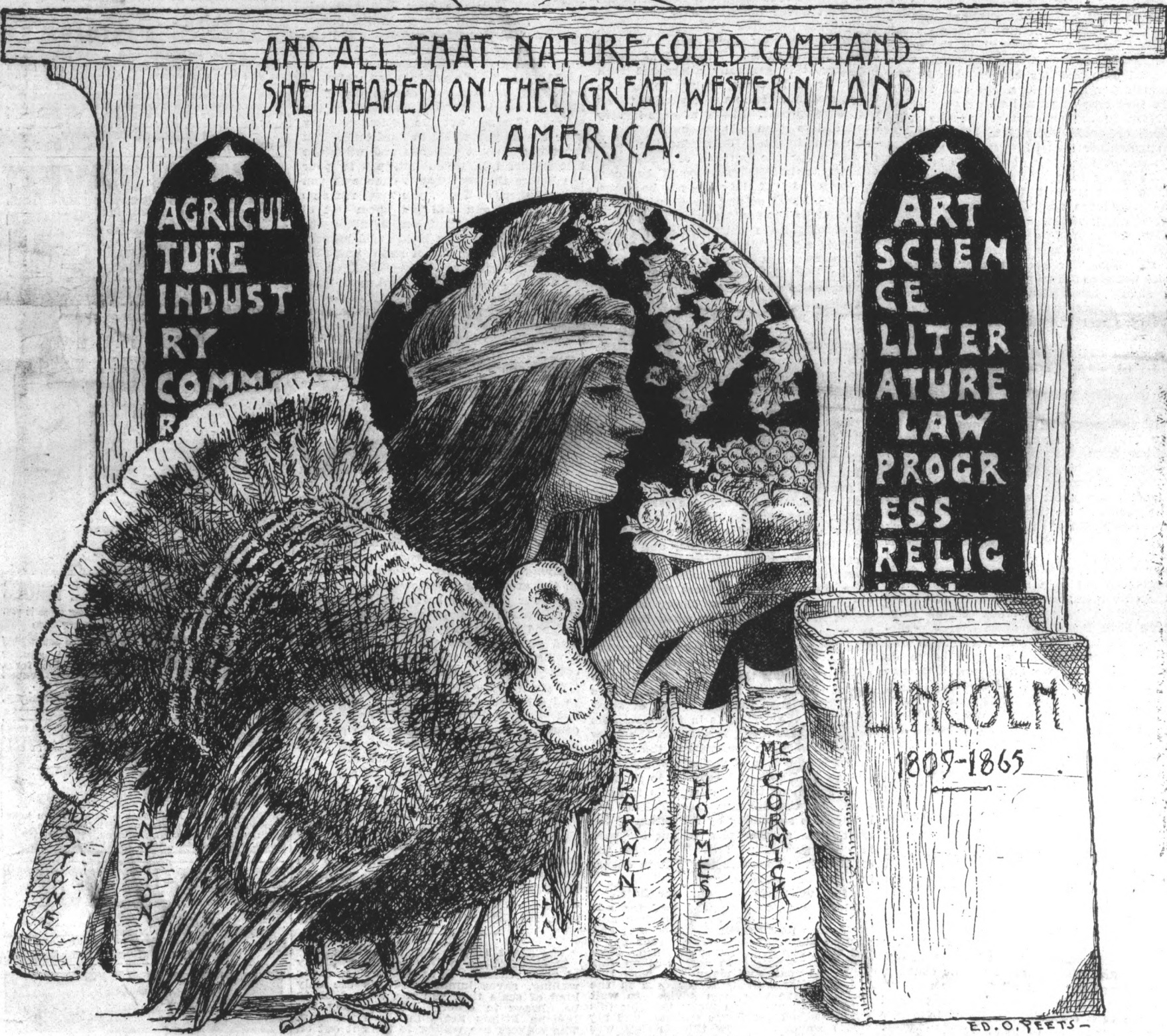


NOV 20 1909

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MICHIGAN FARMER

AND ALL THAT NATURE COULD COMMAND
SHE HEAPED ON THEE, GREAT WESTERN LAND,
AMERICA.



THANKSGIVING 1909

FARM NOTES.

Big Potato Yields.

See enclosed slips for account of 615 bu. of potatoes grown on 1½ acres, and 315 bu. grown on 1 acre, in a country of abandoned farms—in Michigan we get from 100 to 200 bu. Why the difference? When my Massachusetts paper gave me the yield I wrote the grower, whose letter I enclose. My home was at Royalston, which joins Petersham. It is rocky land—stone picking after each plowing. One acre of good land here is worth ten there.

Monroe Co.

"MOSSBACK."

The clippings mentioned simply noted the large potato yields mentioned in this inquiry, but the letter from the grower of the largest yield mentioned, which the inquirer enclosed, throws some light on the matter. In this letter the grower states that the potatoes were planted on land that was in corn last year, when it was well manured. This year he states that he used only "phosphate," which he applied at the rate of about 1,800 lbs. to the acre. He planted the potatoes in rows three feet apart, dropping the seed, which was cut to two eyes to the piece, about 14 inches apart in the row. The fertilizer was applied in the drill and mixed with the soil by the use of a cultivator with all the teeth removed but two. Three varieties were planted, the large yield would not appear to be due to the variety grown. The grower closes his very frank letter by stating that he is glad to furnish these details, but that as he had no idea of making a record yield he kept no special account of the crop. He states, however, that he always grows a good crop and has had as high as 325 bushels per acre before, but that this is the best crop he ever had.

Now, in comparing these results with those ordinarily secured in Michigan, let us remember that the small farmer who grows but 1½ acres of potatoes is much more likely to give them attention just when they need it than the man who grows a large acreage, as many of our Michigan growers do. Also, that the Michigan man who grows but a small acreage of potatoes generally does it as a side line, "for his own use" only and does not give the crop the attention which it should have. But this man showed that he appreciated the requirements of the crop and had faith in his ability to make it pay out by the liberal manner in which he fertilized it. Notwithstanding that the sod ground plowed for corn the previous year was "well manured," he used 1,800 lbs. of commercial fertilizer per acre on the potatoes. This takes faith in the crop and in the grower's ability to make it pay, as this fertilizer, which from the results secured was probably high grade goods, costs good money. Not many Michigan growers have reached the point where their faith in the crop and in themselves would cause them to make such a liberal investment in fertilizer for the potato crop, even if they were practically certain that it would pay them. Yet the Maine growers do it regularly and to a man, and this is not the only instance on record in which the farmers on the worn lands of New England have found the same course profitable. It takes faith in agriculture and in our own prowess as farmers to do things the best we know how with any crop grown on the farm. What our Michigan farmers want is more of this kind of faith, backed up by the best knowledge obtainable from personal experience as well as study. Success in our undertakings is largely due to the personal equation, whether that undertaking be the growing of good crops of potatoes or whatever it may be.

Smothering Thistles and Quack Grass.

I have about seven acres of land that is badly infested with thistles and quack grass. I was told to sow hemp to smother them out, and would like some advice thru your paper. How much would you sow to the acre? I want to sow it next spring and plow it under for fertilizer next fall, and put it in wheat and clover. Do you know of anything better? I would appreciate your advice.

Mason Co.

W. R. F.

Curiously enough, while hemp was one of the first plants grown in this country, its culture is not at all familiar to most present day farmers, altho it is still grown to a considerable extent in a few sections of the country, notably Kentucky. It is generally grown for the fiber which it yields, it being a fiber plant of the first rank. The fiber is used in the making of cordage, coarse cloth and binding twine. It is an erect annual, growing to a height of seven to ten feet under favorable conditions. It requires nearly the same length of season as corn from seed time to maturity. It is, however, a very rapid growing plant, some specimens seen by the writer at the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station last summer having attained to a height of 3 to 4 feet in July.

At the Wisconsin station it has been recommended highly as a weed exterminator probably on account of its vigorous habit of growing and the dense shade it casts when well grown. It is, however, a plant which requires a rich soil, rather retentive of moisture for best results. It needs a soil well supplied with nitrogen to make a good growth. On good strong land which is badly infested with weeds it might be a good crop to use to smother them out in Michigan. But Canada thistles and quack grass do not easily succumb to this kind of treatment, and where it is desired to follow with wheat it would probably be better to kill out these pests by thoro summer fallowing, using thistle sweeps to cut off all these weeds as fast as they show above the ground. If this treatment is begun early enough in the spring and followed up thoroughly enough it will kill out these unwelcome plants, as no plant can long survive if it is not allowed to develop leaves.

If hemp were used in the manner suggested it would be impractical to plow it down in the fall as contemplated, provided the crop were sufficiently heavy to accomplish the purpose desired. While it is sometimes grown for the seed, yet to be of value in the eradication of foul stuff from the land it should be sown thickly as for fiber. Where grown for this purpose it is ordinarily seeded in the spring at about the time oats are sown, from three pecks to a bushel of plump, glossy seed being sown per acre and lightly harrowed in. Where it is grown for fiber it is generally alternated with clover or some other legume to provide the nitrogen and humus essential to its best development. Stable manure is very beneficial to it on this account.

An experiment to determine the value of hemp for the purpose of smothering out weeds in Michigan would be most interesting, but if the crop is to be grown for this purpose on any considerable scale it should be done under conditions which will permit of the utilization of the fiber, which is a valuable product. But for an experiment on a small scale this would not be essential, and we would advise the reader to try it in comparison with the summer fallow method of eradicating the weed pests which he desires to exterminate, and report the results for the benefit of his brother farmers of the Michigan Farmer family.

Seeding Clover Alone and with Wheat.

What is your opinion on plowing corn ground after thru husking and sowing to clover early in spring. Also what is your advice on sowing clover seed on the snow when seeding with wheat in spring?

St. Joseph Co. ARTHUR F. CARL.

If the corn ground is level so that it will not encourage soil erosion it would be good practice to fall plow and fit the land and sow to clover alone early in the spring. The case would be rare indeed, where a good stand of clover would not be obtained by this method, and where there is difficulty in getting a seeding of clover this would undoubtedly pay.

On the heavier soils there is no better time in which to sow clover seed on wheat in the spring than when the frost is going out of the ground and the surface presents that honeycombed appearance which insures a good covering of the seed. Generally this is a better time to sow it than on the snow, altho sometimes it happens that there is a fall of snow just when the ground is in that desirable condition. However, if sown on the snow the seed will soon penetrate to the ground in the bright days of spring and generally enough of it will get covered to make a good stand on the heavier soils if sown then. On the lighter soils, which do not honeycomb as readily by the action of the frost, it is a safer plan to put the seed into the ground with the harrow or the drill, as it is desirable to get it in deeper in this class of soils.

Fall vs. Spring Plowing for Oats.

I have a field which was used for cultivated crops a year ago, being then new land. The past season I manured it and planted late potatoes. The weeds got a bad start and were never subdued. Now I find it necessary to sow oats on this field next year, and planned to plow this fall and disc harrow it for oats in the spring. Have also been advised to wait until spring and then plow; that by this latter method the weeds (thistles and pig weed) would not grow till the field was again plowed. Please advise which is the better plan, or suggest a "best one."

Berrien Co. R. G. BAUCH.
If this land is level so that the danger of soil erosion would not be increased by fall plowing, a good seed bed could be prepared for the oats somewhat earlier by fall plowing. So far as the weed growth is concerned there would be nothing to be gained by waiting until spring, since thistles and other weed pests are not so easily discouraged as that, as thousands of spring plowed oats fields attest by their appearance each spring. If

there is good weather and time in which to do it, fall plowing for oats, especially on new land, will generally prove profitable, since it will often enable one to get the crop in earlier, which in itself will prove a discouragement to the weeds, and generally a benefit to the crop.

LAYING TILE IN QUICKSAND.

I wish to put in drain tile on a piece of land that is quite level and if I get deep enough to avoid frost the bottom will be sand. What would you advise to keep the tile from sagging in this quicksand bottom. When wet in early spring the land is under water, but later I thot the tile would help. Also, what do you think of sowing fertilizer broadcast for oats that are to be sowed broadcast?

Muskegon Co. G. CONNELLY.

Tile can be laid successfully in quicksand without anything under them. Any man who has laid tile will understand how to do it. The ditch ought to be dug to a line placed at the proper grade above the ditch. Measure it down so that you can put in the tile just as fast as the dirt is removed so that the sides of the ditch will not cave in. Then, if the tile are laid and care is taken to put the dirt over them so that it will press evenly on both sides of the tile and on the top, there will be no trouble about their getting out of place. Of course, you cannot step on the tile until after the ditch is fairly well filled up, or it will get them out of place. But after they are once laid and laid properly, they will remain in the proper shape and work perfectly for years. There is no more trouble in getting them to work after they are properly laid than it would to have tile work in any kind of land. Of course, you cannot dig your ditch, excavate it from one end to the other, and scoop out the bottom and lay your tile as you would in hard land. You must dig a short distance and when the last spadeful is taken out, put in your tile before the sand has a chance to run in, and then, as I say, you must not step on them or you will get them out of place. A little care taken in filling the ditch for the first six inches will prevent them from getting out of shape and they will work perfectly.

As your land is quite level, you must see to it that you have plenty of fall in the ditch and you ought to have a good man, one who understands working to a grade line to put in these tile and have them work properly. Tile will work successfully on land that overflows in the spring if they are properly laid, but where you have but little fall, great care must be taken in laying the tile or they will soon fill up. Tile will do no good until the water goes down, but when the water goes down so that it will drain thru the tile, then it will drain your land and will be of great help for late crops.

You ought to get just as good results by sowing fertilizer broadcast for oats that are to be broadcasted as you would to sow in any other way. All the difficulty is the extra expense, or labor, in applying the fertilizer. Sow the fertilizer on the ground and harrow it in and then sow your oats and harrow in, and there is no reason why you would not get just as good results as you would to fit the land and then sow the fertilizer with a fertilizer drill at the time you sow your oats. What you want is to get the fertilizer well incorporated into the soil, well distributed thru it, and have no fear but what the oat plant will find it. Of course, it is an extra expense to go over the land and sow this fertilizer by hand when, if you had a fertilizer drill, you could apply it at the same time you do your oats and with no additional expense.

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THE POTATO CROP.

Some time ago we reported some of our mistakes in fitting and planting a four-acre field of late potatoes. The ground was plowed rather wet, fitted three times (heavy rains each time), and planted with hand planters on June 21-24. There were three varieties, Carman No. 2, Rural New Yorker, and Million Dollar. The Carman variety was from seed which was not dug until November and altho we could not notice that the seed was frosted and it kept perfectly, it is possible that this may have been the case, as at least a third of the hills made only a feeble growth and had but one or two small potatoes to the hill. In hills that had a fair growth of vines there was a good yield, some hills having as high as nine good potatoes. The seed was put in a granary in May or early June so its vitality was not exhausted by sprouting, and in most cases the original sprouts were not broken off. It was treated with the formalin solution recommended in the bulletins, one-half pint of commercial formalin to 15 gallons of water, and left in two hours. Of course, the ground was rather hard and not in good condition for potatoes, but there were few missing hills in the other varieties. If any one can offer an explanation I should be glad for the information.

The other varieties made a fair growth of vines and gave a good yield for the chance they had. There was little difference in the yield of either tho I think the Rurals had a little the better of the two. There seems to be little difference in the two varieties.

The field yielded about 125 bushels per acre. This would have been considerably better if the Carman variety had not been so nearly a failure. I think we shall try five acres or more another season, and I believe by being more careful to work the ground only when moisture conditions are right and getting the seed in the ground at least two weeks earlier we can nearly double this season's yield if the season is favorable.

We have put the crop in the cellar rather than take 30 cents at the car. I notice there are a few frosted ones that escaped our notice in picking and we may have to go over them again before spring. Possibly we shall sell a little later but think we will chance holding for the spring market. I hope the editor will give final review of the potato crop and market soon.

Another little problem presented itself this summer. Early potatoes planted in an orchard were exceedingly scabby and worm eaten. This piece had a good crop of clean potatoes two years ago. That fall a heavy dressing of wood ashes was applied. This year's seed was quite clean and was treated. A strip along an osage hedge had clean potatoes tho they were few and small. Possibly there was little ashes applied here, tho I do not remember. What was the trouble? Was it the lime in the ashes, which is said to favor scab?

Calhoun Co.

S. B. H.

VALUE OF ROTATION.

Not so much the change of crops as it is the opportunity to build the soil that makes the practice of rotation a valuable one.

Corn followed by oats, and this by corn again, does not increase the fertility of the soil. While it makes each crop produce better than if one was grown continuously, yet the soil each year is relieved of fertility without any being returned. So the benefit is not in the change, but in the fact that oats mature by the early part of July, leaving some months in which to grow a legume, like cowpeas, and to apply manure, both of which will increase the fertility of the land. Therefore, in practicing rotation every opportunity afforded to grow leguminous crops or to apply manure should be embraced by the farmer.

No matter how crops are benefited by a change of rotation, that rotation cannot be said to be valuable to the soil unless it assists in increasing the supply of plant food in that soil. To increase the supply of fertility the farmer must grow legumes and apply manure, and rotation that does not include clover, alfalfa, cowpeas or some of the other legumes at least two years and a thorough dressing of barnyard manure is not a valuable rotation.

Then again, the change of crops of different natures results in the different methods of culture and will also greatly benefit the soil.

Corn requires plowing, preparation of the seed bed and several cultivations

which, if properly done, assists in improving the mechanical condition of the soil. Small grains the next year makes it possible to fall plow any time between the latter part of July and mid-winter as desired by the farmer.

