

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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## FARM NOTES.

### The Corn Crop.

While the corn crop got an unusually late start last spring on account of the unfavorable weather of early spring, and while it was shortened by drouth and later by frost in some sections of the state, yet on the whole, the corn crop of the current year is better than most farmers expected and in some sections it is very good indeed. The shortage of available help with which to secure the crop has delayed the securing of this important cereal not a little, but the more general use of the silo has solved this problem on an increasing number of farms, while the method of drawing in a portion of the crop to be fed out without husking, which has grown in favor upon many farms in recent years, has helped to solve it in other cases. The fine weather of early November has also given an opportunity to husk it by machinery and shred the fodder at the same time, which the weather does not permit every season, and altogether the crop is being rapidly secured and there is every prospect that the arrival of winter will see very little corn standing in the field. The high price of all grain feeds during recent years has had a beneficial effect in this direction if in no other, and the farmer who does not get the corn crop housed in some shape as early as possible is a rare exception.

The same condition is doing a great deal toward teaching the average farmer the importance of feeding a better balanced ration to his live stock, since this is just as important in getting the full value from the corn and other grains grown upon the farm as is the securing of these crops with a minimum of waste. This very fact will prove the silver lining to the cloud which has troubled many a farmer who has been confronted with a shortage of home grown grains with which to maintain the live stock on his farm. The necessity of purchasing feeds to supplement the home grown grains has naturally stimulated an interest in and study of the question of how to get the greatest value in such supplementary feeds for the money invested which could hardly have been incited in any other way. More farmers than ever before are figuring carefully on what grains it is best to buy at present prices to supplement the corn grown upon their farms and, in the end, the knowledge and experience which they will gain may be worth more to them than would the liberal supply of corn and other home grown grains which they so sadly miss.

### Corn Smut.

On the first of April I planted a small patch of corn for table purposes, another about the first of June, and another the fifth of July. The first two plantings did well, the third nearly all turned to smut. The seed was all selected from the same lot of common white corn. Now, can you give me the cause? The last planting suffered some from drouth.

W. A. MOORE.

To answer this question satisfactorily it is necessary to briefly review the life history of corn smut, as determined by the scientists who have traced it thru its various stages. This is a fungus entirely different in its habits from the smuts of other grains with which we are familiar. Unlike these other smuts this fungus is not planted with the seeds and does not grow all thru the corn plant, but remains local at the point of infection. For this reason the treatment of the seed is of no benefit in the control of corn smut, altho valuable in the control of the smuts which attack other grains. This smut also differs from the others with which we are familiar in the manner in which it spreads: The black powder which we know as smut, when the pustules which

form on various parts of the corn plant break open, consists of the countless spores of the disease. These spores, however, cannot gain entrance to the corn plant, but germinate independently of the corn plant and produce a sort of white mold which is composed of the spores from which the disease is produced in the succeeding corn crop. This germination usually takes place along in June,

in a condition to be easily invaded by them, and the weather happened to be just right for that result. In general, however, the late planted corn will suffer less from smut than the earlier planted crops, for the reason that, due to the rapidity with which this disease develops and completes its life cycle, successive infections may occur in the same crop provided the corn continues to offer a fresh

old sod field for corn one spring we kept track of the gophers that he dug out or caught and killed, the total reaching the surprising number of sixty. As may be imagined, this slaughter thinned out the gophers very perceptibly, and possibly saved our stand of corn. At least we thot the dog paid his board for an indefinite period by his energetic campaign against the gophers.

Where there are boys in the family, a small bounty offered for the destruction of the gophers caught on the farm will generally stimulate their efforts in this direction. This need not involve the use of a gun, or any danger whatever. One of the easiest ways to catch these little animals is to snare them. This is done with an ordinary strong fish line, with a slipping noose at one end. When a gopher is seen to enter his hole, this noose is spread about the entrance to the burrow and close to the hole. Mr. Gopher is almost human in his exhibition of curiosity, and the boy at the other end of the fish line will generally not have long to wait before the gopher will carefully stick his head out of the hole to reconnoiter, when a quick jerk on the line will tighten the noose about his body and jerk him out of the hole, a helpless prisoner.

The family cat, particularly the barn cats that are fed only milk and are obliged to forage for the more solid food which they crave, will also aid not a little in keeping down the gophers in the fields about the buildings and often they will hunt at a considerable distance from the barns. Some species of hawks and owls also prey on gophers and other rodents. Poisoned grain has not proven generally satisfactory in the extermination of these pests for the reason that useful birds and animals are more often poisoned than the pests which it is desired to destroy.

### Painting Rough Lumber.

My barn, 32x50x20, was sided about 30 years ago with pine boards that were not painted and never have been painted. Is there any better way to paint it now than to apply Venetian red and oil? Would it peel off from old boards like these? Some say that glue could be used to advantage but I do not know how to use it. Any explanation or suggestion as to how to get a good job would be appreciated.

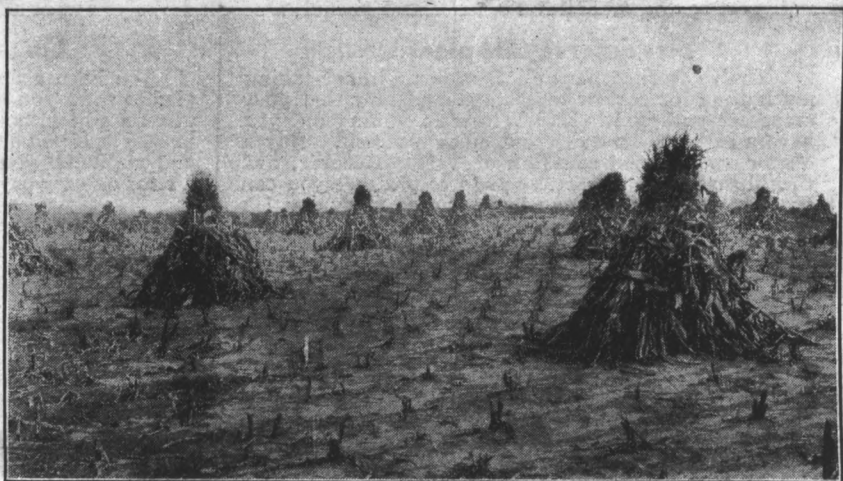
Wayne Co.

H. C. PACKARD.

There is no better material with which to paint either old or new barns than good linseed oil and Venetian Red. The only trouble with the proposed plan is that it would take a great deal of paint to cover this old lumber and when finished, the job would not look like a new building.

The writer was confronted with a like condition a few years ago when remodeling his barn. He removed the good pine siding from an old barn which had been built somewhat longer than this one and having the opposite side of the boards dressed, that is, the side that had not been exposed to the weather, then replaced the siding before painting. This gave us practically a new job as this old lumber was better when it had been thus treated than new lumber which we could have bot to replace it, and I believe the cost was less, and certainly the job was much more satisfactory than it would have been had we attempted to paint the old rough boards. It is less of a task and one would at first think to remove this old siding and replace it after it has been dressed. But one needs to go over it very carefully to remove the nails, else he will have a hard time in getting any planing mill to do the work for him.

This method proved so satisfactory in this case that we believe it to be the best plan available where one desires to utilize the good lumber with which old barns are covered and yet desire to have them painted so as to present a good appear-



A Good Field of Corn, Produced on a Light, Sandy Soil in Northern Indiana.

and the secondary spores find an easy entrance into the leaves of the tender plants, especially inside the sheath or covering of the joints. The progress of the disease is very rapid, taking not more than three weeks after the infection occurs before the matured smut is produced.

As these matured spores are then capable of immediate germination for the production of the secondary spores, another "crop" of these may be produced in a very short time, which will be floating in the air at just the favorable time for the infection of the ear, which can only occur thru the silks and consequently at a time when the silks are tender and in a susceptible condition.

These facts connected with the life history of corn smut will explain why it is that the smut is not more destructive than it is under normal conditions, and will also furnish the reason why the late planting of corn was in this case affected by it to a more damaging extent than the earlier plantings. This was no doubt due to the fact that a large crop of these secondary spores matured at just the time when the late planted corn was

growing surface at any point where the spores can invade the plant.

### The Gopher Nuisance

Will you please tell me of some way of killing off gophers. I am pestered every spring by them taking my seed as fast as I can plant it.

Kalamazoo Co.

J. A. T.

Probably the best available method of fighting gophers is to fumigate them in their burrows with bisulphide of carbon. This is a very volatile liquid, and if about an ounce is poured into a gopher hole, or perhaps better still, if a piece of cotton or waste is saturated with this quantity of the fluid and placed in the hole, which should be immediately plugged up, the rodents will, in most cases, be asphyxiated by the resulting fumes. This is the same substance that is used for the treatment of weevil and other granary insects. In larger quantities it is also recommended for the destruction of woodchucks. Of course, it is essential that the animal be in his burrow, else there will be a waste of material, and this is a point not easy to ascertain, unless a good dog is at hand. The writer once had a collie dog that was "death to gophers." While plowing an



The Handy Buzz Saw Rig Described on Page 402.



ance Then, too, lumber that has been on a barn so long is apt to be considerably shrunken and this method makes a tight job when the siding is replaced. Of course, it would be necessary to have a few new boards as some will be too poor to replace and others will be more or less broken or split in handling, but the loss is less than one would imagine, and all things considered, we believe this to be the best method of improving the appearance of such a building.

#### A HANDY BUZZ RIG.

The first page cut illustrates a convenient form of buzz saw. The engine is an eight horse-power and is mounted on trucks. A 30-inch saw is fastened to the back part of the machine and the bother of staking down is thus entirely done away with. By loosening two bolts the table is raised up out of the way for moving.

When a person has a large job the wood can be piled in a long, low pile and as it is buzzed the machine can be moved ahead.

The weight of the machine is such that a team can easily handle it. As the one commonly used is not afraid they can be left on while the machine is running. The owner once buzzed a rail fence as it was being torn down. The team was left on and, as often as it became necessary, the machine was drawn ahead.

While this is not practical it shows what can be done with a rig of this kind. Branch Co. I. H. WALBRIDGE.

#### LILLIE FARMSTEAD NOTES.

##### The Corn Crop.

Readers of The Farmer will remember that we had a serious time last spring in getting in our corn. Excessive local rains prevented the preparation of the soil so that the earliest corn was not planted until after the middle of June. The latest was planted the very last day of June. As I stated then, we took a great risk in planting corn at that time of year, but we hoped that the fall might be prolonged so that we would get a fair corn crop. The first field planted, the one about the 20th of June, matured corn in fairly good condition, altho there were many soft ears. The ensilage corn that was planted the very last of June was fairly well matured. I would like to have had it a little better but many of the ears were in just about the right condition. Some of it, however, was a trifle green. One field that we planted and hoped to have husked, had the season been favorable, did not mature sufficient for husking. We put the whole of it in the silo. The earliest field was quite heavily eared with many ripe ears. These ripe ears we husked, straddling the row with a team and husking the corn from the standing stalk, leaving all of the small and immature ears. Then the silage contained as large a proportion of ears as the average ensilage corn and made splendid silage. By doing this we put our entire crop of corn, 50 acres, into the silos.

##### The New Silo.

As I stated earlier in the season, I built a new silo this year. It was fifteen feet in diameter and fifty feet high, holding about 200 tons of silage. This is a cement-lined silo. We built a cement wall, put on a circular sill, set up 2x4 studding sixteen inches apart, lathed it on the inside with patent board lath, plastered it with cement mortar made of cement and sand in the proportion of two parts sand to one of cement. Then we got 3/4-inch yellow pine resawed for the sheeting on the outside. These boards do not match or lap but come tightly together. By putting them on in this way, they fitted nicely without any trouble whatever. Feeling that there would be an excessive pressure in such a high silo filled with green corn, I put four hoops around the lower portion of the silo so as to be sure it would hold, altho I think it had sufficient strength to withstand the strain, but I wanted to be doubly sure. The first hoop is within about a foot of the bottom, the next is some six feet above that. This makes the silo absolutely safe. Had the clapboards on the outside been thicker, there would have been no necessity for these hoops, and I am not sure that there was a necessity as it was. All who have seen the silo say that it is a fine structure, one of the best they ever saw.

Editor Waterbury, of The Farmer, visited my farm at the time of the Grand Rapids Fair and helped me out very much on the roof of this silo. The idea, I understand, was not original with him, but it is certainly an excellent roof to a silo. Under his instruction we put two 2x8's across the center of the silo three feet



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Here's a storehouse completely filled with pleasure for you! Here's an abundant harvest of music and fun for every day in the year! How thankful you should be for the Victor's "horn of plenty"!

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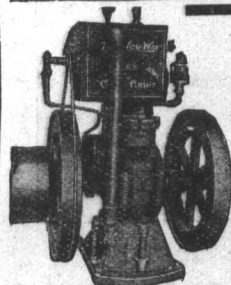
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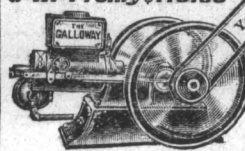
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apart, leaving a space three feet between them. Then toward each side we put 2x6's, 2x4's and 2x2's and put on common sheeting and tarred roofing over this. In the center we put two more 2x8's above the 2x8's already placed across as part of the roof, fastened them down, and then made a cover that fit over these that could be removed in filling, so that we would have an open space thru the center of the silo three feet wide. This takes the place of any dormer window and, as the silo is being filled, the man who is tramping in the ensilage can literally walk out of the top of the silo. This works very nicely. I never saw a more satisfactory roof on a silo than this. The carpenter said that Waterbury's idea saved me \$25 on the roof of my silo.

We had extremely bad luck in filling. The cutter broke down twice and we had to send away to the factory for repairs so that the work was delayed very much. Otherwise the work went off nicely. The two silos now hold fully 400 tons of ensilage. I put in 50 acres of corn. Readers of The Farmer will say that this is not very good corn. Well, part of it was poor corn and part of it was very good corn indeed. A twelve-acre field on the old homestead next to the barn was a splendid crop of ensilage corn. Many who saw it said it would go 15 or 20 tons to the acre. I think, as near as I can estimate, altho we put part of it in one silo and part in the other, that it went about 16 or 18 tons per acre. Then we had ten acres more of ensilage corn that was just a fair crop. Now, the balance of it was planted with a smaller variety, Pickett dent, not intended for the silo, and of course, everyone who has had any experience knows that it takes a lot of this kind of corn to fill a silo. Fifteen acres of it was on a rented farm that has been somewhat run, and was certainly a poor crop. Twenty acres of it was on my own farm, one of the back forties, which is not as rich as the old homestead, and was rather a poor piece of corn. It did not do well this year. Take it all in all, while I am not satisfied with this year's corn crop, it is, I think, as good as I ought to expect for the chance it had after putting it in so late.

#### Late Potatoes.

Last spring we put in 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre on an old worn out field on a forty that I bot last year. I put the potatoes here because we were ditching this field and could not plow it and as potatoes is the last crop we put in, I saved this field for potatoes. It was on the poorest part of the field, largely sand that had no manure and very little grass in the rotation for the last 25 years that I know of. I thot that 1,000 pounds to the acre would help out the potato crop. We planted the potatoes, part on July 3, and finished on July 5, entirely too late for a good crop. When the potatoes came up, I was a sick man. It didn't look as if over one-third of them ever came up. The men who dug them said there was about one-half a stand. I was so disgusted with this crop that I paid but very little attention to it, tho they were cultivated, I think, three times. We have just finished digging, and harvested one hundred bushels per acre from this field. This is not a big crop, but a much better one than we could have received had no fertilizer been used.

COLON C. LILLIE.

#### ROOT SYSTEMS OF FIELD CROPS.

The root systems of our cultivated plants bear a most important relation to the cultivation of the crops, the application of fertilizers, and the moisture content of the soil; and in order to understand fully the reasons for the different cultural practices it is really necessary to know to what extent and in what way the roots of the various crops develop. That the development of the root systems of our common cereal and forage crops is not so well understood as might be supposed is demonstrated by the fact that samples of plants prepared with a view to showing the lateral as well as the downward extension of the entire root system in all its natural position always arouse great interest in observers of all classes, and even cause surprise to persons who have spent their whole lives upon the farm, and in many cases growing these very crops year after year. Such samples, prepared by various experiment stations, have in every instance proved to be most instructive object lessons.

#### Corn Root System.

At the Wisconsin station samples of corn taken 42 days after planting, when the tops were about 18 inches high,

showed that the roots of two hills met and passed each other in the center of rows 3½ feet apart, and had penetrated the soil to a depth of about 18 inches. At the time of the last cultivation, when the corn was nearly three feet high, the roots were found to occupy the entire soil down to a depth of about two feet; a third sample, taken when the corn was coming into full tassel, showed that the roots had fully occupied the upper three feet of soil in the entire field. At maturity the roots extended fully four feet into the soil and the upper laterals were within four inches of the top of the ground. Experiments made at the various stations indicate that, by cultivating deeply, the large lateral roots of corn lying at a depth of four inches midway between the rows are likely to be broken.

#### Roots of Small Grains.

Wheat roots examined 110 days after sowing the seed at the North Dakota station were found to extend directly downward, sending out numerous small feeders which practically occupied the soil to a depth of four feet. Later experiments with durum and bread wheat showed roots to a depth of more than four feet, and again showed that the system of rooting is vertical instead of lateral, as in corn. The root system of oats was found to be similar to that of wheat, but the roots were longer and more numerous and extended fully as deep into the ground. A sample of winter rye taken July 7, showed that the roots had reached a depth of only three feet, and that their development was smaller than in other samples of cereals generally.

#### Root Systems of Grasses.

The North Dakota station also examined the roots of one and two-year-old plants of Bromus inermis and found that at one-year-old the roots had attained a depth of over four feet and formed a good sod, while the roots of the two-year-old grass had reached a depth of at least 5½ feet. The Kansas station also found that the largest growth of fibrous roots in the surface soil was made by the perennial grasses as compared with cereal and other crops, and that certain species also extended their roots deeper into the soil than any other class of crops except perennial leguminous plants.

#### Legumes.

The Kansas station found that alfalfa was the deepest rooted plant under observation. The plant developed only a small growth of fibrous root near the surface, the principal root development being deeper in the soil. Cowpeas and soy beans appeared to be light-rooting crops. At the North Dakota station the roots of red clover during two years of development grew down over four feet and quite fully occupied the upper three feet of soil. Crimson clover roots in a single season attained a depth of three feet by August 22.

#### Potatoes.

Samples of an early and later variety of potatoes at the North Dakota station showed that the main portion of the root growth of this plant is shallow. Forty-three days after planting the principal part of the root development was found to lie within eight inches of the surface of the ground. The lateral roots had extended from hill to hill and interlaced. Some of the principal lateral roots were found to be only 2½ inches from the surface at six inches from the hill. This root development indicates the necessity of shallow cultivation of the crop, and this was confirmed in experiments with deep and shallow cultivation, the results showing a decided advantage for the shallow cultivation of potatoes unhilled. It was also shown that late potatoes root more freely and more deeply than early ones, and as a result will not stand as close planting as early varieties. When the hills are about three feet apart each way the soil is very fully occupied by the roots to a depth of three feet.

This study of the roots of plants gives a clearer idea of the proper method of preparing and cultivating the soil for the different field crops.

Washington, D. C.

G. E. M.

A Big Saving for the Farmer who Stands Ready to Grasp a Proposition that Appeals to His Pocketbook.

We take pleasure in stating to our readers that the Hillsdale Truck & Wagon Co., of Hillsdale, Mich., have for the first time, started an advertising campaign whereby they offer their entire line of farm wagons, trucks and steel end gates direct from the factory to the farmer, at wholesale prices. They constructed the largest capacity truck ever built in the United States, weight considered, a truck guaranteed to carry 100,000 lbs., or 50 tons. When the Hillsdale Truck & Wagon Co. say they will offer farm wagons and trucks direct from the factory to the farmer at wholesale prices, the farmer may rest assured that "something exceptionally good" is being offered.

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**That Isn't All.** You save all the liquids (the most valuable part of manure) and you get the ammonia out of the barn—your stock is healthier, your harness keeps in better shape, and your barn sills are not rotted out by throwing the manure out a window or door and left to leach away the best parts under the eaves.

The progressive farmer is fast realizing the necessity of keeping a clean barn and a clean yard. It has been stated by good authority that stock will do better on ten per cent less food if housed in a clean barn and yard free of ammonia. This ammonia is a deadly poison—injurious to the eyes of stock; causes diseased hoofs on cows and horses.

**Just Suppose** human beings were asked to live under the same conditions some farmers ask their stock to live under. We wouldn't last long, would we?

**It Has Been Proven** by Boards of Health that manure piled close to the barn contaminates the milk—keeps milch cows in an unhealthy condition; and, in many states, a law has been enforced compelling farmers selling milk to keep manure away from the barns.

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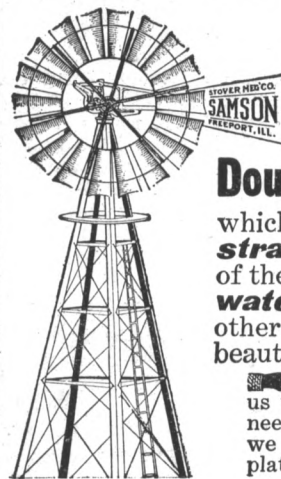
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Soon save their cost. Make every wagon a **spring wagon**, therefore fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc., bring more money. Ask for special proposition. Harvey Spring Co., 752-17th St., Racine, Wis.



Free Trial To You



## LIVE STOCK

### ECONOMICAL USE OF STRAW ON THE FARM.

If we are to make our farms pay a fair profit we must do all that is possible to maintain the fertility of our lands and to do this in the most economical manner we must keep more live stock. How is the best way to do it? We must grow more grain if we keep more live stock—some will grow nothing but grain—thus diminishing the amount of hay. The best remedy is to make the straw take the place of hay. If well taken care of, it will make a very good feed to take the place of hay, especially when cut and fed with ground grain. In this way most all kinds of stock will do well on it, or it may be fed along with hay and give good satisfaction.

In the states further west where farmers grow hundreds of acres of grain and do not find it profitable to keep a large amount of live stock it will prove more profitable to haul the straw to the feed yards and allow the stock to trample it under. In giving it to them in this manner, considerable manure will be made to haul out on the land that would otherwise go to waste. Anyone who has not fed it in this way will be surprised at how much the stock will consume. Sheep like it remarkably well and when spread on the ground or placed in feed racks they will pick out every head of grain in it, and they like all the other parts. If fed bright straw and fodder corn they will keep in good condition during the winter with a very small quantity of grain food.

I would not advise anyone to feed straw alone, but it has valuable feeding qualities when fed in a judicious manner and will go a long way toward saving the hay and fodders for winter feeding. The stock will eat it with a relish because it is palatable, or else because it is a change of food. I think all of us have seen cattle come in from the pasture and eat straw or chew the butts of cornstalks.

When it is desirable to keep a large number of animals on a small amount of feed it will pay to use a cutting machine. It will not only save a large amount of straw, but will carry the animals along in better condition. I know some who have fed it the first time thru necessity, but who afterward planned to use it as a feed every year as a matter of economy and profit. Here in the east we value good oat straw at about one-half of the price of a ton of mixed hay. When mixed with corn fodder and cut for cattle it makes a more economical feed than when each is fed alone. It will also keep in better condition than the corn fodder when it is cut alone, and they can be stored in a smaller place than when put in the barn and cut. It is much less work to cut feed, even if done by hand than most people imagine.

