The Bow of Orange Ribbon

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CHAPTER XIII.

The Turn of the Tide.

The great events of most lives occur in epochs. After Hyde's and Katherine's marriage, there was a long era noticeable only for such vicissitudes as were incident to their fortune and position. But in May, A. D. 1774, the first murmur of the returning tide of destiny was heard. For the trouble between England and her American colonies was rapidly culminating and party feeling ran high, not only among civilians, but throughout the royal regiments. Recently, also, a petition had been laid before the king from the Americans then resident in London, praying him not to send troops to coerce his subjects in America, and, when Hyde entered his club some members were engaged in an angry altercation on this subject.

"The petition was flung upon the table, as it ought to have been," said Lord Paget.

"You are right," replied Mr. Hervey; "they ought to petition no longer. They ought now to resist. The duke of Richmond spoke warmly for Boston last night. The Bostonians are punished without a hearing," he said, 'and, if they resist punishment, I wish them success. Are they not Englishmen, and many of them born on English soil? When have Englishmen submitted to oppression? Neither king, lords, nor commons can take away the rights of the people. It is past a doubt, too, that his majesty, at the levee last night, lashed when he said he would just as lief fight the Bostonians as the French. I heard this speech was received with a dead silence, and that great offence was given by it."

"I think the king was right," said Paget passionately. "Rebellious subjects are worse than open enemies like the French."

"My lord, you must excuse me if I do not agree with your opinions. And the fight has begun, for Parliament is dissolved on the subject."

"It died," laughed Hyde, "and left us a rebellion for a legacy."

"Capt. Hyde, you are a traitor."

"Lord Paget, I deny it. My sword is my country's; but I would not, for twenty kings, draw it against my own countrymen,—then with a meaning glance at Lord Paget, and an emphatic touch of his weapon—"except in my own private quarrel."

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Hervey, "this is no time for private quarrels; and, captain, here is my Lady Capel's footman, and he says he comes in urgent speed."

Hyde glanced at the message. "It is a last command, Mr. Hervey. Lady Capel is at the death point, and to her requests I am first bounden."

Lady Capel had been edath-stricken while at whist, and was stretched upon a sofa in the midst of the deserted tables, yet covered with scattered cards and half-emptied teacups.

At this hour it was evident that, above everything in the world, the old lady had loved her wild, extravagant grandson. "Oh, Dick," she whispered, "I've got to die! We all have. I have left you eight thousand pounds—all I could save, Dick. Arabella is witness to it. Dick, Dick, you will think of me sometimes?"

And Hyde kissed her fondly. "I'll never forget you," he answered, "never, grandmother. Is there anything you want done? Think, dear grandmother."

"Put me beside Jack Capel. I wonder—if I shall—see Jack." A shadow, gray and swift, passed over her face. Her eyes flashed one piteous look into Hyde's eyes, and then closed forever.

And while in the rainy, dreary London twilight, Lady Capel was dying, Katherine was in the garden at Hyde Manor, watching the planting of seeds that were in a few weeks to be living things of beauty and sweetness.

Little Joris was with his mother, running hither and thither, as his eager spirits led him.

Katherine had heard much of Lady Capel, and she had a certain tenderness for the old woman who loved her husband so truly; but no thought of her entered into Katherine's mind that calm evening hour. Then her maid, with a manner full of pleasant excitement, came to her and said:

"Here be a London peddler, madam; and he do have all the latest fashions and the news of the king and the Americans."

In a few minutes the man was exhibiting his wares to Katherine, and she was too much interested in the wares to notice their merchant particularly. There was a slow but mutually satisfactory exchange of goods and money, and then the peddler began to repack his treasures, and Lettice to carry away the pretty trifles and the piece of satin her mistress had bought. Then, also, he found time to talk, to take out the last newspapers, and to describe the popular dissatisfaction at the stupid tyranny of the government toward the Colonies.

Katherine was about to leave the room, when he suddenly remembered a scarf of great beauty which he had not shown.

"I bought it for my Lady Suffolk," he said; "but Lord Suffolk died suddenly, and black my lady had to wear."

A singular look of speculation came into Katherine's face, and as the peddler detailed with hurried avidity the town talk that had clung to her reputation for so many years; and he so fully described the handsome cavalry officer that was her devoted attendant that Katherine could have no difficulty in recognizing her husband, even without the clews which her own knowledge of the parties gave her.

Suddenly she turned and faced the stooping man: "Your scarf take; I will not have it. No, and I will not have anything that I have bought from you. All of the goods you shall receive back; and my money, give it to me. You know that of my husband you have been talking—I mean lying. You know that this is his house, and that his true wife am I."

She spoke without passion and without hurry or alarm; but there was no mistaking the purpose in her white, resolute face and fearless attitude. And with an evil glance at the beautiful, disdainful woman standing over him, the peddler rose and left the house.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Bow of Orange Ribbon.