Fall plowing is beneficial since it subjects the upturned land to the action of the frosts. All these varied methods of plowing at different dates in the year are beneficial to the soil and could not be accomplished if rotation were not practiced. Rotation in many instances is the only remedy for some crop pests. Take the many insects that infest wheat, in fact, insects that harm nearly every crop. Nearly all can be controlled, if not destroyed, by changing the crop. The corn root louse that causes much trouble can be almost entirely destroyed by changing to oats and then fall plowing before the pigeon grass, smartweed and certain forms of ragweeds become large enough to support the pests.

Nor is this true alone of the insect pests, but also fungous diseases can be held in check by rotation. Blight, smut and rust can be held in check by a change of crops, while they will multiply and destroy crops if rotation is not followed. It seems that nature demands that rotation or change of crops be practiced, and if her demands are not complied with the punishment is administered in the form of insects and run-down soil.

Certain weeds, too, thrive and grow where but one crop is raised. Cockle burrs are prominent where corn is grown year after year, or where corn and small grain are alternated without early fall plowing. Foxtail and smartweed thrive on lands where small grains have been grown. Even as valuable as clover is, such weeds as plantains and wild carrots grow and take possession of lots that have been reseeded to clover continuously for many years.

A proper rotation means a variety of crops, and a variety of crops will distribute the farm labor thruout the entire year.

Illinois.

R. B. RUSHING.

GOOD ROADS IN MICHIGAN.

The road commissioners of Wexford county have completed four miles of state reward gravel road this year.

The proposition of working the jail prisoners of Kalamazoo on the county roads is being seriously considered in Kalamazoo county. There is talk of building a model highway from Kalamazoo to South Haven, via Menasha and Bloomingdale, also of a thoroughfare across the state by way of Kalamazoo. Active work in building 32 miles of gravel roads in the county, two miles in each township, will begin in the spring.

Gratiot county has completed 12 miles of state aid roads during 1909, consisting of two miles each in Arcadia, Pine River, Emerson and Sumner and one each in North Star, Newark, Bethany and New Haven townships. All are gravel roads.

Saginaw county has completed 21 miles of state reward roads this season. Delta county road commissioners have adopted resolutions taking over as a part of the county road system about 30 miles of highway in Fairbanks, Garden and Nahma townships. This road will connect with the present county road in Masonville township. It has been the practice in the past to refund to those townships their portion of the money raised for county road purposes. The money refunded went into the general fund of the townships and the tax payers were not getting the benefit intended from it.

—A. G.

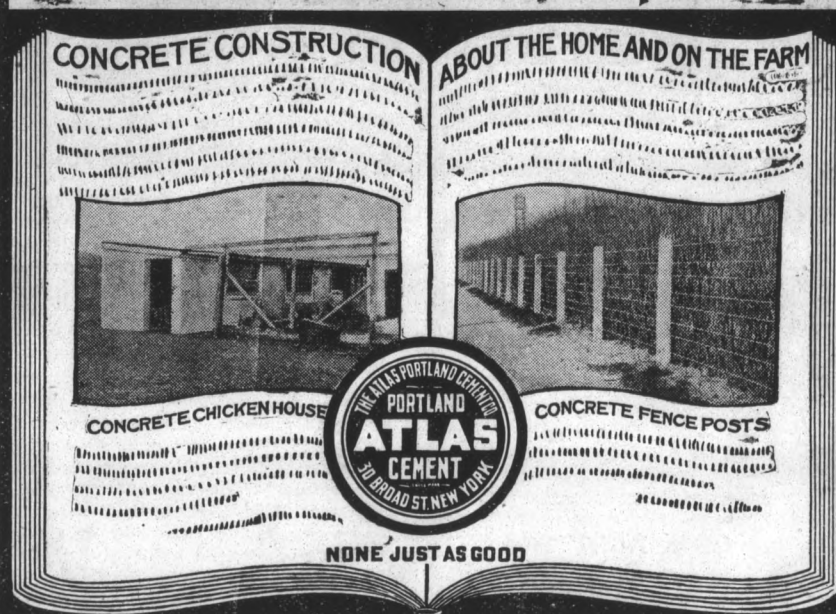
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The Harvester World

Is the title of a new magazine published by the International Harvester Company, of America, Chicago, Ill. This magazine will be issued from time to time to be circulated among the various members of the organization, with a view, as stated by the president of the company, of keeping in mind three principles with which to guide their aims and ambitions. The first of these is fair dealing, involving their relations to the business world and their duty to the whole community; the second, co-operation, by which all things are to be attained—all difficulties overcome, and the third, success, the final test of all plans and work. The initial number of this magazine is certainly well calculated to serve these ends.

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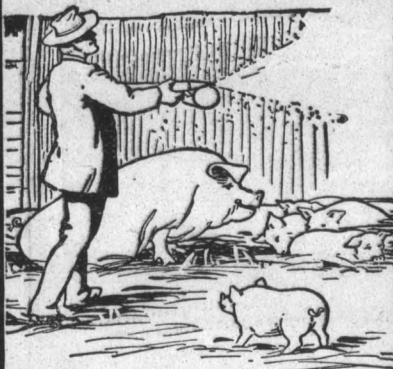


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LIVE STOCK

FEEDERS' PROBLEMS.

How Feed the Calves.

What is the best remedy to break calves from sucking each other after feeding? St. Joseph Co. **ARTHUR F. CARL.**

The best way to break calves of this habit is to never let them get into it. If they are kept from each other for a time after they are fed there will be no trouble of this kind. The best way to accomplish this is to have a calf pen in the barn equipped with stanchions and mangers for feeding the calves. The buckets or pails containing the milk can then be placed in these mangers, where they will not be tipped over, and the stanchions closed. The calves may also be fed any other ration desired in the same manner, and if kept confined for a short time after feeding will not contract the habit of sucking each other. This may be too much bother by the man who has been in the habit of feeding his calves their milk in the pasture or barn lot, but it will be found to be much better for the calves to keep them where they may be protected from the flies in the summer and the cold storms of fall and where their supply of feed may be regulated with a nicety which will promote a rapid growth and development, which is essential to the profitable raising of calves, whether for the dairy or the feeding pen.

Corn and Cob Meal.

Is corn cob meal injurious to live stock? Please answer thru the Michigan Farmer and oblige a subscriber.

Genesee Co. **A. R. CHAPIN.**

If this inquirer means corn and cob meal, it is a safe conclusion that the feeding of this meal will not bring about any injury to the stock to which it is fed. In fact, it is less apt to injure them than corn meal, when fed alone and in large quantities. This is probably for the reason that the ground cobs give bulk to the feed and thus make the mass more easily permeated by the juices of the alimentary canal. It is probable that this mechanical effect is responsible for the favor in which corn and cob meal is held by feeders, since the cobs are largely fiber and contain little nutriment. For this reason they have little food value, but the fact remains that corn and cob meal has given nearly, and in some cases quite, as good results as corn meal at the experiment stations where comparisons have been made between the two. Of course, the best results cannot be secured where either feed is used as the exclusive grain ration, and where the ration is so compounded that the other feeds used give it sufficient bulk the results might not be as favorable to the corn and cob meal. The objection has often been raised that the sharp, flintlike particles of cob will injure the animal's digestive apparatus, but this contention does not seem to be borne out by the facts where good judgment is used in compounding and feeding the ration.

THINNING OUT FOR THE WINTER.

There will be thousands of cows, horses, sheep and chickens kept over winter by farmers that will not sell for enough in the spring to pay for the food they will consume from now till the grass starts again. Many of these animals have "out-lived their usefulness," and quite as large a number never had much usefulness to outlive. Some of these animals are kept year after year as a token of gratitude for the good they have done. The lives of some are protracted in the vain hope that their last days will be better than their first. Some farmers seem to become attached to animals that give them a great deal of trouble, the same as some mothers dote on children that behave in the same manner. Then again, the majority of the farmers keep unproductive and unpromising animals over the winter for the sake of the manure they make. Now, it is unprofitable to keep any kind of stock for this purpose. If fodder is to be used for manure it is better to let it rot and apply directly to the land. This course saves the trouble of feeding and also saves a very large amount of material that is consumed in keeping up repairs in the animal system. Some keep unproductive animals year after year because no one wishes to purchase them. If animals have no value in the market it is very evident that they are unprofitable to keep and the sooner they are disposed of the better it will be for the owner.

Many farmers are spoken of as being

"land poor." There is a still larger number who are stock poor. They keep cows that give but a small amount of milk at any time, and their season for giving milk is short. The milk is also very poor in quality. If the cows have calves they make poor beef. If they are allowed to live they become no better milkers than their mothers. It does not take very many inferior cows to keep a farmer poor. They use up the grass crop, and considerable of the corn and grain crop, employ the time of the farmer during the winter in taking care of them, and give no return for all the food and all the labor they require. Their proper place is the beef barrel. It does not take a very large number of plugs and useless horses to keep a farmer poor. If they did nothing worse than "to eat their own heads off" during the winter, the case would not be as bad as it is. But they do more than this. They eat, in the course of the winter, much more than they will sell for in the spring, and there is no return for the trouble of keeping them. Sheep that yield scant fleeces and produce inferior mutton tend to keep a farmer poor. The tendency of nearly all dogs, whether kept by the farmer or his neighbors, is in the same direction.

No farmer should long remain "stock poor." If he has cows who do not give an amount of milk during the season equal to at least twice their weight, they should be disposed of in some way, and their places supplied by others. If a farmer has not sufficient feed to fatten them he should buy hay and grain from farmers who have more feed than animals, or sell them to the latter to fatten them. No unruly stock should be kept on any farm longer than is required to get it in a condition to be slaughtered. As to horses that have outlived their usefulness, or never had any to outlive, they should be disposed of under the best terms possible. If a horse will command no price at all, it is then best to dispose of him at a shooting-match. His hide will pay for taking off and he will no longer help keep his former owner poor.

Van Buren Co. **W. J. GRAND.**

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

The following National Association meetings of stock breeders and allied organizations are to be held during the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, at the times and places specified.

Saturday, November 27.
American Society of Animal Nutrition, Exposition Hall, 8:00 p. m.

Monday, November 29.
Percheron Society of America, Exposition Hall, 8:00 p. m.

Tuesday, November 30.
International Live Stock Exposition, Association Assembly Hall, 8:00 p. m.
Continental Dorset Club, Red Cross Office, 2:00 p. m.

Wednesday, December 1.
American Hampshire Swine Rec. Assn., Exposition Hall, 7:00 p. m.
American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Assn., Wool Office, 8:00 p. m.
American Tamworth Swine Rec. Assn., Clydesdale Office, 8:00 p. m.
American Oxford Down Record Assn., Red Cross Office, 8:00 p. m.

Thursday, December 2, 1909.
American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Grand Pacific Hotel, 8:00 p. m.
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn., Grand Pacific Hotel, 8:00 p. m.
American Southdown Breeders' Assn., Wool Office, 9:30 a. m.
American Shropshire Assn., Assembly Hall, 10:00 a. m.

Friday, December 3, 1909.
American Poland-China Record, Assembly Hall, 1:00 p. m.
Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Wool Office, 2:00 p. m.
Hampshire Down Breeders' Assn. of America, Wool Office, 8:00 p. m.
American Clydesdale Assn., Clydesdale Office, 8:00 p. m.
American Shetland Pony Club, Saddle & Sirolo Club, 7:30 p. m.
American Shire Horse Assn., Exposition Hall, 7:00 p. m.
American Berkshire Assn., Red Cross Office, 2:00 p. m.
National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Assn., Assembly Hall, 8:00 p. m.
American Milch Goat Record Assn., Red Cross Office, 8:00 p. m.

Thursday, December 2, 1909.
Polled Durham Breeders' Assn., Wool Office, 2:00 p. m.
American Galloway Breeders' Assn., Galloway Office, 8:00 p. m.
American Suffolk Flock Reg. Assn., Red Cross Office, 8:00 p. m.
American Cotswold Reg. Assn., Wool Office, 8:00 p. m.
American Yorkshire Club, Red Cross Office, 2:00 p. m.

Chicago, Ill., October 13, 1909.
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Gentlemen:—We found that we could procure "Save-the-Horse" in Chicago at Public Drug Co., which we did. It was a most aggravated case of thoroughpin and the prompt and efficient "Save-the-Horse" Spavin Cure did the work, and by the use possibly of two-fifths of a bottle. We can heartily recommend same to any one as we have to our friends.

Yours very truly,

CHICAGO CLAY PRODUCTS CO.

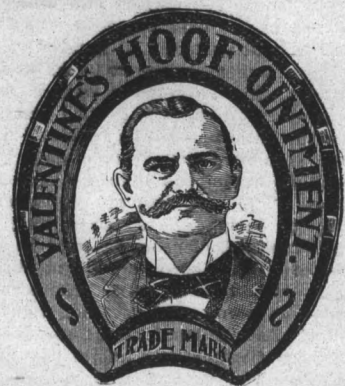
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The greatest remedy yet discovered for all diseases of the horse's hoof.

\$100 for any diseased condition of the hoof that it will not improve or cure. **\$100**



No stable equipment is complete without a can of

VALENTINE'S HOOF OINTMENT.

It will thus keep the Foot, Frog and Sole Flexible. Its action is sure in quarter and center cracks, brittle and seamy hoofs, split hoofs, separation of wall and sole, hard and dry frog, corns, foot soreness and feverish feet all yield readily to its softening properties.

Will relieve and soften hoofs of track and road horses in 24 hours.

This great remedy is the result of thirty years' study of foot diseases by the discoverer.

It is a Sovereign Remedy

For collar boils, chafe, gall sores, barbed wire cuts, fresh or chronic sores of any kind on man or beast.

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Ask your horseshoer if he has ever used
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The Leading Horse Importers in the State of Michigan. We have opened the eyes of all Michigan horsemen by our large exhibit at the State Fair. In the previous issue of the Michigan Farmer they gave the startling news of our wonderful success, not alone over our Michigan exhibitors, but over all exhibitors of the several States that were represented in competition. We won every prize in the stallion and mare classes except the 4th prize in the 2-year-old stallion class. All our horses are now at our Barns ready for sale for less money than a good horse can be bought elsewhere with a guarantee that has stood the test for the past 25 years. Come and be convinced. Terms to suit purchaser.

E. Metz Horse Importing Co., Niles, Mich.

**Shoe Boils, Capped
Hock, Bursitis**
are hard to cure, yet

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will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 6 D free. **ABSORBINE, JR.** (mankind, \$1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocitis, Allays Pain. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**



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**NEGLECT
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Send to day
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PERMANENT
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will cure any case or
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cures ordinary cases.
Postpaid on receipt of
price. Agents Wanted.
Write for descriptive booklet.

Mineral Heave Remedy Co., 463 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

VALUE OF A FEED COOKER.

In these times of high priced grain the average farmer will desire to utilize every available supplementary feed in the economical maintenance of the live stock upon the farm. There are many products which can be best utilized as a stock feed by cooking. Notably, cull beans and potatoes alone or in combination with other grain feeds. Cut clover hay or alfalfa hay may also be steamed to advantage, provided the feed cooker is of the steam generating class and thus increase its value as a coarse feed for the pigs or a succulent feed for the cows where silage is not available.

There is no question about the economy of cooking or steaming the classes of feeds above referred to, and where they are to be utilized in the ration it is often profitable to cook or steam other foods with them.

The feeding of a warm ration to the pigs, to say nothing of the added value of a cooked ration, will make them more thrifty and will in itself make the feed cooker a profitable investment for this purpose. In fact, the hog house is not well equipped without a feed cooker of a good type, which may also be used for heating water for the various purposes for which it is needed about the buildings.

Oakland Co.

A. R. F.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Favorable weather conditions and satisfactory market prices have induced an unusually liberal movement of western range cattle to market recently, and the receipts in Chicago have been among the largest ever recorded in the early days of November. The marketing of cattle from the western ranges this season have been unexpectedly large, and their average quality has been remarkably good, causing them to bring extremely good prices as a general rule, and leaving only a comparatively small percentage for the requirements of cattle feeders. The season is now nearing its close, and very soon no more range stock will be offered in western markets, thus leaving the field for farm-cattle. Shipments of Texas cattle from the Oklahoma and Kansas pastures are also over for the season. The corn belt feed lots contain limited numbers of well fattened cattle, and such small numbers are being shipped to market that prices are unusually high. There are plenty of grass-fed farm cattle that are being marketed all the time, and these have had several sharp declines in prices in recent weeks. The pasturage is giving out in many sections, and stormy weather will shortly force great numbers of short-fed cattle of ordinary to medium grade on the market. A good many feeder cattle have been shipped into feeding sections during the autumn months, and especially large numbers have gone to regions east of Chicago, the splendid corn crops raised in Ohio and Indiana stimulating such purchases by farmers in those states. The overwhelming disposition among stockmen nearly everywhere is to go into short feeding for the market, and choice, rather heavy, well-bred cattle are wanted for this purpose, but very few are offered on the market, and when any are marketed they are apt to be purchased by killers, who outbid feeders.