Bran, shorts, corn meal and ground oats, either mixed or fed separate may be fed with cut straw in quantities varying to the purpose for which they are needed. For dairy cows that are fed corn ensilage, straw will go farther toward taking the place of hay than with any other kind of farm animals to which we have ever fed it, as they seem to relish it more when the succulent corn fodder forms a large portion of their ration. For dairy cows that are not being fed ensilage, the best results will come by feeding bran, shorts and a little corn meal, but for horses, fattening cattle and other stock better results will come by feeding it with such grain feeds as have the greatest amount of nutriment for the price.

Most animals prefer to have a variety and as a rule it will not be advisable to feed straw alone, but to alternate it with cut hay, cornstalks and other fodders. Some farmers use a few acres of corn, cut with a corn binder and set up in shocks until cured. Then it is hauled to the barn, cut with straw, and run into mows and kept for winter feed.

A day's feed may be taken from the mow and spread in a large box adapted to the purpose, sprinkled with grain, then sprinkled with water and allowed to soften and the result is that the flavor of the grain and corn fodder is imparted to the straw and the animals will eat every pound with an apparent relish. This feed can be made to give good results and will also be very economical.

Understand, I do not claim that straw possesses a high feeding value or that its general use is to be recommended to dairymen and feeders of live stock, but I do claim that it is many times very valuable as a supplement to short crops of

hay and other fodder crops and that it is profitable to feed it and work it into manure as rapidly as possible. By taking care to utilize our straw it will be readily seen that a larger number of animals may be carried thru the winter, and a larger amount of good manure may be manufactured, thus assisting in building up our farms, so that larger crops of other fodders may be grown.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

### THE FARMER'S TEAM.

The day of the Jack of all trades has passed. In every line of activity, whether professional or commercial, men are specializing. "Each man his own work" is the motto of the day. This tendency is fast spreading to the farmer. Where, several years ago we had just the plain farmer, we now have the stock-breeder, the dairyman, the grain farmer, the berry-growers, the orchardist, and so on down thru a big line of specialized agricultural pursuits. But it does not end here. Each farmer is gathering about him such machinery and equipment as suits his individual needs. The man with a milk route does not keep Hereford cows, nor does the beef producer keep Holsteins.

This line of specialization should extend to horses. But on many farms, we still find men who will cling to the old-fashioned type of a general purpose animal. They have not gotten the idea that they need either a heavy horse or a light one. They cannot grasp the idea that a 1,100-lb. animal cannot do as much work as a real draft horse. In many cases, where they have gotten the idea, they attempt to supply the deficiency in power by hitching a number of light ones together, never thinking that these three light horses require more care, more feed and more attention than two animals aggregating the same weight.

Only a short time ago I noticed an article by a man who argued that three light horses aggregating 3,200 lbs. made the ideal outfit for the farmer. He did not realize that in many localities, the question is how to combine enough weight to move the machinery, rather than to get enough weight together to come up to a certain standard. In many of our most prosperous communities, the machinery is getting so large as to cause the farmer some trouble to get enough power to move it. At present the economical farmer's aim is not more machinery with the consequent policy of more men, but it is larger machinery with the necessary result of less men. Horse power is cheaper than man power. The number of horses which can be handled together is limited, so in order to supply the power, we must use larger horses. Yet, in turn, the size of the horse which can be best handled on the average farm is also limited. So, in order to arrive at a conclusion as to the right size for the average farmer's team we must have a maximum as well as a minimum limit.

Of course, circumstances alter cases. The market gardener, for instance, would be foolish to use a pair of 1,800-lb. animals to go back and forth to the city. But, on the other hand, it looks just as foolish to run a 200-acre farm with 1,200-pounders. There are times when things must be done with a rush, and if we cannot do it in that manner we are the losers. At home we have an 8-ft. cut binder. In three days of ten hours each we cut 40 acres which averaged over 40 bushels to the acre. It took three tons of horse-flesh to do it.

In our own experience, we have found that horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. are the best for the average farm. When three such horses are hooked together they can move about anything that you want moved. They are not so large as to be heavy on their feet. As I have said before, a man must suit his equipment to his own needs, yet on the farm of average size, the horses should be of the draft type, and should be large enough to move anything without having to hitch so many together as to impede the others' action.

Ohio. CLYDE A. WAUGH.

### THE LOVETT SHORTHORN SALE.

The dispersion sale of Shorthorns announced in another column of this issue for Tuesday, November 16, 1909, at Kalamazoo, Mich., by Calvin Lovett & Sons, will afford the farmers and breeders of Michigan a rare opportunity to secure some of the right kind of foundation stock for profitable future breeding. This herd of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns has an enviable reputation for dairy performance which, coupled with choice breeding along fashionable lines, makes it the best possible place to buy foundation stock.

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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.

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Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 27th to Dec. 10th.

New Features! Added Attractions! Greater and Better Than Ever! A Season of Entertainment and a Trip to Chicago. Daily Auction Sales of Pure Bred Stock.

Tuesday, Nov. 30th, 1 P. M.

50 CHOICE HEREFORDS

For catalogue write C. R. Thomas, Secy., American Hereford Assn., Kansas City, Mo.

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1 P. M.

50 Carefully Selected SHORTHORNS.

For catalogue write B. O. Cowan, Asst. Secy., American Shorthorn Assn., U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 1 P. M.

50 Best Galloways from herd of N. P. Clarke and others. For catalogue write R. W. Brown, Secy., Galloway Assn., U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Friday, Dec. 3rd, 1 P. M.

50 Carefully Selected ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

For catalogue write Chas. Gray, Secy., Aberdeen-Angus Assn., U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 1 P. M.

100 CHOICE SHETLANDS

Sale to be held under the auspices of the Shetland Pony Club and in the Dexter Park Pavilion, south of Exposition grounds. For catalogue write Mortimer Levering, Secy., American Shetland Pony Club, Lafayette, Ind.

RAMBOUILLET SALE

Tuesday, Nov. 30th.

For catalogue write Dwight Lincoln, Secy., Milford Center, Ohio.

SHROPSHIRE SALE

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1 P. M.

For catalogue write Mortimer Levering, Secy., Lafayette, Ind.

HAMPSHIRE SALE

Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 1 P. M.

For catalog write C. A. Tyler, Secy., Coldwater, Mich.

REDUCED FARES ON ALL RAILROADS.

**UNICORN DAIRY RATION** Absolutely free from waste and adulterants. Contains more real food than any farm mixtures or commercial rations. Write us, asking how to save from 10% to 20% on cost of feeding. CHAPIN & CO., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.



FEEDERS' PROBLEMS.

Kindly advise me if potatoes are of any value to feed horses, along with grain.  
Berrien Co. B. R.

Potatoes are a valuable addition to the horse's ration, both as an appetizer and as a means of adding succulency to the feed. They will not, however, replace any large amount of grain in the ration. In some foreign experiments, potatoes were estimated to be about one-third as valuable as hay for a horse feed, weight for weight.

From a maintenance standpoint, however, for the horse that is being worked hard and fed considerable quantities of grain, a small feed of potatoes once each twice each day, or even at each feeding time, has a very beneficial effect on the health of the animal, enabling him to digest and assimilate the nutrition in the hay and grain ration much better than would be the case if no feed of the succulent nature would be fed.

The writer likes some small potatoes as an addition to the ration for the farm horses during the heavy work of spring and always saves some for that purpose. Where straw or other coarse fibrous roughage is used as horse feed during the winter season, a few potatoes or some roots fed in connection with them will also have an equally beneficial effect and will be of assistance in avoiding the attacks of indigestion which are generally so frequent and sometimes serious where horses are fed in this way.

Potatoes, however, and, indeed, any roots should be fed as supplementary to rather than to displace grain ration.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

An Illinois farmer made a net profit of \$455 a short time ago on 40 head of steers that he fed fifty days, not counting the profits made on each hog following each steer. He raised the corn and valued it at 50c a bushel. The cattle were purchased as feeders from a neighboring farmer, their average weight being 1,260 lbs. When these steers came to be sold on the Chicago market their average weight was 1,280 lbs., and they found a buyer at \$6.50. The feeder understood his business and furnished plenty of feed, and he bot the cattle right at the start.

Western markets have been oversupplied with medium and ordinary grass-fed cattle shipped in from feeding sections in recent weeks, and prices have widened out, these frequently weakening while the best corn-fed lots were extremely scarce and advancing. Well-bred cattle on farms where there is sufficient corn for feed should be held to full maturity, but other kinds had best be marketed without unnecessary delay.

Fred Eckhart, of Wisconsin, among the biggest stock shippers to the Chicago stock yards, had fifteen car loads of cattle on that market on two recent consecutive days, consisting largely of butcher stock. In conversation he remarked that farmers in his section were beginning to cut loose freely with cows and heifers in order to save in their feed bills. He added that there has been a considerable supply of female cattle up there during the past season, but as fast as the pasturage gives out the tendency upon the part of their owners is to market them and save their corn. Mr. Eckhart said that not many steers will be wintered by the growers, and already a liberal number have found an outlet in the feeder market, but in other parts of Wisconsin, farmers are feeding cattle, and he believes that the corn crop of the state as a whole will be fed to stock at home, notwithstanding the assertions of so many farmers that "feed is too high."

Idaho rangemen have marketed a splendid lot of lambs this season, but the average quality of the farm-fed lambs was nothing to boast of, and prime natives are really scarce. Farmers should use better rams and the knife, and more feed should be furnished in many instances. Recently the western ranges have been cleaning up for the season and marketing inferior ewes not desirable for wintering, as well as more feeder lambs, enabling sheepmen to refill their feed lots for the winter. Now is a good time to buy breeding ewes, a poor demand having caused prices to settle down to low figures. A small flock of sheep on the farms is a good thing. Recent opportunities for buying feeder lambs in the Chicago market may be judged from the fact that whereas not long ago fully 75 per cent of the offerings were taken for slaughter, straight bands of both lambs and sheep having been sent to feeding points recently. The decreased movement of feeders from western markets this season is attributable to the record-breaking number of fat stock shipped in from the ranges and not to any decrease in the demand, for feeder buyers have been anxious to stock up all the season and have paid \$1 per 100 lbs. higher than a year ago. No large supplies of feeders have been purchased on the range owing to a wide difference of views regarding prices between owners and sellers. All reports agree that nowhere near so many sheep and lambs will be fed as were fattened last winter in the west and east. Everything now indicates that fed lambs will sell high when returned to market as fat muttons, while the high prices for wool afford additional good profits, wool buyers in many places having been offering range sheepmen 22c for wool for delivery next spring.

Bodi-Tone

See Liberal trial offer in full page announcement on last page of this issue.

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### Why? Because—

- 1—We get you better stock at less cost. Our feeder buyers are expert judges of quality and value. They are on the market every day and can't be fooled.
- 2—You save money by placing your orders in our hands, as you do not need to come to market, thus avoiding expense of railroad fare, hotel bills, etc.

- 3—You avoid loss of time, as well as trouble and worry. We relieve you of all this. To do so is a regular branch of our business, and we are equipped for it.
- 4—With houses at the nine leading live stock markets we are in intimate touch with all sources of supply, enabling us to advise our customers on which market to buy to best advantage.

**WE** fill orders season after season for hundreds of the most successful feeders in the country. You very likely have read in our "Live Stock Report" from week to week the unsolicited testimonials of many of these, proving that we please them. We can do the same for you.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS, OR WRITE FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION YOU WANT. ADDRESS OUR NEAREST HOUSE.

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It's at marketing time that you reap the full benefit of feeding Sal-Vet. It rids your stock of worms and all worm troubles—prevents loss of lambs by parasitic infection—enables you to raise healthier lambs, finer sheep with more wool and better mutton. Especially effective against stomach worms in sheep.



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Animals cannot fatten and thrive when they have worms. These parasites eat the feed that should go to nourish the animal. Get rid of the worms—Sal-Vet kills worms. It will put your stock in prime condition and keep them immune from infection.

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Feed it to your stock and get the big profits your hard work entitles you to.

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"Your Sal-Vet is all you claim for it. I am pleased to state that as a preventive of worms it does the business; as a conditioner it can't be beat, and it is a fine tonic for fitting show stock."

(Signed) A. T. GAMBER, Wakeman, Ohio.

We will feed your stock for 60 days use and if Sal-Vet don't do all we claim, you have nothing to pay.

Just fill in the attached coupon and tell us how many head you own and we will send enough Sal-Vet to give them for sixty days. Fill in and mail the coupon now.

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I accept your offer  
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# VETERINARY

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

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. Many queries are answered that apply to the same ailments. If this column is watched carefully you will probably find the desired information in a reply that has been made to some one else.

A. V. S., Deckerville, Mich.—Your horse suffered from a severe attack of acute indigestion, gas formed which ruptured the stomach, causing death.

Enlarged Glands.—I have a cow five years old that has a few bunches on legs which cause some soreness and slight lameness; she also has a moveable bunch on lower jaw. What will reduce them? T. H. S., Eckford, Mich.—Apply one part red iodine mercury and eight parts lard once or twice a week to bunches; also give 2 drs. iodine potassium at a dose in feed twice daily.

Fibrous Thickening on Upper Part of Hock.—I would like to know what to do for a horse that has a swelling on inside of lower thigh just above the hock. He was hurt and the swelling does not leave. This bunch is not painful and produces no lameness. He is driven six miles a day. I would also like to know if sulphur and sweet oil rubbed into dock will make the hair grow? W. D. L., South Lyon, Mich.—A fibrous bunch is always difficult to reduce; however, you will obtain fairly good results by applying one part red iodine mercury and eight parts lard once a week. Sulphur and sweet oil is not a good application to a bald scalp as it part kerosene and 4 parts vaseline.

Partial Loss of Power.—I have a horse that showed some lameness in one hind leg when last driven. The next morning he was worse; got down and was unable to get up. I called a Vet. He seemed to partially recover and has not been down for the past two weeks. Our Vet. thinks he has creeping paralysis and may not recover. What shall I give him? M. F., Caro, Mich.—Apply equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia and sweet oil to spine once a day and give 1 dr. ground nuxvomica at a dose in feed three times a day; also give ½ oz. citrate potash at a dose twice a day. Keep the bowels open.

Indigestion—Perspires Too Freely—Grease Heel.—We have a valuable mare nine years old that had a colt last June and lost it—went her full time, since then she has seemed out of condition. We feed her well and don't work her much, but she keeps thin. When driven she perspires altogether too much; by driving her slowly a mile she will steam as tho she had run a race. Her hind legs are rough and mangy like. A. K., Park Lake, Mich.—Your mare suffers from indigestion and is perhaps heavy coated; besides, she has parasitic grease heel. If you intend to drive her much she should be clipped then you can clean her skin properly; besides, she will thrive better. Also give two tablespoonfuls of bicarbonate soda, one tablespoonful ground gentian, one tablespoonful ground ginger and two tablespoonfuls of powdered charcoal at a dose in feed three times a day. Apply to sore heels one part oxide of zinc, one part iodoform and four parts vaseline once a day.

Chronic Cracked Heels.—I have a pair of horses which I bot three years ago that appear to be troubled with sore heels every fall and winter. Part of the time they are very sore and troublesome. Have applied different remedies that have been recommended to me, none of them appear to do much good. C. B., Traverse City, Mich.—Apply one part powdered sulphate copper, one part iodoform and six parts vaseline to sore heels twice a day.

Chronic Garget—Infected Udder.—Have a valuable Jersey cow that appears to have lost her appetite; besides, her udder is badly affected. The first Vet. I called prescribed epsom salts, which I gave for two days. He also recommended giving her saltpeter once a day. She did not improve so I called another Vet. who gave me oil to rub on udder, also some powders to be given in feed. This treatment has also failed to make her well. One fore and one hind quarter is almost dry. Can get only a tablespoonful of yellow fluid from front quarter and about one-half of a teacupful from back quarter udder is some sore and she walks as tho which seems to be thick and stringy. Her she suffered from pain. What had I better do for her? F. W., Brighton, Mich.—Your cow had better be dried for she will prove unprofitable for dairy purposes. The two quarters that are now diseased will never secrete milk again. Apply equal parts tincture iodine, spirits camphor and alcohol to udder twice a day. Also give 1 oz. bicarbonate soda and 2 ozs. powdered charcoal at a dose in feed twice a day and give her enough epsom.

Contagious Abortion in Cows.—I see in your paper a prescription for contagious abortion. I have lost seven calves within the last year and still have several cows to come in. Can I treat them for this so soon before coming in? There was nothing said in regard to treating the bull and I think it was thru the bull that the trouble began. Can the same treatment be used on him and how long will we have to treat him before his is free from this disease? J. O. H., Washington, Mich.—As you will remember, the disease is caused by a germ which invades the generative organs of the female, causing a discharge which contains the germs and which carries the contagion to the bull at time of service and, of course, mating other cows with him soon infects the well cows; besides, cows standing near other cows that are diseased are quite often infected. In these cases the discharge falls into the gutter and is swept back of another pregnant cow and gets to her generative organs in the fifth (Continued from page 404).

## Hygeno A

and disinfectant has become acknowledged by stockmen and farmers the safest, surest, most economical preparation on the market. Its effect is wonderful. Kills every disease germ—every insect pest it touches almost instantly. The best insurance you can get against contagious disease. A positive preventive at trifling cost.



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We have just issued a valuable Stock book containing many good things on stock-raising. Send for a copy today and also a free sample of Hygeno A.

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Heave, Cough and Distemper Cure.  
\$1.00 per can at dealers, or express paid. 18 years' sale. Send for booklet, Horse Troubles.  
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## 58 Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

At Recreation Park, Kalamazoo, Mich.,  
Nov. 16, 1909.

18 fresh cows with calves at side, 5 bulls, 19 heifers. One of the best Dual Purpose Herds in America; Cows that carry plenty flesh and are extra milkers. Most of the cows are sired by Imp. Bapton Maxne, 206699. The heifers and calves by Mara Victor 251383. Remember I bred the best milking S. H. cow in the World's Fair Dairy Test at St. Louis, 4th and 5th at Chicago. Every Shorthorn in the herd was bred by me except 2 cows and the herd bull Mara Victor. You can buy them at your own price as every one will be sold. Write for catalog to CALVIN LOVETT & SONS, 1009 James St., Kalamazoo, Mich. AUCTIONEERS—Col. G. M. Isenhamer, Col. E. K. Conrad, Col. F. B. Lawrence.

Angora Goats.—A portion of my flock of fine Angoras for sale cheap. EDWARD GRAHAM, Marshall, Mich.

Pair of Young Bay Mares for Sale, weigh 2,400 lbs. Will take one or two cheap light horses. J. W. SLATER, Traverse City, Mich.

PERCHERON STALLIONS. One 4 and one 2 years, record-ed. Shorthorn cattle, both sexes, reasonable prices. T. M. Southworth & Son, R. 13, Allen, Mich.

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Herd headed by UNDULATA BLACKBIRD 170 83536, 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 Erics, Blackbirds, Prides, etc.

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

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Butterboy Ella De Kol No. 49509 is for Sale. Also three extra good bull calves, 5 yearling heifers, 8 good young cows. Must be sold before winter.

L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio.

HOLSTEINS.—\$300 buys two fine registered heifers, due in Dec. Write for description, etc. I. M. SHORMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

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## HIGH CLASS JERSEY BULLS. Cheap and Good.

Choice individuals. Island and St. Lambert breeding. Can satisfy the discriminating breeder or dairyman. Inspection invited. Full information cheerfully furnished. If you cannot visit our farm at once, write

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Pure St. Lambert JERSEYS and some nearly pure. CLARENCE BRISTOL, Fenton, Mich. R.F.D. No. 5.

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.

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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.

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

## HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS AND YEARLINGS.

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All stock registered. F. L. BROKAW, Eagle, Mich.

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Hornless delaine, Black tops. ROMEYNC, PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich.

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A few good field rams for sale. H. J. De GARMO, R. No. 1, Clyde, Mich.

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A few choice rams for the 1909 trade. Prices right. D. E. TURNER & SONS, Mosherville, Mich.

## Registered Rambouillet Rams for Sale.

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30 ewes and 42 ram lambs, THOS. FLETCHER & SON, Chelsea, Mich.

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High-class Rams for sale, shipped on approval. Rockford, Kent Co., Mich.

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

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has choice registered Rambouillots Sheep of both sex for sale at farmers' prices. Citizens Phone Augusta. Chas. F. Koster, Augusta, Mich.

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

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

SUNNYSIDE SHROPSHIRE. Have left one 2-year-old ram of superior quality. Price \$40 each. H. C. CRAMTON, Metamora, Michigan.

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SHROPSHIRE CHOICE RAMS \$10 to \$16 each. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

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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.

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Two, weighing 400 lbs. each, one 350, good ones, too, and cheap. Other smaller ones. They must go at once. Guernsey bull calves, Pekin Ducks, and Barred Rock cockerels. HUPP FARM, Birmingham, Michigan. G. C. HUPP, Manager.

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Have a fine lot of spring pigs, both sexes. The type for profitable pork production. Vigorous and strong and of best blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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BERKSHIRES Unexcelled in breeding. Selected boars, sows and gilts. Choice fall pigs. T. V. HICKS, R. No. 11, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

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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.

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

A DAMS BROS. Improved Chester Whites, Lehigh, Mich., won 125 premiums in '09. Booking orders for bred sows; boars ready for service. Buff Rock, W. Orpington, W. Leghorn cock'ls. Shorthorn bulls ready for service.

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.

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CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY boars for sale; also Shrop. Rams & Ram Lambs and Shorthorn Bulls. M. A. BRAY, OKEMOS, (Ingham Co.) MICH.

O. I. C. SWINE. My herd is headed Jackson Chief, the world's Champion and Grand Champion, the greatest O. I. C. boar in the world. He is also grandson of Tutey, the world's Champion sow. Pigs by him at live let live price.

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O. I. C. swine of spring farrow, both sexes. Some Aug. and Oct. pigs. All of right type and breeding. Geo. P. Andrews, Dansville, Ingham Co., Mich.

O. I. C's—50 HEAD of Fine Spring Pigs for Sale, either sex. Large, strong stock. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—Spring farrowing, either sex, not a kin. E. E. BEACH & SON, R. 3, Brighton, Mich.

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.

Nov. 13 I will Public Sale 75 Poland-Chinas sell at including Imp. Spelt and Mexpha, the Grand Champs at State Fair. Write for catalog. Have a few boars left at farmers' prices. WM. WAFFLE, Coldwater, Mich.

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

POLAND-CHINAS—Perfection strain. Choice young boars ready for use. Also sows. E. D. Bishop, R. 38, Lake Odessa, Mich.

POLAND-CHINAS. Long bodied, strong boned, spring pigs, both sex, at low prices. Send for snap-shot photo. Robert Neve, Pierson, Mich.

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Poland-Chinas—A few choice young boars ready for use. L. F. CONRAD & SON, R. No. 4, Lansing, Mich.

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POLAND-CHINAS—Choice young boars ready for use; bred right. Also young sows bred. Write today. L. W. Barnes & Son, Byron, (Shiawassee Co.) Mich.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—Young boars service, \$18. Young sows bred to farrow next spring \$25. Fall pigs either sex \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you want the most economical feeders possible, breed your sows to a Yorkshire boar. Yorkshires are sure to be the most popular breed of the future.

COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.



## THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

### THE ROBBER COW—THE ROBBED CALF.

The scarcity of calves and young cattle on Michigan farms is very noticeable and if one were an extremist—possibly alarming. The same condition is true in the states producing beef cattle. There seems to be little question that the high price of veal has converted many calves into immediate cash that might otherwise have grown more mature at a less profit.

In the stock yards the stunted skim-milk calf or yearling, if he lives toward maturity, is contemptuously referred to as a "knot head," "sun fish" or "yellow boy," and is always an unprofitable animal to finish for meat. It is from the heifers raised in a similar way that the great proportion of cows in the dairy herds are recruited from. The centrifugal separation of milk and cream is economically successful, but the raising of calves, under present conditions, cannot be so considered. It is a safe prediction to make that the "robber cow" was originally robbed as a calf, and mal-nutrition, or inability to profitably convert food into milk is but the natural result. In other fields of live stock breeding, such notions as making the colt winter around a straw-stack, to produce hardness, has been abandoned. The young pig weaned too early and stunted becomes the same unprofitable meat producer that the "knot head" calf does in the meat line. Theoretically, it is possible and, in fact, good calves can be, and are, raised on skim-milk, but it is the exception rather than the rule. The dark pen, unsanitary milk pail, cold or sour milk are entirely too prevalent to produce good results. Besides, what is the use when pigs will pay a higher price for the milk than will calves, and the question of temperature and condition is unimportant to swine. The farmer or dairyman who desires to raise some calves to replenish his herd or sell, can wisely choose promising heifer calves and raise them on a nurse cow, often two at a time, until the calves are 14 to 16 weeks of age. Meantime, accustom the calf to a grain ration and at weaning time it suffers no reaction. Graft on some more calves and repeat the operation. There is apt to be in most herds one or more inferior cows—a hard milker, a kicking animal, or a cow whose age makes it unprofitable for milking, who will, at the present price of young cattle, produce more in return as a nurse cow than some of the best milkers. If calves are tied with good neck straps and kept in the stables near the cows, they seem, like other babies, more contented. At the appointed time for feeding their feed is at hand, properly warmed, and the maximum of gain produced at the minimum of labor. The disagreeable features to man and beast of teaching a calf to drink is avoided and the necessity of milking an additional cow also. There is nothing new under the sun, in the way of returning to first principles, when it seems profitable to do so. The normal calf with unimpaired digestion, early develops a voracious appetite for oats and corn, apparently the greater feeder than the pail raised animal and if the theory is correct, is always a better feeder when mature. In the name of economy have many sins been committed and to rob a calf invariably results in retribution. The range cow is not a highly developed milker and the range calf cannot be fed grain. The dairy cow produces a large amount of milk which may be divided among two calves and the period of milking is extended over a longer time and when the first set of calves can be grain-fed a second lot can take their place.

An inferior cow this season has fed two veals and raised four heifer calves, besides giving some milk ad interim, is cited as evidence of fact and to substantiate the theory.

Shiawassee Co. JAS. N. McBRIDE.

### PRODUCING MARKET MILK—THE HERD AND ITS CARE.

The great question confronting the majority of milk producers is that of producing a good grade of milk, not certified milk, and putting it on the market at a price of from 12 to 16 cents a gallon. During my eight years experience as a producer of milk for the city trade I have made a careful study of the business in all of its phases and I have found that each year there has been a gradual increase in the cost of producing a quality

of milk that meets the demands of the consuming public. In producing market milk there are certain fundamental principles which determine the success of the business.

No dairyman can produce good wholesome milk unless his herd is in a healthy and vigorous condition. Every cow should be examined regularly as to her health, digestion and general condition. Tumors, tuberculosis, skin diseases and enlarged joints should be sufficient evidence to cause us to withdraw a cow from the producing herd, not alone from the standpoint of milk production, but because of the danger of the other members of the herd becoming infected.

In my own business I have found that the most perplexing problem has been that of securing cows that would meet the demands of the business. The city milk producer cannot afford to feed registered dairy cows. The sacrifice of cows is too great. I have found by costly experience that it does not pay to feed pure-bred cows as heavily as I feed my milk producing herd.

The milk producer is seldom in a position to grow and develop his own cows and my experience leads me to believe that it is usually more profitable to buy cows that are from six to nine years old than to feed heavy rations of grain foods to young heifers. The present low price of milk, coupled with the high price of grain foods and the scarcity of good cows compels milk producers to get a direct return from everything they feed. Dry cows and unprofitable cows are two things that milk producers must steer clear of, hence many good cows are sacrificed, that, if retained would be useful for many years in the dairy. In another way, the sacrifice of good material is very great, for many heifer calves from the best producing cows are sold to the butcher by dairymen who are producing market milk and who do not possess the facilities for raising them.

I have been compelled to buy from six to ten new cows a year to replace the ones that have been discarded from the herd, which consisted of from 28 to 36 producers, the number required to keep up my contract of from 80 to 100 gallons of milk a day during the entire year.

#### On Buying Cows.

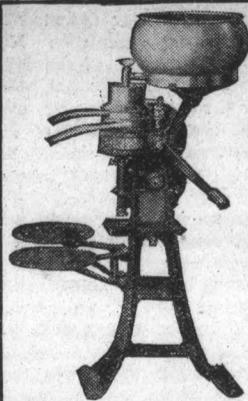
In buying cows I find that it pays best to buy good-sized, high-grade cows that possess a strong constitution and a great feeding capacity. In another way, I find such a herd more satisfactory for the reason that they will supply a grade of milk that is of ideal composition for family use. I am an advocate of the special purpose dairy cow for the dairyman who is in a position to raise and develop his own heifers, but in my own practice I will frankly admit that I seldom pass up a good-sized cow that shows marks of being a good producer, because she happens to be a Short Horn or Red Poll. The city milk producer is not a breeder and for that reason depends more upon individuality than he does upon pedigree.

The question of buying cows or breeding them on our own farms is one of timely interest. Providing that a man has an abundance of good pasture and owns a herd of choice pure-bred cows it will pay him to conduct his business along more rational lines, thus depending upon the increase of his herd for considerable of his profits. In my own business I am striving to simplify the labor as much as possible by reducing the number of animals kept on the farm and feeding large quantities of purchased grain foods to enable me to combine potato growing with my dairy business. It is to the potato crop that I look for my annual profits, altho the dairy pays for all the labor and is more than self-supporting. An exclusive system of producing milk for the general market at the expense of every other branch of our farming can seldom be made to work out as a safe principle in farm management.

#### Care and Food.

In feeding a herd of milk producing cows, good alfalfa, clover or mixed hay and corn ensilage should form the basis upon which we figure in computing the grain rations for the cows. With these feeds as a basis we are compelled to balance up the ration, and from an economical standpoint of production alone, it will pay us to go into the market and buy these foods that are worth almost as much as a fertilizer as for food, like gluten feeds, oil meal and cottonseed meal. While I do not wish to be understood as advocating the heavy feeding of these nitrogenous foods to dairy cows that are kept for breeding purposes, yet they are without doubt the cheapest feeds if considered from the standpoint of milk production alone.

It is easy to see that the present system



## THE NAMES STERLING DE LAVAL

The name DE LAVAL on a cream separator stands for much the same thing as the name STERLING on silverware. It means the highest standard of merit and quality in both cases.

There is the difference, however, that in the case of silverware the name STERLING signifies quality higher than many users can afford to pay for, notwithstanding their desire to have it, so that they must be content with plated ware or some cheaper substitute; while in the case of cream separators the STERLING quality is within the reach of every buyer and costs no more than the plated or other inferior imitations, when actual capacity is taken into consideration.

There is likewise the all important difference that while the substitute for silver may answer the purpose almost as well as genuine STERLING, in the case of cream separators the imitation and substitute WASTE in quantity and quality of product every time they are used, and enough in one way or another to pay for the DE LAVAL yearly, while the DE LAVAL lasts for years after the imitation or substitute separator will have been worn out and cast aside.

Why, then, should any buyer of a cream separator be satisfied with anything less than STERLING quality?

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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### No separator has ever made the real, practical records that has The United States Cream Separator

Try though they may it can't be done.

It has continuously held the **World's Record** on all practical points of efficiency since the Pan-American Exposition 1901.

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## The Grand Prize

This is the highest honor that the Exposition could bestow. The U. S. was positively the only cream separator thus honored.

It is cleanest skimming, practically no repairs and constant use that makes the U. S. Separator more valuable than any other. The extra it earns soon repays its original cost. Hard facts are better than theory; honest records are far better than fake claims.



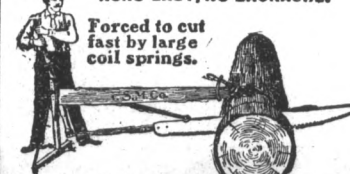
We want you to see for yourself why the United States Separator was awarded the Grand Prize. Please go to our local agent nearest you. He will show you.

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VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vermont.  
INCORPORATED, 1873

## 9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS BY ONE MAN

RUNS EASY; NO BACKACHE.



Forced to cut fast by large coil springs. Springs can be adjusted to suit a boy 12 years old or the strongest man. Easily Carried. Folds Like a Pocket Knife. Saws Down Trees.

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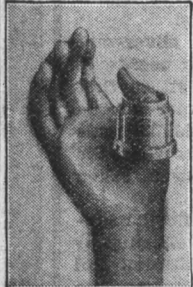


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Have you been misled into believing a modern cream separator needs disks or other complicated parts inside the bowl? Makers and dealers selling common separators like you to believe so because they know their machines must have them.

The simple, sanitary, easy-to-clean Sharples Dairy Tubular has nothing in the bowl except the tiny piece here shown on the thumb. Compare washing this single piece with washing the pan full of disks

here shown from a common separator. Yet Tubulars run easiest, skim fastest, and cleanest, wear longest—are The World's Best. Tubular sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators every year than any other maker sells.



The world's biggest separator factory. Branch factories in Canada and Germany.

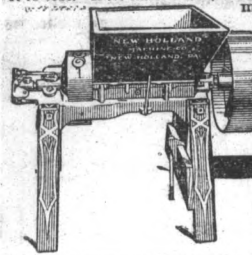
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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,  
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Have your dealer lend you a NEW HOLLAND and put it to test. If he hasn't one, write us to supply you. Our mills run easy. Never fill up; grind coarse or fine; any kind of power. 5 sizes. Send for catalogue and free book, "The Right Way to Feed Grain." Also facts about NEW HOLLAND Wood Saws, if you want them.



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## Convenience and Profit.

Our Buhr Stone Mill grinds equally well the very best stock feed of all kinds and the highest grade cornmeal, rye, graham, whole wheat and buckwheat flours. Profitable trade from neighbors, if desired. Requires little power and no experience. Genuine old fashioned mill stones, easily kept good as new. Sold extensively for 40 years; repairs or breakdowns unheard of. First cost is the only cost. Low prices. Fully guaranteed.

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## 15000 Bu. EAR CORN

Ground very fine with one set of rollers and Concaves used in the "BULL DOG"

Grinds all grain perfectly fine and is very light running, because all work is done only 1 1/2 inches from center of shafts. sizes 2 to 50 h. p. Get our Catalog.

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**CALVES** RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK  
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of feeding dairy cows for the production of market milk is constantly drawing in good cows to premature slaughter. Nor does there seem any way out of the difficulty until we milk producers find it more profitable to turn to breeding our own cows and keep a number of head of dry cows for a considerable portion of the year without getting any direct income from them.

Regularity is an important factor in caring for the producing herd. Cows that are being fed for milk production should be given good care, comfortable stables and an abundance of pure air and water. A reasonable amount of exercise is essential to maintain the herd in a healthy condition, and altho cows that are kept for milk production alone do not require as much exercise as those that are kept for breeding purposes, to produce the most favorable results.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

## DAIRYING AS A BUSINESS.

Any farmer who has the proper amount of energy about him can make a success of dairying, and he will find that it is much more profitable than devoting so much of his land to the growing of grain. Of course, the business is confining, but any branch of farming pays that requires a great deal of attention. Dairying is essentially a cash business. You feed your cow one day and the next day she produces milk that can be turned into hard cash. Dairying is a safe business, financially and is a business that gives employment the year around, making it easier to secure first-class help than on the grain or fruit farms that can give employment only eight or nine months out of the year. The one great thing in dairying is to have good cows. We do not have any use for the dual purpose cow. The dairyman should breed cows for dairy purposes only. If the beef tendency is bred into cows it will show at milking time. It is a waste to feed beef cattle when the same amount of feed that is required to produce a pound of beef will produce a pound of butter. Dairy-men differ in opinion as to what breed is best for dairying. But no matter what breed they are, they must be properly fed and given the best of care. The food must contain the proper elements to produce a full flow of milk. The stable should be well lighted and ventilated and there should be water in the stable so that it is not necessary to turn the cows out into the stormy or cold weather. As to the disposal of the milk, it should be sent to a creamery or cheese factory. The farmer or his wife cannot afford to churn milk except in small quantities. The creamery is a mighty good thing for the farmer and by patronizing it he can make dairying a very profitable business.

Ohio.

S. CONNELL.

## DAIRY CATTLE PARADE.

One of the most entertaining sights at the Fourth National Dairy Show, was the evening parades of dairy cattle. Dairy cows are the most interesting animals in the world. They possess greater individuality, with possibly the exception of horses, than any animal grown. The show ring in the large arena of the Auditorium was only about one-third of the entire arena and was not large enough to have all the different breeds paraded at one time. Consequently each breed was shown separately. Even this made one of the most interesting sights that one could imagine. To have a hundred or more superior dairy animals of the same breed before you at one time was truly an interesting spectacle. And it interested everybody, even the citizens of the city of Milwaukee. The seats of the Auditorium were well filled every evening admiring this parade. Had the entire floor space of the Auditorium been available for parading the dairy cattle, and for the milk dealers' parade and other demonstrations, the attraction would have surcharged the seating capacity of the great room.

It is not only in certain localities, but everywhere in the best dairy sections, that improvement in the methods of caring for the cows and handling their products is being made. There is no other branch of farming that has enlisted the scientific ability of the country to such an extent. At the present time on many of our best dairy farms the work in every department is being conducted on the latest scientific principles.

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See Liberal trial offer in full page advertisement on last page of this issue.

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I challenge the world to produce an engine of equal merit to my **Caldwell Special** that can be bought for the price I offer you my engine. Give me a chance and I will prove to your satisfaction that the **Caldwell Special** is the engine for you to buy, because I can give you better value for your money than any one else. I sell my engine direct from factory and can save you the dealers', jobbers' and catalogue house profit. If this money is as good to you as to the other fellow, write me and I will prove to you all that I say.

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I have satisfied and saved money for thousands of purchasers and know that I can satisfy and save you from \$25 to \$100 on the price of your engine.

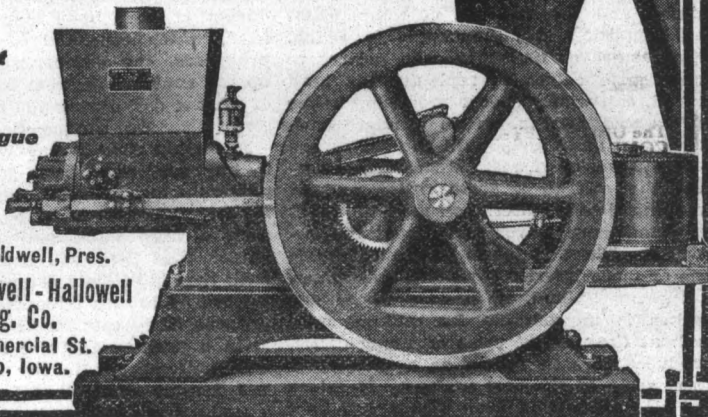
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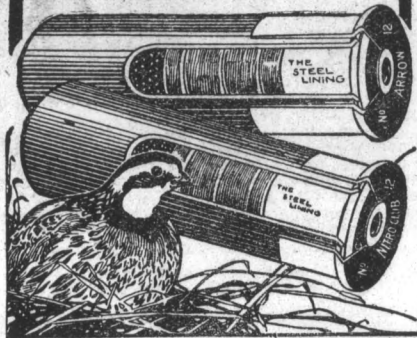
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## POULTRY AND BEES

SIZING UP THE LAYERS.

With the prospect of paying prices for eggs the coming winter, in spite of high prices for feed, more than the usual proportion of the pullets are being held with a view to having them produce eggs for market. Old hens are also being held over in larger numbers than usual, and this, too, regardless of their work the past season. Now it is coming to be generally recognized that not all the hens composing the average flock of layers will yield a profit on the food they consume. In fact, the loss on some of them will be pretty sure to offset the profit yielded by others, and for this reason it is necessary that the poultry owner use his best judgment in making up his flock of layers.

The question is often asked whether there is any method aside from the use of the trap nest, of distinguishing between the profitable and the unprofitable egg producer. To be sure, the trap nest offers the surest means of weeding out the poor layers, but after developing a strain of 200-egg layers at the Maine experiment station thru the aid of the trap nest, those in charge of the work found certain differences in the condition and conformation of the hens which could be considered pretty safe guides in selecting the promising fowls from an untried and untested flock.

A practical poultryman who has given this matter considerable study has described his method of selecting the promising, and discarding the unpromising, layers, but as it must be conceded that any methods or rules of this nature cannot be considered infallible, we give his statement for what it may be worth. He prefers to make examination at night when the fowls are upon the roost, as they are easiest handled then. Proceeding he says: I have a strong light so as to be able to see any particular markings that are required to meet the standard in case I desire the hens for use in the breeding pen. I handle each one separately. The first point to determine is whether the respiratory organs are all right. This is done by lifting the hen's wing and placing the ear close to her body. If she does not breathe strong and easy and without a rattle, she is no good as a breeder, as the lung power of all animals greatly determines their value as breeders. I next learn what her condition is, as her condition, if she is healthy, will determine whether she has been producing eggs or developing fat. If she has been developing fat, she will have a large bunch at the rear end of her breast bone, below the vent. Sometimes this bunch of fat in yearling hens is so large that it nearly touches the ground when they walk. Hens of this type are always poor layers, and will not half pay for the food they eat. But the eggs they do lay, as a rule, are more fertile than the eggs from good layers, and for that reason, unless the flock is sorted and these thrown out, the most of the chicks raised each season will be from the poorest layers.

In looking for a prospective prolific layer I look for a hen having a medium sized intelligent-shaped head, short beak, fair sized comb and wattles, a neck that is medium short and nicely curved, body of medium length and not too deep, a full, wide, plump breast that gives her a graceful appearance, back of medium length, fair width, with square shoulders. Tail of medium length, not too heavy and carried in an angular position. Legs fair size, short between the hocks and feet, and wide apart. Fowls of this shape are much heavier for their size than the fat poor layer. The difference between the two is that a good layer is a muscular fowl; each muscle is developed to a high degree. These muscles, or lean meat, fill in the cavities of her frame in a manner that makes a plump, well developed, heavy fowl. A fowl of this kind has great power of digestion, and, if given the proper variety of food, is capable of producing a large number of eggs in a year.

**OATS AS A PART OF THE LAYERS' RATION.**

That old notion that oats are not fit for poultry continues to be rehearsed by some of the poultry journals. If one will give the matter a little consideration he will quickly see that such an idea is foolish. The sharp points of the hull will not pierce the crop as some think. I have never seen oats that were that sharp.

Oats is one of the very best, if not the best grain for egg food, and where it composes the bulk of the ration there is very little danger of the hens getting too fat or becoming diseased as they so often do when fed mostly on corn. It seems as tho a well-bred hen of good laying stock turns about all of the oats into eggs and, if she is fed enough and has a good roosting place, will keep it up all winter. Tho oats are selling at a high price I still consider them the cheapest feed that can be purchased. Heavy oats are to be preferred, as the hens will eat them better than grain having a heavy hull. While oats make an excellent feed for the smaller breeds of poultry, they are of especial benefit to the large breeds which are not so active and therefore require food of a non-fattening nature. Do not have any hesitancy about feeding oats to laying hens. Feed them and be repaid by an abundance of eggs.

Ohio.

S. C.

**MARKETING HONEY—SOME GOOD ADVICE.**

The first requisite in the marketing of extracted honey for table use is quality. Nothing but an absolutely first-class article should ever be placed upon the market for this purpose. Good extracted honey will cultivate a taste and sustain a demand for itself, while that which is a little off in quality will destroy such a taste, and consequently with it the demand for extracted honey. A bee keeper who may happen to have some off-grade honey on hand had better use it for stimulative or winter feeding, make vinegar of it or sell it for manufacturing purposes rather than place it upon the market for table use. And so long as bee keepers insist in extracting their honey before it is well capped and thoroughly ripened on the hive, just so long will they have some of this kind to dispose of.

It is best, usually, that extracted honey reach the consumer in liquid form. Also, in placing it in grocery or other stores for the retail trade, it should be in such packages that it will be impossible for it to spill or slop out, even tho they should be turned upside down. Each package should have on it full directions for liquifying the honey. It contains should it granulate in the consumer's hands; it also should be neatly and tastefully labeled, and bear the bee keeper's name and address.

Be willing to pay a fair wage to those who undertake to sell for you; do not expect them to be able to sell honey for a higher price than you can get yourself, unless they have a better article. Possibly the best way to arrange all this, and it is done and recognized in about all kinds of commerce, is to fix the selling price and then allow a certain percentage off to the trade, or to those who sell goods for us. If a grocer or other merchant will undertake to handle your honey, then do not go and retail to those who might otherwise become his customers, nor peddle it thruout his market field at the same price which you would have charged him for it. This would be refusing to pay an honest wage to those who work for you, besides cutting the price of honey and doing much to drive your own product out of the market.

Of course, selling honey from house to house is not a rapid way to acquire riches. Many can make four times as much at something else. But there are, doubtless, bee keepers without number who can do well at selling their honey crop themselves in surrounding towns. Surely, there are many who would have done better, last year, had they disposed of their honey near home, rather than ship it to a distant overcrowded city market and take what the dealer was able to realize for them. This question of profitably disposing of the honey crop is one of great interest to producers, for upon it depends their success more than any other thing, aside from nectar in the flowers. But after the crop is secured, unless it finds a remunerative market, only loss and discouragement can result.

New Jersey.

F. G. HERMAN.

**Keep Your Feet Warm.**

It is generally conceded that if the feet are warm one is tolerably comfortable all over. The Clark Heater is made for the express purpose of keeping the feet warm on cold winter drives. These heaters are made in various styles but a good one and a dozen bricks of the fuel for it can be purchased for as low as \$1.50. When so much comfort can be had for so little, it would seem wise to be comfortable.

**Bodi-Tone**

See Liberal trial offer in full page announcement on last page of this issue.

## HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

**How to Save \$2 on Cough Medicine by Making it at Home**

Cough medicines, as a rule, are mostly syrup. To make the best syrup, take a pint of Granulated Sugar, add ½ pint warm water, and stirred about 2 minutes.

Get two and one-half ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), put it in a clean pint bottle, and fill up with the Granulated Sugar Syrup. This makes a full pint of unequalled cough syrup, for about 54 cents. Keeps perfectly. You couldn't buy as much ready-made cough syrup for \$2.50.

This home-made remedy is pleasant to take, and usually stops even the most obstinate cough in twenty-four hours. It is splendid, also, for colds, whooping cough, bronchial ailments, etc. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

The Sugar Syrup is an excellent sedative. The Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway White Pine Extract, rich in all the healing elements of Norwegian pine. Be sure to use the real Pinex itself. Your druggist has it or can easily get it for you.

Strained honey can be used instead of the syrup, and makes a very fine honey and pine tar cough syrup.

