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Farm and Garden Page

Timely Articles on Agricultural, Dairying, Poultry and Horticultural Topics of Direct Interest and Benefit to Many Readers in Farmington and Its Surrounding Districts.

SAFE STORAGE FOR CORN CROP

Millions Lost Every Year by Improperly Stored Grain.

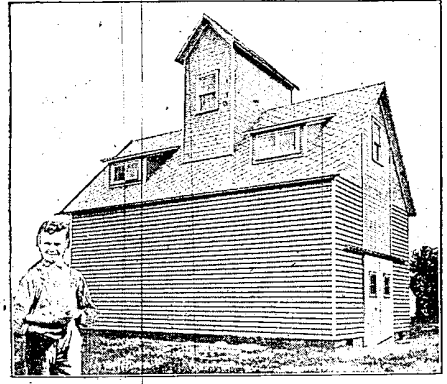
POWER-ELEVATOR IS HELP.

Building Contains Two Large Cribs and Bins for Small Grains—Equipment Cuts Down the Labor Cost.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

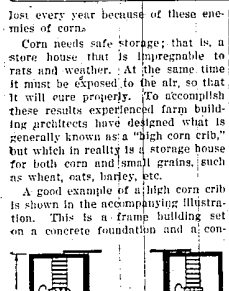
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

It must be pretty discouraging for a farmer to raise a bumper crop of corn and then before it is marketed see no small part of his grain disappear because of the activity of rats and through spoilage by weather. Still millions of dollars worth of corn are lost every year because of these enemies of corn.



Corn needs safe storage; that is, a store house that is impregnable to rats and weather. At the same time it must be exposed to the air, so that it will cure properly. To accomplish these results experienced farm building architects have designed what is generally known as a "high corn crib," but which in reality is a storage house for both corn and small grains, such as wheat, oats, barley, etc.

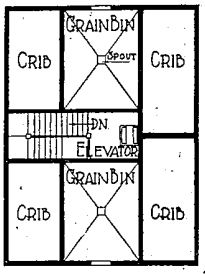
A good example of a high corn crib is shown in the accompanying illustration. This is a frame building set on a concrete foundation and a concrete floor. By reference to the floor plan, which accompanies the exterior view, it will be seen that a driveway, 10 feet wide, runs through the center of the building. On either side is a corn crib that extends to the roof. These cribs are eight feet wide, and 34 feet long, and will accomodate around 5,000 bushels of ear corn. The walls of the cribs are of plain, heavy boards nailed onto a heavy frame, slightly parted so that the air can circulate through the corn. The heavy construction is necessary because of the bursting pressure of the grain when the cribs are filled. The floor of the cribs is of concrete, but underneath has a channel or gutter, into which the corn may be allowed to drop so that it may be "dragged" out.



First Floor Plan.

The inside walls of the cribs above the first floor ceiling, are tight, as is the floor, which allows for two bins for the small grains. These bins have doors in the floor connected with chutes, by which the grain may be run by gravity to wagons in the driveway.

The cupola on the center of the building extends above the ridge. This is to accommodate the spout of the power elevator, located at one side of the driveway. The wagons containing the husked corn are driven into the building so that the rear ends are even with the elevator. In the floor is a "wagon dump," through which the carrier belt and cups run. The front of the wagon is lifted, the corn drops into the dump and is carried by the elevator to the spout in the cupola. This spout is movable, so that the grain may be spouted to any part of either of the cribs. This elevator is operated by either electric motor or gas engine, and also may be used to carry the small grains to the over head bins.



Second Floor Plan.

This building, equipped with a power elevator provides a safe storage house for corn and grain, and at the same time cuts the labor cost of storing them. Many farmers build a concrete hog feeding floor at one end of the crib, thereby reducing the labor handling the corn that is being fed to the fattening hogs.

The construction of this building is simple, the principal points being to erection sturdy building that will withstand the weight of the grain in the cribs, and at the same time be open so that the air can get in, but the rain cannot.

The high corn crib is one of the buildings that the modern farm owner uses to prevent waste. While such a building as this will be seen on many farms in the corn belt, there still are many farmers who cling to the old, wasteful method of putting their crops into old-fashioned cribs, built of fence rails, while some take no other care of the corn than to pile it and cover it with canvas. The waste of corn by these methods would soon pay for a modern, weather-tight crib.