A great deal of new corn for delivery as soon as husking is over is being contracted for 50 cents a bushel, and that seems to be as low as corn is likely to sell, while many dealers and farmers expect it to sell higher later on. Reports from many sections state that farmers intend to feed a large share of their corn on the farm to cattle and hogs, although where the farmer has no young hogs left it is the most difficult thing imaginable to buy and stock hogs from neighboring farmers. Some corn has been contracted as high as 52¢@55¢, and some is withheld at present from the market in the belief that a higher price will be obtained. In some parts of Illinois and northern Iowa where husking was started recently the corn was discovered to be too green for cribbing, and work was deferred. In parts of central Kansas some farmers have finished husking and turned in their stock. Where farmers own healthy young hogs they will make no mistake in fattening them carefully for the market. A prominent live stock commission firm, with Chicago headquarters and branch houses at every western market of any consequence, advises its country patrons to "make the young hogs fat, thus adding to your profits both ways. The corn will make good money if marketed on the hoof, and by reducing the amount of corn offered on the market you help boost the market price for the cereal." This is the very best advice that can be given at this time, for hogs are known to a certainty to be extremely scarce everywhere, and without doubt extremely high prices will be paid for them for many months. The lack of marketable hogs is well reflected in the extraordinary scarcity of provisions, Chicago stocks having been reduced to 38,170,185 lbs., compared with 51,604,250 lbs. a month ago and 58,505,248 lbs. a year ago. Within a short time provisions have advanced in price until January product has sold practically on the basis of \$7.50 hogs, which is regarded as discounting much that is bullish in the general situation. It is generally agreed among the best authorities that farmers hold 25 per cent less hogs than a year ago, and a shortage of one-third in the winter packing would cause no surprise.

There has been a great falling off in the marketing of sheep and lambs at Chicago recently, the season for shipping in western range stock being nearly over, and more than half of the receipts have been furnished by feeders. Prices have ad-

vanced sharply under much smaller supplies and a good demand, and several days ago the best band of fed yearlings marketed this season was sold by a Chicago packing firm for \$5.85 per 100 lbs. The feeder demand has been exceedingly animated all along, and high prices are still paid for desirable lots of lambs and wethers from the ranges, feeders frequently outbidding slaughterers for wethers. The demand for breeding ewes has been fairly good, excepting for some really choice good, yearling and two-year-old ewes, and these are very hard to find. Colder weather is resulting in the marketing of a great many consignments of partly fattened sheep and lambs from farming sections, and this may be expected to continue for a few weeks more, but later on prime live muttons will probably be scarce and very high. All accounts agree that much less feeding than usual will be carried on this winter, for the percentage of range feeder lambs marketed this season has been very much smaller than in recent years, and the big feeders are not going to do much feeding, according to all accounts that are received. It is estimated that from 100,000 to 150,000 lambs will be fed in the San Luis Valley of Colorado, recent prices paid there for range feeder lambs ruling from \$5.25@5.30 per 100 lbs.

Bernard H. Heide, superintendent of the International Live Stock Exposition, which takes place in Chicago from November 27 to December 10, has announced that only cattle, horses, swine and sheep which have won championship and other prize ribbons at live stock shows held at various places this year will be eligible. This is rendered necessary on account of the lack of space. It is practically certain that the exposition will display the fattest and best cattle, hogs and sheep ever shown. A short time ago there were 10,000 entries on hand, and they have been pouring in ever since, but it will be impossible to accommodate more than 9,000 head, which is 1,000 more than were shown last year.

With the close of October the western packing season terminated, and the number of hogs packed fell 2,250,000 head short of the packing of a year ago. The western packing for the past week aggregated 475,000 hogs, compared with 605,000 a year ago. Total stocks of provisions in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Milwaukee and St. Joseph on November 1, stood at 88,335,000 lbs., compared with 113,298,000 lbs. a month earlier, and 140,852,000 lbs. a year ago. Lard stocks were only 32,000 tierces, compared with 57,000 tierces a month earlier and 82,000 tierces a year ago.

Kansas City has been receiving a good many hogs in recent weeks, the great bulk coming from southwestern Missouri, southeastern Kansas and Oklahoma. Farmers in these regions have gone into breeding and raising hogs for the southwestern market very extensively within the past year, and they have been liberal shippers of late of a fair class of swine, but their weights are unusually light, the average weight for two months having been about 190 lbs. with very few car lots averaging as heavy as 200 lbs. Farmers in Atchison county, Missouri, which feeds more cattle, perhaps, than any other county in the state, have been grinding their corn for cattle for several years. Every farmer has a grinder and grinds the corn mostly cob and all. Then mixed rations are used, such as cottonseed meal. Farmers no longer waste their corn, but use the mixed feeds generally, and find this course more profitable.

Reports from the western ranges state that many millions of pounds of wool that will be taken from the sheep's backs half a year from now have been contracted for, and as high as 22½¢ a pound has been paid for the clip in Utah, compared with 18½¢@19¢ last year. Range sheepmen are placing a high value on the next clip of wool and expect to receive even higher prices than were paid for this year's clip.

A beef shortage within another year is not unlikely, and the time has come for farmers to feed more cattle. Too many calves are converted into veal at western markets, and even Texas, which has always been a great cattle-producing state, has been selling off its calves, which renders the outlook all the more serious. The range outfits are going out of existence on account of the country being settled up, and years will elapse before the people taking up government land will produce enough cattle to make good the abandonment of cattle ranging.

A Chicago live stock commission house that deals exclusively in horses and mules reports that it experiences no trouble in disposing of the right kinds of horses at good prices, these embracing 1,200 to 1,400 lb. chunks, 1,200 to 1,300-lb. wagon horses that are breezy looking, draft horses that weigh at least as much as 1,500 lbs., and feeding colts that weigh 1,500 lbs. and upwards, with good, deep middle and two good ends. They must look drafty. The above named classes must be in good flesh, but they must not necessarily be hog fat. Of course, the feeding colts sell best if not fat, but just in good thriving condition. Drivers have but a limited sale in these days of automobiles, and southern chunks must be breezy, not very old, and well broken, to sell from \$100 to \$135 each. Inferior horses always sell badly and are apt to lose money for country shippers.

Clean Barns.

All authorities agree that the fight against disease in the human family, especially among children, depends largely upon the health and sanitary surroundings of dairy cows. The war on tuberculosis has especially emphasized this part, and has forced upon dairymen's attention the importance of sanitary barns and barn equipment. Any interested cattle owner can secure valuable information on barn building and equipment by writing a postal to W. D. James, Manager Kent Mfg. Co., 131 Cane St., Ft. Atkinson, Wis. He will send, without charge, a book and details showing how to adapt his Model Dairy Barn equipment to any need, either in the building of a new barn, or remodeling of an old one.

Cooked Feed Means Better Stock Bigger Profits

Cooked feed prevents hog cholera and other stock diseases. Costs no more to serve than raw. Hogs, cows, horses, sheep, all cattle and poultry thrive on it. They need warm cooked food on cold days, just as you do.



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is the simplest, strongest, safest, easiest operating, quickest heating feed cooker in the world. Any one can run it. Burns any fuel. No special foundation required—sets anywhere. Strong, durable kettle; heavy, seamless steel jacket. All sizes—15, 20, 30, 45 to 75 gallons, full capacity guaranteed. Besides cooking feed, the Heesen Feed Cooker is invaluable for heating water, boiling syrup, rendering lard, making soap, scalding hogs, etc. Over 25,000 sold in 5 years. Not one complaint.

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GALLOWAY SAVES YOU \$50 to \$300

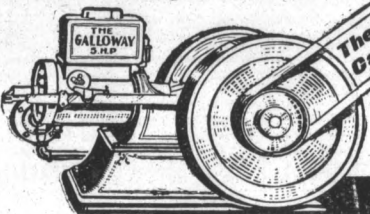
SAVE from \$50 to \$300 by buying your gasoline engine of 2 to 22-horse-power from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn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

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

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

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

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International Live Stock Exposition

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.

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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.

FRESH IMPORTATION ARRIVED SEPT 8, 1909.

BLACK PERCHERONS AND ENGLISH HACKNEYS

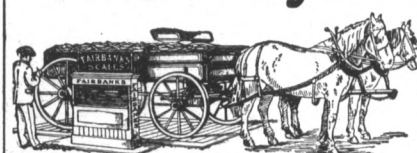
These Horses are all Prize-Winners

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

Every horse guaranteed, and all at low prices.

CALKINS & AUGSBURY Props., BYRON, MICH.

Who Pays for the Error?



when grains and produce are sold by measure or guess, instead of by weight—usually the honest farmer.

After the hard work of planting, cultivating and harvesting, can you feel that you have made the most of your resources if you do not know exactly how much you have to market—where it came from and how much it cost?

A good scale is just as necessary on the farm as in the elevator or factory. Without it you buy at the seller's weights; estimate the amount of your crops—the gain of your live stock and, perhaps, too often chickens are counted before they are hatched.

Fairbanks Scales

in your barn-yard will enable you to credit every field with its exact production; you can keep tab on your feeders and know—not only when they are ready, but what they are costing and what they will bring. When your crops are harvested—you know what you have done for the season just as well as if you had the money in the bank.

You need the help of Fairbanks Scales right at the start, when it takes careful planning to make ends meet, and when you find how much they really save, you will wonder how you ever got along without them.

Cut out advertisement and send for complete Scale Catalog No. ZE 601

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Or address the nearest one of our 27 Branch Houses

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.

Stocking.—I have a 2-year-old colt that snagged his foot, causing the sole to slough out. However, it has healed nicely, but left the pastern and fetlock thickened, which I would like to have reduced. F. H. Allen, Mich.—You will find it difficult to reduce the leg to its normal size; however, fairly good results will follow the use of iodine ointment applied every day or two, or apply one part red iodine mercury and eight parts lard every week.

Question About Wild Parsnips.—Have a piece of new land on which there is some wild parsnips. I should like to use this lot to pasture horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Will the parsnips cause sickness. If so, to which stock and to what extent? M. P. Ashley, Mich.—The wild parsnip if eaten by either horses, cattle, sheep or hogs will act as a poison.

Thrush.—I have a horse who has the thrush very badly in all four feet; therefore, I would like to know what I had better do for him. W. T. Beaverton, Mich.—Thrush is usually caused by wet and filth; therefore, it will be necessary for you to keep the feet dry and clean. Trim away all ragged edges of frog in order to allow the dressing of feet. Pour some peroxide-hydrogen slowly into frog twice a day; ten minutes after each application apply some calomel and wedge in some oakum to keep the dirt out.

Surfeit Buds.—I have a horse that is covered with little bunches on one side of body; this skin eruption appears to cause him trouble for he rubs himself. Our local Vet. gave me a wash to apply, but it failed to help him much. E. M. S., Hastings, Mich.—Give your horse 2 drs. Donovan's solution and 1 oz. fluid extract sarsaparilla at a dose in feed three times a day. His bowels should be kept open and he should have outdoor exercise every day. Apply one part bichloride mercury and 500 parts water to sore parts of body or apply one part sulphur and five parts lard to itchy parts of body every day or two.

Sprained Leg.—I have a mare that sprained her hind leg last winter. I bathed it with hot water three times a day for a long time. Exercise appears to reduce the swelling, but as soon as she stands in barn it swells. What had I better do for her? F. W. B., Romeo, Mich.—Give 1 dr. iodine potassium and 1/2 oz. powdered rosin in feed night and morning. Apply equal parts extract witch hazel, alcohol and water to swollen leg twice a day; also bandage over with cotton.

Loss of Appetite.—Have a heifer calf six months old that appeared to be troubled with sore eyes last September. Our local Vet. treated her, but with poor success. Her eyes ceased discharging. Some time later a discharge began coming from nose, now she refuses to eat. She has been very hearty for a heifer in her condition. D. S. W., Hillsdale, Mich.—Give your heifer a tablespoonful of fluid extract gentian, one tablespoonful of fluid extract cinchona and a teaspoonful of citrate potash at a dose in feed two or three times a day.

Young Pigs Scour.—I have pigs from six weeks to three months old that have scours. Some of them have appeared dumplish, do not eat well for weeks and then die. Have been feeding skim-milk and middlings to the young ones and milk, corn meal and rye meal to the older ones. L. B. S., Plymouth, Mich.—Dissolve a small quantity of powdered sulphate iron in their swill or mix a small quantity in their feed. One grain at a dose will be enough for pigs three or four weeks old and it should be given three times a day. Fifteen grains will be plenty for a full grown hog.

Influenza.—(Pink Eye)—Thrush.—I have a 2-year-old colt that has been in good health until a few days ago. Kept him in the barn for about two weeks past; fed him oats and hay; three days ago I found his eyes swollen and closed and his body covered with small blotches. I would also like to know what to do for a case of thrush of short standing. F. R. C., Ithaca, Mich.—Your colt suffers from influenza. Give 1/2 dr. acetanilid and 1 dr. powdered nitrate potash at a dose three times a day until his fever subsides then give 2 drs. fluid extract gentian, 1/2 dr. fluid extract nux vomica and 2 drs. fluid extract cinchona at a dose in feed or water three times daily until he recovers. He should be fed food of a laxative nature. For thrush, the feet should be kept clean and dry, some calomel should be dusted into cleft of frog once a day and covered with absorbent cotton, oakum or a cloth to keep out dirt.

Swollen Hocks.—Ring-Bone—Knuckling.—I have a mare that went lame recently; both hocks are badly swollen. She also has a ring-bone on one hind leg and knuckles on the other leg, but was not lame on it before. I would like to remove the ring-bone and also cure the knuckling. I have applied sweet oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia equal parts and have given her digitalis, gentian and soda twice a day. C. G. S., Twin Lake, Mich.—Reduce her food supply for a few days. Apply to hocks equal parts spirits camphor, extract witch hazel and alcohol. Leave the ring-bone alone and if the weak fetlock does not cause any lameness or interferes with her usefulness you had better leave it alone; however, it will strengthen the ligaments of fetlock to blister them with cerate of cantharides every week or ten days.

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POULTRY AND BEES

THE POULTRY MARKET SITUATION.

The trend of the poultry market during recent weeks has served to emphasize the importance of getting fowls into proper condition before marketing. An unusual proportion of thin, immature stock and of cull stuff has appeared among the receipts at all of the large markets and the result has been a material slump in prices. High grain values are no doubt responsible for the desire on the part of many farmers to clean up their poultry yards without delay and much stock that was entirely unfit for market has been rushed off to stop the consumption of high-priced grain. Dealers and killers of course could not afford to put such stock into cold storage, and they also realized that a heavy accumulation of inferior and cull stuff would be fatal, consequently prices had to be reduced to a point which would keep the receipts well cleaned up. Meanwhile, scarcely enough prime poultry has been coming in to meet the requirements of the trade and stock of good quality has sold comparatively well. Some idea of the premium which good stock commands over the inferior stuff may be had from the fact that fowls grading choice to fancy are selling readily in the New York market at 16¢ while the poorer ones are very hard to sell at 10¢11¢. On turkeys the spread in prices is even greater, selected stock bringing 20¢21¢, with culls going below 12¢.

Among the fowls which have been rushed to market in such great numbers there were, no doubt, a good many which it would hardly pay to feed long at present grain prices. However, it is just as certain that a good proportion of these fowls would have brought far better returns had they been held and fed until they at least approached marketable condition. These heavy receipts may be assumed to indicate that the surplus poultry from many farms has been entirely disposed of, presaging a shortage later on and an advance in prices which should enable even moderately good stock to return a fair profit.

THE WINTER SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE FOOD.

Vegetable food of some kind as a part of the poultry ration is coming to be regarded as essential to the greatest success in winter egg production. If this has been kept in mind when harvesting the late vegetable and root crops it is probable that a number of products have been secured, some of them to be fed in the raw state and others to be steamed or cooked, for adding succulency to the ration at a time when such food is difficult to obtain.

Clover is a valuable winter food, whether fed dry or steamed and fed in a bran mash. Where clover hay is fed to the stock the shatterings can be saved for the hens, or a special supply of the hay can be put aside solely for the use of the poultry. This should be chopped up into short lengths and steamed.

Cabbage is perhaps one of the best green foods for winter use as it tends to keep the poultry in good health, and the fowls relish it very much. Cabbage heads can be chopped up and cooked with the mash, or they may be hung up in the poultry house for the hens to pick at. Cabbage can usually be obtained at small cost in the fall, and they are fairly easy to keep thru cold weather. The best way is to pit them, but freezing will not hurt the cabbages for poultry food if they do not freeze and thaw alternately with every change of the weather.

Turnips, beets and the small potatoes not large enough for household use can be used for poultry to good advantage. Turnips are good as an appetizer. They may be chopped fine and fed raw, or else cooked with the mash. It is best not to feed potatoes too liberally unless the fowls are receiving plenty of animal food. Potatoes are largely composed of starch, so the fowls require animal food containing a large proportion of protein to balance up the starchy potatoes and make a proper ration.

Onions, parsnips, etc., may also be given to poultry in moderate quantities if cut fine and cooked with the mash. Every poultry raiser having a surplus of any of these vegetables should store them in a dry place as his flock of layers will make profitable use of them before spring arrives.

Indiana.

W. F. PURDUE.

A BOY'S SUCCESS WITH DUCKS.

Ducks are interesting and profitable fowls for the boys to raise. My boy, nine years old, has just taken in a little over \$5 from the sale of ducks and has saved four from his little flock for breeders. The feed consumed by them would not amount to one-half the sum he has received for them. The old ducks will begin laying in March, and furnish eggs for the breakfast table all thru spring work. Eaten with ham, it would be difficult to find anything better for the morning meal, especially for those engaged in heavy farm work. They are larger and richer than hen's eggs, and under good care the ducks lay each night as regularly as the sun sets and rises.

N. Y.

CLARKE M. DRAKE.

SOME OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS IN BEE KEEPING.