## Stickney Gasoline Engines ARE THE BEST

**Why?** Because of the outside igniter, modern open cooling system, straight-line valve motion and ball-bearing governor. Thousands in successful operation because of our years of experience in building the best. Seven sizes: 1½ to 10 H. P. Send for our Free Catalog and our Catechism telling fifty-seven reasons why Stickney Engines are the Best. Agents everywhere sell them.

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**BUFF Orpingtons for sale.**—Cockerels, pullets and hens, good stock, must be sold at once. Mrs. E. M. Gray, Augusta, Mich. Bell Phone Galesburg Ex.

**FOR OCTOBER** will sell yearling hens in White, Silver, Golden Wyandottes, S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Barred Rocks, at \$1 each in lots of 10 or more. Nothing cheap but price. E. J. HASKINS, Pittsford, 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.  
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**C. W. BROWNING, Portland, Mich.**

**BARGAINS** in S. C. Brown Leghorns, 100 yearling hens \$1 each, best flock 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.**

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 The Lawrence Pub. Co.,  
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DETROIT, NOV. 13, 1909.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

With the receipt of the preliminary estimate on the production of potatoes for the country, which is included in the national crop report, which will be found in another column of this issue, it becomes possible for the first time to make an intelligent review of the situation. This preliminary estimate, as made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture from the reports of its correspondents thruout the country indicates that the total production for the country will be 367,473,000 bushels, as compared with a production of 278,985,000 as finally estimated for 1908. The average yield per acre is estimated at 106.5 bushels, as compared with 85.7 bushels as finally estimated for 1908, 95.4 bushels for 1907 and 89.6 bushels the ten-year average. If the final figures should verify this estimate it would appear that the total yield for the present year will be something over 88,000,000 bushels greater than that of last year. If these figures are approximately correct it will put the yield for the current year about 50,000,000 bushels higher than for any previous year. The nearest approach to this crop being that of 1904, when the total yield was estimated at 332,830,300 bushels, or about 35,000,000 bushels short of this year's crop. But the fact that this large aggregate yield of potatoes does not necessarily mean cheap potatoes is illustrated by the figures at which potatoes sold that year, the average farm price for the tubers on December 1 of that year being given at 45.3 cents.

In only one other previous year has our aggregate potato crop exceeded 300,000,000 bushels. That was in 1906, when the final estimate of the crop placed the aggregate yield at 308,038,382 bushels. The average farm price on December 1 of that year was ascertained to be 51.1 cents. On the other hand, the average farm price on December 1, 1895, was 26.6 cents, notwithstanding the fact that the total yield was some 11,000,000 bushels less than the aggregate yield for the year of 1906. These figures well illustrate the fact that the prosperity of the country is a factor in the making of the price as well as the total yield. True, the increase in the population has been considerable since 1895, but not sufficient to account for the difference in the price. The population of the country has also doubtless in-

creased considerably since 1906, the last year when the potato crop of the country exceeded 300,000,000 - bushels, perhaps enough to take care of the excess in yield by the increased consumption. Another example that will show as conclusively that record yields do not necessarily mean low prices is to be found in the record yields and high prices of corn and wheat during the past and present years. These facts are called to the attention of the reader in order that he may not be stampeded by this array of figures which, upon first thought, is not reassuring.

Now for a review of the market and the conditions which are reflected by it. There has been a liberal movement of potatoes to market centers, but a hand to mouth distribution of the product, the larger dealers not caring to pile up stocks until the situation cleared. Frosts before digging was completed resulted in much of the poorer stock being rushed to market, with a further depression in prices, so that the present glut is nothing to be wondered at. But the encouraging feature of the situation is that conservative growers everywhere have been reluctant about selling at the smaller prices which are being offered. This means that there will be a reaction as soon as the surplus stocks are disposed of. It also means that by the time movements again become free the demand for cars for other purposes will tend to limit shipments to an extent which will be a factor in supporting prices. In our opinion it also means that the available supply will not be as large as is now estimated. It is well known that the yield in Michigan is very uneven. In spots it is very good, and in other spots it is correspondingly poor. Recent reports from Aroostook county, Maine, indicate that a thoro canvass of the situation reveals the fact that the yield is only about 60 per cent as large as last year, and that the stock is relatively poor. In New York and Pennsylvania much the same conditions prevail regarding yield as obtain in Michigan. In Wisconsin the stock is said to be poor. The Michigan stock averages good, except for the fact that it is yet a little green, and with poorer quality being offered from other sections Michigan potatoes will command the top of the market in eastern and southern points. Thus, while conditions are not all that the grower might wish, yet we believe they are such as will warrant a tendency to hold the bulk of the crop for better prices than now prevail. With every other food-stuff abnormally high the consumption of potatoes is bound to be large, and if the demand for the tubers is not satisfied at present prices there is bound to be an advance, and as conditions will not warrant an unreasonable range of prices at distributing points a moderate advance from present values will not tend to check consumption. Also the present or even a considerably advanced range of prices will not warrant the importation of foreign stock, upon which the duty would now be a prohibitive factor. Altogether the situation is far from discouraging. Of course, if there is a tendency on the part of growers to market the crop faster than it is needed for consumption the speculators will get possession of the surplus at a low figure. But if the growers do not hold, the speculators will, and this will mean a higher range of value to the consumer than would otherwise prevail later in the season, to the benefit of the speculators and the growers who have had the courage to stick to a portion of their crop. Under the circumstances, we believe that conservatism should be the attitude of the grower who would get the most out of his crop.

It is scarcely necessary to review the history of the International Live Stock Exposition, which has come to be the premier event of its kind in the Western hemisphere. Everybody has heard of the International Live Stock Exposition; at least, everybody who has any interest whatever in live stock. But everybody does not realize its importance to the live stock industry of the country.

In no other place in the world is an opportunity to see assembled so many choice specimens of improved live stock as are to be found at the International, and here, as at no other show, are the animals judged with regard to their adaptation to the use for which they are finally intended.

In the fat classes, the judging process is followed to the block, giving the student of type the benefit of a comparison of the final results secured at the block with the judgment of the experts who place the awards in the ring. In the breeding classes as well, the best the continent affords compete for the prizes offered. In

no other show ring are so many choice individuals found; in no other place is there such a liberal education for the student of animal type and perfection.

In addition to the opportunity offered to see the best that the art of the breeder and the skill of the feeder can produce for the block as well as the breeding pens, there will be an opportunity to secure the choicest of foundation stock at the sales of pure-bred stock which will be held each day from Tuesday, November 30, to Friday, December 3, as noted in the announcement of the International which appears in another column of this issue.

Here some of the choicest animals bred by the most skillful breeders in the country and selected with a view to their fitness to represent the improved breeds will be offered under the auspices of the different live stock associations that have adopted this plan to popularize their breed. Thus the breeder in search of something good in any of these lines will be sure to find the best to be obtained, at these sales.

Aside from the educational features of the show the entertainment features alone are worth the time and cost of attending this event. The evening entertainment features are particularly of a class to be found nowhere else. Here the live stock of many classes is paraded in its perfection; here the horses are put thru their paces; here the ribbons are placed in many classes; here the most skillful driving and handling of horses is to be seen, all of which, together with the special features which are introduced thruout the show make it an event which should not be missed by any farmer or stockman who can possibly attend it this year. Remember the dates, November 27 to December 10, and plan to attend during the opening week when the carload lots, as well as the single entries, may be seen at their best.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

### Foreign.

An Indian village at Kispiox, at the head of the Skeena river in Northwestern Canada, was attacked by constables and after many shots had been exchanged several of the Indians were arrested. White men in the community had been threatened by the red men.

The wife of the Bolivian minister to Washington died in that city last Sunday. President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, is attempting to complete the blockade of the Atlantic coast in the conflict to save for himself the control of the government of the country. The rebel army is making its advances in the western part of the land and this week have gained the important port of Chindegua on the Pacific coast and is now moving toward the capital. Exiles from other central American countries are flocking to the assistance of the rebel forces.

Resignations of the highest officials of Finland have been sent to Emperor Nicholas. It is not to be doubted that they will go unaccepted for the officials have struggled against the attempt of the Russian government to bring Finland into closer relations with St. Petersburg. This gives the Emperor opportunity to select men who will carry out his policy in the land of the Finns.

As a result of the fight between the church and state in France, the schools of that country are now in a deplorable condition. The question is being much agitated on account of the approaching elections.

It has now become known that the ostensible reason for the sending of General Ryers, of Mexico, to Europe, was that President Diaz might be informed of the systems used for obtaining compulsory military service.

Spanish forces have made advances in Morocco and have begun fortifying points that completely command Mount Guruga. The Canadian government is planning to put 60,000 soldiers along the Canadian frontier between the Great Lakes and the Pacific coast.

Extensive floods have occurred in Jamaica, where bridges, roads, telephone lines and other transportation facilities have been generally put out of commission.

The Spanish government has restored the constitutional privileges of the provinces of Barcelona and Serona, they having been under martial law since the general rioting last July.

The English house of lords defeated a bill for the removal of many of the anomalies of the London elections and fixing all of the elections on the same day. The bill was fathered by the government.

The government of Honduras is advertising for bids upon a tract of timber consisting of 4,360 square miles and estimated to contain nearly a hundred million trees.

The first step of the Canadian government toward the creation of a naval force was made this week when the government drew up a bill for presentment to the parliament providing for the building of three cruisers and four destroyers.

### National.

The disfranchisement amendment to the constitution of Maryland was defeated in the election last week by a majority of about 12,000.

According to the statistics of the government the number of Indians in this country has not diminished as is the general opinion but has increased, the recent figures giving the number in round numbers to be 300,000 red men, which is 40,000

more than recorded two decades ago. It is believed that the government's effort to uplift the Indian to the standard of contemporaneous civilization is accountable for this increase in his numbers.

Trespassing on railroad property against the laws prohibiting pedestrians traveling by the rail path, has caused the death of 47,116 persons and the injury of about 50,000 during the past ten years. In view of the many casualties from this source, the carriers are about to redouble their efforts to reduce this large casualty by rigid enforcement of the laws the same as England has reduced the number of accidents by seeing that the statutes were enforced to the letter.

The district court of appeals affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States for the District of Columbia in the case of Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, officers of the American Federation of Labor, for contempt of court in the Buck Stove & Range Company case. The decision carries with it prison sentences and unless appeal is made to the Supreme Court of the United States, the sentences will be imposed.

According to the arrangement for the disposition of the Carnegie fund for heroic service in saving human lives, fifty awards were recently made, representing \$30,000, and 23 silver and 27 bronze medals.

According to the findings of doctors having experience with the hookworm, of which so much has recently been said and of the disease known as pellagra, which is causing much concern to people of the southern states, there must be some common cause of the two trouble inasmuch as they are almost always found together.

A movement to petition for the removal of William Loeb as collector of customs of New York, has started. It is to be learned whether the movement is by swindlers of the government who have been brot to time by stringent methods of the collector or by honest dealers who want swindling stopped.

In her tests before the government officials the North Dakota battleship proved herself to be the fastest vessel of the Dreadnaught type afloat, and one of the two most powerful battleships in the world. Her speed test was 22.25 knots per hour.

The appraisal of the physical property of the Detroit United Railway which, with the value of the running franchises will approximate \$13,000,000, was completed last week.

The men of Ohio who hurried to Cincinnati in 1862 to defend that city against confederate forces under Gen. Kirby Smith, who made a threatening raid thru Kentucky, have just been paid by the government for their services.

The federal supreme court held Monday that the provision in the oleomargarine law requiring dealers to open their books for inspection and report to the government returns of sales is applicable to corporations as well as private concerns.

The case of the 13,000 Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians who appealed to the government for a share of Oklahoma property distributed in 1907 to the members of those tribes, was decided against the plaintiffs, upholding the secretary of the interior.

The 500 high school students of Cleveland who went on a strike recently, have gone back to their classes pending the decision of the board of education of the city on their grievances.

The national geographical society has appointed a committee to pass upon the evidence to be presented by Dr. Cook to support his claim to having been the first white man to reach the North Pole. The matter will be presented to the University of Copenhagen before getting into the hands of the American scientists.

## CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Emmet Co., Nov. 6.—The weather for the month of October was generally fair and favorable for the progressing of farm work. Sufficient rain fell to promote a good growth of wheat and rye, a larger acreage than usual of which were sown. The harvest of potatoes is nearly, if not quite completed. The yield is good, fair, and indifferent, depending upon the condition of the soil and the culture given. A large share of the crop is being marketed from the field at 35 cents per bu. One neighbor has five acres of sugar beets and not a beet harvested yet. Some hay and straw going into market at \$16 for hay and \$8.50 for straw, baled. Fall plowing well under way.

Calhoun Co., Nov. 3.—Potatoes were a good crop and more were grown in this vicinity than the combined crops of the last five years, I believe. Most of them are now dug, but those near the surface were somewhat frosted. Shredding has begun, but I do not think as much corn is being shredded here as was the case a few years ago. Farmers seem to be going back to hand cutting and husking. Prices paid are 3c per bushel or 6c per 64 hill shock, in some cases a little more. Much of the wheat is sold, and considerable oats. Little fat stock in the country, and shipments light.

Osceola Co., Nov. 6.—Fine weather the last two weeks after a couple weeks of stormy weather which delayed farm work considerably; regular blizzard Oct. 12, several inches of snow fell and drifted a good deal. About half the potato crop was yet in the ground, and a good many apples were on the trees, but very little, if any, damage was done as the temperature did not fall very low. Potato digging about completed now and most of the corn husked. The potato crop run very uneven, from about 30 to 150 bushels or better per acre. Where the frost did not hurt them there was a fair yield but where frozen and planted late was very light. The average yield is probably about 75 bu. per acre. The tubers are of good quality. The market has been from 35c to 40c per bu, but now it has dropped to 25c a bu. Help was very scarce for digging potatoes, and high wages were paid, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day and board. Corn is not very good, being soft where damaged by the frost.





Mr. Hackett and his son were discussing their new barn. "Well, Dad, how about the roof?" "I guess shingles are good enough, aren't they?" "Now hold on, Dad—'good enough' don't go. You know that shingles don't make a perfect roof by a long shot—burn too easy and sure to leak." "How about slate?" "No! Too expensive—winds too strong around here—and we couldn't lay 'em ourselves." "Well, why not try one of the best of those prepared roofings that come in rolls?" "Fine! I've seen it tested—one brand, Rex Flintkote Roofing, was the greatest stuff I ever saw—wouldn't catch fire from live coals—waterproof, too." "All right, Bob. Rex Flintkote it is. I'll write to J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 60 India Street, Boston, the makers, for facts and name of their nearest agent."

### Government Hood Cap

We bought the entire oversupply of these Hood Caps from the United States War Department at a mere fraction of cost to make. Brand new, never been used, made of serviceable brown canvas with braid all around, bill fastens back turns down like cap—inside lined with clean, new red flannel, padded with blue wool cloth, buttons in front like picture, strongly sewed with heavy linen government thread, will last years. Cost government \$1.49 a piece to make in tremendous quantities—just the thing for those obliged to be out in cold weather—warm and comfortable—send us 85c and we will at once mail you one, you can return it if not satisfactory. 6 for \$4.50. Write for Hirsch Book of a Thousand Government Goods Bargains. Cal Hirsch & Sons Iron and Rail Co., U. S. Dept. 83, St. Louis, Mo.



**Cash Paid for Raw Furs** As New York is the best fur market in America we can and do pay highest cash prices for hides of Skunks, Minks, Coons, Muskrats, Opossums, Foxes, Badgers, Wolves, Beavers, Otters, and all fur-bearing animals. We pay express charges. Write for price list. We also pay best prices for **GINSENG** BELT, BUTLER CO. 144 Greene St., New York.

**300 YOUNG MEN** Wanted to prepare for telegraph operators. New law; enormous demand must now be supplied. Any young man can come to this academy and in five months prepare for a pleasant eight hour office position. Thousands needed. Railroad officials call, and advice to young men mailed free. If you wish a good position, wish to make money, and advance in the world, then write us today. **THE STANDARD TELEGRAPH ACADEMY, BOX A75, Lima, Ohio.**

**AGENTS 200% PROFIT** Handy, Automatic **HAME FASTENER** Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents. **F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 845 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio**

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**WANTED—A POSITION AS WORKING FOREMAN** on Dairy, Stock or Grain Farm. Strictly temperate and best of references furnished, or would lease a good farm in good condition for cash or crop rent. **L. D. FOOTE, R. F. D. No. 1, Eaton Rapids, Mich.**

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

**WANTED**—Men to learn barber trade. Barbers wanted daily. Tuition and tools \$25. Catalog free. **MICHIGAN BARBER COLLEGE, 37 East Congress Street, Detroit, Mich.**

**OKLAHOMA WORLD**—Greatest weekly in the West. State News. Special Christmas offer 25c 6 months. Address "World" Department G, Tulsa, Okla.

Very little fall plowing done. We need a couple of weeks of fine weather yet. Cattle are looking good. A large amount of stock has been shipped from this part of the country. Hogs are very scarce. Apples were a fair crop and selling from 40c to 50c per bu. Beans, \$1.75 per bu; rye, 65c; oats, 40c; potatoes, 25c; cattle, 2½c to 3½c per lb; veal, 6½c to 7½c; pork, dressed, 9c; sheep, live, 5c; chickens, live, 8c; butter, 23c to 25c per lb; eggs, 24c per doz.

### NATIONAL CROP REPORT.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, as follows, all figures for 1909 being preliminary:

**Corn.**—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn is 25.4 bushels, against 26.2 bushels as finally estimated in 1908, 25.9 in 1907, and 25.8 the average of the past ten years. The indicated total production is 2,767,316,000 bushels, against 2,668,651,000 as finally estimated in 1908. The quality is 84.2 per cent, against 86.9 last year.

About 3.0 per cent (79,779,000 bushels) of the corn crop of 1908 is estimated to have been in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, against 2.7 per cent (71,124,000 bushels) of the 1907 crop in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, 1908, and 4.1 per cent, the average of similar estimates for the past ten years.

**Wheat.**—The average weight per measured bushel of this year's wheat crop is 58.0 pounds, against 58.3 pounds in 1908, and 57.4 pounds, the ten-year average.

**Oats.**—The average weight per measured bushel of this year's oat crop is 32.7 pounds, against 29.8 pounds in 1908, and 30.9 pounds, the ten-year average.

**Buckwheat.**—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 20.8 bushels, against 19.8 bushels as finally estimated in 1908, 17.9 in 1907, and 18.0 the average for the past ten years. A total production of 16,692,000 bushels is thus indicated against 15,874,000 bushels in 1908. The quality is 91.1 per cent, against 90.7 last year, and 90.4 the ten-year average.

**Potatoes.**—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of potatoes is 106.5 bushels, against 85.7 bushels as finally estimated in 1908, 95.4 in 1907, and 89.6 the ten-year average. A total production of 367,473,000 bushels is thus indicated, against 278,985,000 in 1908. The quality is 88.9 per cent, against 87.6 last year, and 87.9 the ten-year average.

**Tobacco.**—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of tobacco is 807.7 pounds, against 820.2 pounds as finally estimated in 1908, 850.5 pounds in 1907, and a ten-year average of 805.1 pounds. A total production of 895,184,935 pounds is thus indicated, against 718,061,000 pounds as finally estimated in 1908. The quality is 86.7 per cent, against 87.9 in 1908, 90.0 in 1907, and 85.9 the ten-year average.

**Flaxseed.**—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of flaxseed is 9.4 bushels, against 9.6 bushels as finally estimated in 1908, 9.0 bushels in 1907, and a seven-year average of 9.5 bushels. A total production of 25,767,000 bushels is thus indicated, against 25,805,000 bushels as finally estimated in 1908. The average as to quality is 92.1 per cent, against 91.4 in 1908, 89.7 in 1907, and a six-year average of 90.9.

**Apples.**—The average production of apples this year is 42.5 per cent of a full crop, against 43.4 per cent in 1908, and a ten-year average of 50.9 per cent.

### MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

**Wheat.**—The condition of wheat as compared with an average per cent is, in the state 87, in the southern counties 84, in the central counties 88, in the northern counties 92, and in the upper peninsula 94. The condition one year ago was, in the state 74, in the southern counties 75, in the central counties 65 and in the northern counties 81.

The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in October at 121 flouring mills is 242,647 and at 101 elevators and to grain dealers 196,194, or a total of 438,841 bushels. Of this amount 334,595 bushels were marketed in the southern four tiers of counties, 78,032 in the central counties and 26,214 in the northern counties. The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed in the three months, August-October, is 4,250,000. Fifty-six mills, elevators and grain dealers report no wheat marketed in October.

**Corn.**—The estimated yield of corn in bushels is 32 in the state, in the southern counties 34, in the northern counties 29 and in the central counties and upper peninsula 31. The per cent cut up for fodder in the state and northern counties is 82, in the southern counties 84, in the central counties 79 and in the upper peninsula 76.

**Clover Seed.**—The per cent of acreage of clover seed harvested as compared with average years, in the state is 52, in the southern counties 50, in the central counties 57, in the northern counties 58 and in the upper peninsula 35. The average yield per acre in bushels, in the state is 1.63, in the southern counties 1.39, in the central counties 2.04, in the northern counties 2.31 and in the upper peninsula 3.

**Potatoes.**—The estimated average yield per acre, in bushels, in the state is 100, in the southern counties 101, in the central counties 88, in the northern counties 95 and in the upper peninsula 160.

**Commercial Fertilizers.**—The per cent of farmers who have used commercial fertilizers on their wheat this fall, in the state is 18, in the southern counties 24, in the central counties 20, in the northern counties 3 and in the upper peninsula 0.5.

**Live Stock.**—The average condition of horses and swine in the state is 96, cattle and sheep 95.

### Sheep All Sold.

G. P. Andrews, Dansville, Mich., the well known breeder of high-class Shropshire sheep and Chester White hogs, writes, "My Shropshire rams are all sold, so please change my advertisement to O. I. C. Swine."

# ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Nature warns you when the track of health is not clear. Kidney and bladder trouble compel you to pass water often thru the day and get up many times during the night.

Unhealthy kidneys cause lumbago, rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints or muscles, at times have headache or indigestion, as time passes you may have a sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, sometimes feel as tho you had heart trouble, may have plenty of ambition but no strength, get weak and lose flesh.

If such conditions are permitted to continue, serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, the very worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

### Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalence of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease constantly undermines the system.

### A Trial Will Convince Anyone.

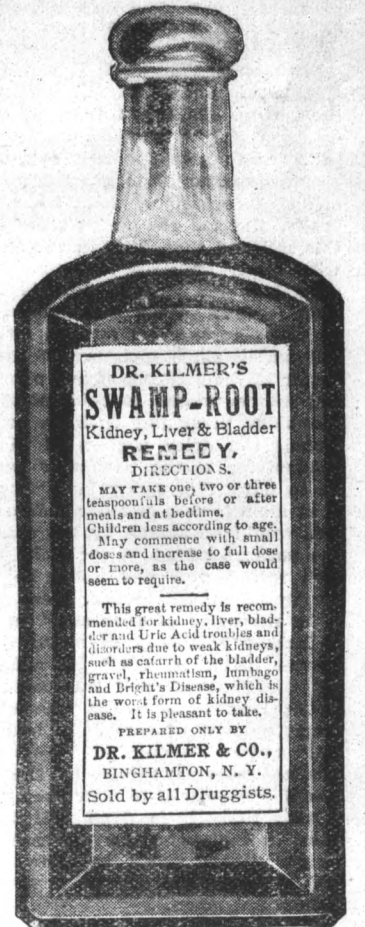
If you feel that your kidneys are the cause of your sickness or run down condition, begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better, they will help the other organs to health. In taking Swamp-Root, you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is a gentle, healing vegetable compound—a physician's prescription for a specific disease.

