere long will be dimmed by the rough attention of Jack Frost as he comes to visit us once more. Then will autumn's splendid array of colors shine before our delighted eyes. Soon also, will be heard the crack of the hunter's piece as he shoots our quail and so robs us of one of our best friends. His advent makes us realize that the last quarter of the busy year is at hand and cold winter approaches us with its own peculiar pleasures and pains.

Now again the school bell rings and the children again meet after the long vacation to gain new knowledge and to develop their own ability from which they expect so much. In the lives of these children is the welfare or fate of our nation. May it be safe with them!

As from the fingers of a sleeping child, the loosened toys so gently slip and fall. He has no knowledge of their loss at all. So by the thickets with song gushes wild Reclines the peaceful autumn, reconciled To early loss; for fairer dreams forestall The goldenrod and milkweed's airy ball; The far off brooding splendor of the mild And sober afternoon. On southern walks The grapes begin to purple; the peaches turn

In blushing beauty to the light that falls Subdivided and soft; the drowsy crickets learn
A song of sorrow, and the partridge calls
In sadder strains as sunsets fainter burn.

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

A Profitable Question Box.—The question box in charge of T. E. Lemon, brot out some interesting shots. "Would a quarterly meeting of the County Association of Farmers' Clubs be worth while?" C. A. Whelan—"Do not think it would." B. Mattoon—"Do not think we are getting as much good out of our clubs as we might and the matter of quarterly meetings is under consideration." "What is the outlook for lamb feeding the coming winter?" J. C. Carruthers—"Rather risky. Lambs and feed stuffs are too high." "Will it benefit corn that has been frosted to let it stand?" E. Holington—"Think not. It should be cut at once." "How much wheat would you sow per acre?" B. W. Mattoon—"Two bushels on ordinary ground. On poor ground, more; on very rich soil, less." "Can a farmer on 80 acres afford to own a manure spreader?" A. Stranch—"Could not say but think they are becoming a very necessary part of the farm machinery, but a farmer should have two or exchange with his neighbor."

The Farmer as a Citizen.—The Perry-Bennington Farmers' Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Burkhardt, Friday, Sept. 3, after a vacation of two

months. Many of the members were busy harvesting their beans and others threshing so there were but a few in attendance. Pres. Morrice being absent vice-president E. Burkhardt acted as chairman. Club opened by singing, followed by prayer by Rev. A. J. Martin. An excellent paper was given by Rev. A. J. Martin, "The Farmer as a Citizen." A citizen denotes anyone that can vote. No society can live without a government. A farmer has no more rights than anyone else but has a right in helping make laws to protect our own property and person and also in defending laws that protect our neighbors. A citizen ought to recognize the laws and live up to them and see that laws are enforced. One should vote for whatever is best for a community. In the discussion M. D. Grout stated that anyone living in a civilized country will have personal liberties taken from them. If we had all the personal liberties we wanted we would have to revert to barbarism.

Fear Effect of Oleo.—"Dairying as a future industry," was given to Mr. Beckley and he being absent, Mr. Burkhardt called on different ones. Mr. Winegar said that one great cloud in the dairy business was the selling of oleomargarine as butter. Mrs. Martin then petitions sent to congress would have an influence in prohibiting the sale of this oleo. The question box was conducted by Mrs. A. J. Martin. "Do women approve of dairying generally?" Mrs. Winegar said when they had to wash the separator twice a day they didn't but when they got the check twice a month they did.

The Farmer's Work.—"What a Farmer's work may Teach Him," was the subject assigned to Mr. Chas. Lawrence. He said while riding thru the country he observed that one farmer might have his farm in good condition and the one across the road might be all run down.

Go West, Young Man.—"What do you think of a young man going west?" was rendered in a very pleasing manner by Mrs. Chas. Chandler. She described the condition very nicely, saying that they needed the staying qualities in order to make a success of it and also she said there were now about five bachelors to every woman out there. She thot if a young man could go out there with the intention of sticking it thru, making up his mind to live in a 10x12 shack with a little table up to the side of the wall and soap boxes for chairs and dried fruit for luxuries, he might possibly make a stay of it, but as a general thing they come back thinking Michigan good enough for any one. C. Case was also called upon as he spent a year in the west and he said he never was so homesick in his life and that old Michigan is good enough for him. He thinks, take it all around, that Michigan is the best state in the union.