Cause and Effect.

The young man had a decoration on his face. You could hardly call it a beauty spot, for it was a discoloration of the region surrounding his right eye. He tried to look as if he had got it through attempting some daring feat in sport or war, but neither in war nor sport does one, as a rule, get a black eye, so when he met his chum the latter wanted to know all about it.

"It was only a lovers' quarrel," said the young man.

"H'm," said his friend. "She must be a pretty powerful woman."

The young man sighed.

"She didn't do it," he said. "It was her other lover."—London Tit-Bits.

Died With Their Prey.

In the extraordinary diatom beds at Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, California, occur untold millions of skeletons of a small herring, while in the upper strata are many remains of predatory fish which had entered what was once a bottle-shaped bay in order to feed on herring. This is evident from the fact that one of the skeletons of a large mackerel has two herring skeleton in what was once its stomach.

CANTALOUPES OF FINEST QUALITY

Early Picking Is Reason Given for Melons Reaching Market in Inferior Condition.

AVOID BRUISING IN PACKING

Load Immediately in Iced Refrigerator Cars and Furnish Ample Ventilation—Floor Racks Are Also Recommended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fully 10 per cent of the cantaloupes produced in the western states reach the consumer so green that they are practically worthless for food. If only 1 per cent were picked and shipped market it would mean transporting and marketing more than 40,000 crates, for more than 20,000 carloads—or four-fifths of the production of the United States—are harvested in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California, and shipped on a six to twelve-day journey to middle western and eastern markets.

Unwrapped Melons Cool Quickly, Thus Preventing Mold.

During three recent shipping seasons specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture conducted investigations in the western producing sections and chief eastern consuming centers, in order to determine the most satisfactory methods of handling cantaloupes for long-distance shipments. It was found that too early picking was one of the chief reasons why melons reached the market in an inferior, tasteless condition.

When to Pick Melons.

Green melons have a depressing effect on both demand and prices. While it is necessary that they be picked before they are entirely ripe, in order to provide the essential keeping qualities in transit, they may be picked at a stage of maturity that will afford good flavor as well as keeping quality when they reach consumers, cantaloupes should be picked just after they will slip cleanly from the stem; that is, at the full-slip stage of maturity.

If properly handled and promptly loaded they will carry in satisfactory condition, even to long-distance markets. Allowance must be made, however, for a certain amount of rough handling and for some delay in transit. As a general rule, therefore, cantaloupes should be picked just before they reach the full-slip stage. Such melons possess not only the desirable eating quality, but also the necessary carrying quality.

Use Care in Packing.

During the operation of packing, melons should be placed carefully in the crates, and not dropped or tossed into place, as is frequently done. Injury caused by squeezing can be prevented if packers are careful not to force in over-sized melons when finishing the crates.

Cantaloupes should preferably not be wrapped. They do not refrigerate so well in transit nor do they reach the consumer in so good condition as unwrapped melons. Loading different types of packages may obstruct air circulation and thus seriously retard refrigeration. In cars equipped with these racks, as well as basket bunkers, salt may be effectively employed to hasten refrigeration. The ability of refrigerator cars to cool melon shipments quickly and to maintain desirable temperatures in transit depends directly upon proper bunker and bulkhead construction, and upon the quantity and quality of the insulating material used.

GRAIN OF SUPERIOR QUALITY IN DEMAND

Frequent Use of Cleaning Equipment Is Profitable.

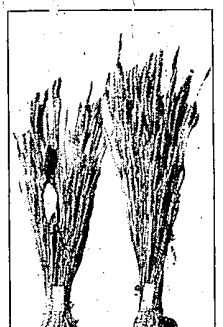
Financial Loss Caused by Presence of Impurities, Foreign Matter or High Moisture Content—Elevator Not at Fault.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While equipment for cleaning and conditioning grain is expensive, country elevators will find that its use frequently improves the quality of the grain and increases its market value, say specialists of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Sometimes grain comes to the elevator in poor condition, often being dirty, dusty, or with high moisture content, and unless the quality is improved by cleaning or drying the grain cannot be disposed of advantageously.