You can not get rid of your aches and pains if your kidneys are out of order. You can not feel right when your kidneys are wrong.

### Swamp-Root is Pleasant to Take.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

**SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.**—To prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands of letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Detroit Michigan Farmer. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.



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## HORTICULTURE

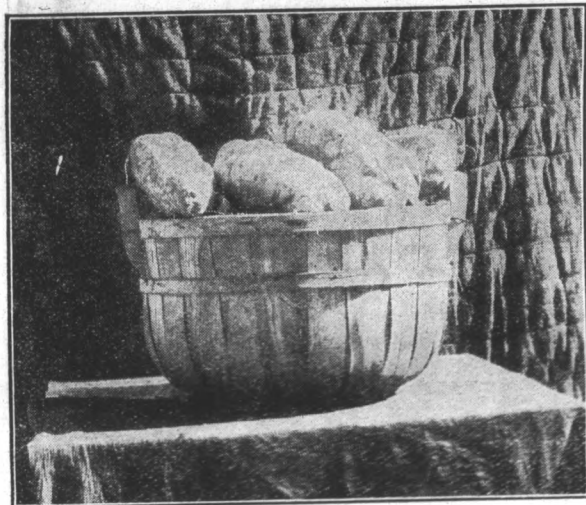
### FALL VS. SPRING PLOWING OF GARDEN.

I have a garden of light sandy soil. What would be best to do with it, put manure on and plow this fall, or put the manure on top and not plow till spring? Oceana Co. S. K.

With an ordinary soil it would be preferable to plow this fall and again in the spring. On clay soil where it is necessary that the sub-soil be loosened up in order to give the root system of the plants opportunity to grow downward instead of compelling them to extend laterally, the soil should be plowed shallow this fall and then deep in the spring, but with sandy land the loosening up of the subsoil is not needed. Here it is necessary to firm rather than loosen the soil to make a reservoir for the retention of soil water since moisture is the largest factor in the growing of any plant. If the soil is too porous to hold moisture then the plant must fail entirely, or in part, during the drier portion of the season. Our advice in the particular case would be to plow this sandy land very shallow if at all this fall, and our judgment as to this would be moved by the character of the manure added to the soil. If it was well rotted, and this would be the kind we would advise to use, there would be little necessity of turning it under; but if largely composed of straw and other coarse litter, it would be necessary to rot the material, and this could be brot about best by covering with at least a small amount of earth. In both the fall and spring plowing on the sandy land, shallow plowing should be the practice; but if one desired to plow deep, we would advise that it be done this fall rather than in the spring for the reason that a longer period would be allowed for the soil to settle and become firm before the plants are sown.

### PRUNING AND FERTILIZING OLD APPLE ORCHARDS.

The time of the year is arriving when the farmer feels that he is not so rushed as at most other seasons, that is, he feels



this way when the corn is in the crib and all other crops secured. There is often considerable good weather after this is done and I do not believe the farmer can improve it to better advantage than in cleaning up his orchard if it has been neglected, or in looking over the trees and thinning out the branches somewhat if they have been kept in fair condition. He can also profitably spend some time in hauling manure or mulching into these orchards. We hope soon to give some data concerning the renovation of a neglected orchard, by a grower who has had very good success with apples during the last few years. His practice is exceedingly close pruning, including the cutting of tall tops, followed up by keeping the water sprouts thinned out during the summer. He also practices sod mulch, supplemented by plenty of manure and straw.

I have seen a well pruned tree bear twice to three times as many apples year after year as one which was not pruned but received similar care otherwise, and the apples on the pruned tree were better colored and more free from pests, since the spray could be thrown to all parts of the tree.

The work of pruning one of these old apple trees is not as great as one may think, tho it is not an easy or a quick job. If the trees are large and thick,

four or five will make a good day's work for one man, but there is some satisfaction in the improvement that is noticeable.

If the orchard is badly infested with the scale, pruning becomes a more difficult problem. Often many of the lower branches will be dead and others will have so little vitality that they may eventually die. It is often hard to distinguish between a limb that should be left and one that should be removed. It may take a couple of years of pruning and spraying to draw a line between wood that is healthy enough to be saved and that which is too feeble in vitality from the scale to be worth saving. In this case it is difficult to get the tops down where they can be sprayed conveniently, as so many of the lower branches are dead, and the vigorous part is at the top. I believe that in this case it is best to cut out the dead branches below, and as the tree regains vigor water sprouts will start lower down and those needed to form a new top can be retained and the high top gradually cut down as the new top is formed below. Some would advocate a cutting of the tops at once but it seems to me that if not too high we can retain most of the top for a few years and get some fruit from it while the new growth is developing below to bearing age.

As it is impracticable to plow many old orchards, the next best thing is to haul in plenty of manure and mulch with anything that will rot and form a mulch. This will not only furnish plant food, but will conserve moisture and make a soft bed for the apples to fall upon so most of the late windfalls and drops in picking will go in as hand-picked apples. There is much of this material on most farms that can be utilized in this way, such as old strawstacks, marsh hay, coarse manure, or even weeds. It is surprising how much material will be converted into humus in a short time in this way.

Calhoun Co. S. B. HARTMAN.

### NORTHERN GROWN SWEET POTATOES.

We have had many inquiries asking about the culture of sweet potatoes in this latitude. A large number of others who do not care to go to the trouble of growing this tuber, enjoy it served on the table and are therefore interested. The accompanying cut is of a bushel of northern grown sweet potatoes, often improperly called yams. There are just sixteen of the specimens in the basket, and the largest of the number weighs four and one-half pounds. Eight bushels were grown on a plot of ground twelve by forty-eight feet, or about one seventy-fifth of an acre. Those sold early brot seven cents per pound, (think of getting thirty-one cents for one potato), and the later ones sold for four cents per pound. They were grown on light sand. Manure was

placed in the trenches and covered with soil. Then the plants which were started in the hot-bed were set out above the covered manure and given clean cultivation. Someone can figure out the amount that can be grown per acre and the value of such a crop.

Eaton Co. APOLLOS LONG.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF STATE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held under the auspices of the Kalamazoo Commercial Club at Kalamazoo, December 7-8-9. The program has not been completed but as soon as it is our readers will be informed thru these columns. However, the past standard of the proceedings of this organization has been of such high character that we feel certain there can be no disappointment coming from our urging upon readers the importance of this meeting to those who grow or have an interest in the production of fruit. Every man and woman, old or young, would reap an abundance of information and enthusiasm from meeting the best fruit growers of Michigan and neighboring states.

### Bodi-Tone

See Liberal trial offer in full page announcement on last page of this issue.

## Increase Your Salary on a Farm of Your Own in The Growing Southwest

If you are seeking a new location, a new home or a new business, let us tell you of the many opportunities in

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lands in the Southwest. A place for diversified crops. You can buy land cheap now.

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**Lands New and Low Priced Two and Three Crops a Year**  
**Good Markets, Good Health, Good People**

You ought to know about a country before visiting it, and you ought to visit it before buying.

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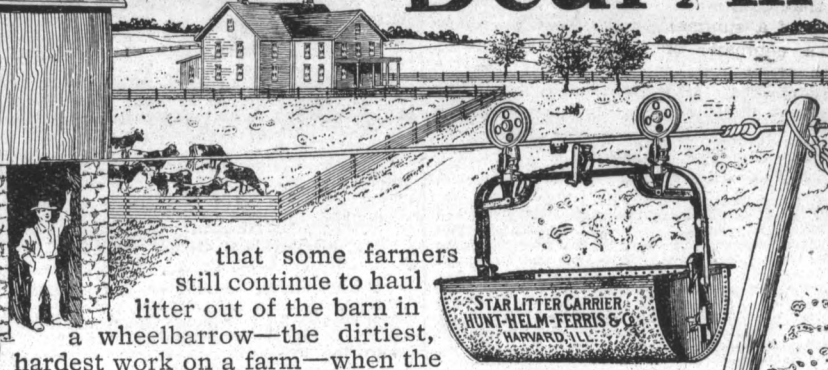
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## Doesn't It Beat All



that some farmers still continue to haul litter out of the barn in a wheelbarrow—the dirtiest, hardest work on a farm—when the

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Carries Litter Out Automatically?

You can save three-quarters of the time cleaning out your barn and do it 10 times more conveniently. You can save three-quarters of an hour of your hired man's time each day. How much will it be worth to you in a month? The Star Litter Carrier quickly pays for itself. It lightens labor, lowers expense and increases profits.


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of your barn floor and we will draw same to a scale and submit specifications to you of your requirements and exact cost of installing an outfit. We will tell you whether you need a rigid or rod track outfit. All of this we do free of charge, and in addition we will send you our new and complete catalog—the most complete on Litter, Feed and Milk Can Carriers ever published—over 60 illustrations, 30 pages.

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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 Louden 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 Louden Way

Louden Stalls and Stanchions are light, airy, and while sufficiently roomy, are economical of floor space. They fully protect the cows from injury. Louden 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 us 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.

**Louden Machinery Co., 603 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.**



# GRANGE

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

## THE NOVEMBER PROGRAMS.

### Suggestions for Second Meeting.

Now is the time for Thanksgiving, for music and greetings and mirth.—Margaret Sangster.  
Song, page 193, in "Grange Melodies."  
Roll call of officers, responded to by Thanksgiving sentiment.  
Cookery—II. Fuel-foods and tissue-building foods.  
Recitation (relative to Thanksgiving).  
Fruit Growing—II. Tillage and Fertilization.  
Harvest march, or drill, in costume—members carrying grain and sickles, and all singing "Bringing in the Sheaves," in charge of Ceres.  
Closing song, page 6, in "Grange Melodies."

### HOLDING THE INTEREST OF YOUNG PATRONS.

The need of making Grange work attractive to the younger members is on the road to general recognition and the efforts of many Granges in this direction during the past season are to be commended. It has frequently been said that Grange young people must be given something to do if their interest is to be enlisted and the perpetuity of the organization assured. What this something should be was, for a time, a burning question. Naturally they are timid about appearing on program and, unless given considerable help and encouragement, regular program assignments will not hold them. But the inauguration of crop-growing and domestic science contests, the holding of Grange fairs and of special and field day meetings, and Grange participation in county fairs and other local events offer a solution which is opening the eyes of Patrons everywhere, both young and old. The good meeting recently enjoyed by Calhoun Pomona Patrons, a brief report of which appears in another part of this column, was the direct result of the adoption of this line of work in one of the Granges of that county. At that meeting the results of a summer's work were presented by a company of boys and girls who, without doubt, will frequently find it convenient to draw upon their summer's experience during the lively discussions which the winter's programs are sure to develop, and who will be found ready and anxious to enlist for a season of similar work next year.

### CALHOUN POMONA ENCOURAGES YOUNG PEOPLE.

Of unusual interest was the Young People's Session of Calhoun Pomona, held with Home Grange, Oct. 21. Home Grange Patrons are model hosts, and nothing had been left undone which could add to the comfort or pleasure of the visitors. The local attendance was large and enthusiastic. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting in Grange colors, grains and the wealth of autumn coloring from the woods and fields.

There was an excellent display of farm products, especially of corn, for this is a region of corn enthusiasts. But the chief interest of the day centered in the exhibits of corn by the boys, and of cookery by the girls of Home Grange. The corn entered was exceptionally good. Prizes were offered for largest yield, best bushel and best five ears. The best yield on one-quarter acre was 37 bushels, weighing 1,654 lbs. The best sample of yellow dent scored 44½ points on a scale of 50. Two were tied for second place with a score of 41½. One of these boys, however, took the prize for best bushel, showing that greater skill in selection might have raised the score. White dent scored 35 and 32. The contestants were boys about fourteen years of age, all members of Home Grange. The standards of selection were carefully explained to them by the scorer, Bro. C. S. Bartlett. Watching their intent faces and those of the dense crowd constantly about the exhibit, one knew something of what the summer's work meant in education and inspiration, not only to the boys but to the whole community.

The girls contesting were likewise members of Home Grange, the older than the boys. They were a bonny group, and their work showed them to be capable as well. They exhibited bread, cakes, pumpkin pies and doughnuts. The judging was done by Miss Lenna Cooper, director of the Domestic Science School of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. She declared the exhibits of bread to be especially good and explained in detail, before the Grange, the system of judging. Miss Cooper also gave an address on breadmaking, which was closely followed and brot out many questions.

Bro. Bartlett was exceedingly busy and useful all thru the session—judging corn, selecting ears for later exhibit, talking with the boys, singing in his usual pleasing manner, and, last of all, giving a rousing address on "A Purpose in Life." Home Grange young people will not soon forget his brotherly counsel.

A unique feature was an original dialogue, written especially for Pomona's visit by Miss Zoe Talmage, daughter of

the Master of Home Grange. Miss Talmage was also the prize breadmaker. So passed a day, busy, happy, well spent and worthy of repeating.—Clara E. McDermid, Lect.

Muskegon Pomona held one of its most successful meetings with Muskegon Grange, Oct. 28 and 29. The success of the meeting was largely due to the efforts of Muskegon Patrons, who proved good hosts. Sister Mary Robertson was the state speaker, her topic being "The Home and the Grange." She said the most essential possession of a child is a good character; also that children must be taught to do things for themselves. There is not enough co-operation between teachers and school patrons. Patrons should invite school children and teachers to their homes and give them social times. D. E. McClure spoke on "The Grange and Its Future." He thinks the time is coming when the Grange will be the social centre. S. H. Clink, speaking on "The Grange as an Educator," said that education is the whole thing in life from the time we breathe our first breath to the end of our lives. There is a continual education going on and we should make sure that it is the right kind. In the evening the Grange conferred the fifth degree on twelve candidates and Muskegon Grange furnished a splendid literary entertainment.—Lecturer.

Sumner Grange Exhibits.—Sumner Grange, of Gratiot Co., was not favored with good weather for its annual fair, which occurred Oct. 21, but, considering the circumstances, all were pleased and encouraged at the showing. Of the exhibits displayed there were seven in the grains, 13 in the canned goods, 26 in the baked goods, 27 in the fruit, 29 in the vegetables, 20 in the fancy work, 1 bundle of Billion Dollar grass and one of Early Russian millet and 60 exhibits in the relic department. In the girls' contest of baking, Sister Innis won first and Essie Yeiter second. They were each awarded a cake plate. One hill of potatoes weighed 6½ lbs., 1 squash 34 lbs. Some spring wheat raised here was displayed, a bible printed in 1654 and many war relics, Indian relics and ancient relics.

### COMING EVENTS.

National Grange, Forty-third Annual Session, at Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 10-19.  
Michigan State Grange, Thirty-seventh Annual Session, at Traverse City, December 14-17.

### Pomona Meetings.

Oceana Co., with Sylvan Grange, Saturday, Nov. 13. Bro. J. K. Campbell, state speaker. Election of officers.  
Ingham Co., at Lansing, Friday, Nov. 19. Hon. L. T. Hemans and Hon. A. B. Cook, state speakers.  
Barry Co., at Hastings, Wednesday, Nov. 17.  
Lapeer Co., Young People's Meeting, at Attica, Friday, Dec. 3. Postponed from Oct. 30.  
Gratiot Co., with Liberty Grange, Saturday, Nov. 27. Bro. Jason Woodman, state speaker. Election of officers and of State Grange delegates.  
Kent Co., with Cedar Springs Grange, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 26 and 27. Bro. Colon C. Lillie, state speaker.

# FARMERS' CLUBS

## OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

President—A. L. Chandler, Owosso.  
Vice-President—Mrs. Clara L. French, Pomell.  
Secretary—Mrs. W. L. Cheney, Mason.  
Treasurer—D. K. Hanna, Caro.  
Corresponding Secretary—Clayton Cook, Owosso.  
Directors—D. M. Beckwith, Howell; D. M. Garner, Davisburg; T. B. Halladay, Norvell; E. C. Hallock, Almont; B. A. Holden, Wixom; Wm. H. Marks, Fair Haven.  
Address all correspondence relative to the organization of new Clubs to Mrs. W. L. Cheney, Mason, Mich.

### Associational Motto.

The skillful hand, with cultured mind, is the farmer's most valuable asset.

### Associational Sentiment.—

The farmer; he garners from the soil the primal wealth of nations.

### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The time for our 17th annual meeting is near at hand. It will occur in the Senate chamber at Lansing, December 7-8, 1909. The committee have spared no pains in making a good practical program. The first session will convene at 10:30 a. m., on Tuesday and it means business from then until 10 p. m. Wednesday. The programs have been mailed by the associational secretary to the secretary of each club. It is hoped that every club in the state is planning to send two delegates to this important meeting. The program itself will not make a successful meeting, but every club may have a part, if represented. Take notice, secretaries, that with every program there was mailed a report blank and two credential blanks. The report blank is to be filled out and returned to the associational secretary at once. This is an important matter for her report is not complete unless every club in the state is heard from.

What about the new clubs in the state? Has everyone reported to the secretary? We were delighted with the report of the new Hartland Club in the issue of Oct. 23. May we not hear from others? Will not the clubs consider it a pleasure and a duty to give all assistance possible to make this meeting the most profitable one ever held?

Mrs. W. L. CHENEY, Sec.

## PROGRAM MICHIGAN STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

Tuesday, December 7, 1909—10:30 a. m. Payment of Dues. Presenting Credentials.

Appointment of Committees. Presentation of Resolutions.

1:30 p. m.

Music—Furnished by Blind School. Invocation.

Address of Welcome—J. L. Snyder, Pres. M. A. C.

Response—Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, Norvell, F. C.

Report of Associational Secretary—Mrs. W. L. Cheney.

Music.

Fruit Question—C. B. Cook, Owosso.

Farm Management—A. R. Palmer, Columbia, F. C.; B. H. Smith, Indianfields; E. W. Woodruff, Broomfield; E. C. Hallock, Berlin and Almont.

7:00 p. m.

Music—Furnished by Blind School.

Reading—Mrs. D. S. Morrison, Essex, F. C.

Music.

President's Address—A. L. Chandler.

Practical Temperance—Mrs. Anna McCarty, Laingsburg.

Music.

Address—The State's Financial Predicament, Hon. Lawton T. Hemans, Mason.

Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1909—8:00 a. m.

Conference of Local Club Workers—Directed by B. A. Holden, Wixom F. C.

10:00 a. m.

Report of Committees—Temperance, Honorary Members, Club Extension, Good of the Order, Credentials, National Affairs.

Miscellaneous Business.

11:00 a. m.

Election of Officers.

1:00 p. m.

Music—Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Watts, Ingham F. C.

Invocation.

Report of Committee on State Affairs.

Music—D. E. Watts.

Dry Farming—H. P. Bush, Caro.

Home Training of Children on the Farm—Mrs. Hiram Reed, Marion F. C.

Music—D. E. Watts.

Forestry on the Farms—Prof. J. Fred Baker, M. A. C.

Postal Banking Law—C. L. Wright, Ellington and Almer.

7:00 p. m.

Music—Furnished by Industrial School.

Treasurer's Report—D. K. Hanna.

Paper—The Golden Age of America, Mrs. A. E. Hartshorn, Maple River F. C.

Address—Mr. John Hamilton, Farmers' Institute Specialist of the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.

### CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

Success of the Year.—The Salem Farmers' Club held its October meeting at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Curtis. A large number gathered and greatly enjoyed the day. Music was furnished by the Young Ladies' Choir of Worden. Readings and recitations were given which were excellent. The club then discussed the question, "What have been your successes the past year?" W. B. Thompson led the discussion, saying his crop of corn had been a success, also several other crops. Taking his milk to Worden creamery had been a success financially. Myron Bailey, of Ann Arbor, told of his success in conquering Canada thistles, thoro cultivation being the remedy. Herbert Smith told alfalfa would effectually crowd out the thistles in two years' time. Harry Packard spoke of success in poultry raising. Subject for discussion at next club will be "The failures of the past year." Mrs. Court, of Dacotah, read an original poem entitled, "Sunshine." Club adjourned to meet in November with Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Tyler.

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.—The October meeting of the Riverside Club was one of the best attended in the history of the organization, every club member and a great many invited guests being present. Mrs. Chandler read an excellent paper on "A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned; Illustrate Ways how this May be Done in the Home and on the Farm." Mrs. Chandler gave us a fine illustration of how we could use economy to a great advantage and not always necessary to purchase the cheap material to be the less extravagant. She related incidents where men had bot cheap machinery and it was the more expensive in the end as it soon became useless and had to be thrown away and replaced by new.

"House and Home."—Mrs. Black wrote her paper on this subject from life, describing the difference in homes. She related a circumstance where the wife was left a widow with two dear children to protect and provide for, and nothing but her willing heart and hands to do with, and the help of God, and that she gave her boy and girl a fine education by self-sacrificing, but at all times commanded the respect and esteem of all whom she knew, and her boy and girl lived to honor and worship her. She also described the home where wealth prevailed, that gold could not buy happiness, but that as much misery was caused by too much wealth and not enough occupation as the poorer class.

A Birthday Celebration.—During the afternoon it leaked out that the day was Mr. Kentfield's birthday anniversary, and a prominent member from North Owosso Farmers' Club says: "Let's get busy." And a little collection was taken up on the sly and a party was sent to Owosso in Fred Pearce's auto and purchased a lovely oak rocker, and Clayton Cook, from the Maple River Club, made a fine presentation speech in behalf of the club members and invited guests. Mr. Kentfield responded in a most able manner and we all felt it was a very pleasant feature of the day. This ended the day's program and a vote of thanks was extended to the host and hostess.

## NURSING MOTHERS

show the beneficial effects of

# Scott's Emulsion

in a very short time. It not only builds her up, but enriches the mother's milk and properly nourishes the child.

Nearly all mothers who nurse their children should take this splendid food- tonic, not only to keep up their own strength but to properly nourish their children.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c. name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

## 26c a Day For 3 Horse Power

Our new 1910 Model is the simplest, most reliable, most economical engine made. Two gallons of gasoline will run it for nine hours. It requires no engine-knowledge—it runs itself. Oil and gasoline are contained in one tank in the base of the engine. They mix automatically. Constant lubrication is thus assured. No chance whatever for trouble. Nor is there danger of freezing. For the Elbridge "Gem" is air-cooled. The fly-wheel acts as a fan, preventing over-heating as effectively as water.

### The Elbridge "Gem" Engine



Price, Complete, \$110. (F.O.B.) Without Truck, \$100.

Only 3 Moving Parts. The piston, rod and shaft are the only moving parts of the Elbridge Engine. No complicated mechanism or troublesome oiling system. Mounted on a hand-truck, it is easily movable anywhere. There are only a few of the new model left. Your orders should be sent now, while we are able to fill it.

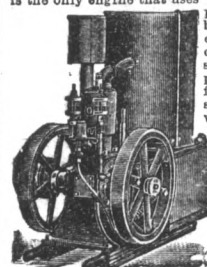
Read This Guarantee. If the Elbridge "Gem" doesn't please, send it back. We will refund your money. You take no risk. Our free booklet will tell you anything further you want to know. But don't delay sending for it. Write today.