Will Hold Club Fair.—The September meeting of the Spring Arbor Farmers' club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Carter. Quite a goodly number were in attendance after the long summer vacation and a thoroughly good time was enjoyed by all. No forenoon session was held. After the dinner had been served and a good visit enjoyed the club was called to order by J. A. French. The meeting was opened with singing by the club, "Bringing in the Sheaves," followed by prayer by Mrs. E. A. Harrington. The minutes of the last meeting had to be omitted as the secretary was absent. A motion was made and carried that the club hold a fair in connection with their next meeting, and a committee of six was appointed by the president to take charge of the exhibits on that day. The following short program was then carried out, as quite a number that were on to take part were absent. Mrs. A. Carter favored with a reading on the "Best education for our girls," followed by "Current Events," by John W. Dart. The question for discussion, "My mistakes in farming this spring," was fairly well discussed, but quite a number could not think of any they had made. After the discussion of a few questions that were asked in the question box the club adjourned to meet at the town hall the first Saturday in October. The program for the afternoon will consist of music and recitations and an address by the Hon. Chas. E. Townsend. All are cordially invited and a good time is expected.—Club Reporter.

The Care of the Kitchen Drain.—At the September meeting of North Owosso Club, with Mr. and Mrs. S. Henderson, there was nearly a full roll with a number of guests present. "On the care of the kitchen sinks and drains," Mrs. Laura Partridge gave the following practical ideas about the most careless thing a rural housewife can do in the kitchen is to neglect the sink. Continual usage, with forethot and a little determination will save many hours of work and labor. Cleanliness is very important. See that your sink is clean as well as your dishes. A brush with a handle that costs four cents is just the thing to clean with. Do not empty dirty dishwater, neither the greasy water from fryingspans, nor any water containing food into the sink. Farmers are supposed to keep pigs and the swill pail is as handy as the sink. Water that beans are parboiled in should be emptied on the ground. A teakettle of boiling water used twice a week with the suds from the boiler on wash day will help keep the sink in a sanitary condition, then there is chloride of lime and copperas, all cheap and good for such purposes. The building and construction of a good drain is one of the jobs, the men folks say they will do when they have time. They seem to think when the drain pipe from the sink is just thru the house that will suffice. In many homes you may observe just two boards nailed together for the drain, so it lies with the women folks to give their strict attention, as stagnant water will be the result. By moving so-called drain from right to left occasionally will overcome some bad effects. Air slacked lime is invaluable in this connection and will help to purify the earth, scatter it freely on the wet places.

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."

Suggestions for Second Meeting.

If one pulls up a weed, he must quickly fill the hole with some other plant, or nature will tuck another weed into it.—L. H. Bailey.

Fruit Growing—1. General outlook, location and climate.

A funny story and select readings, by one or more young men.

Instrumental music, by Grange orchestra.

Cookery—1. Hints on why and how to work.

Humorous reading, "An Old Recipe," by a young matron.

Roll call, responded to by answering, "Where have I been? What have I seen?"

HIGHER IDEALS.

Paper read before Western, (Ottawa Co.) Pomona Grange by Mrs. Charles Dunning.

From infancy we are constantly forming ideals. How important it is then that they should be something noble, something worthy of following. What beautiful visions fancy pictures to us as we toll on toward the ideal we have formed; and when we reach the longed for goal, how often we find that the ideal of yesterday is not the ideal of today. Beyond that which we have reached we have been unconsciously building another far surpassing in beauty and grandeur the one we pictured long ago.

Think you, if our brother could have the ideal farm so perfect in his imagination he would step there? Do you think he would say, "I have realized my ideal, I have reached perfection and am contented?" I do not think he would. I believe the life he must live to obtain his first ideal would teach him of greater things, and the surrounded by wealth and beauty, he would still be looking forward toward a new and higher ideal which had gradually unfolded to him as he pursued the first.

The ideal home in imagination, so beautiful, so peaceful, so restful, don't you think if it were ours there would be something lacking? I doubt if we could stop there. Before us would be something higher to reach, a new ideal, formed as we advanced with the world.

And is it not right that it should be thus? Is not the forming of new and higher ideals and striving to attain them the world's true progression? The top of the ladder is not reached by a single bound; it is he who climbs step by step, always looking for something better, always with a higher aim in view, who wins out at last.

And again are there different ways of working toward an ideal. I do not like the life that takes a high aim and then works blindly toward it, seeing nothing, caring for nothing, loving nothing but the beautiful shining ideal it has set itself to win. Such a life is too narrow. How much it has lost; how many kind acts undone; how many loving words unsaid; how many blossoms by the wayside passed unheeded only those who have stopped to gather them could tell. And if at last that ideal is reached, it is only to find there is still something grander beyond.