Katherine sat down and remained still as a carven image, thinking over what had been told her. There had been a time when her husband's constant talk of Lady Suffolk had pained her, and when she had been a little jealous of the apparent familiarity which existed in their relations with each other; but Hyde had laughed at her fears, and she had taken a pride in putting his word above all her suspicions.

It was also a part of Katherine's just and upright disposition to make allowances for the life by which her husband was surrounded. Hyde had told her that there were necessary events in his daily experience of which it was better for her to be ignorant. "They belong to it, as my uniform does," he said; "they are a part of its appearance. And they never touch my feelings, and they never do you a moment's wrong, Katherine." This explanation it had been the duty both of love and of wisdom to accept; and she had done so with a faith which asked for no conviction beyond it.

And now she was practically told that for years he had been the lover of another woman; that her own existence was doubted or denied; that, if it were admitted, it was with a supposition that affected both her own good name and the rights of her child. Hyde was the probable representative of an ancient noble English family, and its influence was great; if he really wished to annul their marriage, perhaps it was in his power to do so.

She was no craven, and she faced the position in all its cruel bearings. She asked herself if—even for the sake of her little Joris, she would remain a wife on sufferance, or by the rule of rights which she would have to legally enforce; and then she put the candle and passed softly into his room to look at him. She slipped down upon her knees by the sleeping boy, and out of the terror and sorrow of her soul woke to the Fatherhood in heaven. The tears suddenly came, flinging his arms about her neck, he laid his face close to hers and said:

"Oh, mother, beautiful mother, I thought my father was here!"

"My boy have been dreaming, darling Joris!"

"Yes; I am sorry I have been dreaming. I thought my father was here—my good father, that loves us so much."

Then, with a happy face, Katherine with kisses sent him smiling into dreamland again. In those few tender moments all her fears slipped away from her heart. "I will not believe what a bad man says against my husband—against my dear one who is not here to defend himself. Lies, lies! I will make the denial for him."

And she kept within the comfort of this spirit, even though Hyde's usual letter was three days behind its usual time. On the fourth day her trust had its reward. She found then that the delay had been caused by the necessary charge and care of ceremonies which Lady Capel's death forced upon her husband. She had almost a sentiment of gratitude to her, although she was yet ignorant of her bequest of eight thousand pounds. For Hyde had resolved to wait until the reading of the will made it certain, and then to resign his commission and carry the double good news to Katherine himself. Henceforward, they were to be together. So this purpose, though unexpressed, gave a joyous ring to his letter; it was lovelike in its tenderness and hopefulness, and Katherine thought of Lady Suffolk and her emissary with a contemptuous indifference.

Grief was upon every face.

Alas! these are the unguarded hours which sorrow surprises! But no thought of trouble, and no fear of it, had Katherine, as she stood before her mirror one afternoon. She was watching Lettice arrange the double folds of her green taffeta gown, when there came a knock at her chamber door.

"Here be a strange gentleman, madam, to see you; from London, he do say."

A startled look came into Katherine's face; she asked no question, but went down stairs. Soon she came back slowly, with a letter in her hand. She was white, even to her lips. Fully ten minutes elapsed ere she gathered strength sufficient to break its well-known seal, and take in the full meaning of words so full of agony to her.

"It is midnight, beloved Katherine, and in six hours I may be dead. Lord Paget spoke of my cousin to me in such terms as leaves but one way out of the affront. I pray you, if you can, to pardon me. You I shall adore with my last breath. Kate, my Kate, forgive me. If this comes to you by strange hands, I shall be dead or dying. Kiss my son for me and take my last hope and thought."

These words she read, then wrung her hands and moaned like a creature that had been wounded to death. Oh, the shame! Oh, the wrong and sorrow! How could she bear it? What should she do? Capt. Lennox, who had brought the letter, was waiting for her decision. If she would go to her husband, then he could rest and return to London at his leisure. If not, Hyde wanted his will, to add a codicil regarding the eight thousand pounds left him by Lady Capel. For he had been wounded in his side, and a dangerous inflammation having set in, he had been warned of a possible fatal result.

Katherine was not a rapid thinker. She had little, either, of that instinct which serves some women instead of all other prudences. The one thought that dominated all other was that her husband had fought and fallen for Lady Suffolk. All these years she had been a slighted and deceived woman.

"To London I will not go," she decided, "there is some wicked plan for me. The will and the papers are wanted, that they may be altered to suit it. I will stay here with my child. Even sorrow great as mine is best borne in one's own home."

She went to the escritoire to get the papers. When she opened the senseless chamber of wood, she found herself in the presence of many a torturing, tender memory. In an open slide there was a rude picture of a horse. It was little Joris' first attempt to draw Mephisto, and it had been carefully put away. The place was full of such appeals. Among them was a ring that Hyde's father had given him, his mother's last letter, a lock of his son's hair, her own first letter—the shy, anxious note that she wrote to Mrs. Gordon. Then she began to arrange the papers according to their size, and a small sealed parcel slipped from among them.