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## Try Kerosene Engine 30 Days Free

## Gasoline Prices Rising.

You can't run a farm engine profitably on gasoline much longer. Price of gasoline going sky high. Oil Companies have sounded the warning. Kerosene is the future fuel and is now 6c to 10c a gallon cheaper than gasoline. The Amazing "Detroit" is the only engine that uses common lamp Kerosene (coal-oil) perfectly. Runs on gasoline, too, better than any other. Basic patent. Only 3 moving parts. Comes complete ready to run. We will send a "Detroit" on free trial to prove all claims. Runs all kinds of farm machinery, pumps, saw rigs, separators, churns, feed grinders, washing machines. Six fillers and electric lights. Money back and freight paid both ways if it does not meet every claim that we have made for it. Don't buy till you get our free catalog, 2 to 24 h. p. in stock. Prices \$29.50 up. Special demonstrator agency price on first outfit sold in each community. 2000 satisfied users. We have a stack of testimonials. Write quick. (20)



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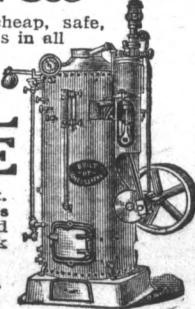
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# MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

November 10, 1909.

## Grains and Seeds.

**Wheat.**—All thru the week the bears have been pounding the market for lower values and much of the news coming in seemed to justify their stand, but the prices held around the lowest figure of last week until Tuesday when a substantial advance was made. Decrease in European visible supply, the amount of grain afloat, discouraging crop news from Argentina and smaller shipments from Russia pushed the Liverpool trade to a higher notch, which with the demand from the millers of the northwest gave bulls courage to pull for better values. The Michigan crop report puts the condition of the crop for this state at 13 points above the estimate of conditions a year ago. One year ago we were paying \$1.05 for No. 2 red wheat. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2	No. 1	Dec.	May.
Thursday	1.17 1/4	1.18 1/4	1.18 1/4	1.20 1/4
Friday	1.17 1/4	1.18 1/4	1.18 1/4	1.20 1/4
Saturday	1.18 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
Monday	1.18 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
Tuesday	1.20	1.20	1.20 1/4	1.23
Wednesday	1.20	1.21	1.20 1/4	1.23

**Corn.**—The government crop report has been a bullish incident to the corn trading this week, the report giving the yield per acre for the season below the average last year and the ten-year average. The increase in acreage has brought the total yield as estimated above the final estimate of a year ago but the situation is more hopeful to the bulls than it was. Prices have improved. Wet weather in the Ohio river valley and the improvement in the wheat market were also bullish features of the trade. One year ago 63 cents was the price for No. 2 corn. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2	Yellow.
Thursday	64 1/2	65 1/2
Friday	64 1/2	65 1/2
Saturday	65	66
Monday	65	66
Tuesday	65 1/2	66 1/2
Wednesday	65 1/2	66 1/2

**Oats.**—No change has taken place in the local market. The demand is good and the supply somewhat restricted. Prices are steady with the close of last week's quotations. The strength in the wheat and corn deals kept the merchants feeling safe in transacting business in this trade. One year ago the price for No. 3 oats was 52 1/2¢ per bu. Quotations for the week are:

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

**Beans.**—Bean dealers are not doing any contracting here with buyers, they seemingly being unable to get together on prices. Values have been steady thru the week. The following nominal quotations are prevailing:

	Cash.	Dec.
Thursday	\$2.00	\$1.98
Friday	2.00	1.98
Saturday	2.00	1.98
Monday	2.00	1.98
Tuesday	2.00	1.98
Wednesday	2.00	1.98

**Cloverseed.**—This market is active. The state crop reporters put the estimated yield for the crop for the season at 1.63 per acre. Prices have ruled stronger than a week ago altho the past few days there has been lower values ruling than for the close of the week. Quotations for the week are:

	Prime Spot.	Mar.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$8.90	\$9.20	\$8.00
Friday	8.75	9.10	8.00
Saturday	8.70	9.00	7.85
Monday	8.60	8.80	7.75
Tuesday	8.65	8.85	7.75
Wednesday	8.70	8.95	7.75

**Rye.**—Quotation unchanged. Demand is improving and offerings limited. Cash No. 1 is quoted at 76 1/2¢ per bu.

## Visible Supply of Grain.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	29,475,000	27,002,000
Corn	2,425,000	2,654,000
Oats	13,808,000	13,264,000
Rye	743,000	642,000
Barley	4,334,000	2,703,000

## Flour, Feed, Provisions, Etc.

**Flour.**—Market strong, with prices on last week's basis. Quotations are as follows:

Clear	\$5.80
Straight	5.85
Patent Michigan	6.25
Ordinary Patent	5.95

**Hay and Straw.**—Hay is advanced. Straw steady. Carlot prices on track are: No. 1 timothy, new, \$14@14.50; No. 2 timothy, \$13@13.50; clover, mixed, \$13@13.50; rye straw, \$7@7.50; wheat and oat straw, \$6.50@7 per ton.

**Feed.**—Market unchanged and steady. Bran, \$24.50 per ton; coarse middlings, \$25.50; fine middlings, \$29.50; cracked corn, \$27; coarse corn meal, \$27; corn and oat chop, \$25.50 per ton.

**Potatoes.**—The movement of potatoes is meeting the demand of the trade so well that prices are off again this week. Michigan grown are selling in car lots at 35@42¢ per bu.

## Provisions.

Family pork, \$26; mess pork, \$25; medium clear, \$26; kettle rendered lard, 15 1/2¢; pure lard, 14 1/2¢; bacon, 17@17 1/2¢; shoulders, 12 1/2¢; smoked hams, 14 1/2¢; picnic hams, 12 1/2¢.

## Dairy and Poultry Products.

**Butter.**—The movement of butter is of moderate proportions with values on last week's basis. The demand does not allow supplies to pile up and consequently the market keeps strong. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 31¢ per lb; firsts, do., 30¢; dairy, 24¢; packing stock, 23¢.

**Eggs.**—Advanced values are the result of a decrease in the movement of eggs from the farms, and the demand is such that a few cold storage holdings have been called out at prices ruling about 2¢ below the fresh receipt values. The future does not look promising to consumers. The price for fresh receipts, case counted, cases included, is 26 1/2¢ per doz., an advance of 1¢ over last week's value.

**Poultry.**—The prices offered do not appear to induce poultrymen and farmers to forward their surplus fowls and, as a consequence, the trade is not satisfactory. The quality of the birds coming is undesirable. Quotations for the week are: Spring chickens, 12 1/2@13¢; hens, 10@11¢; roosters, 9¢; ducks, 12@13¢; geese, 9@10¢; turkeys, 15@16¢.

**Cheese.**—Steady. Michigan full cream, 16¢; York state, 17¢; limburger, 16 1/2¢; schweitzer, 20¢; brick cream, 17¢ per lb.

**Calves.**—Choice to fancy, 10@11¢; ordinary, 8@9¢ per lb.

## Fruits and Vegetables.

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

**Onions.**—Domestic offerings 65@70¢ per bu., which is a nickle lower than last week's quotations. Spanish, \$1.40 per crate.

**Pears.**—Common, 75¢@1.25 per bu.

**Apples.**—Snow, \$5.50@6; Spy, \$3.25@3.50; common, \$1.50@2.50.

**Cranberries.**—Cape Cod berries selling at \$2.25@2.50 per bu.

**Quinces.**—\$1@1.25 per bu.

## OTHER MARKETS.

### Grand Rapids.

Wheat continues to weaken, the mills paying \$1.15 this week. Buckwheat is off 5¢. Rye is 4¢ higher and corn has made a similar advance since last week. Beans are somewhat lower, and local dealers are advising farmers not to hold, saying that prices will go still lower. The onion market is firm, with a light crop reported in this section. Buyers of carload lots are offering 35@40¢. Potatoes are showing weakness, buyers quoting at 25@30¢ at loading stations in this section. Dressed hogs are steady at 9 1/2@10¢. Poultry is firm at quotations. Eggs have advanced 1¢. Butter is unchanged. The growers of vegetables under glass in this city and vicinity have organized and all produce will be handled thru a central depot on Market street.

Quotations follow:  
Grain.—Wheat, \$1.15; oats, 42¢; corn, 65¢; buckwheat, 60¢ per bu; rye, 65¢.

Beans.—Machine screened, \$1.75.

Butter.—Buying prices, Dairy, No. 1, 25¢; creamery in tubs or prints, 30 1/2¢ per lb.

Eggs.—Case count, 26¢.

Apples.—45@65¢; Keiffer pears, 60@65¢; quinces, \$2 per bu; grapes, 11@12¢ per 8 lb. basket.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, 35@45¢; onions, 50@60¢ per bu; cabbage, 30@40¢ doz; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.60 per doz; beets, 40¢ per bu; carrots, 40¢; turnips, 35¢; Hubbard squash, 1¢ lb; celery, 12 1/2¢; vegetable oysters, 20¢ doz; parsley, 10¢ doz; cucumbers, 60¢ doz.

Hogs.—Dressed, 9 1/2@10¢.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, 10@11¢; roosters, 7@8¢; turkeys, 14@15¢; spring chickens, 10@12¢; spring ducks, 10@12¢; young geese, 9@10¢; young turkeys, 17@18¢.

### New York.

Butter.—Market unsettled, with creamery grades lower. Western factory firsts, 24@25¢; creamery specials, 31¢.

Eggs.—Firm and higher. Western firsts to extras, 29 1/2@35¢; seconds, 26@28¢; fancy refrigerator stock, 25 1/2@26¢ per dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed, dull. Western chickens, broilers, 15@21¢; fowls, 12@14¢; turkeys, 17@21¢ per lb. Live—Fairly steady. Fowls, 14¢; western chickens, 14¢; turkeys, 12@15¢.

Potatoes.—Choice stock holds steady to firm at unchanged figures. State and Michigan in bulk, selling at \$1.50@1.87 per 180 lbs.

Hay and Straw. Market steady with a stronger feeling apparent. The choicest timothy is bringing a slight premium over quotations. Long rye straw higher. Hay, timothy, prime, large bales, per 100 lb. 95¢; No. 3 a 1, 85@92 1/2¢; shipping, 80@82 1/2¢; packing, 50@55¢; clover and clover mixed, 70@95¢; straw, long rye, 80@92 1/2¢; short and tangled rye, 60¢; oat and wheat, 45@55¢.

### Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, \$1.18; December, \$1.04 1/4; May, \$1.03 1/4.

Corn.—No. 2, 62 1/2@62 3/4; December, 58 1/4¢; May, 60 1/4¢.

Oats.—No. 3 white, 39@40¢; December, 39 1/4¢; May, 41 1/4¢.

Butter.—Last week's advance on creamery grades has been lost and an easier tone is in evidence. Creameries, 26 1/2@30¢; dairies, 24@28¢.

Eggs.—Market strong with all grades higher than last week. Prime firsts, 28¢; firsts, 27¢; at mark, cases included, 20 1/2@25 1/2¢ per doz.

Hay and Straw.—Hay strong and slightly higher. Quotations: Timothy, choice, \$15@15.50; No. 1, \$14@14.50; No. 2 and No. 1 mixed, \$12.50@13.50; No. 3 and No. 2 mixed, \$10@12; rye straw, \$8@9; oat straw, \$6.50@7; wheat straw, \$5.50@6.

Potatoes.—Prices are again lower. The market continues to be burdened with undesirable stock that is hard to sell. Choice to fancy now quoted at 30@34¢ per bu; fair to good, 33@38¢; poor, 30@34¢.

### Elgin.

Butter.—Market firm at 31¢ per lb., which is last week's price. Sales for the week amounted to 655,300 lbs., compared with 637,400 lbs. for the previous week.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

### Chicago.

November 8, 1909.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

Received today ..... 23,000 28,000 30,000

Same day last year. 36,788 54,239 40,921

Received last week. 75,243 108,802 94,173

Same week last year. 46,591 149,726 81,077

Cattle were marketed much more freely last week than a week earlier in response to the rally prices, many farmers being eager to get stock in ahead of the fall storms and thus get the benefit of ruling high prices. There was also a liberal marketing of western range cattle, these being plentier than ever before in November. The season has been a wonderfully good one for rangers, prices ruling remarkably high, and the receipts have failed to show the generally expected falling off. There was a rally in cattle prices on Thursday, when the receipts were small in volume, but up to then values were on the down-grade, and native beef steers averaged decidedly lower for the week, choice heaves excepted. The bulk of the steers crossed the scales at \$3.25@7.35, there being a greatly decreased supply of choice lots, and the bulk of the steers under \$7.25 were 25@40¢ lower by Wednesday, with nearly as much decline in butcher stock. The best class of cattle went at \$8@9.10, while the poorer class of lightweight grassy steers sold at \$3.90@5. Good steers sold at \$7 and over and medium lots at \$6.25 and upward, with a limited sale of 1,150 to 1,400-lb. export steers at \$6.50@7.75, while good to prime yearlings sold at \$7@8.70. Cows and heifers sold fairly at \$3.25@5.25, a few going up to \$6, while canners and cutters were slower and lower at \$2@3.15, bulls selling at \$2.50@5, calves at \$2.50@3.50, and milch cows at \$25@65 each. Stockers and feeders had a fair sale at \$2.75@5.25, averaging lower, while western range cattle were 15@25¢ lower at \$4@6.60 for steers and \$3@5.10 for female stock.

Today, Monday, the bulk of the cattle sold 10@15¢ higher, with receipts of about 5,000 range cattle and these sharing in the rise. The average quality was rather ordinary, and buyers looked in vain for fancy heaves.

Hogs were marketed moderately here and elsewhere last week, and prices developed renewed strength under better outside buying, smaller supplies at eastern points stimulating the shipping demand for the better class of hogs. Prime butcher hogs of good weight sold up to \$8.15, the highest price seen in a month, and other grades sold proportionately high, altho buyers continued to discriminate severely against light mixed lots. Provisions participated in the advances, and demand for January stuff was urgent at times, while packers helped the bull movement by purchasing November lard freely. Buyer's actions denoted plainly that they wanted hogs badly and that they will be free purchasers on any declines. The best advice that can be given to stockmen is to finish off their stock well, whether cattle, hogs or sheep, for everything indicates good prices the approaching winter for fat stock. Hogs have averaged in weight 225 lbs., compared with 228 lbs. a week earlier and 211 lbs. a year ago. Prices firmed up today, with a good demand at \$7.50@8.15, pigs bringing \$6@7.60. Stags sell at \$8.25@8.75.

Sheep and lambs were marketed last week in greatly decreased volume, the season for shipping range flocks being nearly over, and a good share of the offerings were furnished by farmers. The quality of much of the stock exhibited left a good deal to be desired, and stock with quality had a good outlet, prices advancing sharply for both sheep and lambs. Feeders advanced with mutton flocks, and buyers purchased range feeder lambs freely at \$6.50@6.80, while prime native mutton lambs sold up to \$7.40, with cull lambs at \$4.50@5.75. Wethers sold at \$4@5, the best range lots fetching \$4.65, while ewes brot \$2@5, the best from the range going at \$4.60. Today's market was 10@15¢ lower for lambs, with choice at \$7.25, sheep being unchanged.

### Buffalo.

November 8, 1909.

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

Receipts of sale stock here today as follows: Cattle, 186 loads; hogs, 24,000; sheep and lambs, 20,000; calves, 1,250.

We had a fair cattle today on all grades and 10@15¢ higher than last week and all are sold. We look for cattle that have flesh to sell better in a week or two as we think the range cattle are nearly all in. There are too many half-fat cattle coming at present and not enough of the good ones. More good cattle could have been sold here today. Stockers and feeders of good quality sold well today. Good fresh cows and springers sold strong to \$2 per head higher than last week.

We quote: Best export steers, \$6.50@7; best 1,200 to 1,300-lb. shipping steers, \$6.25@6.50; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. do., \$5.50@6; medium 1,050 to 1,150-lb. steers, \$4.85@5.25; light butcher steers, \$4.50@4.80; best fat cows, \$4.50@5; fair to good, \$3.25@3.75; trimmers, \$2@2.25; best fat heifers, \$4.75@5; fair to good do., \$3.75@4.25; common do., \$3.25@3.50; best feeding steers, 800 to 900-lb. dehorned, \$4.50@4.75; 700 to 750-lb. dehorned stockers, \$3.75@4.25; 600 to 650-lb. do., \$3.50@3.60; little common stockers, \$3@3.25; best bulls, \$4.25@4.75; bologna bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3@3.25; best fresh cows and springers, \$5@6; fair to good do., \$3.50@4.50; common do., \$2.50@3.

The lamb market this morning opened active and closed strong with everything sold. We look for steady prices the balance of the week.

We quote: Best lambs, \$7.30@7.40; fair to good, \$7@7.25; culls, \$5.50@6.25; skin culls, \$4@5; yearlings, \$5@5.50; wethers, \$4.75@5; ewes, \$4@4.50; cull sheep, \$2@3; best calves, \$8.75@9; fair to good do., \$6.50@7.50; heavy do., \$4@4.50; grass calves, \$3@3.25.

With heavy receipts the hog market opened 15@20¢ lower than Saturday and closed strong to 5¢ higher than the opening price with a fair clearance for all that got yarded in time for the market. Prospects only fair.

We quote: Choice heavy, \$8.20@8.25; mixed and medium, (mostly \$8.15), \$8.10@8.20; best yorkers, \$8.05@8.15; light yorkers, \$7.90@7.95; pigs, \$7.90; roughs, \$7.25@7.30; stags, \$6@6.50.

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## 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.  
November 11, 1909.  
Cattle.

Receipts, 826. Market active and 10¢ higher than last week, on all but common milch cows which were very dull.

We quote: Dry-fed steers, \$5@5.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5.25; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.75; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.75; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.75; choice fat cows, \$3.75@4; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$2.75@3; canners, \$2@2.25; choice heavy bulls, \$3.50@4; fair to good bolognas, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$2.50@3.25; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.25; 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@3.50; stock heifers, \$2.50@3.25; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5.50; common milkers, \$2.50@3.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan P. Co. 2 cows av 1,145 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 1,100 at \$3.25, 2 do av 1,180 at \$2.50, 2 do av 1,075 at \$2.60, 1 do weighing 1,000 at \$3.50, 4 do av 860 at \$2.35, 3 do av 913 at \$2.50, 3 do av 516 at \$3.15, 1 bull weighing 1,530 at \$3.75, 1 do weighing 1,540 at \$4, 1 steer weighing 800 at \$4.75, 1 heifer weighing 930 at \$3.75; to Mich. B. Co. 4 butchers av 1,130 at \$3.75; to Goose 3 cows av 1,093 at \$3.50; to Breitenbach Bros. 2 do av 1,050 at \$3, 12 butchers av 708 at \$3.60; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 canners av 875 at \$2.50; to Regan 17 heifers av 550 at \$3.45; to Goose 9 butchers av 374 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 4 do av 850 at \$2.60, 2 cows av 1,040 at \$2.65, 2 do av 975 at \$3.50, 6 butchers av 1,008 at \$3.15, 7 bulls av 650 at \$3.15, 2 cows av 965 at \$2.50; to Kamman 9 butchers av 500 at \$3.15; to Mich. B. Co. 28 do av 780 at \$4, 4 do av 750 at \$3.50; to Bresnahan 15 stockers av 533 at \$3.25; to Mich. B. Co. 4 butchers av 1,142 at \$3.75, 2 do av 820 at \$4.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 5 do av 576 at \$3.75, 3 do av 846 at \$3.25.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 1 bull weighing 710 at \$3, 6 butchers av 660 at \$3.40; to Regan 9 do av 500 at \$3.25; to Breitenbach Bros. 8 do av 721 at \$4, 6 do av 691 at \$4; to Bresnahan 15 do av 487 at \$3.25, 2 do av 300 at \$3; to Thompson 4 steers av 620 at \$3.25; to Mich. B. Co. 35 butchers av 714 at \$3.75, 26 do av 817 at \$4.50; to Thompson Bros. 18 do av 680 at \$3.25, 3 cows av 690 at \$2.50.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 18 butchers av 833 at \$4.15; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 cows av 835 at \$2; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 steer weighing 860 at \$4.50, 1 cow weighing 1,170 at \$3.35, 6 butchers av 555 at \$2.90; to Bresnahan, Jr. 1 stocker weighing 630 at \$3, 3 do av 683 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 1 heifer weighing 660 at \$4; to Goose 1 cow weighing 900 at \$2.80; to Hammond, S. & Co. 8 steers av 730 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 1,100 at \$3.50, 3 canners av 650 at \$2, 3 steers av 980 at \$4, 2 canners av 755 at \$2.40, 5 cows and bulls av 930 at \$3.50, 50 butchers av 756 at \$4, 3 cows av 923 at \$3.25, 1 bull weighing 1,500 at \$4; to Rattkowski 1 cow weighing 1,150 at \$3, 1 bull weighing 660 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 11 butchers av 453 at \$3.30; to Mich. B. Co. 4 do av 567 at \$3.40; to Goose 4 do av 440 at \$2.75, 8 do av 1,008 at \$3.25; to Wilson 2 stockers av 460 at \$3.40, 10 do av 708 at \$3.40; to Hammond, S. & Co. 11 butchers av 600 at \$2.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 3 cows av 1,126 at \$3, 3 do av 860 at \$4.

Haley sold Schlischer 4 bulls av 682 at \$3.15; to Sullivan P. Co. 4 butchers av 600 at \$3, 20 do av 643 at \$3.65, 2 bulls av 940 at \$3.25, 3 butchers av 690 at \$3.75, 2 cows av 1,080 at \$3, 3 do av 760 at \$2.50; to Goose 4 steers av 605 at \$3.65; to Fronn 4 butchers av 507 at \$3.75, 2 do av 600 at \$3.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 10 do av 673 at \$3.90; to Wilson 9 stockers av 574 at \$3.50.

Allen sold Hammond, S. & Co. 7 butchers av 583 at \$3.55, 1 heifer weighing 880 at \$4.25, 3 steers av 683 at \$4, 6 butchers av 606 at \$3.75, 6 do av 716 at \$3, 3 do av 473 at \$3.40, 4 do av 630 at \$3.40.

## Veal Calves.

Receipts, 323. Market steady at last Thursday's prices. Best, \$7.50@8; others, \$4@6.50; milch cows and springers, good, steady; common, very dull.

Spicer & R. sold Goose 10 av 252 at \$5; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 av 130 at \$7.50; to Nagle P. Co. 1 weighing 150 at \$7.50, 4 av 135 at \$7.50, 8 av 110 at \$6; to Sullivan P. Co. 16 av 115 at \$6.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Breitenbach Bros. 5 av 150 at \$7.50; to Barlage 2 av 125 at \$7.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Nagle P. Co. 5 av 150 at \$7.50, 3 av 180 at \$8, 2 av 150 at \$5; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 weighing 100 at \$7.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 1 weighing 120 at \$7.50, 16 av 135 at \$7; to Goose 5 av 260 at \$4.25; to Nagle P. Co. 2 av 160 at \$4, 2 av 185 at \$5, 4 av 140 at \$8, 4 av 120 at \$7.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 5 av 150 at \$7; to Nagle P. Co. 10 av 132 at \$7.65, 5 av 180 at \$7.50, 5 av 150 at \$8; to Newton B. Co. 5 av 140 at \$7.75.

Youngs sold Hammond, S. & Co. 9 av 145 at \$7.50.

Tethune sold Burnstine 10 av 125 at \$7. Duell sold same 1 weighing 210 at \$5, 7 av 140 at \$7.50.