Moreover, grain containing impurities, foreign matter, or a high moisture content is quite likely to become hot in transit, which greatly reduces its value and frequently results in serious financial loss. If the elevator is not provided with suitable equipment for this process, such grain must be shipped in the condition in which it is received.

The farmer should not place all responsibility for cleaning grain on the elevator, it is believed. It should be remembered that elevator managers do not pay grain prices for the dirt and water found in a farmer's grain. The price should be established by taking into consideration the necessary expense of placing the grain in marketable condition. The farmer who delivers clean, dry, sound grain should receive a premium over the price paid to the more careless farmer who delivers grain of inferior quality, specialists say.



An Illustration of the Improvement Which May Result From Treating Seed With Formaldehyde as Smut Often Stunts the Plants.

GUINEAS UTILIZE ALL WASTE

Fowls Pick Up Material That Escape Chickens and Turkeys—Are Prolific Egg Layers.

Guinea fowls utilize waste that would escape both hens and turkeys, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Taking a wider range than chickens, and yet not so wide as turkeys, keeping largely to thickets and weed patches, and committing fewer depredations against field and garden than either chickens or turkeys, requiring little feed at any time, being prolific layers during their season of eggs, that are thought by many to have a richer and finer flavor even than hens' eggs, the guinea fowl is well worth considering on any farm where a serious effort is made to convert all waste into meat and eggs.

Corn Too Fattening.

Wheat and oats are better for old fowls in the summer time than corn. The latter is too fattening and heating for hot weather use.

AIR CONSERVES BOARD FLOOR

Free Circulation Underneath Prolongs Life of Lumber—Close Openings Due in Winter.

Barn floors usually are short-lived unless air is allowed to circulate under them. This may be provided for by means of openings in the foundation walls, which should be closed during the winter. A board floor covered with one-quarter inch of fine sand, with scratch material on this makes a good floor. The litter and sand can be removed readily when desired, and fresh materials provided. If the wooden floors are constructed within two or three inches of the ground it is essential that the foundation walls be constructed in such a way that rats cannot gain access beneath the floor.

Motortruck Made Useful.

Thirty to 35 per cent of the live stock sold at the Indianapolis live stock market is transported by motortruck. A separate division of the yard is provided for the unloading of animals hauled into the yard.

MARKETS

Furnished By
U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS
Washington, D. C.

Grain

Market undertone reasonably firm early part of week under export buying and strong cash market but weakness in coarse grains unsettled foreign exchange and weakness in stock market acted as bearish influences remainder of week. General liquidation on last day of week resulted in material declines for all grains bringing corn futures down to lowest point at this season of year since 1906. Wheat export sales continued good. Country offerings of wheat were moderate during week; offerings of corn were liberal. In Chicago cash market No. 2 Red winter wheat closed at $1.18; No. 2 hard at $1.20; No. 2 mixed corn at 54 cents; No. 2 yellow at 54 cents; No. 3 white oats at 30c. For the week Chicago Sept. wheat lost 7 3-4c, closing at $1.16 5-8; Sept. corn lost 4 3-4c, closing at 52 3-4c; Minneapolis September wheat lost 8 cents, closing at $1.24 2-4; Kansas City September lost 7 1-2c, closing at $1.06 3-4. Chicago December wheat closed at $1.17 3-8; December corn at 53c; Minneapolis December wheat closed at $1.22 3-4. Kansas City December wheat closed at $1.09 1-4.

Hay

Market easier. Heavier receipts at western markets past few days depressed prices as there was practically no shipping demand and arrivals were slightly in excess of local demand. Eastern and southern markets were also weak with demand poor. Quoted August 17th: No. 1 timothy, New York $30.50, Cincinnati $21.50; Chicago $25, Minneapolis $19, Atlanta $27. No. 1 alfalfa: Memphis $22.50, Minneapolis $20, Atlanta $25, Omaha $16.50. No. 1 prairie: Minneapolis $15, Chicago $17, Omaha $12.