She turned it over and over in her hand, and the temptation to see the lovetoken inside became greater every moment.

"If in this parcel there is some lovepledge from Lady Suffolk, then I go not; nothing shall make me go. If in it there is no word of love, then I go sage to her or from her; if her name is not there, nor the letters of her name—then I will go to my own. A new love, one not a year old, I can put inside. I will forgive every one but my Lady Suffolk."

So Katherine deliberate as she broke the seal with firmness and rapidity. The first paper within the cover made her tremble. It was a half sheet which she had taken one day from Hyde's hand, and on it Abraham's name across it. On it she had written the first few lines which she had the right to sign "Katherine Hyde." It was, indeed, her first "wife" letter; and within it was the precious love-token, her own love-token—the bow of orange ribbon.

She gave a sharp cry as it fell upon the desk; and then she lifted and kissed it, and held it to her breast, as she rocked herself to and fro in a passionate transport of triumphant love.

(To be continued.)

NEW GUTTA PERCHA TREE.

Valuable Discovery Recently Made in the Valley of the Amazon.

Up to quite recent date the world has relied on the rubber tree for its supply of gutta percha, and on account of the limited area in which this plant grows the product has been exceedingly expensive. A short time ago a gutta percha merchant in the Guiana in examining the Amazon region in South America found a balata tree growing in abundance near Para and on the Amazon and its tributaries for thousands of miles. The Brazilians had no knowledge of its gum-producing properties and were found cutting down the trees for firewood and building material. A concession was bought and the practical work of producing gutta percha for the market begun.

There is practically no limit to the supply of gutta percha on the Amazon and it can be produced at a fraction of the cost of rubber. The method of "bleeding" the balata tree is entirely different from that used to extract the gum of the rubber tree and only experienced "bleeders," it is said, can be employed. The trees yield many times as much sap as the rubber trees and one man can gather as much gutta percha in a day as twenty men can extract from the rubber tree. Each tree will average three and a half pounds and one competent "bleeder" can prepare forty to fifty pounds per day. The gum is fermented and then dried in the sun, after which it is ready for shipment.

Punishing a Chinese Striker.

Punishment of 100 blows and two weeks' imprisonment was the sentence of a Shanghai court in a recent case of an engineer who left his employers without due notice. Because other employes of the company profited by an advance in wages, all the engineers were overslaughed and defeated in company with seven other engineers struck. Was a result the launches on which they were at work were left idle for an entire morning and properly damaged. It had brought out of the machine shops to take the places of the strikers. The company prosecuting the case contended that as the men were employed by the month they should have given a month's notice of their intention to leave, a position in which it was upheld by the court. Warrants are out for the other seven strikers. Labor unions have apparently not yet secured a hold in the Orient.

Some Court Decisions.

A recent decision by a Missouri court relative to the kicking propensities and total depravity of the mule recalls a decision of an Irish judge that bees are "dangerous and malicious creatures," and that no one has a right to keep them "in unreasonable numbers or in an improper place. Both decisions may be set down among the curiosities of legal wisdom with the decision that pigeons are not domestic animals, that frogs are fish and that horses are cattle. It has at least to be decided what is an unreasonable number of bees. Leland, itself has somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000 hives, yielding honey by hundreds of tons in a year, and the largest bee-owner in the world, who lives in California, has 6,000 hives which are worth a handsome fortune every year.

Nothing more completely baffles one who is full of trick and duplicity than straightforward and simple integrity in another.—Colton.

Even the very old colleges still retain their faculties.

The DAIRY

Real Estate Exchange

Well-Proved Principles in Feeding.

The feeder must take account of three groups of nutrients in feed stuffs—protein, carbohydrates and fats, says H. R. Wright, dairy commissioner of Iowa. A certain proportion must exist between these three classes of nutrients, in order to secure the largest production of milk possible for the animal. The digestible fats and carbohydrates are the producers of heat and energy, or are the source of the fat deposited upon the body of the animal. The fat is about two and one-half times as valuable for these purposes as the carbohydrates. Protein may also be used by the animal in the production of both heat and energy and in a general way may take the place of the other nutrients, but neither the carbohydrates nor the fat can take the place of the protein in the formation of the muscles, hair, brain and nerves, and the casein and albumen of the milk. Hence, protein is an absolute essential for the production of milk by an animal. It is easy to see that the proportion of protein, fed in connection with the proper amount of carbohydrates and fat, will result in the maximum production of milk, and that a lesser amount of protein fed would result in a reduction of the amount of milk for lack of material out of which one of its parts may be produced.

If the cow gives milk at all its average composition will be about the same and no change in the feed will result in a permanent increase or decrease of any of the constituents of the milk of that particular cow. The popular idea that by feeding a lot of corn, or anything else, the butterfat may be increased is a fallacy that has been disproved by scores of careful experiments. The cow gives milk with a certain percentage of fat in it, which is subject to changes by reason of excitement or heat or cold or condition of health, but no condition of feeding can make a 5 per cent cow out of one that naturally gives but 3 per cent milk.