Bohm sold same 6 av 130 at \$7.40. Smith & H. sold same 2 av 140 at \$7.25.

Leach sold Sullivan P. Co. 12 av 135 at \$7.75.

Fuller sold same 2 av 120 at \$7.50.

Clark & McK. sold McGuire 3 av 100 at \$6, 12 av 145 at \$7.50.

Kendall sold Markowitz 10 av 123 at \$7.50, 2 av 105 at \$6.50.

Hertler sold Mich. B. Co. 2 av 170 at \$7.50.

Haley sold same 3 av 150 at \$7.50.

Young sold same 3 av 130 at \$7.25.

Haley sold Goose 2 av 260 at \$3.

Johnson sold Nagle P. Co. 1 weighing 110 at \$7.

Wagner sold Newton B. Co. 3 av 145 at \$7.

## Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 3,049. Market 50¢@60¢ higher than last Thursday.

Best lambs, \$7@7.15; fair to good lambs, \$6.50@6.75; light to common lambs, \$5.50@6.25; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@3.75; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Spicer & R. sold Thompson Bros. 3 sheep av 95 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 140 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 57 lambs av 80 at \$7, 2 do av 60 at \$6.50, 6 do av 55 at \$6, 9 do av 78 at \$7; to Nagle P. Co. 28 do av 80 at \$6.90, 12 sheep av 105 at \$4.25; to Eschrich 88 lambs av 56 at \$6.15; to Nagle P. Co. 34 do av 60 at \$6.25, 10 sheep av 123 at \$3, 13 lambs av 65 at \$6.85, 18 do av 83 at \$7, 5 sheep av 80 at \$3; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 52 do av 93 at \$3.20, 24 do av 110 at \$3.50, 38 lambs av 73 at \$6.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 7 sheep av 120 at \$4.50; to Mich. B. Co. 76 lambs av 73 at \$6.85; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 9 do av 93 at \$7, 4 do av 60 at \$6.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Nagle P. Co. 86 lambs av 73 at \$7, 197 do av 72 at \$6.75, 123 do av 70 at \$6.50, 11 do av 88 at \$7, 7 sheep av 130 at \$3.75; to Eschrich 3 yearlings av 100 at \$5; to Thompson Bros. 25 sheep av 110 at \$3.75, 16 do av 100 at \$3.50, 36 do av 90 at \$3.85; to Breitenbach Bros. 10 lambs av 42 at \$4.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 226 do av 80 at \$7.10; to Newton B. Co. 128 do av 75 at \$6.85; to Parker, W. & Co. 42 do av 68 at \$6.50; to Korff 64 do av 58 at \$6.25, 61 do av 63 at \$6.50; to Mich. B. Co. 10 sheep av 109 at \$3.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 25 lambs av 77 at \$6.50; to Breitenbach Bros. 16 do av 55 at \$6; to Haise 37 do av 60 at \$6, 13 sheep av 95 at \$3; to Nagle P. Co. 8 do av 90 at \$3.50, 20 lambs av 72 at \$6.75; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 10 do av 65 at \$6.50, 72 do av 78 at \$7, 16 do av 85 at \$7.15; to Nagle P. Co. 46 sheep av 105 at \$3.75; to Newton B. Co. 18 lambs av 65 at \$6.50, 11 do av 70 at \$6.50; to Barlage 30 do av 70 at \$6.50, 11 sheep av 88 at \$2.75; to Parker, W. & Co. 27 lambs av 80 at \$6.75.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 39 lambs av 62 at \$6, 8 sheep av 90 at \$3.50; to Thompson Bros. 44 do av 88 at \$3.75; to Mich. B. Co. 15 lambs av 55 at \$6; to Erwin 233 do av 73 at \$7, 187 do av 73 at \$7; to Barlage 21 do av 75 at \$6.50; to Eschrich 29 do av 50 at \$6.25.

Haley sold Mich. B. Co. 12 sheep av 105 at \$3.50, 14 lambs av 67 at \$6.50, 14 do av 80 at \$6.60.

Youngs sold same 28 sheep av 80 at \$3.40.

Robb sold same 11 do av 110 at \$3, 49 lambs av 70 at \$6.25.

Leach sold Thompson 45 sheep av 110 at \$2.50.

Groff & S. sold Newton B. Co. 20 lambs av 70 at \$6.40.

Clark & McK. sold same 34 do av 70 at \$7.

Duelle sold same 7 sheep av 95 at \$3.25.

Downing sold same 10 do av 101 at \$3.25, 10 lambs av 74 at \$6.75.

Smith & H. sold same 5 do av 80 at \$5.50.

Fuller sold Young 2 sheep av 85 at \$2.50, 13 lambs av 65 at \$6.50.

Tubbs & S. sold Breitenbach Bros. 36 lambs av 70 at \$6, 11 sheep av 88 at \$2.75.

Johnson sold Nagle P. Co. 26 lambs av 88 at \$6.75, 7 sheep av 100 at \$3.25.

Youngs sold Hammond, S. & Co. 28 lambs av 85 at \$6.65.

## Hogs.

Receipts, 4,637. Market active at last Thursday's prices. A few extra fancy 5¢ higher.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.85@8; pigs, \$7.10@7.25; light yorkers, \$7.60@7.80; stags, ½ off.

H. B. McMullen sold Parker, W. & Co. 518 av 180 at \$8.

Spicer & R. sold same 450 av 190 at \$8, 375 av 180 at \$7.95, 253 av 175 at \$7.90.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 1,852 av 170 at \$7.95, 388 av 155 at \$7.85, 370 av 190 at \$8, 566 av 170 at \$7.90.

Sundry shippers sold same 1,040 av 180 at \$7.95.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 212 av 195 at \$8, 44 av 191 at \$7.90, 34 av 193 at \$7.85, 51 av 175 at \$7.80, 66 av 165 at \$7.75.

## Friday's Market.

November 5, 1909.  
Cattle.

There was practically nothing doing in the cattle department at the Michigan Central yards on Friday. A few that arrived late Thursday were sold at steady prices, but nothing fresh arrived.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Regan 5 heifers av 604 at \$3.25.

Spicer & R. sold same 2 heifers av 625 at \$3.50, 1 cow weighing 950 at \$2.50, 3 do av 916 at \$3, 2 bulls av 870 at \$3.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Johnson 2 feeders av 800 at \$3.80.

## Sheep and Lambs.

The run of sheep and lambs was light and everything brot steady Thursday's prices.

Best lambs, \$6.25@6.50; fair to good lambs, \$5.50@6; light to common lambs, \$4.50@5.25; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@4; culls and common, \$2@3.

## Hogs.

The hog market was active and strong, 5¢ higher than on Thursday on all grades. J. J. Lucke & Co., of Carleton, had an extra good load that he sold to Parker, W. & Co. for \$8 a hundred, but the bulk of sales for good grades was \$7.95.

Light to good butchers, \$7.80@8; pigs, \$7.35@7.40; light yorkers, \$7.70@7.75; stags ½ off.

## VETERINARY.

(Continued on page 415).

that soils her tail. These germs also lurk in dirty, dark, badly ventilated stables long occupied by cows; therefore, when you commence the cleaning up process and eradicating a stable of these germs you must be thoro in your work or else a failure will be made. Daily applications of disinfectants should be made to the hind parts of all your cows, or to flush out the sheath of the herd bull with a similar solution before and after each service of one to 1,000 solution of chloride of zinc or a two per cent solution of coal tar disinfectant; however, it is not as effectual as the chloride of zinc solution. Land plaster also should be used freely in the gutters and the floors in the cow stable. The cows that have recently aborted should be segregated from the well ones at once. The afterbirth should be burned; all stable litter should also be burned which is likely to have been infected. Carbolic acid solution, one to 50 of water, is also useful in disinfecting; bichloride of mercury solutions, one to 1,000, are also not expensive but quite effectual. The best results are obtained by giving cows 1 dr. doses of carbolic acid daily; the acid should be thoroly mixed in a quart or two of water and mixed with food, or give it in three pints of water as a drench.

Indigestion—Looseness of Bowels.—I have a mare that at times for several months past has been troubled with looseness of the bowels. A great deal of gas appears to form in the intestines. She has a good appetite and otherwise seems all right, but, of course, does not take on flesh as she should. Has the feeding value of culled apples been determined? L. A. G., Shelby. You had better examine your mare's teeth, they are perhaps in a condition which makes it impossible for her to masticate food properly. If so, float off the sharp, uneven edges of upper grinder teeth and the inside of lower, but of course do not file away too much of the teeth. Give 1 oz. powdered charcoal, 1 oz. ground ginger and 1 dr. salicylic acid at a dose in feed three times a day. I am not aware that the correct feeding value of apples to horses has yet been determined; however, a moderate quantity of sound apples fed to horses and other animals will do no harm, but I have known animals to eat too many of them, which caused them to lose their lives.

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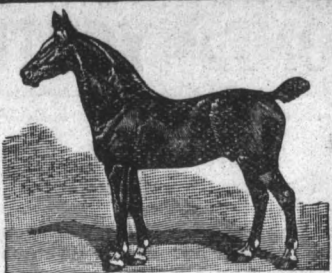
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## HORSES and CATTLE

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\$5.00 a bottle with signed guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bole, Injured Tendons, and all lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express Paid.

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Cut the horns—but do it with the 4-way

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## HOME AND YOUTH

THE ROMANCE OF CROW MEADOW.

BY J. S. DRAPER.

(Concluded from last week).

### Chapter V.

But how fares it with our country friends, the Ulrichs? No panic or financial storms here. Everything was moving along smoothly. Advertisements were sent out to the leading farm papers about January 1, offering tested seed corn for \$2 per bushel. Circulars were printed and scattered broadcast over the land, and then the returns commenced to come—a few orders at first, then a gradual increase, and, by the first of February, from 50 to 100 orders a day. Jim was obliged to hire help to fill orders and draw the corn to the station, while Hettie worked almost night and day answering letters. This was her part of the work. Also, she cared for the many checks and post office money orders, and oftentimes Mr. Ulrich lent a helping hand.

The bank account was growing by leaps and bounds. To Jim it seemed as tho this golden shower was all a dream. How long would it continue? His corn was over half gone and yet the stream of orders seemed to increase from day to day. At this rate his corn would not hold out a great while longer. The cribs of common corn were looked over and seed ears that had been overlooked in the hurry of husking were picked out, and by this means about 500 bushels were obtained.

All things must come to a close, and the 15th of March saw the last bushel sold. Then Jim and Hettie summed up the deal. After paying all expenses, they found that there was a net balance of \$10,180 to their credit.

"A nice sum," said Jim, "and then to think how quickly we have made it. I can hardly realize yet that we possess so much money. That is just \$5,090 for each of us."

"Why, Jim," said Hettie, "I could not think of such a thing as taking half of all that money. It was your money that paid for the seed corn. I have only helped you what I could. You may give me \$100, if you think I have earned that much, and I shall be satisfied."

"See here, Hettie, who was it that first thot of this deal? Who was it that outlined the whole business and has helped to carry it thru successfully? Why, little girl, you have been the moving spirit from the beginning. Really, the lion's share is honestly yours to do with as you see fit. I should despise myself if I took more than one-half, and I am not sure that I ought to take that."

"Well, Jim, if that is the way you look at it, we will let the matter rest for the present and I will think it over."

The country press was loudly heralding the success of the Crow Meadow Seed Corn Association and the city papers took it up. One day as Mr. Hartsell was looking over his morning paper he read of the successful outcome of the seed corn deal. Turning to his wife he said, "if this article is true, that hired man of Mr. Ulrich's seems to have struck it rich," and then he read the article to her.

"Why," said she, "I thot he was just an ordinary hayseed." Then, after a pause she continued, "He seemed to think a good deal of Edith. He was buggy riding with her quite often, and," said she, musingly, "he is not a bad looking man either."

Their eyes met. There was an interchange of thot, tho no word was spoken.

"Leave it to me," said the wife, and Mr. Hartsell nodded his head and soon after left for his office.

Mrs. Hartsell took the first opportunity to have a long talk with her daughter over their financial troubles, and told her that if, by some means, they could not raise \$10,000 within a short time they would not have any home and that they would have to give up their position in society; in fact, said she, "we will be social outcasts and the people of our set will soon drop us and forget that we ever lived. It almost takes away my breath when I think of it. Now, there are those country people where we spent our outing. It seems as tho they were out of reach of the panic. I saw a little article here in the Herald about them. Let me read it to you."

Then she read the glowing account, painted in high colors, of the seed corn deal. It had been enlarged upon until our country friends were made out to be almost millionaires. "Who would have thot that rough country man had brains enough to carry thru successfully such a deal as that."

"Why, mother," said Edith, "he was no hayseed. To be sure, he worked on the farm, but he seemed to have a good education, and when he was dressed up he was not bad looking, and he could talk very entertainingly. I always enjoyed buggy riding with him."

"Yes," said Mrs. Hartsell, "I thot he seemed to think a good deal of you. Don't you think it would pay to renew the acquaintance? How would it do to send him a little note, and, in a friendly way, ask him to make us a visit. Something must be done, and that, too, right away, or soon it will be forever too late."

A couple of days later, Jim received a dainty note. On opening it, what was his surprise to find it was from Edith Hartsell. It was couched in very friendly language, asking him if he could not find time to make them a visit. She said, "We will do our best to make it pleasant for you," and closed by sending "love to all."

"Well," said Jim, "that beats my time. I suppose Miss Edith has seen something in the papers about this corn deal of mine and she thinks perhaps that my bank account may be large enough to warrant her renewing my acquaintance; but how about my great rough hands? They seem to look about as they did when she saw them last," and Jim glanced down at his hands with a queer little laugh. Then presently he continued, "I should like to go to Chicago and pay a visit to my Cousin John, and possibly call on Mr. Hartsell's people, and I believe I will answer Miss Edith's note to that effect."

Jim told Mr. Ulrich of his desire to visit his cousin in Chicago, and made arrangements to leave the following Monday.

As he and Hettie were talking about his proposed visit, she asked how long he would be gone.

"I think," said he, "about a week will be as long as I can endure city life. If you do not hear anything to the contrary, I wish you would drive over to Lacon for me next Saturday. I will be back on the 3:00 o'clock train. Will you come for me, Hettie?"

"Yes," said Hettie, "I will meet you at the train and you must tell me all about your visit."

### Chapter VI.

John Morris, the cousin spoken of by Jim, was one of the rising lawyers of the city, and he prepared to give his country cousin a hearty welcome to his home. He met him at the train with his auto and in a short time Jim was being introduced to the family of Mr. Morris.

After they had dined, the auto was again brot into service, and they sped along Michigan Avenue and up the lake shore to Lincoln Park. This was Jim's first visit to the city, and he was enjoying it greatly. Theatres, art galleries, and the stock yards in due course of time were taken in.

One evening as they were talking over the events of the day, Jim told Mr. Morris he had some friends living on Prairie avenue whom he wished to call on the next day.

"What is their number?" said Mr. Morris.

Jim gave the number.

"I think," said Mr. Morris, "I know that party. His name is Hartsell, a real estate dealer. I have done some business for him. How did you come to know him?"

Then Jim told him the story. In the morning Mr. Morris and Jim rode over to Prairie avenue and called upon Mr. Hartsell. The lawyer gave his card to the servant who answered the bell and asked if Mr. Hartsell was at home.

"I will see," he said, and in a few moments he returned, saying, "he is in the library and will see you."

They were shown into the library, and after the lawyer and Mr. Hartsell had exchanged greetings the lawyer said he had brot a friend.

"Why, I believe this is Mr. Morgan. Excuse me, I did not recognize you at first," and he shook hands warmly with the young man. "How did you leave the folks on the farm?"

"All in good health when I left," said Jim.

"Been in the city long?" asked Mr. Hartsell.

"Only a couple of days. Have been staying with my cousin, Mr. Morris," said Jim.

"Your cousin," said Mr. Hartsell with a look of surprise. "O, yes, I see. Let me call my wife and Edith. They will be delighted to see you." Turning to the servant he said: "James, tell Mrs. Hartsell and Edith that Mr. Morris and his cousin, Mr. Morgan, have called and await them in the library."

In a few moments Mrs. Hartsell entered the room, her face wreathed in smiles. "Why, Mr. Morgan," said she, taking the young man's hand, "this is indeed a surprise. I am so glad that you have not forgotten us. And how are the folks at home?"

"Well as usual. At least they were when I left," said Jim.

Jim was ushered into a sumptuously furnished parlor.

"Please be seated, Mr. Morgan," said his hostess. "How long have you been in the city and where are you stopping?"

"I came in on Monday and am stopping with my cousin, Mr. Morris."

At this moment Miss Edith entered the parlor. She had made a hasty toilet, and we must say looked her best. She welcomed Jim very cordially and, as she seated herself on the sofa near him, Jim's mental comment was—what a beautiful girl.

Mrs. Hartsell arose to excuse herself, and Miss Edith, having a clear field, proceeded to entertain Jim to the best of her ability. At length Jim said he suspected he

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## Go to California in a Rock-Island Tourist Car

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A Rock Island Tourist Sleeper is like any other sleeper, minus the ornamentation. Its more like home—plain, clean and *decidedly* comfortable. You have the same dining car service and the same fast schedules you would have if you paid more.

Rock Island Tourist Sleepers run through to California daily, starting from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha.

These cars run via El Paso, the warm Winter way of shortest time, and lowest altitudes, and by the Scenic Route, through Colorado and across Great Salt Lake. The cost is the same either way—you choose the route that is most attractive to you. A good plan is to go one way and return another.

On certain days each week a special guide accompanies a Rock Island Car to point out the places of interest and look out especially for the comfort of the passengers.

In buying your ticket be sure to tell the agent you want to go in a Rock Island Tourist Car.

Write me and I will tell you what a ticket will cost, and will send you an attractive folder with map. Describes Rock Island Tourist Cars, and gives through schedules to California.

I will also send our beautifully illustrated book California, "The Golden State."

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## The Tenderfoot Farmer

It was one of these experimental farmers, who put green spectacles on his cow and



fed her shavings. His theory was that it didn't matter what the cow ate so long as she was fed. The questions of digestion and nourishment had not entered into his calculations.

It's only a "tenderfoot" farmer that would try such an experiment with a cow. But many a farmer feeds himself regardless of digestion and nutrition. He might almost as well eat shavings for all the good he gets out of his food. The result is that the stomach grows "weak," the action of the organs of digestion and nutrition are impaired and the man suffers the miseries of dyspepsia and the agonies of nervousness.

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Don't let a dealer delude you for his own profit. There is no medicine for stomach, liver and blood "just as good"



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## PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

Just give them a try-out as a work suspender, you'll find them so much more comfortable than the rigid-back kind you have been wearing—you will find that they will wear so much longer—that you will never want to wear any but President Suspenders in future.

The sliding cord in the back (not found in any other suspenders) takes all strain from your shoulders, allows you more freedom of motion, and prevents chafing.

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was keeping Mr. Morris rather too long. "I don't care if you are," interrupted Edith, "you must spend the day with us and I am going to the library and tell Mr. Morris he must excuse you for the day." Smiting the action to the words, she went to the library and asked Mr. Morris to excuse Mr. Morgan, as the latter would stay and dine with them.

"Certainly," said Mr. Morris. "I know that you can entertain the young man far better than I can, and as I have some urgent business I will bid you good morning," and the lawyer took his departure.

We need not tell our readers how well Edith played her part. She talked, sang and played until luncheon. Then arraying herself in street costume, they visited the Field Museum and other places of interest, and at length returned just in time to dine.

As this was Jim's first visit to the city, it was like entering a new world. The great buildings packed with merchandise, the rush and roar in the streets, every body pushing and hurrying as the life depended upon speed alone—all this seemed unreal. Jim's head was so filled with the roar of the streets that he felt confused. It seemed that he would like to get back to the farm and have a good night's sleep.

Dinner over, Jim excused himself, saying Mr. Morris' people would be expecting him.

"I hope," said Mr. Hartsell, "that Edith has not tired you out with her chatter."

"On the contrary," said Jim, "I have had a very enjoyable day."

"Well, drop in as often as you can."

"Thank you," said Jim.

Edith, accompanying him to the door, said, "You will be sure to call again, will you not?"

"If you wish me to, I certainly shall," said he. Then bidding her good-night he hurried to the nearest crossing and waited for a car.

He noticed a man, rather roughly dressed, carrying a large carpet bag which he shifted from one hand to the other. The man seemed nervous and suddenly looking up at Jim he approached and said: "Excuse me, sir, may I ask if you are from the country?"

On Jim's assuring him that he was, he said, "So am I, and I have either lost my pocketbook or had my pocket picked. My railroad ticket was in the book, so here I am completely strapped and I hardly know what to do, being a stranger here."

Jim's sympathy was at once aroused and he said, "That is too bad."

"Well," said the stranger, "there is only one thing for me to do and that is to sell my watch and chain to get money enough to take me back home. I hate to part with it as it was a present, but I see no other way," and he drew a gold watch from his pocket, saying, "Could you accommodate me by letting me have \$10 and take the watch and chain for security? I will return the money as soon as I get home. I live in Sac county, Iowa, and my name is Fred Bowers."

"Why, Mr. Bowers, I shall be glad to help you out of your trouble. My name is James Morgan. You can return the money to me at Lacon, Ill." Then Jim gave him a \$10 bill and took the watch and chain.

"Thank you, sir," said Mr. Bowers. "I shall always remember your kindness."

"I am glad to have had an opportunity to help you. This is my car, Mr. Bowers. I hope that you will have a safe journey home."

"Thank you," said the stranger, as the car sped on.

In a short time Jim was back in the home of Mr. Morris, whom he found comfortably seated in a large arm-chair reading his paper. As Jim came in he looked up and said, "Well, Jim, how have you enjoyed yourself today?"

"I've had a very pleasant day," said Jim.

"No doubt. I noticed they were very cordial to you over at Mr. Hartsell's, especially Miss Edith," said he with a laugh. "You will have to be on your guard, as Miss Edith has the reputation of capturing a good many prisoners."

"Her prisoners, I presume, are higher in the social scale than country hayseeds," returned Jim, "so I need have no fears, but speaking of country hayseeds makes me think of a little experience I had on the street tonight." Then he related to Mr. Morris his meeting with Mr. Bowers and how he had advanced him \$10 on his gold watch to help him home.

"Let me see your gold watch," said Mr. Morris.

Jim handed him the watch. He looked at it for a moment and then burst into a hearty laugh, saying, "You have been sold very cleverly. That watch and chain is worth about \$1.50."

At Jim's look of amazement he laughed again. Then he said, "These confidence sharks have their business down fine. Swindling is their trade and they have learned it to perfection."

As Jim looked at the watch the truth began to dawn on his mind and he said dryly, "he acted his part well. He would make a success on the stage."

"Yes," said Mr. Morris, "they think they are very sharp, but sooner or later they all arrive at Joliet. But let us change the subject. I have a business proposition that I want to lay before you. Since this financial panic has overwhelmed the country, values have taken a great tumble. Men are sacrificing property in order to obtain ready money to meet their obligations. If you care to invest in city real estate, I will let you in on the ground floor. I have some bargains that are real snaps. For instance, here is our friend Hartsell. He has some very choice lots. He must realize on them within a few days or lose his home. Of course, I tell you this in confidence, but business is business. I have promised to sell this property for him if I can. These lots are really worth \$15,000, but to save his home he offers them for \$10,000 spot cash. As soon as this money scare is over they will sell for what they are worth, and the man who buys them

will clean up a nice little pile. I have read about your success in a seed corn deal, and if you want to put your money into these lots I believe that in 12 months or less you can sell them at a handsome profit. But you must act right away. If you are interested we will go and look at them tomorrow."