Feed

Demand and production light. Prices of most feeds, particularly oil meals held steady except bran, which was weak. Less alfalfa meal being ground than for several seasons, due to dull eastern demand and small sales to feed manufacturers. Stocks are fair, movement and receipts light. Quoted August 18: bran $13.75, middlings $14.50. Minneapolis: No. 1 alfalfa meal $16. Kansas City 36 per cent cotton seed meal $36 Atlanta: $37 Memphis. Linseed meal $39 Minneapolis; white hominy feed $24 St. Louis; gluten feed $30.50 Chicago.

Dairy Products.

Butter markets week following unsettled feeling past week. Certain advances in all markets were made but with declines on August 17th and 18th prices are from 1 to 1 1-2c below a week ago. Temporary firmness marked trading on one or two days because of fairly liberal buying but as dealers stocks are again ample for immediate needs demand was light at close of week. Ninety-two score prices Aug. 16: New York 42 1-2c; Philadelphia 43c; Boston 43 1-2c; Chicago 39 cents.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Carlot potato supplies from New Jersey shipping sections showed moderately advancing prices in eastern markets. New Jersey sacked Irish Cobblers declined 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds during the week, closing $3.35@3.85. Demand and movement are reported improving at New Jersey shipping points. Sacked cobblers range $3@3.35 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Sacked early Ohios closed slightly lower in Kansas City around $3. Idaho white varieties were firm in middlewestern markets, closing $2.50@3.75 per 100 pounds. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes from Turlock section declined 25 cents to $1 per crate in New York and Pittsburgh, reaching $2@2.25 while the Boston market strengthened, closing $2.50@3.50.

Live Stock and Meats.

Despite a moderate recovery in the hog market August 18, closing prices at Chicago showed net declines ranging from 55c to $1 per 100 pounds compared with a week ago. Beef steers were 25 cents lower with butcher cows and heifers ranging from steady to 25 cents lower. Light weight feeding steers were 50 cents higher with others steady. Fat lambs, fat ewes and yearlings were practically unchanged. Better grades of feeding lambs were 50 cents higher. August 18th Chicago prices: Hogs top $10, bulk of sales $8.15@9.85; medium and good beef steers $7@9.75; butcher cows and heifers, $3.50@8.75; feeder steers $5.50@7; light and medium weight veal calves $7.50@9.25; fat lambs $8.50@10.75; feeding lambs, $6.75@8.75; yearlings $6.25@8.50; fat ewes, $2.25@5.25. Stocker and feeder shipments from 11 important markets during the week ending August 12 were: Cattle and calves 55,335; hogs 3,855; sheep 36,328. With the exception of veal eastern wholesale fresh meat prices were generally lower. Beef declined 50c to $1.50; lamb and pork loins $1@2. While mutton was steady to $1 lower per 100 lbs. At most markets veal ranged from $1@2 higher. August 18th prices good grade meats: Beef $14@17; veal $11@18; lamb $21@24; mutton $11@15; light pork loins $25@29, heavy loins $15@21.

DETROIT QUOTATIONS

Grain and Feed.

WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red, $1.21; September, $1.23; December, $1.27; No. 2 white, $1.18; No. 2 mixed, $1.21.

YELLOW CORN—Cash No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 59c; No. 4, 55c.

NEW WHITE OATS—Cash No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 33 1-2c.

OLD WHITE OATS—Cash No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 40 1-2c; No. 4, 37 1-2c.

RYE—Cash No. 2, $1.63.

BEANS—Immediate and prompt shipment, $4.65 per cwt.

BARLEY—Feeding, $1.25@1.40 per cwt.

SEEDS—Prime red clover, spot and October, $13; alsike, $10.50; timothy, $2.75.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $22@22.50; standard, $21@21.50; light mixed, $21@21.50; No. 2 timothy, $19@20.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $16@18; No. 1 clover, $14@15; rye straw, $13.50@14; wheat and oat straw, $12@13.50 per ton in bales.

FEED—Bran, $23; standard middlings, $24; fine middlings, $25; cracked corn, $38; coarse cornmeal, $38; chop, $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

FLOUR—Fancy spring wheat patents, $9.50@10; fancy winter wheat patents, $8.50@9; second winter wheat patents, $7.50@8; winter wheat straights $6.25@6.65 per bbl.