Corn-Stalk Diseases and Microbes.

From Farmers' Review: I see by a note in The Chicago Record-Herald of Dec. 13, 1902, that "One of the scientists declares that laziness is a disease due to the presence of a microbe. Now at least we know which microbe has the greatest influence on earth." In the same paper, an editorial on the "Toy Trust," states that "A few years ago the bacteriologists advised us to boil the children's Christmas toys in order to sterilize them." This has been the history of many years in the history of Putnam county, Illinois. All the sloughs and creeks have been full of water all the time and hence no stock of any kind has suffered for want of plenty to drink. Now, as we have frosty, cold weather, we remember of, and these conditions were just the reverse. I have not read, nor heard of, after inquiring a good deal, of a single critter lost this fall by the so-called "corn-stalk disease," and last year there were scores and scores of cattle and horses all over the country lost by the "corn-stalk disease." I suppose the scientists would explain this by saying that particular microbe which produces the "corn-stalk disease" did not happen to have any circulation at all this present season. Surely this must be so, for if that kind of microbe had any circulation some one must have sterilized all the corn-stalks this fall. As I said in The Farmers' Review last year, use a little judgment when first letting cattle in a stalk field in a dry season. Always have a good tank heater, plenty of pure, warm water and salt, and let the cattle always block the circulation of the miscrobes completely.—Henry Turner, Putnam County, Illinois.

Subsoiling.

Bulletin 66, Alabama Experiment station: Subsoiling like other farm operations may be rightly or wrongly done. Certain crops derive greater benefits from it than others, and the same is true of certain soils. Stiff soils, those with a close or tenacious subsoil and soils under which has formed a hardpan, are undoubtedly benefited by subsoiling, while the operation has a drying effect upon soils inclined to be too wet, and increases the capacity of soils for holding moisture in periods of drouth. It enables the roots of plants to penetrate more freely and deeper in search of plant food and moisture, it increases the bulk of the soil proper, and permits of freer circulation of air in the soil. A loose, sandy soil that is naturally quite deep will not in all probability derive much benefit from subsoiling unless the operation is accomplished by the incorporation of a quantity of organic matter. Very nearly all subsoils, as they are brought up are unproductive, and if brought to the surface in quantity the result at first will probably be to decrease rather than increase the yield.

Could Not Change Fat Content.

Another attempt has been made to change the fat content of milk by control of the feed. This time the trial occurred in England, where it is still popularly believed that "rich feed makes rich milk." Six cows were fed a ration consisting of cabbages, oat straw, bean meal and barley meal. This was during the first part of the test. This feed, it will be observed, was very poor in carbohydrates and should, according to the theory of some, give a milk very poor in butter fat. Analyses were made of this milk. Then two of the cows were fed corn meal in addition to their former ration, and two other cows were fed linseed meal in addition to what they had been receiving. The milk of these four cows, under such a regimen, showed no increase of fat. The variations that did occur from time to time were attributed to the effects of the weather.

If you have built castles in the air your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put foundations under them.—Thoreau.

The following is a partial list of farms, city and village lots and real estate generally which we have for sale. As our list is constantly changing, we request that parties will write us if they do not see what they want in this list:

1.

John McCarroll has a nice little farm of 11 acres in the village of Romeo, which he must sell it pretty soon. All necessary buildings in good repair and ready for the market. Prosecution of a profitable farm and the establishment of a happy home. Soils adapted to fruits and all necessary conveniences. Terms easy: Price $1,300, of which $500 will be taken on a mortgage at 4 per cent. Speak quick or you lose it.

2.

Farm of 50 acres, well fenced, well watered—never failing streams; 10 acres timber, ½ miles from Bloomfield Center and electric railway to Detroit and Pontiac. Terms easy.

3.

Twenty-nine and two-thirds acres of land near Irish church in Royal Oak township. It is excellent soil, four good buildings and soil all in good repair; 65 apple trees, 100 plum trees and plenty of other small fruit. Buildings insured for $1,000. Price $2,800. Terms easy. The place is just outside of the lighter soil of Royal Oak township and is just the place for those requiring a small farm suitable for small fruit or poultry farming. Come and let us show you over the place some day.

4.