As Jim was thinking the matter over, Hattie's words came into his mind—"Opportunity knocks once at every man's door," and he said, "I will go with you and look at the lots and I will let you know a few days after I return home, which will be Saturday."

Friday morning Jim phoned over to Mr. Hartsell's that, if agreeable to them he would call in the afternoon, as he expected to return home on the morrow.

"Be sure and come early and stay all the afternoon," was Edith's reply. Early in the afternoon Jim called and was met at the door by Edith herself. She had made a very elaborate toilet, and as she walked by his side thru the hall he looked upon her as he would a handsome picture, or a piece of statuary—something to be admired—something without power to stir the pulse or cause one additional heart throb.

Edith put forth every effort that she was master of to make as favorable an impression as possible on her caller, but when he arose to go she felt that somehow she had made a mistake. She felt as tho Jim could read her thoughts.

"You will come again, Jim, in the near future, will you not, and stay a week at least? I don't feel as tho you have made us half a visit."

"I certainly shall call any time I am in the city, and now good-bye," said Jim.

"Remember me to the folks at home."

"Certainly," said Jim. "Give my respects to Mrs. Hartsell," and with a wave of the hand he was gone.

As Edith was making her way back to the parlor she met her mother. "Well, Edith," said she, "how have you succeeded?"

"I hardly know, mother. Jim is different from ordinary men. The more I see of him the better I like him. He has more sense than all these city men put together, and, what is better yet, he has a good big bank account, at least so the city papers say."

### Chapter VII.

Jim took the first train out of the city Saturday morning, giving a sigh of relief as the city was being rapidly left behind. In a few hours he would see Hattie, the best little girl in the world. She had planned and helped him to all this money and he felt that she was a wonderful girl. He fell to comparing her with Edith Hartsell. Then his thoughts went back to the conversation he had overheard between Edith and her mother. A broad smile illumined his face as he thought of what she said and declared he was glad he had overheard that talk as it kept him from making a fool of himself.

When the whistle shrieked and the brakeman called out "Lacon," Jim's heart beat fast as he looked from the window, eagerly scanning the faces of those upon the platform. As the train came to a standstill Jim continued to look from the window, and his heart gave a quick throb as he saw Hattie standing in the door of the waiting room.

"I will give her a surprise," thot Jim, and, taking his suitcase, he got off on the opposite side of the train, walked rapidly back and around the train and made his way thru the throng of passengers. She was still looking at the train, which was just pulling out. Jim watched her face and noted the look of disappointment that came over it. Then with a laugh he said, "Were you looking for someone, Hattie?"

She gave a sudden start and involuntarily put out her hand. Jim took it, tucked it under his arm and they left the depot.

In a short time the farm was reached and one of the farm hands took charge of Black Bess. Jim stroked her glossy neck, told the man to give her a good feed of oats, and then he and Hattie went into the house.

"Well, said Mr. Ulrich, with a laugh, "if you had not come pretty soon I think I should have come after you. Hattie and I have had hard work to keep everything going."

"Well," said Jim, "there is no place like home."

Dinner over, Hattie said, "Now, Sir Knight, we are ready to listen to your adventures."

Jim proceeded to give an account of his visit and wound up by telling of his experience with Mr. Bowers. They all laughed heartily to think how Jim had been sold.

"Now," said Jim, "I have a few notions in my suitcase," and he proceeded to give each one a suitable present. Hattie was the last one. Jim walked over to where she was sitting and, opening a little satin-lined box, took from it a beautiful gold watch and chain, saying, "this is for you, Hattie," and clasped the chain about her neck.

"O, Jim," said she, as she saw the beautiful watch and chain. "I thank you so much," and the glad tears filled her eyes.

Jim had a long talk with Hattie in regard to the city real estate. He told her what Mr. Morris had said and how it would help Mr. Hartsell save his home. "Now, little girl," said he, "act your own pleasure. If you are willing to put your money into this, we will buy the lots, for I feel perfectly safe in doing so."

"Jim," said Hattie, "you do as you like with the money and I know it will come out all right."

"Are you perfectly willing to trust me to invest it for you?"

"Trust you, Jim," said she, "I would trust you with the whole world if I had it." Her earnestness and the look she gave him caused his heart to beat high with hope. Taking her hands in his and looking earnestly into her face, he said, "Hattie, we have earned this money together. Let us enjoy it together as long as we live."

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**Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.**

We want every man and woman, suffering from the excruciating torture of piles to just send their name and address to us and get by return mail a free trial package of the most effective and positive cure ever known for this disease, Pyramid Pile Cure.

The way to prove what this great remedy will do in your own case, is to just fill out free coupon and send to us, and you will get by return mail a free trial treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure.

Then after you have proven to yourself what it can do, you will go to the druggist and get a 50 cent box.

Don't undergo an operation. Operations are rarely a success and often lead to terrible consequences. Pyramid Pile Cure reduces all inflammation, makes congestion, irritation, itching, sores and ulcers disappear—and the piles simply quit.

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## The Significance of A Poor Appetite

**Good Digestion Usually Produces A  
Good, Healthy Appetite for Sub-  
stantial Nutritious Food.**

In nearly all cases of good keen appetite, and a hearty relish for food are significant of good health and indicative of a strong digestion—one which is capable of handling properly all of the food eaten, so that the person will not be annoyed for hours after each meal with bloating sensations, a feeling of weight in the epigastric region, sour eructations, heartburn and waterbrash.

Practically everyone is aware of the fact that if the appetite fails for any length of time, the strength and energy wane considerably, and the blood and nerves are appreciably affected, the condition of the one indicating anaemia, or thin blood, and of the other neurasthenia, or nervous exhaustion. Then follow such symptoms as want of energy, "that tired feeling," a state of languor, lassitude and weariness, together with melancholia and despondency.

A good hearty appetite usually indicates a good, healthy digestion, though, of course, there are exceptions to this rule, for example, as in diabetes, or in bulimia, conditions in which the appetite is tremendous, in fact, downright ravenous, and cannot be satisfied no matter how much food may be eaten. The "exaggerated appetites" of these diseases are just as unnatural, and just as sure indications of stomach disorder, either directly or indirectly, as is anorexia, or loss of appetite.

In 98 cases out of a hundred, however, a large, hearty, capacious appetite means a good, active condition of the stomach, a healthy, powerful digestion, an excellent absorption and assimilation, so that when the appetite is lost it may be correctly assumed that the stomach is at fault and needs attention.

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS are wonderfully powerful tonic-stimulants to the "hunger nerves" of the stomach, and secretory glands of the alimentary canal generally, and they greatly increase the appetite, and promote the flow of the natural digestive juices, so that in a brief time the stomach is restored to a natural and physiological condition, which then enable it to perform its functions without outside assistance, and the immensely improved appetite remains permanently good.

These tablets act first as a digestive secretant, which means that they stimulate the secretion of the gastric, pancreatic and other digestive fluids, while in the second place they are also powerful digestives of all kinds of food themselves, and this rare and happy combination, acting in unison restores the stomach to its natural condition, supplies the blood with well-digested food for the reconstruction of the general system, and also whets a "keen edge" on the appetite.

If your appetite is poor and digestion weak, purchase a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets from your druggist for 50c, and both conditions will be speedily cured. They furnish the only sure way of acquiring a good appetite and to thoroughly digest afterward all that is eaten. A free sample will be sent you by the F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

### MY CREED.

I would be true, for there are those who  
trust me;  
I would be pure, for there are those  
who care;  
I would be strong, for there is much to  
suffer;  
I would be brave, for there is much to  
dare.  
I would be friend of all—the foe, the  
friendless;  
I would be giving and forget the gift;  
I would be humble, for I know my weak-  
ness;  
I would look up—and laugh—and love—  
and lift.

—Howard A. Walter.

### FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

BY EMILY L. RUSSEL.

In all illnesses, one of the best aids to health is to rest the diseased organs. In typhoid fever the intestines are the seat of trouble; to administer solid food might produce fatal results, and, only nutritious broths and liquids should be prepared at home. So-called extracts are more stimulants than nutrients.

A pound of the round of beef, finely minced, moistened with half a cupful of water, tightly covered and slightly baked, then pressed and strained, yields a delicious life-giving draught. Or, a piece of steak broiled, then pressed in a lemon squeezer, produces a very palatable juice, a spoonful of which can sometimes be taken when the stomach will not retain anything else, and it is very nourishing.

When beef tea and egg-nogs pall on the appetite of the convalescent, try this recipe for grape foam: Put two table-spoons of grape juice into a glass, add to it the stiffly beaten white of one egg, a little scraped ice and a very little powdered sugar. Serve at once.

In all acute diseases the physician should be consulted in regard to nourishment. Tombstones tell no tales of the slaughter committed by well-meaning, but ignorant friends and relatives. In scarlet fever the kidneys and the skin are congested and some foods increase the strain, already excessive, especially those containing nitrogen.

"Feed a cold and starve a fever" has filled many a grave. It was a good rule, tho, in early school days, when a cold was a fine excuse for shirking lessons, but not meals. Now it is interpreted—"and start a fever." In the beginning of a cold the diet should be sparse. All greasy foods are to be avoided. Only toast, porridge, or some light article should be eaten, and when perfect rest can be taken, a twenty-four hours' fast may save not only a spell of sickness, but life.

In America colds so often terminate in catarrh, due either to our climate or the table habits of our people. Sufferers from this malady should avoid much smoked or salted meat or fish; salt hardens the albumen and makes it insoluble. Tea, coffee and fermented liquors are forbidden, also indulgence in cake and confectionery.

It is generally the case that a full starch diet will aggravate catarrh. All starch in the stomach must first be converted into dextrose by contact with an acid and then into sugar. These acids should be natural, as obtained from lime or lemon juice, currants, cranberries, etc., rather than from pickles. It is surely better to diet than to resort to sprays and snuffs that often "tan" the membranes instead of healing.

### MAKING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BY MARGARET WHITNEY.

It is not at all too soon to begin to think about Christmas presents, especially for one who expects to make a few things. There is such a satisfaction in having something ready when Christmas time draws near with so many things to think of.

Any person who can embroider, hem-stitch or do drawn work can delight her friends with a variety of acceptable, as well as useful, presents. There is such a quantity of linen pieces in demand for stand and cushion covers, and doilies, that one need never fear another one will be superfluous. Stand, dresser, sideboard and buffet covers can be decorated with embroidery, or drawn work, or simply hemstitched, and make nice presents.

Get a piece of linen suitable for centers for hand-made lace and while you may possibly only want one centre, from the remainder of the goods you can get several doilies, and collars can be made from the scraps. Or get a piece of linen sheet-

ing, which is ninety inches wide, and if you buy a half yard there will be sufficient material for three covers of different sizes, suitable for a sideboard, dresser or stand.

Take the best parts of old linen shirt waists and from the fronts and sleeves you can get four good pieces. Hem-stitch and decorate with several rows of drawn work. These will last for years and you will be so delighted that you will almost prefer to keep them for yourself. Pin cushion covers, made from the small pieces that are left, are nice with just a narrow ruffle of lace sewed around the hem.

Small remnants of gingham can be bot for ten or fifteen cents and several cushion covers made from each. Decorate these covers with cross stitch and finish with ruffles, either of the same goods or some plain material to correspond in color. Other cushion covers can be made by using two red bandana handkerchiefs for the top and bottom. They are easily laundered and last for years.

A piece of persian lawn that will not cost more than twenty-five cents, will make three aprons. For a girl who works in town and has little time to do any sewing for herself, these will make very acceptable gifts. Hand-made handkerchiefs are always acceptable and no one ever gets too many. A yard of handkerchief linen will cost a dollar and will make a dozen. Hemstitch and decorate with lace.

For an odd window, a curtain made of scrim at about twenty-five cents a yard and decorated with battenberg braid, or drawn work, may be just the thing one of your friends would appreciate. These are only a few of the inexpensive articles that can be made and that are designed to be useful as well as ornamental. There are many more fancy articles that can be made, with a little time, that make very pretty gifts.

### DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT—WHO DE- GRADES IT?

BY E. S. BALDWIN.

The employer, not the employed, is responsible for the unsatisfactory state of affairs in our domestic service. This does not mean simply, the women of today or yesterday, but the women of the last two or three decades.

The already wide breach between mistress and the maid is daily widening. There are five essentials to the making of a worthy working-woman: Agreeability, honesty, capability, self-reliance, and truthfulness. Have the women of the past been encouraging these five fundamental principles of good service, or have they received all the labor they could force from their help, shutting their eyes on results? Have the employers of the past treated their help as they would wish to be treated? Are the women of today, who prate so loudly about progress, woman's highest privilege, and woman's highest mission, doing all they can for the betterment of those that serve them? Have the men of yesterday or today treated the kitchen girl as he would wish his daughter, sister, or wife, treated? The employer is much more dependent on the working woman, than the working woman is on her employer and, if the employer has done nothing toward her betterment, except to pay the wage, she has fallen short of her duty.

Our examples, as well as our precept, are being daily recorded, for good or ill, on the creatures we have in our employ. An educated and supposed-to-be cultured woman was one of a large company of women, recently, when somebody asked why she let her girl go. The woman explained thus: "She had the headache, or some other ailment, all the time. If any one complains, I want to myself; so I couldn't keep her." Are such remarks unselfish, and do they encourage the working girl, when they come to her ears, as they surely do in time? A short time ago, another woman made this remark: "I can't go out much, it takes all my time waiting on my hired girl." This remark was made by a truly good woman, but it is so common to speak slightly of domestic workers, that women of all classes practice it without considering the weight of their words.

Some of the stereoscopic views sold by agents are a disgraceful reflection on the working woman. One frequently offered is called, "Mrs. Brown Returns Unexpectedly." Mrs. Brown stands in the doorway with hat and wrap on; Mr.

## SOME HARD KNOCKS

**Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee  
Heart."**

The injurious action of Coffee on the heart of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by caffeine. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem that I would never breathe again.

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart. He said I must stop it, but it seemed I could not give it up until I was down in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay there and suffered. Finally Husband brought home some Postum and I quit coffee and started new and right. Slowly I got well. Now I do not have any headaches, nor those spells with weak heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The Dr. said the other day, 'I never thought you would be what you are.' I used to weigh 92 pounds and now I weigh 158.

"Postum has done much for me and I would not go back to coffee again for any money, for I believe it would kill me if I kept at it. Postum must be well boiled according to directions on pkg., then it has a rich flavour and with cream is fine."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

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Brown sits at the dining-room table, holding the housemaid on his lap, offering her wine from a glass in his hand. The dustbrush and broom lie on the floor, while Mrs. Brown looks on in astonishment. What working girl, who has one atom of self-respect, could look on that view without a feeling of the deepest humiliation and degradation? In an instant, she hates her work, loathes herself and those about her. The mistress never gets the best from those she humiliates. Humiliation encourages all the evil born in a human being. Men of all classes seem to think the fact that a girl does housework, gives them the privilege of taking advantage of her and making conversation with her. This erroneous evil should have been corrected by women long ago. Then there are the children of the employer's household to make trouble. In one instance, an employer's child, a girl of five years, bit a domestic's finger to the bone, because there was no cold meat for her sandwich. Another child, a boy about the same age, struck a servant in the face. These examples could be continued indefinitely; but the task is useless.

Everyone knows a woman is not doing her full duty when she wantonly disregards the welfare of those in her employ. She is usually one whose refinement has been acquired by hard study, instead of a natural aptitude for it. There is something still clinging to her from her native alley or her backwoods cabin.

#### 'WINTER CARE OF SCREENS.

BY E. E. R.

When the end of the season comes and there is no further use for window and door screens, they should be taken down and stored ready for another year, rather than allowed to remain all winter exposed to the weather. Before putting them away they should be given a thorough dusting and a coat of thin black paint, or a dressing of kerosene oil. This not only restores the faded and dingy color, but prevents and arrests rust in the wire which soon eats holes in the surface. It is safe to say that the usefulness of any screen is prolonged fully fifty per cent by such a course. Like a piece of wood protected by paint or varnish, wire cloth remains practically free from rust as long as it is treated as suggested, once or twice each year.

The wooden framework should also be painted.

Screens made to fit the entire sash, are quite an expense. Once obtained they should be taken good care of. Screen doors also represent a cash outlay and are worthy better treatment than many times is accorded them.

Some housewives keep their screens in place the year around. The argument urged in defense of this plan seems limited to this; that they are there whenever wanted. There are two reasons, at least, why this practice is not advisable. First, the wear upon the screens by the weather. Snow and ice often lodge in the meshes and help to break the wires. Second, windows cannot admit as much light with a screen over it, and in winter

we want every bit of this that we can get.

Screens, whether for doors or windows, should be plainly marked to indicate the particular opening which belongs to them, and if screws or hinges must be taken out, they should be tied in a bit of stout cloth and securely fastened with string to the screen door so that there will be no time lost in hunting them up in the spring, when the screens are again put in position.

The portable screens, the kind which open and shut to accommodate any window, cost less than the made-to-order kind, but they should receive equally as good care. Remember, it is not what a man earns, but what he saves, that determines his financial standing, and what a woman wastes or saves just as truly decides the question, to a great extent, in every home.

#### SOME SAVOURY DISHES.

BY MARY FOSTER SNIDER.

**Steak Olives.**—Beat two pounds of thin steak until it is level, then cut it in as many pieces as there are persons to be served. Brush over each with egg and sprinkle with a little salt and pepper, some minced onion and a dusting of powdered poultry seasoning. Roll up the pieces tightly and tie with a piece of twine. Put them in a stewpan that will just hold them and cover with a little stock or gravy, or even a little water. Put on the cover of the kettle and keep the meat just simmering for an hour or longer, until very tender all the way thru. Then take out the olives, remove the strings and place the meat on a heated platter. Flavor the gravy with tomato or mushroom sauce, add flour to thicken slightly, and seasoning if required, let boil a minute or two longer, then pour around the olives and serve at once.

**Veal with Oysters.**—Cut one pound of tender veal in thin slices, dredge them with flour and seasoning, and cook them in enough butter or dripping to prevent sticking to the pan. When done, add one pint of fine oysters, salt and pepper if needed, and one teacup of rich milk or cream in which a teaspoon of corn-starch has been stirred smoothly. Cook until the edges of the oysters begin to curl and turn out on slices of hot buttered toast.

**Baked Onions.**—Take large Spanish or Bermuda onions. Wash them clean and boil them in two slightly salted waters, until nearly done. Then turn off the water, lift out the onions, and place on a folded towel until the moisture from them is all absorbed. Roll each in a piece of buttered tissue paper or in the oiled paper that comes in biscuit boxes, and twist it at the top to keep it in place. Bake in a slow oven until tender all the way thru, half an hour or longer. Peel them, baste well with melted butter and place each on a round of hot buttered toast. Dust with salt and pepper and pour a little melted butter over the top of each.

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Some dealers also handle other brands, which cost them **less**, but which they retail at "Ball-Band" prices. As their profits are greater on these brands, you should be careful to look for the "Ball-Band" trade-mark, which we place on every pair. The little Red Ball is there for **your protection**. This same "Ball-Band"

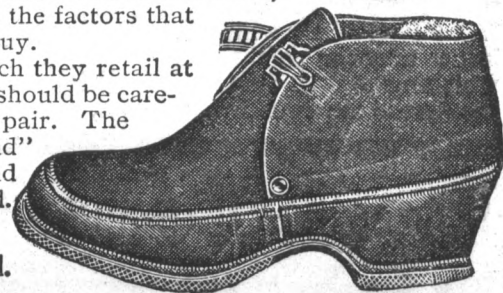
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## Bodi-Tone

is no new-fangled, secret, mysterious, "discovered by accident," Egyptian, Indian, Chinese, Shaker or Quaker remedy. It depends upon no superstition or romantic story to make people believe in its efficacy. It is the scientific prescription of well known and competent doctors and chemists, and is compounded in one of the largest and best known pharmaceutical laboratories in the United States. It was conceived with the purpose, which we announce to all the world, to give the people a pure and safe household and home medicine, one that has medical authority behind it, one that doctors could sanction and approve, one whose composition could be boldly proclaimed and being all this, it is destined to become the foremost proprietary medicine of the century, a genuine pure food and drug medicine.

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though a scientific medicinal combination, is prepared from such remedies which the common people as well as the Doctors KNOW TO BE GOOD, which they can place confidence in, which they know they can safely use, and most of all, is composed of things which make it A GOOD REMEDY. It is right all through, from the first to the twelfth ingredient, a remedy that knows its work in

the body and does it in a way that satisfies the body-owner. It is a pure remedy, that all the family, young and old, can use. It contains no poisonous drugs, it contains no harmful drugs, it contains nothing that we are ashamed to tell all the world, it contains no ingredient that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on drugging the body. It does not kill pain with opium or morphine. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body with the remedies which nature intended to tone the body, or that power would not have been given to them.

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offers its valuable services to you right now, right from this page, if you are sick, if you need medicinal help, if your body is not in right, natural and normal tone. That is what Bodi-Tone is for—TO HELP NATURE RESTORE TONE TO THE BODY, to help nature restore normal health, energy, vigor, strength and weight. If there is anything wrong with your Stomach, Bodi-Tone helps to tone the Stomach, helps to set the wrong right. If there is anything wrong with your Kidneys, Bodi-Tone helps to restore tone to the Kidneys, helps to set them right. If there is anything wrong with your Blood, your Liver, your Bowels or your General System, the ingredients in Bodi-Tone, which are endowed by nature with a special action in these parts, go right to work and keep on working day after day, exerting always a well understood, definite action that produces general results of the kind sufferers appreciate. If you have Rheumatism, Bodi-Tone, a splendid eliminant, helps to eliminate the Uric Acid from the system while it restores tone to the Kidneys, Stomach and Blood, thereby exerting a continual anti-rheumatic effect which makes it hard for rheumatism to obtain or retain a foothold in the system. Bodi-Tone should be used by all women suffering from any of the various Female Ailments, for its toning properties are especially valuable in such ailments.

## Bodi-Tone

is especially urged for all chronic sufferers, who have tried honest, reputable physicians at home and elsewhere without getting the relief and permanent benefit desired. If your local doctor is doing you no real good, if you have given him a real and honest chance to do what he can and the medical combinations he has used have failed, then give THIS SCIENTIFIC, MODERN COMBINATION of old-time remedies a chance to show what it can do for you.

## A Trial of Bodi-Tone

is yours for the asking. You need not send any money—do not send any stamps. The Bodi-Tone Company wants to spend every penny of the trial's cost, wants to send the medicine to you, wants you to give it a trial for a full period of twenty-five days before you pay a penny. Simply fill out the Bodi-Tone Coupon and let Bodi-Tone do its work for you. But do it immediately, as the quicker you begin, the quicker its good results should be evident in your body.

## Bodi-Tone Coupon

Clipped from Michigan Farmer.

BODI-TONE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLS.

I have just read the Bodi-Tone Announcement offering a \$1.00 box of Bodi-Tone on twenty-five days trial. Please send me a box by return mail, postage prepaid. I promise to give it a good trial and to pay \$1.00 if I find I am benefited at the end of twenty-five days. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing. Send the box of Bodi-Tone to the following address:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ St. or R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

Bodi-Tone Company, - Chicago, Ills.