Take, for instance, a woman whose ideal is a home of perfect neatness; who is miserable if the children leave a plaything out of order, or the husband chance to leave a muddy foot-print on the immaculate floor; who shuts herself within the four walls of home and toils blindly on, her form bowed and her voice growing sharper with constant toil and fretting lest a particle of dust shall shatter her ideal. Her husband and children soon learn to find their pleasures away from home, and she is left in her perfectly ordered home, her solace that the people say, "What an excellent housekeep-

er Mrs. So-and-So is. There is not a particle of dirt to be found near her?" And is she happy? She has attained her ideal. But would it not be far better if, when the star of life was setting, she could look backward and say, "I have never reached my ideal, I have been too busy. I have paused so often for the sake of my husband, children and friends, there was no time left to keep my house as I wished."

Then there is the man whose ideal is wealth, who toils blindly on, denying himself and family the pleasures and sometimes the necessities of life, hoarding and saving for the bright day so far ahead, when, the goal reached, they shall enjoy the rest of life. You have all seen such lives. You know that when they are ready to live the loved ones are scattered, their health is ruined and life is to them a disappointment.

The true ideal of life is the life so lived that every day is an ideal. God has endowed us with a nature that requires some aim in life to perfect it, and whether of high station or low, we all form ideals and day by day struggle toward them; and in this struggle we are forming our character, are writing our lives. How necessary then that we should pause to consider all the little things that make up a life. How many there are who drop from the ranks before they have even caught a glimpse of the beautiful ideal fancy had painted.

Then let us teach ourselves and our children to leave no kind act undone; no kind word unsaid in our everyday life, yet, always to be pressing forward forming new and higher ideals as we advance step by step and striving that at last, amid a golden sunset, we may reach the highest ideal of all, an ideal heaven.

AMONG THE LIVE GRANGES.

The Traveling Library has proven popular with the members of Liberty Grange, of Gratiot Co. When at the regular meeting on Sept. 4 it was found that the time limit on their library was nearing expiration it was voted that the library be returned and a new one ordered.

A Harvest Social will be enjoyed by members of Coopersville Grange, Ottawa Co., Saturday evening, Oct. 9. The program is a light one and thoroughly appropriate to the occasion.

Annual Plowing Match.—Marion Center Grange, of Charlevoix Co., will hold, during October, the plowing match which has become a popular annual feature with this Grange. This Grange is steadily increasing its membership. Like the other Granges of this leading Grange county, its members are at present diligently collecting fruit and other products for exhibition at State Grange.

Grand Marais Grange.—A Grange was instituted at Grand Marais, Alger Co., Thursday evening, Sept. 23, by Deputy John Wilde, with the following officers: Master, John Peterson; overseer, Isaac Smith; lecturer, Kate Coosh; steward, James McAllister; asst. steward, James Radcliff; lady asst. steward, Florence Radcliff; chaplain, Anna Smith; treasurer, Chas. Propst; secretary, Frank Boehm; gate keeper, John Monthi; Ceres, Mary Fredrickson; Pomona, Mrs. J. McAllister; Flora, Emelia Peterson.

The Marketing Problem.—At its next meeting Grand Traverse Grange will not only discuss the various methods of sorting and packing fruit but will consider the feasibility of forming an association for the purpose of marketing its members' fruit, thereby doing away with the middleman. Such associations have worked to the entire satisfaction of growers in many sections of the country and it is presumed that one would benefit this rapidly advancing fruit section. On account of the great increase in acreage this year and what is planned for the coming spring, the time is considered ripe by many for launching such an enterprise, and the consensus of opinion of the members on this important matter will be of general interest.

COMING EVENTS.

Pomona Meetings.

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

Western (Ottawa Co.) with Georgetown Grange, Friday, Oct. 22.

Isabella Co., with Eldorado Grange, at Rosebush, Tuesday, Oct. 15. County convention will occur with this meeting.

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

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

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

BOOK NOTICES.

Dumas. Le Comte de Monte Cristo. Edited by C. Fontaine. B. es L., L. en D., Chairman of French Department, High School of Commerce, New York. In order to avoid the excessive length of Dumas' famous romances in the original form, this edition gives in an English resume the plot of the introductory portion of the story, leading up to the imprisonment of Dantes, and omits the latter portion, dealing with his vengeance, as unsuited to class reading. Cloth, 16mo, 208 pages, with notes and vocabulary. Price, 40 cents. American Book Company, Chicago.

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We make the famous All-Knit Wool Boots and Socks, which are popular with out-door workers, because they are warm and wear better than any other make.

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Ask your neighbor, who has worn them, what he thinks of them, and when you ask your merchant for "Ball-Band" see to it that you do not get "something else."

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