No better farm in the State of Michigan is the John Kryer farm in Lexington, Lapeer and Oakland county, one mile west of the Detroit & Pontiac line and one mile south of the post-office in Birmingham, over good roads; consists of 160 acres, about 133 acres are cleared and 30 acres are in timber and a few acres of orchard, all select soil fruit and to good bearing. The soil is a rich clay loam and there are nine good buildings which are valued at $5,000 and upon which there is $1,500 insurance. They consist of good two story brick house with ten rooms, furnace heating, whole house has hot and cold water, hot-house, horse-barn, chicken-house, shop and tool house and granary. The barns are well adapted to the creamery and to barns. The large farm (30x40) is new and has an excellent stone foundation with basement stables and all conveniences. We challenge comparison with any for productiveness. During the season of 1900 it was raised upon this farm 28 tons of Sugar Beets to the acre; 140 bushels of corn to the acre. Seven acres of wheat raised 140 bushels when wheat was an absolute failure all over the state. It never fails on good crops whether hay, or other cereals or pasture. It is well watered and thoroughly tiled and lies on a gently sloping aspect to the south. It is all ready to conveniently plant and harvest crops. All things duly considered the farm is well worth every cent of One Hundred Dollars per acre and we have it for sale upon this basis. If you have the most remote desire to become the owner of one of the most productive and profitable farms in Michigan, write us, call us up by phone, or better yet, come and see us about it. If you want to look the farm over we will be very glad to take you out to it. We will treat you well and we will get acquainted if nothing else and if you do not buy you will never hear us complain of the time wasted in showing you the premises.

5.

Elegant house and lot 65 feet front and 20 rods deep on Maple Ave. East, (half an acre). Fine barn and every modern convenience. Furnace, bath, closet, etc. Can be bought for what the buildings cost. Will exchange for improved city property for portion of the purchase price.

6

The VanEvery farm on the north shore of Wing Lake, 160 acres, two good houses, three barns, fine fruit farm, 40 acres in orchard, 15 acres timber. Excellent fishing, boating and bathing. Terms easy.

7.

Beautiful lake property for sale, located on the east side of Gilbert Lake in the township of Bloomfield, Oakland county, one mile west of the Detroit & Pontiac Electric Ry. with half hour service each way. It constitutes the northerly part of the Kirby farm formerly owned by Hiram Gardner property and is owned by his daughter, Mrs. A. Frances Gardner, of Detroit, Mich. We find it inconvenient to manage the property and have decided to sell the same for more investment elsewhere. These circumstances combine to make it a very desirable place to buy and have induced the owner to offer it at the extremely low price of $50 per acre. The farm comprises 200 acres of land in all, and the gently sloping shores go down to a gravelly beach, affording delightful opportunities for boating, fishing and bathing. The house is comparatively new and has ten rooms. There are two good barns and other buildings for the simple accommodation of farm. The farm is excellent orchard and 50 acres of hardwood timber bordering the lake. The fences are in good shape and the buildings are insured for $2,875. The farm can be made extremely favorable and persons having enough money to pay down the purchase price, will receive every consideration at our hands. Parties desiring to look at one of the most beautiful lake farms in the country for a month or two, with a view to purpose of making a personal inspection of the property at some time, conveyances will be gladly furnished.

8.

One of the best farms in Oakland county. It is almost enough to say when we tell you that it is the John Bullough farm in the town of Troy, 180 acres, excellent buildings, two good flowing wells. Carp pond, 2 acres in size, 8 acres in orchard, 5 miles from Birmingham, 2 miles straight south of Troy corners, where there is a church, store, post-office, school, etc. D., R. & L. O. runs about every hour. Two every hour to Rochester, Romeo and Lake Orion. Price low and terms easy.

10.

Large, roomy two-story house on Townsend St. in Birmingham; good barn, 60 x 40 feet and all ordinary conveniences. 150 ft. front and 108 ft. deep. Small fruit and good neighborhood.

12.

The Bayley farm in the town of Troy, 120 acres. Good farm house and farm buildings flowing well at the barn which is the wonder and small fruit. 20 acres good second growth timber, 4 acres fine grafted orchard. Circumstances render it advisable to sell at once and the man, who comes first will secure one of the best bargains in the country. Look it up.

13.

Farm in Southfield, 67 acres, of which 10 acres is timber, good beech and maple. Soil, clay loam. Great variety of fruit. Water in it every lot the year round. New, small house and small barn. Terms easy. Price $2,000 for the place. It will pay you to look it up. Will trade for Birmingham property.

14.

Two hundred and four (204) acres in sections 15 and 16, Southfield, with finest farm buildings in all Oakland county, and finest farm land and all kinds of best varieties of fruit, 10 acres of it very timber. Will sell or exchange for city property and will sell or trade the place for improved. Buildings insured for $3,000. Speak for this farm on your list, all things considered. Ask us about it.

15.

House and two lots on Ann St. in Birmingham, 100 ft. front, 2-0 feet deep. Small house, barn insured for $300. Price $600. Want enough cash to secure a mortgage for the balance at rate of interest. Send us a postal card, you get full particulars by return mail.

16.

Fine fruit farm of 68 acres about 3 miles from Birmingham, nice rolling land, 5 acres timber No waste land, 2 x 30 grapes, 1 acre blackberries, 1 acre raspberries, 1 acre strawberries, etc. Good house nearly new. Price $60 per acre. Will take other property for part pay. Tell you more about it if you ask us.

10.