Thirty years ago half the farmers and some mechanics in northern Pennsylvania kept bees, and they were the most profitable stock to be found on the farm. The writer bot his first swarm in the spring for \$5 and in the fall had four strong swarms—the mother swarm and three others—an increase of three from one. His investment of \$5 had produced \$15, and he had not spent more than ten hours in making hives and hiving bees and had not been stung. The business continued prosperous and profitable for a dozen years, and the number of swarms increased until the pasturage was overstocked and the bees had to fly farther and farther from their hives to find flowers that had not been culled. Finally in their desperation they commenced plundering each other's stores, the stronger colonies robbing the weaker.

It is evident then that bees, like all workers, must have materials to work upon. They cannot make brick without straw any more than could the Children of Israel in Egypt. When the forage ground becomes restricted, and they have to glean over a large territory to obtain a scanty supply, their "hard times" come upon them and they neither fill the hives nor increase in numbers.

Bees can be kept to good advantage in a region where buckwheat is grown, as the fragrant flowers furnish the industrious little workers an abundant supply of the choicest nectar at about the time the wild flowers and clover blossoms have faded and gone. Were it not that bees are free commoners, and forage wherever they please without regard to farm lines and private rights, it would pay bee-keepers to sow buckwheat at intervals from May 1 to August 1, so as to have a succession of flowers for their bees to work upon in addition to the wild plants. At all events the bee keeper should sow a field of buckwheat about July 1, which will probably yield a double compensation in an additional quantity of honey and a crop of pancake grain.

Other causes besides the overstocking of pasturage, may have had something to do with the decline in bee keeping in this region. It may be that farmers who did not make a specialty of bees, grew careless and did not give them the attention they require. It is not only knowledge but enthusiasm that is needed to insure success in any kind of business. When men first get a new breed of cattle, or a hive of bees, they are quite sure to give them excellent care for a while. Consequently they do well for a time, probably as long as the excellent care is continued; but let the superior care and extra attention cease and the new stock will deteriorate. Eternal vigilance is the price of success in bee keeping as well as in stock raising. I had a swarm, which was being wintered on its summer stand, smothered to death by a large fall of snow which I forgot to remove in time. It made my heart ache to find that some of the poor little snowbound insects had endeavored to force their way out thru the snow and had perished on the way. Those that remained in the hive had suffocated for want of fresh air. A hole in the side of the hive would have prevented smothering; but I did not have any there because I wanted to make all the bees pass out and in at the bottom so as to better guard their premises against intrusion of their great enemy, the moth. A good way would be, where bees are wintered on the summer stand, to have a hole in the side of the hive to be kept closed during the moth miller season and opened at the beginning of winter.

Pennsylvania.

J. W. INGHAM.

The Michigan Farmer
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The Michigan Farmer

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The Lawrence Pub. Co.,
 Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, NOV. 20, 1909.

MORTIMER WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Mortimer William Lawrence, vice-president and general manager of the Lawrence Publishing Company, publishers of the Ohio Farmer and the Michigan Farmer, died at his home in Cleveland, O., Thursday, November 11, at 9 o'clock P. M., of a heart trouble from which he had been suffering for several months. He was born in Cleveland, O., June 12, 1873, the third son of Mr. M. J. Lawrence, who has published the Ohio Farmer since January 1, 1873, and the Michigan Farmer since September 23, 1893. Mortimer attended the Kentucky Street public school, in Cleveland, later attending the high schools in Denver, Colorado, where his father had engaged in business and taken up his residence. After finishing the high school he attended the University School, an academy in Cleveland. He entered the agricultural course in the Ohio State University in the fall of 1891. He did not graduate from the university but took what studies he thought would be of value to him in his later work, which his father had planned should be upon the papers to which he had devoted the better part of his life. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities and always took a prominent part in all college affairs. He left the university at the close of the school year in June, 1894, and immediately began to work in the editorial department of the Ohio Farmer. Later he was transferred to the Michigan Farmer, in Detroit, serving in both the editorial and business offices for one and one-half years. Later he returned to the business office of the Ohio Farmer where he continued to devote his great energy to the general interests of The Lawrence Publishing Co. For the past several years he had been the general manager of the business, and his administration has been marked by great advances and improvements in every department. At the same time his contact with the outside business world brought him other business connections and he was interested in a number of enterprises, but gave the great bulk of his attention to the business end of the Lawrence Publishing Company. He was a member of several of the best-known clubs and organizations of the city and was generally recognized as one of the leading young business men of the city of

Cleveland. He was married at Columbus, O., September 4, 1903, to Miss Nelle Belle Jones. His widow, a daughter, aged five years, and a son aged 18 months survive him; also his parents and three brothers.

Despair as we may of reconciling ourselves to the fact, we are constantly called upon to bow to the inevitable, and submit to the taking away of our most valued and most beloved friends, by death. It is as natural for a man to die as it is for him to be born; but the end of the journey often comes far too quickly. Mysterious death is no respecter of persons—all must bow to it in time—but when one has the journey just well begun and the affairs of life just adapting themselves to a smooth and regular running order, it is greatly to be lamented that he must lay down his earthly interests and pass over the divide that separates him from mortal eyes—into the Great Beyond. Such was the case with our late, dearly-beloved friend. He had much to live for, and for him life held worlds of attractions. Attentive to business—industrious, far-sighted, keen, honest, loyal, charitable, considerate, sensible—he had built up a friendship that was broader than the land, and he was certainly the most universally loved and highly respected young man whom it has been our pleasure to know. As a business man he possessed the rare quality of be-

are rare, and that is why they are so highly appreciated.

As a husband and a father, son and brother, he was loving and deeply loved. His home was his castle; and as soon as the business of the day was finished he always hurried home to greet his wife and little ones, and to be at ease among them and the many friends that were wont to visit that home. He was never too busy to stop and talk of homely things which he thought deserved his attention, and the benefit of his good judgment and advice was always given freely to any of his friends or relatives who might ask it. It is indeed hard to attribute to him any preponderating characteristics, and it would be just as hard to imagine any situation in which he would not be able to take care of himself. He was an all-around man in every sense of that big word. In the business, social and family world he was universally loved and respected. Quick to admit a fault, he was even more eager to right a wrong than he was to demand that similar action be accorded him by someone else. He believed in working in the open, and if he ever harbored hatred it was for dishonesty and underhanded methods. No one can ever say that this man was guilty of either of these faults.

As an employer and manager of men and women he was deeply loved, for in

meet and endure what the future has mapped out for us. We must take the bitter with the sweet. But in doing this we will always find a solace for the bitterness, in strengthening our appreciation of the sweet and pleasant things; and thus can we make life sweeter, better, broader—for ourselves and for others. This is what our departed friend would have us do—what he would counsel us to do if he could be here and speak to us. And in our memories of his short but supremely useful and good life we can find a solace that will at least dull the pang of his taking off and an example worthy of emulation.—J. F. C.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Thanksgiving is the thought of our pen-and ink cover design. The true spirit of Thanksgiving is not for mere individual blessings but for the blessings that reach our common humanity and in which as a great brotherhood, we all share and share alike.

The plow is the finest symbol of that potent energy that brings to us earth's essential and choicest material gifts and is entitled to its high place as significant of the work and dignity and transcendent importance of intelligent agricultural endeavor.

The Indian woman with her offering signifies the natural wealth of America and between the plow and the Indian basket of fruit, appropriately indeed, appear the words of a typical American woman, Caroline Hazard,

"And all that nature could command
 She heaped on thee, great western land."
 A touch of humor like, a dash of spice, finds happy expression in the strutting turkey gobble which, as "a food eating food" presents, as a final equation, the welcome material good things for the inner man.

With the blessings that come to us thru the intelligent comprehensive development of agriculture, industry, commerce, art, science, literature, education, progress and religion, the year 1909 as their one hundredth anniversary, gives emphasis to our indebtedness to some of the world's great intellects, great geniuses and great hearts. Great, indeed, is our indebtedness to the rhythmic expression of exalting and ennobling thought of Tennyson and Holmes; the soothing, refining music of Mendelssohn; the mighty contributions of Gladstone and Darwin to statesmanship and science; the constructive genius of McCormick which a hundred-fold multiplied our food-producing power, and then the life of Abraham Lincoln—humanity's hero—sweet exemplar of patient wisdom, of heroic devotion, of patriotism, of love and sympathy and truth. Truly
 "A power was his beyond the touch of art
 Or armed strength—his pure and mighty heart."

Thanksgiving Day will be rich indeed, in blessing if it leaves with us something of that kindly spirit that says to us—"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on."

On the afternoon of December 15th, next, a significant and fitting ceremony will be held in Memorial Hall of the College of Agriculture at Urbana, Illinois, in the admission of the name of Cyrus Hall McCormick to the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame. The fitting significance of this ceremony is emphasized by the fact that this is the first name to be thus honored by the commission appointed to select candidates for the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame, which has been established for the commemoration of the achievements of men who have rendered exceptionally useful services in promoting agriculture. It is also significant that this ceremony will occur in the year 1909, which marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of this great inventor.

In that century, the reaper, of which he was the inventor, has revolutionized the agriculture of the world, due, not only to the inventive genius but as well to the perseverance and sterling qualities of Cyrus Hall McCormick, who indeed merits a high place among the public benefactors of his century.

It is also most fitting that this ceremony will occur in the autumn, which is a season of thanksgiving for the blessings which we have enjoyed.

In the first page design of this, our Thanksgiving number for 1909, the reader will note that Cyrus Hall McCormick has been given a place next to the great Lincoln.
 (Continued on page 437).



ing an excellent executive as well as a balance wheel; he kept things moving but at the same time, by his genial presence and happy manner, kept everyone good natured. Those who were in contact with him every day for years loved him best, because the deeper one went into his personality the more he would find to admire and to love. Even those who might differ from him on a matter of policy never failed to accord him the acknowledgment of clear reason and consistency.

He had a remarkably wide circle of devoted and loyal personal friends. His magnetic nature drew people to him with a rare power, and once attracted he held them by the same genial spirit that pervaded all that he did. During an acquaintance of many years, under all kinds of circumstances, we have never heard one person speak otherwise than well of him. Intensely human, his broad mind and charitable disposition placed him at one with his fellows in a way that was remarkable indeed. His liberality and kindness forbade him to seek preferment for himself, but he was ever on the lookout for a way to turn a favor to a friend. Is it any wonder then, that today actually thousands mourn his taking? Such men

working with them day after day and year after year his many excellent qualities were constantly being drawn out, and he was continually doing the many things that attract fellow beings one to another. It was a common saying among the employees of the Lawrence Publishing Company that one would be willing to give his right hand for "Morrie," as he was familiarly known to all. And this was no idle boast, for all who had ever been brought into intimate contact with him were immediately so deeply impressed with his many good qualities that they would gladly go to almost any extreme for his sake. The same can be said of all of the host of friends that he made outside of business circles. He was indeed a rare combination of essentials.

What, then, are we to say concerning the taking away of this man, who possessed such a host of good qualities, who had so much to live for, who had so much, and so many depending upon him? We can not but lament the fact. Still, whatever is, is true; and this is one of the hard things that we are called upon to meet, from time to time. We all must go sooner or later, but some of us must go first. Life itself is made up of a succession of events, and each of us must

Magazine Section

LITERATURE
POETRY
HISTORY and
INFORMATION

MICHIGAN FARMER
AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

The FARM BOY
and GIRL
SCIENTIFIC and
MECHANICAL

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

A PIONEER PROVIDENCE—A Thanksgiving Tale

BY DAISY WRIGHT FIELD.

ONE by one the big "schooners" had trailed in from the east, across the tossing, jade-colored bosom of the primitive pasture-lands, and had finally come to anchor in some part that looked particularly favorable to the hardy voyagers. One by one, tents had given place to sod "shacks" and "dugouts," and here and there, as one traveled, a bit of "breaking" or a straggling line of wire fence betrayed the agricultural ambitions of some hopeful pioneer.

Robert McDonald and Richard Wayne had come from Ohio in the same white-winged caravan, but on that eventful trip not one word, friendly or otherwise, had passed between them. It was the old story—two men and a woman, the men both of passionate, jealous natures, the woman pretty, coquettish, shallow, irresponsible. She was not worthy the deep, sacrificing affection of two great hearts, but man-like, they looked not beneath the surface. Over her they quarreled, breaking the friendship of Damon and Pythias by the first unkind word, the first suspicious glance, the first out-cropping of jealousy. And once broken, the silver cords had parted strands forever. Strange to say, each looked upon his one-time friend as the successful rival, and while Robert McDonald fancied that as soon as success crowned Wayne's efforts in the new country he would return for his bride, the latter was as firmly imbued with the belief that pretty, blue-eyed Dorothy Chalmers was the betrothed of his rival, and only waited his word to come to him. This mutual mistake had never been rectified, because of the blanket of silence that hung heavily between them, tho for nearly three years their small fields had been tilled, their few cattle pastured, their solitary meals eaten, and their lonely nights spent, within a mile of each other. This unnatural silence was a pall that effectually darkened the landscape for both of them, yet it was never lifted because of the bitterness that rankled in each heart over a woman's love—which, had they known the truth, had never belonged to either of them—and the stubborn pride that was as unyielding as a wall of adamant.

With the dawn of the Thanksgiving morning with which my story has to do, came heavy, threatening clouds that were the portent of a severe storm.

"A blizzard!" muttered Robert McDonald, gazing away across the stretches of shriveled grass to that dark army advancing, silent but deadly, across the winter sky. "A Thanksgiving blizzard! But why should I care? Could the world be drearier? Let the storm rage, let the wind howl, the snow and sleet drive, the forces of nature battle, if they will; it will be more in keeping with my mood."

He turned and gazed for a long time in the direction of the one sod house that was in view to the south.

Never had it looked more solitary, more distant, more pathetic in its loneliness. A long sigh welled up from his bosom—nature's tribute to the constancy of man, nature's plaint for a friendship that had been ruthlessly severed, but not killed, by the demons, Jealousy and Pride. Then, with lips closed, vice-like, and head set at a more determined angle, he went back to his own lonely cabin and proceeded with his morning's work indoors.

As he worked, restoring to some semblance of tidiness the disordered room, and washing up the dishes that were the accumulation of two or three days' "bacheloring," his gaze, from time to time, sought the western horizon against which was outlined the newly built sod house of more than commonly generous proportions, and a newly arrived "schooner." He had not met the new-comers yet, nor learned their identity, but was looking forward eagerly to the day when he should make their acquaintance, for neighbors were few and far between and

he longed for something to loosen the awful grip of the prairie-bred loneliness on his soul.

He had ridden by one day, near enough to see a woman, a slender, fair-haired creature, rocking a baby just inside the doorway. White curtains fluttered at the small, deep-set windows, and in one of them he observed, with a thrill of homesickness, a scarlet geranium, far from its native heath, was striving valiantly to bloom.

The bit of blossom, out of place as it seemed in the sod hovel on the withered prairie, made a sort of color in his dull life and warmed the cockles of his heart—for a time. Then came the bitter reflection that while wife and baby and flower might, within a few years, be duplicated in his rival's home, he must expect only the same dull round of lonely,

Thanksgiving dinner, all by myself," he murmured. "I could make pumpkin pie, and open some of that choke-cherry jelly (lucky I got that wild fruit by the river last summer; I wonder if Dick got any), and I could kill that fat rooster, and get up a pretty fair cake with the help of the cook-book that Aunt Rachel so thoughtfully provided for me. A roast chicken would taste good with this atmosphere for an appetizer."

To plan was to execute, with Robert McDonald, and soon he was deep in the mysteries of cake-making, with the unfortunate rooster in the oven. At two o'clock the meal was all in readiness, and it did look inviting. There was a white cover on the table, and the huge roast chicken was flanked on either side by the ruddy preserves and jelly and accompanied by a savory dressing. The cake, sliced

edge of the table and sobbed like a child. The something was missing—a companion. Not a woman—not a wife—but a friend; one who knew his moods and understood his needs. A mighty yearning seized him to see Dick Wayne's face again, with the old jolly light in his eyes—to feel his strong hand-clasp, to hear his hearty voice. The very silence between them seemed to cry aloud with a thousand voices. Of his sudden humility and yearning was born the determination to put an end forever to the feud. He would go to Dick, beg his forgiveness for the long malice he had cherished, bring him back to the cabin, and then—not till then—partake of the dinner that was meant for a feast of love and goodwill to men.

Thrusting the biscuits, potatoes and chicken back into the oven, he threw on his cap, gloves, and overcoat and opened the door. As he did so, a wave of sleet and snow, borne in on the breath of an icy, biting wind, filled the little room. He had been too busy with his preparations for dinner to note the progress of the storm, and now he saw, with dismay, that the blizzard was in full blast. But in the heat of his sudden resolve he hesitated not to face the Juggernaut of the plains, but staggering, half-blinded, to the stable, got out his pony and headed in what he supposed was the direction of Dick's cabin.

The fine snow cut his face like needles; his hands and his forehead ached with the cold, but he pushed on—on—till it seemed that he had gone miles. Still no cabin. Suddenly he heard a faint cry, almost at his feet. The next instant his pony reared backward, and in so doing flung him into the snow. As he fell, his hand came in contact with a human face, and then a well-remembered voice cried:

"Whoever you are, for the love of Heaven, help me save this woman. I found her and her baby, freezing to death here on the prairie!"

A lull in the storm just then enabled Robert to see his companion, a man who held in his arms the unconscious form of a woman, and a small bundle that must contain a baby.