Live Stock and Poultry.

CATTLE—Best heavy steers, $7@7.75; best handyweight butcher steers, $7.50@8; mixed steers and heifers, $5.75@6; handy light butchers, $5.25@5.50; light butchers, $4@4.50; best cows, $4@5.25; butcher cows, $3.75@4; cutters, $2.50@3; canners, $1.50@2.50; bologna bulls, $4.25@4.50; choice bulls, $5@5.25; stock bulls, $3.50@4.50; feeders, $5@6; stockers, $3@5; milkers and springers, $35@75.

CALVES—Best grades, $11@12; heavy, $4@7; culls, $7@9.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best lambs, $10@10.25; fair lambs, $8@9; light to common lambs, $4@6; heavy sheep, $3@3.50; good handy sheep, $5.50@6; culls and common, $1@2.

HOGS—Mixed hogs, $9.85@10; pigs and lights, $10; extreme heavy, $9; roughs, $7; stags, $6; boars, $4.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens, 28@30c; leghorn springs, 21@23c; large hens, 25@30c; medium hens, 25@26c; small hens, 22@23c; old roosters, 15c; ducks, 20@22c; geese, 15c; turkeys, 25c per lb.

Farm and Garden Produce.

POTATOES—Virginia, $6.25@6.75 per bbl. and $5.50@5 per 150-lb. sack.

TOMATOES—Home grown, 75c@$1.25 per bu.; Canadian, 20-lb. basket, 40c.

DRESSED HOGS—Light, 10c; heavy, 6@8c per lb.

CABBAGE—$1.75@2 per bu.

ONIONS—100-lb. sacks, $3.75@4.

DRESSED CALVES—Choice, 15@16c; medium, 13c; large coarse, 8@10c per lb.

CELERY—Michigan, 40@40c per doz.

APPLES—New, $2@3 per bu.

BLACKBERRIES—$7@7.50 per bu.

Butter and Eggs

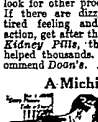
EGGS—Fresh current receipts, 30c; candled and graded, 33@34c asked per doz.

BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 35c per lb.

Stop That Backache!

Those agonizing twinges, that dull, throbbing backache, may be warning of serious kidney weakness—serious if neglected, for it might easily lead to gravel, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. If you are suffering with a bad back look for other proof of kidney trouble. If there are dizzy spells, headaches, tired feeling and disordered kidney action, get after the cause. Use *Doan's Kidney Pills*, the remedy that has helped thousands. Satisfied users recommend *Doan's. Ask your neighbor!*

A Michigan Case



Wm. Beutling, 810 E. Foster St., Ludington, Mich., says: "I had kidney trouble and my back was weak and lame. When those pains shot across my hips they nearly pulled me down. Most of the time I could hardly stoop over, my back was so sore. My kidneys were weak and acted irregularly. A friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills and a few boxes cured me."

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CONTAINS THE WONDERFUL PALMER'S LOTION AND I USE IT.
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PALMER'S LOTION
REMOVED ALL MY PIMPLES AND CLEARED MY COMPLEXION

And They Did.

Bob and Jimmy, brothers, still in knickerbockers, have said their prayers every night since they began to talk. They play hard all day and are tired at night. At bed time they start upstairs, undressing on the way, and at the same time saying their prayers. When they reach the bed there is nothing to do but fall asleep. The other night on the way upstairs Bob said to Jimmy: "Guess we had better drop to our knees tonight; I heard 'em say a big storm was liable to come." And they did.

Gourd of Value in Surgery.

Loofah, a sponge gourd of tropical regions, is declared by Dr. E. [illegible] a French surgeon, to be superior to brushes for surgical cleansing. Pads about four inches square can be cut and readily sterilized, and can be so packed in a box as to be automatically supplied one at a time. These sheets of vegetable sponge are stated to bear sterilization better than brushes, to cleanse better and to act in a gentler and more even manner.

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—land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—oats, barley and flax also in great abundance, while raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs is equally profitable. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. Healthful climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone, excellent markets and shipping facilities. The climate and soil offer inducements for almost every branch of agriculture. The advantages for

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