A small farm of 3 acres, being part of the ws of section 1, Southfield township, Oakland county. Four good buildings; house, barn, fowl house and pig-pen. Buildings insured for $800. Premises abundantly supplied with soft pure water from flowing well, which is piped to barn, furnishing plenty of water for stock or other purposes all the year round. Good fences, extra fine soil, easy to cultivate, good neighborhood. Value, two-story and wing, 8 rooms; woodshed, cistern and all conveniences; 2½ miles from Birmingham, over roads which are the best in the country; 40 rods from good school; 10 rods from Kirby's mill. Excellent neighborhood. This little farm is just in shape for business, without a cent for repairs or improvements. Price $1,800. Terms easy.

19.

A farm of 108 acres in the township of Ross, Ogemaw county, Mich.; 50 acres cleared, 58 acres timber, good house, barn, barn worth $100, well, sandy loam. Price $25 per acre, $1,000 down, balance on long time at 5 per cent. Here is a golden opportunity for a man who requires a good home in a short time. Better investigate.

26.

One of the finest farms in the grand old township of Bloomfield, Oakland county, Mich. Fine scenery and productive soil. It is the farm of Mr. Jones and lies between Birmingham and Pontiac and just far enough from the main line of way to take advantage of all its conveniences and will be sold at a very low figure. Consists of 15 acres of the finest orchard in the state, 5,000 peach and 700 plum trees, brick house with all conveniences, 28 rooms, 2 w. lis, good windmill, barn 36x60, with silo and stable for 40 head of stock, the farm, and land is perfectly tiled, 2½ miles of macadamized road, 1 mile from Bloomfield Hills station. Price per acre is low and terms are easy. Let us tell you about it. A postal card will do it.

27.

Want to go west? Well, here's your chance. 160 acres of red Mesa land in Delta county, Colorado. Soil by experts to be the richest fruit land in the world. Two-thirds of the farm is cleared and there is an orchard of 4 acres of the best and finest varieties of fruit; 4 buildings and every thing is ready for business. The price is $7,000 and a proper discount for cash will be given from this rate or will trade for Detroit vacant lots or part of Birmingham property. Remember what the sage of Chappaqua said and let us advise about the healthiest place in America. If you have lung trouble or asthma this is worth your while to investigate.

30.

One of the very nicest and best arranged homes in Birmingham, and in the finest location that can be selected; on the west side of Maple Ave., lot 65x175. New house of 10 fine rooms, gas, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, both hard and soft water, motor pumps, wood house, and plenty of room for a nice garden. Price $3,800 and if and you only have to pay $500 cash and the balance on easy terms and long time. Now, if you ask for anything better than that you are certainly hard to please, and we will come and let us show you over the house and grounds and we are sure that your possible objections will vanish. Ponder over it a minute and a half or two minutes.

33.

Twenty-three hundred dollars cash will buy one of the most profitable farms in the township of Southfield, consisting of 40 acres. The price is $50 per acre, but the balance of the purchase price will be allowed to continue on mortgage at 5 per cent, or will take a nice small farm or house and lot in Birmingham; three good buildings, good well, 10 acres in orchard, 5 acres timber, usual conveniences. There are other things which we will whisper in your ear upon application.

34.

Nice little forty-acre farm up in Sanilac county for $20 per acre, 15 acres cleared, 5 acres of orchard; a good barn and a comfortable log house; 14 miles from Lexington; 4 miles east of a village post office on the F. & M. R'y; will exchange for Birmingham property or a small farm breakouts. For a poor man with a small amount to invest and who is right good chance to work out the balance, this will be worth coming to see us about. Now don't go along all your life working for someone else and without a home. Come and tell us what you can do and see if we can't help you. We don't care a cent about thing if we don't deal, and if we do, the man who is selling the property pays all the commission.

37.

Fine new house located on lot 7 of Campbell's subdivision, Birmingham. Price $900. House cost that to build. At this price it would be all cash to enter into it. But if we can arrange that matter about it.

38.

Two story house and lot on south side of Daines St., two doors from electric road on Saginaw St., 80 ft. front, 110 ft. deep. Hot and cold water, bath, both hard and soft water, furnace and every modern convenience. Terms $500 cash, balance on long time. Price $2,800. If you are curious or interested, just ask us for fuller particulars. If you are curious you'll be curious if we can't interest you.

41.

Two and one-half acres and good house and barn 15 rods from the Electric road at Clirole, Mich. 30 pear, 20 apple trees and other fruit. Price $1,000 cash. Or will take $500 for the place. Well, we might as well give you the rock bottom at once. We are almost ashamed to say it, but if we are properly approached, we will take $500 for it. There!

42

Brick house, good barn and seven acres of land suitable for platting on south side of Maple Ave east, Birmingham, opposite the Peppler subdivision. Price $3,500 and it is worth every cent of it. If you doubt this, believe it, ask us about it and we will prove it.

44.