"My God, Dick," he cried, "I, too, am lost! But trust God. He may save us yet, if by a miracle. Remember, it is the blessed Thanksgiving eve!"

Then the awful darkness settled upon them again and they were caught in the deadly embrace of the whirling snow. But thru the cold and darkness their hands met and clung—paltry words were all inadequate to express the sublimity of their emotions, even could they have been heard above the roaring of the storm.

They lifted the woman to the pony's back and staggered on, with torturing slowness, Dick having passed the other tiny burden from his exhausted arms to Robert's sturdy grasp, where he sheltered it as best he could against his great throbbing heart.

They had not fought their way against the storm more than twenty minutes when they ran into a wall. A cry of thankfulness escaped their lips, and they shouted glad nothings to each other. Following the wall a few feet, a light burst full upon them, the light that Robert had left burning upon his table when he went forth into the storm. He had, as is often the case when blinded by a blizzard, traveled in a circle.

A moment later they were inside, the pony with them. Dick carried the woman to the little bed, and, taking the little one from Robert's arms, laid it beside her.

"It is our neighbor, I suppose," he explained, as he busied himself unlacing her shoes. "There's no other woman within ten miles, and besides, I saw her start out walking awhile before the storm



THEIR MAJESTIES.

BY CORA GAINES CARREL.

If corn is King—behold the Queen, each royal birthright bearing.
One in his golden coloring, one in the smile, she's wearing.

Each perfect in Dame Nature's form; one life and good health giving;
One in her winsome loveliness, the heart and soul of living.

King of the field, fair autumn comes each year in gorgeous gowning,
To pay her homage at your feet to see again your crowning.

But to your childhood, Queen of Hearts, each day, allegiance vowing,
All nations, prostrate and devout, before your throne are bowing.

bachelor days. After that the spot of red in the settler's window had been a bit of fire, eating into his morose and morbid soul.

As he toiled, sleeves rolled up, an old towel pinned round him in lieu of a kitchen apron, his mood gradually became reminiscent—almost tenderly so. He was thinking of Thanksgiving five years before—when he and Dick and Dorothy had partaken of a bountiful repast together in a neighbor's spacious home, and spent the evening in fun and frolic, and the little dreaming of the bitter quarrel, the cruel estrangement, that was to come. They had been rivals then, in a simple sense of friendly competition, but ah, how faithfully each manly heart had throbbed for the other, how eagerly they had planned the sleigh rides, hunting parties, and all the winter's festivities together.

"I've half a notion to have a real

thru the center, looked delicious to the golden core, and the egg-salad would have satisfied an epicure. The pumpkin pie occupied an important place in a gala dress of foamy frosting, and the homely potato, humble every-day companion of his meals, was glorified by being piled high on a huge blue plate, whisked into a mound of feathery whiteness, and dotted with butter. A plate of the latter, a tiny pitcher of real cream, a plate of hot biscuit, a pot of steaming coffee—the meal seemed indeed complete.

Yet it lacked something. What was it? In desperation he brot forth from a box beneath the bed the last bottle of the home-made wine he had brot with him from the east—his aunt's parting gift. But still—the missing something was not supplied. As he tried to sit down to the table something seemed to choke him. He could not touch the food.

He lay his head upon his arm on the

burst, with her baby in her arms. I happened to be looking over that way with my field-glass, and I thot then I would keep an eye on her."

"I suppose, being a stranger, she didn't recognize the signs of a blizzard. I believe her husband started for the sand hills yesterday, and wasn't there to warn her of the danger," Robert remarked, as he drew back the loose shawl that had fallen over her face. Then, with a great cry of amazement, he started back.

"Look!" he cried, "It is—Dorothy Chalmers!"

And he was right—it was Dorothy. Not Dorothy Chalmers any longer, for she had been a wife almost three years, she explained later when they all three sat around the delayed Thanksgiving dinner, with the baby's little yellow head pillowed on its mother's bosom. After the first surprise was over, her blushes faded and her eyes sparkled as of old, while her tongue overflowed with her great gratitude toward the preservers of her life. The great wall of jealousy and distrust swept away at one blow, the old friends found their tongues, too, and laughed so heartily and chatted so merrily that she

who had been the cause of it never suspected their long feud. They knew now that she could never come between them again—they realized that she had never cared for either of them. And they looked upon her calmly now, as the wife of another—even without envy. She was simply the playmate of their childhood, and each realized, with relief, that he had outgrown the romantic passion that had wrought such bitterness between friend and friend. With the wine that had come from the old home they drank to success and happiness in the new.

With the falling of night the storm died away to an occasional moan and a fitful fall of light, drifting snow, and so they restored the settler's wife and child to their own cabin.

As they rode home silently—home, for both of them, meant Robert's cabin just then—a golden silence lay between them, as the sunshine lies in a warm and sheltered valley between the granite hills. It was broken at last by Robert.

"Where were you going, Dick, when you found Dorothy?" he questioned gently.

"Why, Robert," came the answer, "I was coming to make it up with you!"

Finding The North Pole.

By A. R. Farmer.

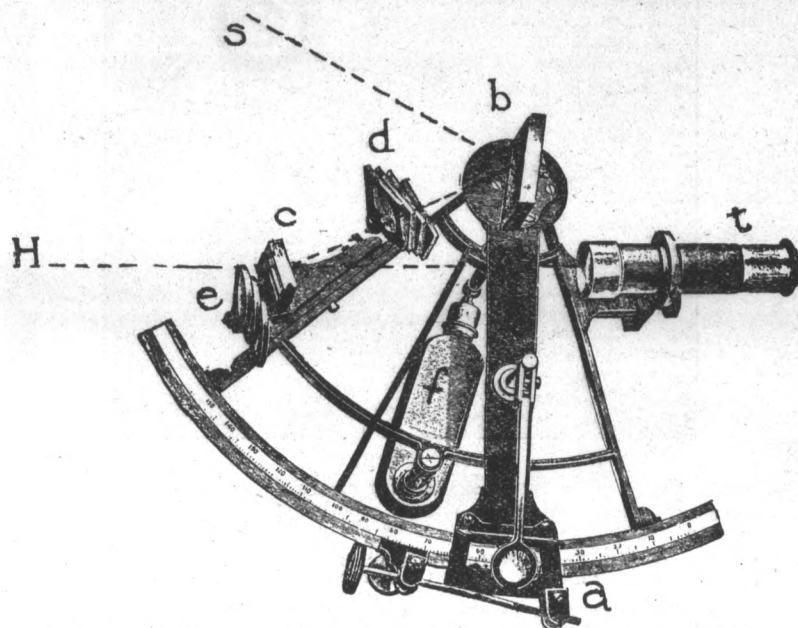
The almost simultaneous announcements from Dr. Cook and Commander Peary that each had planted the American flag at the North Pole, the one nearly a year before the other, stirred the civilized world as few events have done in recent years, and the subsequent contention of the last named explorer that he is the first and only man entitled to the honor of discovering the Pole has added not a little to the general interest taken in the matter by the reading public. Up to a recent date the public has been obliged to depend upon the published statements of the rival explorers for information upon which to base an opinion as to the validity of their respective claims. Commander Peary's records have recently been passed upon by the National Geographical Society and he has been awarded a medal for the discovery of the Pole in accordance with his claims, altho none have disputed his claim to the discovery. But the public is ever prone to pay homage to the hero who, single handed, has overcome like great difficulties at the cost of greater personal exertion and suffering. Without doubt, and possibly for this reason, the interested reading public has deplored Commander Peary's attitude in this controversy as most unfortunate, believing that there was honor enough in so great an accomplishment for both explorers. But the issue has been raised, and its outcome must depend, not upon the sympathetic views of the public, but upon the critical judgment of the scientists who will pass upon the records submitted by the rival explorers, a court which it may be fairly presumed will be unbiased by personal opinions or prejudices. But it is probable that some time will elapse before Dr. Cook's data will be finally passed upon by an American scientific body, since Dr. Cook's records will first be submitted to the University of Copenhagen, pursuant to his agreement after the cordial and royal reception which he received in the little country of which that city is the capital upon his return to civilization. But, sooner or later, and probably before many weeks have elapsed, his records will be passed upon by the scientists appointed for that purpose by the society above mentioned. But in view of the great public interest in this matter, a brief discussion of the nature of the evidence upon which such controversies are decided and the methods by which the data is secured by the Arctic explorer cannot but be of interest to the thinking reader.

As a basis for the consideration of this problem the reader should remember that, owing to the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit, or path around the sun, the polar day and night do not correspond to ours, but that at the North Pole the sun shines continually for a period of six months and that a Polar night of equal length succeeds this long day. Thus at the Pole, the sun gradually rises to its zenith during three months of time and declines as slowly until it sinks below the horizon, its altitude being practically the same for succeeding calendar days. This, however, is true only at the pole, the midnight sun just swinging clear of the horizon at the Arctic Circle at midsummer and marking the passing of the calendar days with

lesser variations in apparent altitude as the Pole is approached.

Another interesting condition that should be borne in mind is the fact that the compass, upon which we are prone to look as pointing infallibly to the north, really points to the magnetic pole, rather than to the true pole. This has been lo-Bay, and at any place between that point and the true pole the compass needle will point south instead of north, and if ob-cated to the northwestward of Hudson served at a point to either side of a direct line between the magnetic pole and the true pole the needle will be deflected more or less to the east or west as the case may be. Thus it will be seen that while the compass is of value to the Arctic explorer in holding to his course, yet that course must be laid out by the aid of astronomical observations, by which means he also locates his position.

Thus, while other evidence may be accepted as more or less competent, the record of the astronomical observations taken is by far the most vital and rele-



A Mariner's Sextant, with Diagram Showing Its Working Principle.

vant of any evidence that may be submitted by Arctic explorers to the scientists who consider their claims, other evidence being accepted as confirmatory or otherwise. For instance, the nature and extent of the equipment, the estimate of distances covered each day by methods of dead reckoning, based upon the time the parties traveled, the records of the pedometers which they carried and the condition of the land or sea ice over which they journeyed as shown by their records, as well as the evidence submitted by the supporting parties and finally of the natives who were in the final dash for the Pole, all have their proper bearing as confirmatory evidence, but from the scientist's point of view evidence of this character would hardly be considered to rank in importance with that included in the records of astronomical observations made from day to day or from time to time, as conditions permitted.

This premise being established, let us then, for the benefit of the reader, briefly

consider the nature of these observations, the instruments with which they are taken, and the difficulties under which they are taken in the polar regions. The instrument with which these observations are taken is called a sextant. It is the same that is used by mariners to determine their latitude and longitude at sea, but its use in Arctic regions is not as simple as on board a ship. The accompanying cut shows the construction and working principle of a sextant. The mariner who seeks to determine his latitude, or relative position between the equator and the pole, takes his sextant in his right hand by the handle (f) and prepares to take his observation before the sun reaches its greatest height, or just before local noon. He holds the telescope (t) to his eye, pointing it toward the horizon directly below the sun. With his left hand he then swings the movable arm (a) until the rays of the sun are reflected from the mirror attached to the movable arm (b) to the fixed mirror (c) and from it thru the telescope to the eye. The movable screens (d and e) are fitted with colored glass to adapt the light to the eye. The fixed mirror (c) occupies only half of the frame which holds it, the other half being fitted with a plain glass which permits a view of the horizon thru the telescope. Thus in using the instrument the movable arm is swung to a point which brings the reflected image of the sun in line with the horizon. The vernier scale on the segment of the circle which the movable arm engages is then read, and shows the apparent angle between the horizon and the sun as viewed from the point at which the observation is taken. These observations are repeated at frequent intervals until the sun reaches its highest point and begins to decline, the highest reading of the scale representing the apparent altitude of the sun at meridian or local noon. From this apparent altitude, the true altitude of the sun is ascertained after figuring out certain corrections in the observation, which include any correction which may be necessary for error in the scale of the instrument, a correction for the dip of the horizon due to the spherical form of the earth, and the correction to compensate for the refraction of the sun's rays in passing thru the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, another correction allowing for one-half the diameter of the sun, since the edge of the observation is measured from its edge, and still another correction for parallax, or

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bodies has been accurately figured out in advance by expert astronomers and is published in what is commonly known as the nautical almanac, and from this data, together with the angle of the sun's ascension, as ascertained from the observation, he is able to locate his position in degrees between the equator and the pole.

Now, as above noted, the taking of these astronomical observations on the uneven surface of land or sea ice at the far north, and in the intense cold of the Arctic regions is more difficult than at sea. In the first place, the natural horizon cannot be used, as it is not a constantly distinguishable line of known level. Hence an artificial horizon must be resorted to. The kind of artificial horizon that is ordinarily used for land observations consists of a small vessel into which mercury is poured and provided with a glass cover or roof, as a protection from the wind, the glass having plane and parallel sides to avoid refraction of the light rays. The person using the sextant then takes a position from which the reflection of the sun can be seen in this dish of mercury much the same as the reflection of the sun can be observed in a pond of water when it is perfectly still. The angle between the sun and its reflection in this level surface of mercury is then measured as described above, when the sea horizon is used, except that the angle obtained will be double the true angle. But one difficulty with this type of artificial horizon is that mercury freezes at a temperature of about 40 degrees below zero, making it of doubtful value for this use in polar regions. Other non-freezing liquids are sometimes used, and a mirror equipped with a leveling device is sometimes employed, but it is obvious that it must be kept perfectly level if the observations are to be of any value, and this is a difficult proposition at best. Other difficulties are also encountered; the breath of the user will congeal the lenses of the instrument and obscure the vision; the silver backing of the mirrors may crack and scale from the cold, and the chronometers may fail to keep accurate time under the unusual conditions to which they must be subjected for so long a time in an effort to reach the Pole. This latter point, however, is not so important, for the reason that the meridians converge at the pole and errors in fixing the exact longitude are not as important as they would be farther to the south. In fact, when the pole is reached there is no measurable longitude, every observation is a meridian observation, the sun remaining at the same altitude, or so nearly so that the difference cannot be distinguished by the instruments used, throughout the calendar day. From that point, as measured by the appearance of the sun, there is no north, no south, no east, no west and no time, as we measure it in the temperate zone. If a stake could be planted in a vertical position at the pole, and in the midst of a level surface, its shadow would describe a perfect circle about the point where it was planted, and the observations above described would show the sun to remain constantly at the same altitude throughout the 24 hours which mark the passing of the calendar day.

Step by step, as marked by their more or less frequent observations, the scientists to whom their records are submitted will follow the journeys of Dr. Cook as they have those of Commander Peary. One by one the observations recorded will be subjected to scientific scrutiny by itself and in its relation to the others. The simpler records of meteorological conditions as indicated by barometer, thermometer, wind velocities, storms, clouds, etc., will come in for their proper share of the scientists' attention. The evidence of a confirmatory nature will also be considered in its proper relation and, unless "the doctors disagree" their findings will be read into history. Notwithstanding the claims of one or the denials of another, the reader will grant that it would be extremely difficult to "fake" successfully before such a court of inquiry, and equally difficult for the layman to decide the merits of their respective claims. But the object of this article will have been served, if the reader is left with a better understanding of the problems involved in such a decision.

LIFE'S LITTLE DEEDS.

BY EUGENE C. DOLSON.

No duty of supreme self-sacrifice,
Or few, at most, the longest lifetime brings;
Not in great dreams our highest service lies,
But steadfast faithfulness in little things.

THE CHICKEN'S THANKSGIVING.

BY IDA BENSON.

Sadly a chicken stood and mused
Upon the way that he was treated;
And much he thought he was abused,
Since to his pleadings, oft-repeated,
There had been no attention paid;
For corn he begged with all his might,
But all the grain he saw displayed
Was given the turkey as his right.
Turk gobbled corn from morn till night—
At least it seemed so to the chick—
And grew so fat he was a sight.
The wonder was he was not sick.
He strutted round and looked so proud,
And was indeed a handsome fellow,
And now November winds blew loud,
And frost had made persimmons mellow.
The farmhouse was a busy place,
Thanksgiving Day was almost here;
The pumpkin with its jolly face
Gave promise of the coming cheer.

The turkey looked around one morn
And saw his master drawing nigh,
Who, as he came, threw down some corn
Which quickly caught the turkey's eye.
He gobbled it with all his might—
But what was this?—Alas for him,
His master seized and held him tight,
Altho he fought with beak and limb.
The farmer felt him, round and round—
"He is a beauty, without doubt,
No finer turkey could be found;
He'll taste good when the folks come out."
The skinny chicken learned with wonder
The turkey had been fed for dining.
"O dear," he thought, "I've made a blunder;
How foolish that I've been repining
Because they did not give me corn
Three times a day when he was fed;
I, too, would now be all forlorn—
I'd better be skinny than dead!"

SUGGESTIONS FOR WHITTLERS.

BY I. Z. Y.

A Six-Block Puzzle.

Cut six blocks of wood, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square, by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, as shown in Fig. 1. The $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$ -inch recess should be cut a little full to give play for the pieces when being put together. The whole must be sandpapered with very fine paper, taking off the corners lightly.

To put the puzzle together, as seen in Fig. 2, it will be found an easy matter to

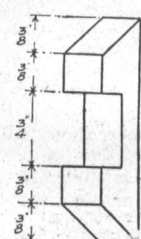


Fig. 1.

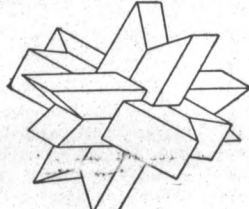


Fig. 2.

get the first five pieces in place, but the last piece must be forced into position by sliding it over its companion piece, already in place, loosening the others up a little, and working all into a tight fit.