Fine Stock Farm—the celebrated Coffing Farm 105 acres in township of Southfield. Buildings are well painted and in good condition; large fruit orchard; 20 acres of it; farm divided into three compartments. House surrounded by large handsome elm trees. Horse barn with stalls for 20 horses, and separate carriage room. Bank barn with granary, overhead track, cow stables underneath with cement floor and 3 or 4 additional stalls, sliding doors, good windows, window sashes, stone foundation, etc., etc. Horse barn with 10 box stalls and paddock. Horse barn with 6 stalls and other stalls and paddock enclosed with high board fence. Large cattle barn, fence, enclosed with sliding doors. Office with large stalls for feeding box stall attached and paddock. Bull box stall with paddock attached. Buildings on this purpose and isolated from other buildings. Large cattle house, fence, enclosed. Pig stables. Fruit: Large and bearing apple orchard well trimmed; 20 acres of fruit, Baldwins, Greenings, Kings, Steeles Red, Jonathan, Russets, Spitzenbergs, Ben Davis, peach, 35 cherry, 35 plum, all of best varieties, 3 hybrids, 3 quince, currants, grapes, strawberries, etc. Are timber or woodlot. Water: Good well with iron pump at house; good well beside barn and stanchion pump at barn. Rouge runs across entire south end of farm and is 15 to 25 feet wide and 4 to 6 feet deep. Fences all in first class shape, many of them entirely new. Soil: Clay loam. Level. Has carried an average of 40 head of stock during past five years. No feed of any kind bought and entire farm heavily manured. No commercial fertilizers used. Better inquire about this farm it may pay you.

45.

Seventy-acre farm in Bloomfield, Buildings. Small house of little value, good barn. Good well, good fences. Fruit: Few peach and quince trees. Entire 70 acres heavily seeded to clover and timothy. A good bargain.

55.

Village lots on Saginaw street, bounded north by land of Mollie S. Smith, east by D. 41, H. & E. R'y, south by Rowe street, west by Sagina street, 108 ft. front on Saginaw street, 178 feet deep on north side and 147 feet deep on south side; all in the village of Birmingham, Mich. Price $700.00.

56.

Lots 48 and 49 Randall's Addition, price $135.00 for the two lots (which they are worth) or will change for small house and lot in Birmingham.

57.

Farm of 40 acres, being the s e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 2, Farmington, Oakland county, Mich. In best farming locality in the county, with 3 fairly good buildings. There is no reason why a farmer on the property and it is less than a mile from the Farmington village station, can cut his timber, cord, basswood, etc., and the price is only $50.00 per acre and he can pay for it two years way about the terms of payment as long as you have enough to secure it. A postal will get you fuller particulars.

58.

Fifty acres just north of the village of Royal Oak, being the s e ¼ of the n e ¼ of section 16, and part of the s e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 9, in Royal Oak township, Oakland county, Mich. 8 fairly good buildings. There is no reason why a farmer on the property and it is less than a mile from the Farmington village station, can cut his timber, cord, basswood, etc., and the price is only $50.00 per acre and he can pay for it two years way about the terms of payment as long as you have enough to secure it. A postal will get you fuller particulars.

59.

House and lot, No. 1420 Fourteenth ave., Detroit, 1 mile over a block from the Boulevard; paved street; house piped with furnace; good barn, some fruit; buildings valued at $2,700, insured for $1,700. Will take Birmingham or village property or for a small farm of not more than 5 acres.

60.

House and two lots 150 x 200 just north of the corporation line of the village of Royal Oak; plenty of small fruit and shade trees; two buildings worth $1,500 and insured for just what they are; buildings would cost to build. House and 7 rooms, furnace, cellar, good well, nice barn. Buildings were built less than two years ago. Price $1,500 and terms very easy.

61.

House of 11 rooms on lots 5 and 13 Castle's plat, fronting on Merrill and Martin streets, Birmingham. Good cistern and large cellar. There are things about this place which we want to talk to you about and the price is so low that we are ashamed to tell you right out loud. If you will call and see us about it, we will whisper.

62.

Double house on the corner Merrill and Henrietta, eighty feet front on Merrill street. Good cellar, city water; rents for from $15 to $20 per month. Price $1,600; and there are other things which would come into consideration if you ask us about. A personal call or a postal card will do the business in this case as well as all the rest of the good things in this column.

63.

One of the nicest little family residences in the village—on the west side of Henrietta street, —nearly new, with necessary conveniences. Nice pleasant room, lot 50 feet front, good neighborhood and will be sold for $2,600 if the terms are agreeable. It comprises a lot and a half on the Stanley & Clirbe Subdivision.

64

Are you tired of Michigan's wet and dry extremes? Do you long for a better climate—the land of sunshine and flowers? Well, now you are the very fellow we have been looking for. Here's an Orange Grove of 10 acres in San Bernardo county, California, just in the first of it's bearing. Needs a winery about the place. Price it's irrigated. The party will take $3,000 down and the balance on long time; or he will trade with you for a small farm in Bloomfield or Farmington township. Ask us about it.

65

House and lot number six (6) of Corson's Addition, Birmingham, near the power house of the Detroit United Ry. Price $600. Terms easy and just location. A nice home for a working man and terms easy. Price $22.00.

66

Twelve hundred dollars will buy one of the finest and most desirable homes in Birmingham, centrally located on Merrill Pl. Lot 50 x 175 and is one of the pleasantest streets in the village. Lots 31, 32 and 33 of Corson's Add. Price $1,200 room, all the conveniences and a new cement walk laid this summer which will last a lifetime.

67

One of the finest residences in the village. Fine lot, 100 ft. front, property on the south side of Brown street. Just completed, house of 10 rooms and the same on Daines street. Lots 200 feet deep. Fine house, furnace and all the latest improvements in excellent condition. Cement walks and fine shade trees. Price $3,500 and small fruit. We'll tell you all about it.

AGRICULTURE

Checking Evaporation.

At the Wyoming station experiments were made to determine to what extent the stirring of the soil prevents the evaporation of water. To have all conditions under control, twenty-five inch cylinders were used, and the water table was kept within twenty-two inches of the surface of the soil. The soil in the various cylinders was then stirred once a week, in one to the depth of two inches, in another to the depth of four inches, and in a third to the depth of six inches. The first retarded the evaporation to the amount of 19 per cent; the second retarded it 23 per cent, and the third 45 per cent. This shows the tremendous value of cultivation in a dry year, when 45 per cent increase in the water supply of plants might well make the whole difference between the loss and saving of an entire harvest. It is somewhat surprising to learn that the plant food depth is so much more effective than the two-inch depth. Doubtless this arises from the shorter time required for the two-inch mulch to settle back into a condition where capillary operation is possible. This would differ much with different soils. The natural conclusion is, however, that a two-inch stirring twice a week would be about as valuable as a six-inch stirring once a week.

Legumes.

Bulletin 45, Arizona: The legumes constitute a group of plants of so great importance to the farmer, and information concerning them is so much in demand, that a brief statement as to which ones may be grown in southern Arizona is deemed advisable. The great importance of the legumes is due largely to their ability to obtain the nitrogen they need from the air mixed with the soil in which they are situated. This they do through the agency of minute organisms, called bacteria, growing in large colonies upon their roots, and by its production there the fodder or wart-like bodies so characteristic of them. The group is a very large one, and members of it are found in nearly all parts of the earth. Among the ones best known to us are peas, beans, clover, alfalfa, vetches, lupins, locust trees, mesquite, acacia, palo verde, ironwood, and the "ground nut." In some parts of the world, especially the temperate and warm regions, these plants constitute a considerable part of the native vegetation, and have for ages been adding to the nitrogen of the soil by growing and decaying in it. In some regions the legumes are principally annuals, in others perennial herbs, and in still others, shrubs or trees.

Subsoiling.

Bulletin 66, Arkansas Experiment station: Subsoiling like other farm operations may be rightly or wrongly done. Certain crops derive greatly benefits from it than others, and the same is true of certain soils. Stiff soils, those with a close or tenacious subsoil and soils under which has formed a hardpan, are undoubtedly benefited by subsoiling, while the operation has a drying effect upon soils inclined to be too wet, and increases the capacity of soils for holding moisture in periods of drouth. It enables the roots of plants to penetrate more freely and deeper in search of plant food and moisture, it increases the bulk of the soil proper, and permits of freer circulation of air in the soil. A loose, sandy soil that is naturally quite deep will not in all probability derive much benefit from subsoiling unless the operation is accomplished by the incorporation of a quantity of organic matter. Very nearly all subsoils, as they are brought up are unproductive, and if brought to the surface in quantity the result at first will probably be to decrease rather than increase the yield.

A Fertile Soil is Drouth Resistant.

Keep the soil rich if you wish it to be able to carry its crops through the drouth. The farms in the east that have been robbed of their fertility have also become the prey to drouth. The sparse crops on them fail down easily under the glare of the hot sun from a rainless sky. This is the observation of good farmers; it is also the teachings of science. Among the many experiments that bear out the above statements is a recent one imported from Germany. Rye, wheat, barley, peas, beans, potatoes and field beets were given varying quantities of a complete fertilizer application, and the number of fibrous rootlets at depth of about five feet were ascertained. The results indicated that in general a good supply of plant food tends to produce a strong, well-developed root system, with roots growing to greater depths than when the supply of plant food is limited. For this reason the heavily fertilized crops are better able to withstand drouth than those having received but light applications.

Burned or scorched milk may have its unpleasant taste removed by the following process: The saucepan should be taken very carefully off the fire so that the burned part may not mix with the milk at the top and placed in a pan of cold water until the bottom of the saucepan is quite cool. Then pour the milk carefully away, leaving the burned part at the bottom.

The exportation of cattle from Cuba is prohibited.