A Puzzle Picture Frame.

This puzzle can be turned into a picture frame with very little change, as follows: Cut eight pieces the length and width of the picture to be framed, and eight pieces the same size as the puzzle blocks. Cut a recess all around the frame where

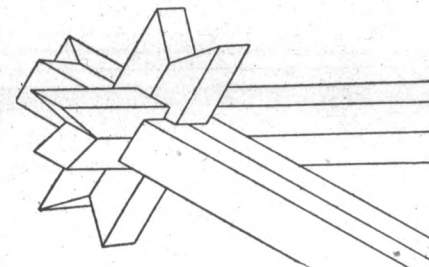


Fig. 3.

the pieces come together, for the glass and the mount, so that the four pairs will come together flush, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, which is a sketch of one corner of the frame.

Another Picture Frame.

This is more easily made, and from one piece of wood. It can be used for small pictures or photographs (Fig. 4). There is no need to square up the glass, for a pencil line can be run around the out-

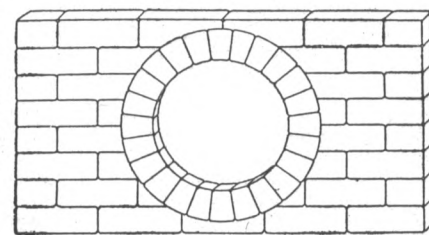


Fig. 4.

side edge, and the wood dug out until the glass lies flush with the back. When the photograph is in place, a piece of brown paper can be glued to the back, covering the whole and making a neat and useful article.

GOING TO GRANDFATHER'S FOR THANKSGIVING.

BY LAVILLA W. MACOMBER.

It was a beautiful, clear day, that Thanksgiving when we all went to grandfather's. The air was keen and frosty in our little room upstairs, but we tumbled merrily out at the first summons, and so excited were we at the prospect of a day on the farm that our impatient fingers very clumsily performed their task of buttoning shoes and frocks, while griddle-cakes and honey for once held no attractions for us.

Very soon the pounding of hoofs on the frozen ground outside announced the fact that father had arrived with the team from the livery barn. Mother and Baby Belle, Ann and myself were tucked snugly into the back seat with closely buttoned curtains, while Brother Jamie occupied the front seat with father.

The horses quickly carried us beyond the town limits and onto the broad stony pike across the marsh. A quick turn in the road brought us to a thick bit of woods where the boughs met overhead and the cold November wind soured thru their grey-black branches. A moment more and we were out on the low dipping road in full sunlight and before us loomed the county-line bridge with its long, arched wooden body resting on high stone piers.

"What makes them put the bridge up so high?" inquired Jamie.

"Huh!" grunted father, "Guess you wouldn't ask that question if you could see old Sugar Creek tearing across this road in the springtime. I've been thru here when the flood water was up over the horses' backs!"

"My, I'd like to see it that way!" sighed adventurous Jamie.

The hollow, reverberating sound of the horses' hoofs on the planks of the bridge awed us into silence—but not for long. As the team descended the opposite slope at a sharp trot we caught sight of a brilliant patch of color on a vine-draped tree and exclaimed with delight.

"Aw, that's nothin'," said matter-of-fact father; "Wait till you see the sumacs down the road a bit."

"But you won't let us get out to see them," sighed Ann, who could not be satisfied with a passing glance and who loved to pick pretty leaves.

"You shall get out when we come to them," promised mother, "and pick some of the bobs for Grandma."

We now eagerly scanned the road ahead and finally sighted them long before father did.

"Now, hurry up," cautioned father, as we tumbled out and began stamping about to warm our feet; "It'll be dinner-time 'fore long."

Sister Ann, who was less of a dreamer than I, proceeded to gather the dark-red, velvety fruit which Grandmother prized so highly for coloring purposes, while I stood admiring the crimson, brown and gold of the falling leaves. Just back of the sumacs was a thicket of blackberry canes, and higher up the old rail fence which enclosed the field. Even the road was interesting to us, for the soil was a stiff, yellow clay much different from the sand we had been accustomed to, and there were nice deep ruts, half filled with ice which resisted the kicks of Jamie's little brass-toed shoes.

"Whoa there, Prince; steady now," said father as the team approached a culvert. When father spoke in that cautious tone we knew there was a bad spot in the road and we braced our feet as the horses came to a standstill. The fall rains had washed the clay down from the bridge and left a gap next to the planks which the animals declined to cross without a few preliminary side-steps and backings and a great deal of impatient coaxing from father.

By the time we had relaxed our hold and were gazing curiously at the damaged bridge, the team suddenly sprang across the opening, leaving us in a tagned heap on mother's feet.

"Where's the state line, Papa?" inquired Ann, suddenly remembering that the boundary line between southern Michigan and northern Indiana lay somewhere on our route.

"Passed it a mile back; by that tall tree," was the disappointing response. "We're in Indiana now," he continued by way of consolation, "and we'll soon be at Grandpa's."

"See that long line 'o brush?" said father to Jamie a little later, pointing with the whip to an irregular line of scrubby underbrush running thru the pasture at the right. "That's a wolf-run. When y'r mother an' I was kids that run was alive with wolves. I shot a half



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dozen full-grown black wolves there one winter."

The wolf-run was a shallow ravine, filled with flood-water in freshet time but dry the rest of the year and lined on either side with hazel brush and wild crab-apple trees, extending several miles thru the pastures.

Soon we came to the country churchyard, and on the crest of a hill far off to the west we saw the long line of poplars which marked the road leading to our destination, and at the top of a higher rise farther on could see the maple grove which shielded grandfather's barns and cattle sheds from the cutting north winds. The team went down the long hill at a swinging trot and swept by the little white schoolhouse on the corner, where mother used to go to school.

Jamie tumbled clumsily out at the big farm gate and slowly swung it open on its creaking hinges, and the horses clattered by up to the big, white farm-house. A shout from father brot grandfather to the door, an almanac in one hand and his spectacles in the other.

"Well, well!" he exclaimed, "Didn't 'spose you'd get here so soon."

Then grandmother appeared and bundled us all in by the roaring kitchen fire, where we children alternately laughed at the big candy-covered cake on the table and excitedly hugged both grandparents. The kitchen had low, whitewashed ceiling and walls and served as a dining room as well as kitchen in winter. The long shelf which occupied the space over the table supported grandfather's horse-pistol and other firearms, with powder horns, and shot, and piles of farm papers, all of which were very interesting to Jamie. The cupboard in the corner was filled with grandmother's best china, and on top, between it and the ceiling, were piled choice ears of seed corn.

However, the object which most interested us was a tiny stand made of spoons and broomsticks which stood by the rocker in the corner. On top of this wonderfully made stand was a box of winter-green and mint candies, of which we were especially fond.

Ann and I wandered into the front room and gazed with pride at a gorgeous bouquet of artificial flowers which we had painstakingly made as a Christmas gift for grandmother the previous season. The china sheep on the clockshelf, the little silver vases and bead-spectacle cases were all inspected, as well as the slippery horse-hair sofa with bunches of grapes carved on the back.

At dinner time we were delighted to find the funny little bone-handled knives and forks by our plates which grandmother allowed us to use on our visits. Then there was the huge brown turkey and a glass dish full of bright-red jelly, with thick slices of dark, raisin-filled cake and great wedges of golden pie.

After dinner grandfather told delightful stories.

"Ever have an ox team?" he exclaimed at Jamie's question. "Well, I guess we did. Why, your mother can remember when we didn't have anything else to drive an' had to go 40 miles with a load of grain."

"Oh, my, I wouldn't want to ride that far," gasped Ann, who was weary of our twenty-mile drive.

The short wintry day was soon ended and we all gathered around the crackling wood fire while grandfather got out his spectacles and the big book of Psalms and read aloud in his pleasant, monotonous voice until Ann and I were nodding in the big rocker and baby Belle was fast asleep.

Then came the good-night kisses and grandmother held the lamp in the frosty little hallway while we all stumbled up the narrow stairway into a big warm room with two big white beds and the nicest little stove and wood-box.

"Gran'pa said I could ride old Cap tomorrow," mumbled Jamie, sleepily, and each one planned on outwitting the others in getting up early to watch grandpa milk the cows.

Mark Twain, at a dinner in New York told a story from his native town of Hannibal, Mo. "There are in the world," he said, "a good many men like Jonathan Scarborough of Hannibal. Scarborough was one of those men with nothing evil absolutely known against them who are yet looked on, and no doubt justly, with suspicion. It was that of Scarborough that, for a poor man, he ate too much chicken. And one day the blow fell. He was arrested for chicken stealing. A witness was called to testify about Scarborough's character. 'Did you ever know this man to steal poultry?' said the lawyer for the defense. 'No, I never did,' said the witness. 'But this is what I do know: If I was a chicken, and Jonathan Scarborough was about, I'd roost high.'"

THE TURKEY'S SOLILOQUY.

BY MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

To live or not to live!
I wonder which my fate will be.
Thanksgiving Day may pass,
But shall I Christmas ever see?
Foreboding fills my heart
With thots so full of awful dread,
For fear ere many days
I may be cold and stiff and dead.

And men, in their delight,
Will look at me and smack their chops.
As for their holiday
They go around among the shops
And get their baskets filled;
And I—I cannot say a word
When smilingly they say,
"I think I'll take this splendid bird."

I'll scent a roast for me
When I into the kitchen go.
For what it means in there
Both Bridget and myself will know.
I do not like the Fall,
I dread to see it coming near,
For then my heart is filled
With such foreboding, dread and fear.

DEFEAT IN VICTORY.

BY EUGENE C. DOLSON.

There have been those who never greatly gained
After one deed accomplished passing well,
Who, having once to excellence attained,
Forever ceased their efforts to excel.

KINKS.

Kink I.—Alphabetical Advice.
obligations.

1. B y y 2 ————— 2 any 1.
2. U u u r i f i l l c c o p p o r t u n i t y b i t f l i e s.
3. O o
4. B u s y b l i k e t h e b b b b b b b b.
5. (X L) (d o i n g g o o d).
6. U u u f e w x q q q s.
7. A n m t p a t e m e n n a n m t p l a t e.
8. N v n o t t h e S n o r s c o r n t h e s.
9. B ————— i n u r o w n i f i l.
10. E E a b i n t e m p e r.
11. ————— u r s f a u l t.
12. 1909 a l l u r a b c - x y z ' s.

Kink II.—Conundrums.

1. Why is a list of musical composers like a saucepan?
2. What letters does a lazy man like best?
3. Which are the three most Irish letters of the alphabet?
4. Which are the two most shabby letters?
5. What letter would a blind man like best?
6. What three letters are most revered?
7. Which pronounce an imitation?
8. Why is pepper always adulterated?

Prizes for Straightening Kinks.—To the sender of each of the ten nearest correct answers to the above Kinks, we will give choice of a package of 50 post-cards representing a trip around the world, a copy of "Concrete Construction on the Farm," or a fountain pen. Where contestant or some member of his family is not a regular subscriber a year's subscription (75c) must accompany answers. Answers must not reach us later than Dec. 11, as correct solutions will be published in issue of Dec. 18. Address answers to Puzzle Dept., Michigan

Answers to October 16 Kinks.

Kink I.—Hidden Picture.—The fairy goblin is located at 1 in the accompanying key picture.

Kink II.—Geographical Story.—A (Miss) said, (O, Pa), if (Minn) and I (Wash) our faces, will you take (US) to (Mass) this morning at (Tenn)? (La!) said he, you cannot go with (Me), for you may get (Ill) and I will have to call the (M. D.) Stay at home and (Conn) your lesson.



Prize winners: Margaret Renton, Clifford Ward, C. A. Warner, Mrs. M. A. King, Mrs. Alice Nelson, Ruth Swank, Mrs. L. E. Webb, Henry Nelson, Mable Watts and T. A. Bush.

"Good Things to Eat."

"Tell me what you eat and I'll tell you what you are," will go down to posterity as one of the most apt epigrams of the last century. Those who eat of the recipes compiled in the Maple Leaf Cook Book could have nothing but good told of them. While we confess that we have not tried all the good things mentioned in this unique book, a cursory reading is sufficient to convince us of their merit. Not everything in the Maple Leaf book is about good things to eat. Considerable space is devoted to some very interesting information about the best ways to use for preparing and keeping food. This is shown to be Maple Leaf Stoneware, because of its cleanliness, long service, and safety in keeping permanently sweet. Maple Leaf Stoneware is made by the largest manufacturers of stoneware in the world. They guarantee every piece. Every woman should know how Maple Leaf Stoneware will save her time and work, and insure more wholesome food. By writing to the Western Stoneware Co., 1180 Sixth Avenue, Monmouth, Ill., you can get a Maple Leaf Cook Book free. It gives full particulars about the ware, as well as many tested recipes that will interest you.

Keep Out of Mail Order Clutches!



People everywhere have been caught by the mail order buggy evil. When the mail order house sends out a buggy—"No Money Down"—they expect to make the buggy stick with the man who receives it. All those glittering promises of "free trial," "return privilege," etc., are bait. When you sign your name to a letter agreeing to receive a vehicle you become responsible for it. Did you ever try to return a mail order vehicle with which you were dissatisfied? If you have you know what trouble it means. Many people keep the vehicles because they get tired of fighting it out. Avoid this trouble. Go to your local dealer.

See the Reliable Michigan Line

Quality for quality, your Reliable Michigan dealer will sell you a vehicle as low or lower than you can get any vehicle from a mail order house. And you don't have any freight to pay when you buy of the Reliable Michigan dealer.

Your Reliable Michigan dealer is there all the time to come back to in case you are ever dissatisfied. We authorize him to make good any defect of workmanship or material, not only in one year but any time after your purchase.

Michigan Buggies are made of the finest woods, milled in our own leased forests under the supervision of our experts. So carefully are these woods selected and seasoned that it is three years from tree to buggy. Yet our factories turn out a buggy every six minutes. We build every vehicle from the ground up in our own shops. Many of our carriage builders have been with us twenty-five years. This means quality.

Write us, and we will send you our new Catalog "A," showing the pick of 256 Reliable Michigan Pleasure Vehicles. All our newest types and patterns—the handsomest you ever saw. Be sure to ask for Catalog "A."

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Not in a Trust This brand cannot be procured from ANY mail order house.

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Gold Cross Quality in a high four-buckle arctic. The soles are the exclusive Gold Cross "tough cure," extra heavy, solid and durable. The toe is "armor-plated" with a double thickness of pure rubber—a safeguard against "snagging." The famous Samson heel insures strength where it counts most.

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The lining is genuine wool fleece—not cotton shoddy. We couldn't make it better—it's the result of years of successful experience. Don't take ordinary makes when you can get Beacon Falls Gold Cross quality at no greater expense.

Most good dealers have them. If yours hasn't, write us, mentioning his name and we will see that you are supplied.

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OUR YOUNG MEN'S COLUMN

All things being equal, the best dressed man makes the most favorable impression. It is neither necessary that the fabrics be the most expensive nor the plaids too pronounced. Rather, that the all-pervading spirit be one of appropriateness. Select cloth of firm but soft texture, gray maybe, in color, with a stripe or plaid so delicate that it might be called a suggestion. As a hint the writer ventures the remark that black holds an advantage over all others; namely—it is appropriate for all occasions. However, the observance of caution is especially urged—the cloth must be of sufficient quality to warrant a fast black. Once the suitings, styles, etc., have been decided upon, now will enter the real worriment—the tailor. The business men of today are gradually but surely patronizing the large manufacturers for ready-to-wear apparel, and judging from their natty, stylish and well-fitted figures, it is far from a case of misplaced confidence. The manufacturers alive to the demand, offer for consideration the best suitings and latest designs, and by virtue of their enlarged business are enabled to employ the most skillful and highest-priced tailors in the country. Railroads are expending millions reducing numbers of curves that time may be gained; automobiles are displacing horses because they are better "speed-eaters." So when a man can go into a store and in one hour's time select, buy and put on a suit of "ready-made clothes"—made by the most skillful tailors, goods manufactured by the best foreign and domestic mills, of pure woolsens and silk thread worsteds and selected by men of experience, why should not the conditions appeal to and claim a mighty number of devotees?

Also, these great manufacturers are creators of styles—maybe one or five buttons adorn the sleeve—a wide collar the prevailing cut, a sack, or what not, the vogue. But they know what it is, "whatever it is," and by favoring them you will be well groomed, and in the meantime learn to judge fairly well for yourself. In short, you owe it to yourself and society to look as well as you can, all the time you can, and whenever you can. There is an incongruity, when a thousand dollar thoroughbred, encumbered with an old, patched-up harness, is hitched to a dilapidated buggy. How quickly is harmony enthroned when a new rubber or silver-mounted harness is substituted, and now he trots in the shafts of the carriage. How like the beast is man. He must be consistent thruout; a new suit means a new hat, new gloves, new ties, new all, sans-anything old, save yourself. While of less intrinsic value, equal or greater care should be made in the selection of the little things. For instance, the tie may be silk, satin or knit, yet quality and texture are not enough to guide taste. Dame Fashion demands that preferment today, rests with the four-in-hand. How long must the bow, ascot, etc., remain in the windows awaiting their cue, we know not, but must abide the whimsical and ephemeral dictates of this most tyrannical queen. In all and with all use common sense—and a large share of observation, remembering with another who said that "In actions as in words will the same rule hold." Alike fantastic, if too new or old, "be not the first by whom the new is tried nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Lapel Collar for Social dress and warmer days.



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coats would be expected to stand. Special materials, together with Kenyon method of construction, insure this great advantage. The greatest factories of the kind in the world enable us to produce these superior coats at lower cost than has ever before been possible for any coat of equal material. You can buy a Kenyon coat in nearly every town or city.

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Urge Your Husband to Move to the Southwest



CHURCH IN THE NEW SOUTHWEST

This church is one of seven in a new town which had a population of 1,400 in 1905; in 1907, 8,500; now it is close to 12,000. The wholesale houses do a business of over \$2,000,000.00 a year. The town has water works, electric lights, telephone—as have even much smaller towns in the Southwest. There are three fine school houses, three decent hotels, and all the other comforts in cities three times its size up north. There is an active Commercial Club and a Woman's Civic League.

Tell him that you deserve an *easier* life and a *future* which will be *free* from *hardship*.

The Southwest is making more families *happy* and *prosperous* and *contented* than any *other* section of America.

It isn't a wilderness, but a beautiful land, with a climate so delightful that it is a summer resort and winter resort all in one and all the time. There are no oppressive periods of unbearable heat; no stretches of cold and snow and sleet. This is the garden spot and the garden plot of the continent—where men grow stronger and live longer and women keep younger and healthier, where boys and girls grow up full of energy and vigor.

There's No Such Chance Today in the Big, Overcrowded Cities

where competition holds down salaries to the barest sort of living—where *stuffy flats* destroy the *foundation of health*, where *young folks* are beset with every *temptation* of the *streets*. Own your own home and change *bare existence* into *prosperity* and *comfort*. There are *splendid towns* at hand, with *good stores* and all conveniences. You can raise your own *chickens* and have your own *milk and butter* and your own *table vegetables* straight from your yard. The profits from the *farm* can be *set aside* and put in the *bank*, so that in a *few years* you will possess a *fine piece of property* and be *sure* that you will be *provided for* in the *future*.

If you would like to know *all about* the Southwest, write a letter telling about your husband's *present income*, his *occupation*, and any *other* essential facts. Mention the state in which you would prefer to settle, and receive in reply *information* concerning the *country*, its *climate*, its *schools*, and the *cost of land*.

WRITE TODAY FOR FULL INFORMATION

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SOD-CROP CORN IN SOUTHWEST (PHOTO IN OCTOBER)

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Ask your dealer or tell us what type of coat you prefer, and whether men's or women's. We will send Style Book with samples, and will see that you are supplied.

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Kenyon Utility Coats
London Slip-on Coats
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Gabardines
Summer Coats
Many styles are
Motor Coats and Dusters.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Only The Wise See Their Chance.

I wonder how many women who will read these lines are sighing because they never had a "chance?"

Of course, the average farmer's wife is contented and happy. Contented, because, tho she has to work hard, she has a comfortable home and the love of husband and children. Happy, because she lives always close to God's big, beautiful, outdoor world and is always in touch with dear Mother Nature.

But somewhere there are women, and no matter how few the number is too great, who feel that they are sadly out of place. They imagine, and perhaps they are right, that they were born for other things than to "blush unseen and waste their sweetness" in the pure, wholesome air of the country.

Everything they read concerning the work of women in the "big world" but adds to their discontent. As tho a home in the country were not a part, and the best part, of the "big world."

"I do not believe these women I read of are one white more talented or more capable than I," declares these malcontents. "And yet they are doing things in the world while I am drudging away here on the farm. Here is a woman making a great name as a physician; another is becoming famous thru her pen; a third is beloved of all because of her charities, while here is one, who from her picture isn't half as fine looking as I, and yet she is a society queen."

"I might have been somebody, too, had I ever had a chance. But what opportunity is there for a woman penned up in the country? My parents could not send me to college, so how could I be a physician? The editors send back everything I write because my name is unknown. I haven't a cent to give to charity. And what is the use of being nice looking if there is no one to admire me but farm hands?"

"I was never meant for the life I am living. I was born for better things. I could take my place among the great ones of earth as easily as these other women, had circumstances only dealt more kindly with me. If I were only differently situated I could do great things. But what is the use trying to do anything out of the ordinary in this dull spot?"

But do you not know, disconsolate sisters, that everyone who is worth while gets her chance? What do you know of the "chances" of these women you envy? Perhaps your woman physician worked her way thru college. Your famous

writer sent her articles to scores of editors before anyone would accept them, and as for charity, there is a chance for that in every community.

If these other women are doing something and you are not, it is because they have some qualifications which you do not possess. Your mind may be as keen, but you are lacking in tact, good judgment or foresight. Or you may be temperamentally unfitted for any work which would take you outside of your home. Whatever the reason, if you think you were meant for some great work and you are still delving away at home, rest assured you have overrated your own ability.

Or it may be your chance has come and you did not recognize it. This is a thing which frequently happens. The chance which leads to greatness is usually so trivial a thing that only the wise can see it. One woman writer's chance came thru an opportunity to address envelopes in a publishing house at 50 cents a thousand. You would not have accepted so insignificant a job. But this woman did and it brot her in touch with men who saw at once her capability and gave her the opportunity she had longed for.

Again, how do you know that you are not having your "chance" right now? Perhaps the experiences you are passing thru now have been given you to prove your mettle. Are you doing your work well where you are? Are you measuring up to the standard of true womanhood? Rest assured if you are not, you are not worthy of anything else, for she who is not faithful in little things cannot be trusted with the great.

And after all, is there any greater thing than the making of a happy home? There are many things which look greater in the eyes of the world and of the ambitious woman.

But is there any other thing which calls for more tact and patience; more wisdom and common sense; more foresight and business sagacity, to say nothing of love and forbearance, than this same task of home-making in the twentieth century. If there is anything else which so taxes the capabilities of woman, I have yet to learn what it is.

Wherefore, ye women who are sighing for a chance, ask yourself, "Has my chance come and been ignored?" If you are sure it has not, take hope. For unless the work for which you are best suited is that in which you are now engaged, rest assured your chance will come.

DOROTHY HUDSPITH.

PREPARING THE TURKEY.

The turkey is always the center-piece of the Thanksgiving menu. Other meats may form part of the feast, but we always think it a poor Thanksgiving day that does not give us a turkey. Ever since Governor Bradford sent "four men out in search of game" that they might have a feast of Thanksgiving, the turkey has held its supremacy; for it was then a wild bird which the hunters of this little Massachusetts colony laid before the housewife; and no doubt it was the skill of these first housewives in preparing the bird that raised it to its now popular position. Now nearly every farmyard has a turkey fattening for its Thanksgiving table, and perhaps also for other tables in city homes.

Choose a young bird if possible. A twelve-pound turkey or one above that, is much better than one below that in weight. Select a clean looking one with smooth, black legs. When it has been picked, dressed and cleaned it is ready for the stuffing which seems to be its natural accompaniment.

People's tastes differ greatly in regard to the kind of dressing to be used. Some prefer a plain dressing, others like it with the addition of herbs. Some prefer an oyster, chestnut, sausage or celery forcemeat. A good plain dressing is made by taking a quart of bread crumbs and seasoning it with a teaspoon of salt, and a scant teaspoon of pepper, scald a half cup of milk in a double boiler and add to this one-half cup of butter. Add a tablespoon of cold water to two eggs and beat well, then add to the milk and butter. Pour the mixture over the bread crumbs, mix thoroly and stuff the turkey with this, allowing ample room for it to swell. Sew up the vents.

It is best to place the turkey breast down in the pan as this will tend to make the white meat juicy and delicious since the juices will run down into it, otherwise it is apt to be dry. Have the oven very hot when the turkey is first put in so that the outside may be seared and the juices kept within. After it is well browned, add at least a pint of water, cover the pan and reduce the heat, for it should cook slowly. The turkey should be basted at least every fifteen minutes and if needed add more water. Turn at least once so that both sides may be nice and browned, but be careful not to pierce the fleshy part of the fowl and thus let the juice escape. If the turkey is young allow about fifteen minutes for each pound; but if old at least twenty or twenty-five minutes should be allowed.

THANKSGIVING DAY AND ST. CATHERINE'S DAY, NOVEMBER 25.

BY EMILY L. RUSSEL.

How many of those who read in Longfellow's Evangeline, "Thou art too fair to braid St. Catherine's tresses," know that the allusion is to her identity with old maids? Or, that the term a "Catherine Bowl," compounded of apples, spices and a little wine, is so named because it can be drunk with impunity even by spinsters, who form a respectable portion of every community. And, St. Catherine, saint and martyr, is their patroness, and has the 25th day of November consecrated to her, which this year is also Thanksgiving Day.

An ancient calendar gives the following account of her: "She was born at Alexandria, and brot over to the Christian religion about the year 305, which she professed with the utmost resolution. Her courage was so great that she dared

openly reprove the idolatrous people, for their sacrifices, and upbraided the Emperor Maxentius to his face for his cruelty; for all of which she was condemned to die, by having a great wheel, stuck full of spikes, with the points outward, rolled over her body, which very likely gave birth to what is now commonly called the "Catherine Wheel."

Camden says that in his time, reign of Charles I, that the women and girls kept a fast on St. Catherine's day, the girls that they may get good husbands, the wives that they may be bettered by the death or desertion of their present ones.

On the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee, when tickets for the ceremonials in Westminster were selling for £100 apiece, a lady wrote to the Lord Chamberlain asking for one as representative of a class she was sure he had overlooked, viz., the spinsters of England. She got her ticket.

At all events they were not intended to be a neglected class in the days when the Holy Church put them under the patronage of St. Catherine.

One of the prettiest annuals, the dainty "Love-in-a-Mist," which bears the quaintest of blue flowers, enveloped in a green veil, is often called "St. Catherine's Wheel."

THE DUST PROBLEM.

BY E. E. R.

If housewives would relieve themselves of as much labor as possible in dusting their rooms they must do away with fancy moldings and carvings upon furniture and woodwork. A baseboard which is plain, or which has rounded instead of sharply defined outlines, can be kept free from dust much more easily than one with half a dozen flutings to catch and hold particles of dirt. Nor is the plainer one less attractive in appearance. Just so with door and window casings. It is the flutings and beadings which are so difficult to keep clean and which require so much attention. If these are plain dust finds no lodging place and the smooth surface is easily wiped off and kept clean.

To take the carved furniture out of our rooms and replace it with that of mission style would be to eliminate fully half the labor in caring for them. The spindles in a single arm chair ordinarily occupy more time in dusting than two plainer pieces. When the spindles are round and ornamented with half a dozen or more horizontal beadings the work is correspondingly increased, since each and every one of these beadings, whether large or small, must receive individual attention. A plain spindle may be quickly wiped from top to bottom with nothing to interfere with the free action of the cloth.

Take the average open staircase with its rail and banisters and note the great number of places which catch and hold the dust.

Probably there is no method by which dust can be completely eliminated from any room, used or unused. The enemy is found to invade it in spite of the most determined effort. Yet by abolishing carpets and installing hardwood floors a great improvement will be noted.

Rugs, large and small, may be taken up and carried out of doors for cleaning, thereby relieving the necessity of filling the house with dust, as is the case when ever a broom is used upon a carpet. For bedroom floors paint offers an excellent substitute for hardwood, which is at the present time so expensive. With a dry mop or a cloth-covered broom this kind of floor can be quickly and easily wiped over and the dust removed. Small rugs or strips of carpet may be placed in front of bed, dresser and commode.

The ease with which such a floor can be cleaned recommends it from a hygienic standpoint as well as that of labor saving. Occasionally we see a woman who continues to use the feather duster but most housewives understand the folly of flitting the dust off from one article to settle upon something else. The best duster is a good-sized square of soft cloth like silkoline or cheesecloth. When in use this should frequently be taken outside and shaken, not shaken in the house or even in the open door. Wash these cloths immediately after using and hang to dry, thus ensuring a clean duster every day.

Not until she tries it for herself can any woman realize the amount of dust to be removed from her walls by means of a dry, clean cloth. For convenience use a broom which has a cloth drawn over it and securely fastened above the brush part. After sweeping a carpet dust settles back upon it the same as upon the

Careful Doctor

Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs.

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

There are some truly scientific physicians among the present generation who recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated regardless of the value to their pockets. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation."

"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist from N. Y., and as a last hope, sent for him."

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more."

"I kept at it and gradually got so I could eat and digest three teaspoonsful. Then I began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered."

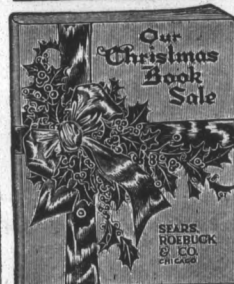
"Now after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," 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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Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

TELL the advertisers when writing, that you saw their ad in the Michigan Farmer

furniture. To remove this and brighten the carpet at the same time, go over it with a clean mop wrung out of cold water in which some ammonia has been placed, using one teaspoon to a quart of water.

THANKSGIVING GOODIES.

BY PANSY VIOLA VINDER.

Chestnut Stuffing.—Shell and blanch the chestnuts, and then boil for a half hour in water enough to cover them; drain off the water and press nuts thru a sieve or ricer. Take as many bread crumbs as you have chestnuts, the crumbs should be fine, mix with the chestnuts, then add three tablespoons of butter, a scant tablespoon of salt, and half a teaspoon of pepper, a little chopped parsley or onion to suit the taste. The seasoning should not destroy the chestnut flavor. Thirty chestnuts should be enough to stuff a ten-pound turkey.

White Fruit Cake.—Cream together one pound of sugar and one pound of butter. Chop together one pound of blanched almonds, one grated coconut, three pounds of citron and add to the creamed mixture; then stir in the whites of fifteen eggs. Sift in two cups of flour in which has been put two tablespoons of baking powder. Beat up carefully, pour into a well-greased mould and bake in a slow oven for about three hours.

Apple Charlotte.—Take a dozen medium sized apples, peel and quarter, place in a stew pan and add to them a cup of sugar, a lemon rind, and two tablespoons of butter, three tablespoons of water and a little cinnamon. Cook until the apples are soft and ready to stir into a jam. Line a bake dish with slices of sponge cake, using the whites of an egg to join the slices together, dust over with sugar; then pour in the apples. Cover with a meringue made out of sugar and the whites of eggs. Place in the oven for just a moment. Serve with cream or sauce.

Apple and Nut Salad.—Choose large, tart, red apples; cut off the tops and scoop out the inside. Cut the flesh into small pieces and mix with an equal amount of nut meats, either hickory or walnut, and just before serving stir in a mayonnaise dressing and fill into the ap-

ple cups. Place on the tops and serve the apple cups on lettuce leaves.

Mince Pies.—Boil two pounds of tender beef and chop fine, add one pound of cold boiled tongue, and two pounds of beef suet, freed from membrane, and chopped. Pare and core enough tart apples to make two pounds, chop fine. Wash and rub dry two pounds of currants, and stone two pounds of raisins and soak in a cup of sweet boiled-down cider. Chop together a half-pound of citron, an eighth of a pound of orange and lemon peel, add juice of two lemons and two oranges; two pounds of sugar, a half teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and mace, a nutmeg, grated. Mix all the ingredients well together. A glass of currant jelly will add to the flavor. If a cupful of cider does not moisten the mincemeat enough, then add a little more. The mixture will be all the better if it stands a day or so before use.

Cranberry and Raisin Sauce.—Put a cup of water in a saucepan and let an orange peel simmer in it until tender, remove the peel and add a cup of seeded raisins, let these simmer until tender, then add a quart of cranberries and the juice of an orange. Add a little more water and let cook until the cranberries pop, then add a pound of sugar, boil until the required thickness.

THE TURKEY'S THANKSGIVING CONUNDRUM.

The kitchen shelves were loaded with pumpkin-pies and mince; There was jelly in the pantry, and preserves of peach and quince. There were nuts and apples ready, and the cakes were large and nice. And the whole farmhouse was fragrant with the smell of cloves and spice.

Farmer Jones went to the woodshed, where the brand new axe was laid. He picked it up half-smiling as he felt the shining blade. Then a turkey trotted up, so fat that he could hardly wobble. He shook his old red head and cried out, "Gobble, gobble, gobble!" Said the farmer, "Do you know what day tomorrow's goin' to be?" And the turkey-gobbler gobbled loudly, "Don't ax me."

Laughter's wrinkles mock those of time. Theory makes laws for necessity to break.

Prize-Winning Suggestions for Christmas Gifts.

A DAINTY DUSTING CAP.

(First Prize).

BY GERTRUDE MOREHEAD.

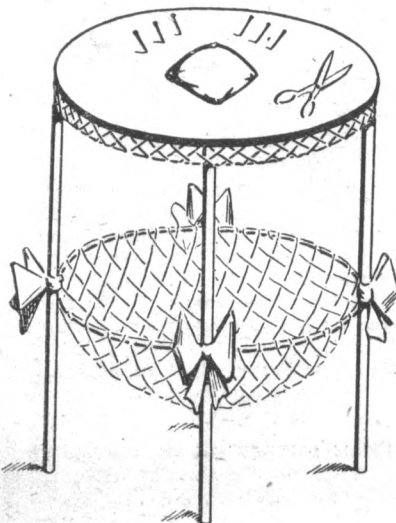
A dust cap makes a pretty and inexpensive present and a useful one, as well. Use white Indian linen, cut in a circular pattern, like the illustration, and make it twenty-two inches in



diameter. A tuck is taken in it about two inches from the edge for inserting a rubber cord. Lace insertion is sewed around the edge and a pretty bow of pink ribbon fastened a little to one side of the front. It is handy to wear when sweeping and keeps the dust from the hair. It can be made of colored goods but a white one is more easily laundered.

A USEFUL AND HANDY WORK TABLE. (Second Prize).

BY MRS. WM. STROUP.



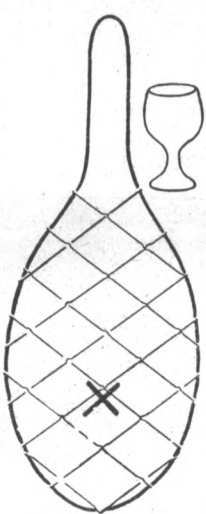
This work stand is quite simple and can be made ornamental also. It is very handy to set by a machine while one is sewing. The top of the stand is made of one-inch board, twelve inches in diameter. This is covered with colored cambric, and finished around the edge with black braid. In the centre is a pin cushion, tacked to the top by four brass headed tacks. Six three-penny nails are driven in about half way, and placed an inch and a half apart. These are to put spools of thread over. The legs can be made of three round window sticks, or broom handles, thirty inches long, painted black. Secure a round work basket, that will fit inside of the legs and tie it in place by bows of ribbon the same color as the cambric used for the top. This stand can also be made square, using a square basket.

Other excellent Christmas hints will be given in next week's paper.

A MATCH HOLDER.

(Third Prize).

BY MISS ANNA WAGNER.



Simple and easy to make, yet always useful, is this match-holder. Get a small egg cup, (for 5 cents), and a wire egg-beater, (also 5 cents), then get narrow ribbon of a dainty color. Fasten the egg cup in the center of the beater, where the X is marked in the illustration, with the ribbon, leaving a small bow on each side. The ribbon can also be threaded in and out of the meshes of the beater, making a very pretty background. Tie a bow

on the handle, and one at the top to hang it up with. A child can easily make this handy little present.



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There is not a community in the United States, no matter how far from town it may be, which cannot have a rural telephone system equipped with the famous

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All that you need to do is to cut out this advertisement, write your name and address across it and mail it to the nearest house listed below. Upon receipt of your address we will send you free an illustrated book No. 76 that explains how you and your neighbors can get all the materials and build your own lines in a very few days.

Over one hundred thousand farmers have put Western Electric Rural Telephones in their homes this year. The cost is insignificant, the benefits enormous.

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New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

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Saint Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Dallas, Omaha.

San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Salt Lake City, LONDON Western Electric Company

ANTWERP Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co.

PARIS Société de Matériel Téléphonique

BERLIN Telefon Apparat Fabrik E. Zwietsch & Co.



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A GOOD PAINT is one of the cheapest things you can buy, just as a poor paint is one of the most expensive. A good paint properly applied to farm-buildings not only preserves the building from the weather but saves the necessity for repainting frequently. A poor paint not only fails to protect the buildings but must be renewed more often. Therefore, a good paint is a double saving just as a poor paint is a double loss.

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are paints made by the largest manufacturer of paints in the world; all of them made expressly for a given purpose; a large number of them expressly for painting barns, out-buildings, houses and fences, as well as wagons, buggies and agricultural implements.

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To prove its wonderful Work in Baking, Cooking, Fuel Saving, an absolutely Free Trial Offer. Freight Prepaid by us. Write for book. THE OLD "DUTCH OVEN" RESTORED AND MODERNIZED IN THIS REMARKABLE RANGE. In the "Imperial" Range we have brought back to life the famous "Dutch Oven" of old Colonial Days. No other Range at any price, has this surpassing advantage. None does such perfect work. The even heat of the solid slab of stone insures even, thorough baking of bread, pastry, etc. Roasts meat to perfection. Easy to manage. Saves half your fuel bills. Burns coal or wood. Other Exclusive and Important Features with the "Imperial." Odor Hood, Oven Thermometer, Money Saving Ash Sifter, Pouch Feed, Fore-lain Lined Reservoir, Towel Rail, Duplex Anti-Clinker Grate, Blue Steel Body, Asbestos Lined Flues, and many other improvements. Direct from factory, at wholesale price; you save the Jobbers' and Dealers' profits. Easy Credit Terms if wanted. Write TO-DAY for big catalog, and special prices. THE IMPERIAL STEEL RANGE CO. 430 State St., Cleveland, Ohio



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WHY THE WILLIAMS' GIRLS LEARNED TO COOK. (A Thanksgiving Story).

BY MARY FOSTER SNIDER.

Of the five bright, pretty daughters who made the sunshine of the Williams' home, only the two elder ones, Minnie and Irene, knew anything about cooking. The three younger ones were still attending school and there had seemed no actual necessity for their assistance up to the time Gwen, the baby, had reached her fourteenth birthday, but as their circumstances made it desirable for the family to live without outside help, Mrs. Williams had been rather worried for some time by the pronounced aversion of her three school girls to even the smallest task in the form of kitchen work.

Early in November, Mr. Williams announced at the breakfast table, one morning, that, altho it was their turn to invite the family connections for Thanksgiving, he had determined not to allow it, unless he was assured the work of preparing and serving the dinner would be shared equally by each one of his children.

"Your mother, Minnie and Irene, are always completely worn out after one of these big gatherings," he said, resolutely, "and you younger girls are quite old enough to take your part in the work. You are really growing to be—well, decidedly idle, to say the least, and not as considerate as you should be. What do you say about it? Are we to forego the dinner this year?"

"Nonsense, Daddy," Gwen said, with a babyish pout. "We can just as well hire someone to help as not. We girls have enough to do with our studies, I think."

"Of course we might hire someone to help," her father returned smilingly. "But the cooking might not be as satisfactory, and with five daughters at home there seems no necessity for it. What do you say, Mother?"

"I think you are right, as usual," his wife assented, pleasantly. "Of course, we do not wish to encroach upon the children's study hours, still, they should learn to keep house and cook. Minnie and Irene were quite expert before they were as old as Gwen, and without neglecting school either."

"That's the very reason we're not in it," Daisy said pettishly. "Why should we be bothered until we are thru school, when Minnie and Irene give you all the help you need, Mother?"

"To make you a little more unselfish, for one thing," her father returned dryly, before her mother could answer. "I observe that you have plenty of time for every amusement that is going on, and a good deal of visiting back and forth with our neighbors. No, girls, I don't wish to seem hard, but you must take your fair share in the kitchen work after this. I intend your mother to retire before long and take life easy for the rest of her days, and you must all help to make it so."

"What will you do when we are all married and away?" Gwen asked, still pouting a little.

"Get her the best trained servant to be found, of course. In the meantime I wish you to each become as good a housekeeper as she is, before any idea of marriage comes into your nonsensical little heads. Gwen, a baby like you to make such a speech! It is absurd." He laughed amusedly, and Gwen blushed and drooped her head for a minute. "Well," he said, rising from the table, "you can think it over all day and let me know your decision tonight. Remember, however, if you decide to have the dinner, it must be quite as good as one as usual, and you will require to practice on your dishes a good many days beforehand."

When he entered the house in the evening Gwen rushed into his arms in a pretty tumult. "Dearest, wisest of Daddies," she exclaimed merrily, we have been discussing you and your decision most of the day. As if we could not see thru you! But we have all decided to have that dinner and to make it the very best one you have ever eaten. We are each going to take some special course and practice on it between now and Thanksgiving. I'm to make the salads, dressings and all! That's pretty difficult, you know, but I mean to succeed. Daisy is going to make the soup and something dainty to serve with it, and Laura is to make the dessert. All the other things Minnie and Irene have promised to cook, but we are all to combine in making the house and the table pretty. Now, you won't think us such horrid, disagreeable girls any more, will you?" She was quite out of breath and Mr. Williams laughed as he pinched her soft cheek with tender fingers.

"It is just because I do not wish you

to become 'horrid, disagreeable girls' that I have at last interfered in your mother's domain. She and the elder girls are too tender of my babies—they must bear their share of the household burdens from this on, or they will not grow into sweet, unselfish womanhood." He had his arms around all three of his "babies" now and they were paying earnest attention to his little lecture. They were at heart sweet-natured and lovable girls and not entirely to blame for their careless and selfish ways. Both parents were gladened to observe how earnestly they strove to overcome their tendencies to self-indulgence after this little "talk."

Many were the soups, salads and fancy desserts served in the Williams' household from that time until Thanksgiving. Some of them were quite sufficiently delicious to have been prepared by a cook of experience and none of them were really unpalatable. Each special chef declared she must experiment to discover the dish that would be most enjoyable for the holiday feast and their mother gave them carte blanche with materials. When the eventful day arrived sixteen happy persons were assembled around the Williams' dining table, and Mr. and Mrs. Williams both glowed with pride as one delicious dish after another was served to their guests. For the first time in many years the happy mother knew what it was to preside at her own Thanksgiving table without being too miserably tired to care whether she herself partook of the feast or not, and she enjoyed it all quite as well as the most delighted of their guests.

Gwen resurrected the discarded individual butter "pats," and used them to hold salted nuts and olives at each cover. They made dainty receptacles and saved trouble in passing. Small cup-shaped sponge cakes were hollowed out for the ice cream, a spoonful of preserved pineapple put in the bottom of each, then they were filled up with the cream, and a little of the syrup mixed with chopped walnut meats sprinkled over the top.

The table was simply but charmingly decorated. The centerpiece was the favorite Thanksgiving basket formed from a polished pumpkin shell and filled with the richest hued and most delicious fruits to be obtained. The basket rested on an oblong mat of gray green moss with bitter sweet berries scattered over it. Daisy had made dainty and delicious little baskets of freshly popped corn stuck together with hot maple syrup cooked to the candy stage. These were really more like saucers than baskets but little handles of candied orange straws were fastened to them and the proud little manufacturer preferred to call them baskets. They were filled with tiny delicious mint drops in red, yellow and white, made by Irene.

THIS WOMAN TELLS HOW SHE CURED HER HUSBAND'S JEALOUSY.

Editor Woman's Dept.:—In reading the article by "Elisabeth," in last week's Michigan Farmer, on "Jealousy," I took note of a woman who asks for advice from other women, on how to treat her jealous husband. My husband was once extremely jealous and I cured him by trying to never speak to others, except in his presence, and to speak only about what is good of him. Praise him in everything, even evil ways, paint them over and have others think he meant good. Never tell him about his faults, nor even let him know that you think he has any faults. With an earnest heart pray for love, patience and kindness, and it will surely come to you. If he is an industrious man, tell your neighbors of it in his presence. Teach the children to love him. Never allow them to repeat anything disagreeable about him, always be cheerful in his presence and speak about pleasant things. It will encourage him to be pleasant and will give you a chance to say kind things about him.

I know this is a hard way, but it is a beautiful way, and the only way anyone can gain happiness. Have only such company to whom you have spoken well of him, in his presence, and those who will be nice to him. If you gain his love that way, by and by he will have friends, as well as you. I have gained my husband's love in that way, and now I have a happy home and can have as much company as I can find time to entertain.—Mrs. A. T., Sebawaing.

"What shall we place on your tombstone?" asked the minister of the editor. "We are here to stay," was the feeble reply.

Michigan Farmer 5 Years for \$2

The highest medical authority on foods,

Sir James Crichton Browne, LL.D.—F.R.S.
of London,

gives the best reasons for eating more

Quaker Oats

In an article published in the Youth's Companion of September 23rd, 1909, Dr. Browne, the great medical authority on foods, says, about brain and muscle building—

"There is one kind of food that seems to me of marked value as a food to the brain and to the whole body throughout childhood and adolescence (youth), and that is oatmeal.

"Oats are the most nutritious of all the cereals, being richer in fats, organic phosphorus and lecithins."

He says oatmeal is gaining ground with the well-to-do of Great Britain. He speaks of it as the mainstay of the Scottish laborer's diet and says it pro-

duces a big-boned, well-developed, mentally energetic race.

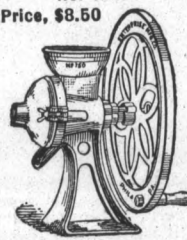
His experiments prove that good oatmeal such as Quaker Oats not only furnishes the best food for the human being, but eating it strengthens and enlarges the thyroid gland—this gland is intimately connected with the nourishing processes of the body.

In conclusion he says—

"It seems probable therefore that the bulk and brawniness of the Northerners (meaning the Scotch) has been in some measure due to the stimulation of the thyroid gland by oatmeal porridge in childhood."

The Scotch eat Quaker Oats because it is the best of all oat-meals.

No. 750
Price, \$8.50



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BONE, SHELL AND CORN MILL

Just the mill for farmers, poultrymen and all who keep poultry. Cracked grain, ground bone and shell is the proper food to feed to increase the egg production, and with one of these mills you can turn grain and waste materials into food for your poultry.

The "ENTERPRISE" Mill is thoroughly reliable. Runs easily, is strong, durable and doesn't get out of order. Look for the name "ENTERPRISE" on the machine you buy. Mill shown in cut weighs 60 lbs. Grinds DRY bones, Oyster, and other shells. Capacity 1½ bushels of corn per hour.

Illustrated catalogue free. Our famous recipe book, the "ENTERPRISING HOUSEKEEPER," sent anywhere for 4c in stamps.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO., Dept. 42 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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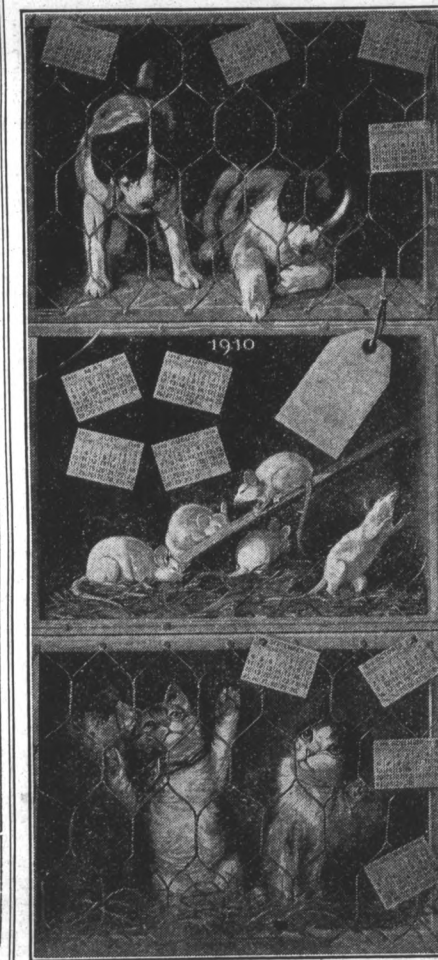
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HILLSDALE TRUCK & WAGON CO.,
HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN.



Our Handsome 1910 Art Calender Free



The Season's Calendar Hit.

A very beautiful lithographic reproduction in 11 colors and gold after the original oil painting by the celebrated domestic animal painter, E. Johnson King of New York.

"Between Two Fires"

represents three cages, the center one containing a family of white mice endeavoring to escape to the outer world thru the glass front; all unconscious of the danger which awaits them from the puppies and kittens above and below, should they succeed. Both the puppies and the kittens show their anxiety to become more closely acquainted with their neighbors.

FOLDING PANEL DESIGN
Size 11 x 23 Inches.

We have just received a large edition of these beautiful calendars, and as long as the supply lasts will send one free (post paid) with each subscription to the Michigan Farmer at 75 cents for one year; \$1.50 for three years, or \$2.00 for five years.

Send your order at once to make sure of getting one. Be sure to mention Premium Number 193.

Agents' Notice.—The Calendar is a Class A premium.

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makes successful railroad men by equipping its students for good paying positions in railroad station work and

GUARANTEE EMPLOYMENT TO ALL GRADUATES.

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WASHTENAW CO. and other **FARMS FOR SALE**. State what you want when writing. The Ypsilanti Agency Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN FARMS Corn, Potatoes, Fruits, Grains. Write for List 187. Michigan Farm Home Co., Greenville, Mich.

CASH for property wherever located. If you want to buy, sell or exchange write us. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

160 ACRES—Oakland County—Excellent soil; 35 acres timber; balance cultivated; 2 good houses; 2 barns, 1 new; all outbuildings; new silo; good water; near electric line and good market. C. N. KING, Orionville, Mich.

FOR SALE—50,000 acres rich and fertile valley lands in the Famous Southeast Missouri Delta. Address, Clements & Blankenship, Dexter, Mo.

Truck and Dairy Farm, 100 acres on stone pike, 3 miles from Toledo with 200,000 people, 32 railroads, etc., etc., for sale on reasonable terms. A sure money maker. J. H. BELLWIS, 1635 The Nicholas, Toledo, Ohio.

IF YOU WANT a quarter or half section of good land at a low price, for dairying or agriculture, in northern Minnesota, write to J. J. COFFEY, Mentor, Polk County, Minnesota.

CUBA SUNSHINE WEALTH Are you interested? Write me for particulars. Wanted; a representative. SMITH G. YOUNG, Lansing, Mich.

Michigan Farms for Sale. Write for farm list. KAY & TOLBERT, Charlotte, Eaton Co., Mich.

FARM FOR SALE. 128 Acres Chesterfield Co., Virginia. Richmond-Petersburg Electric station at property. 50 Acres cleared, balance well timbered, variety fruits, splendid well, two flowing streams. House and outbuildings excellent repair. Ideal building sites for suburban homes. Petersburg six miles—hourly service. \$6,500.00 part time. Address **H. J. ISMON, Petersburg, Va.**

VIRGINIA FARMS AS LOW AS \$10.00 PER ACRE

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Home-seekers' excursions twice monthly to this money-making section. The value of Virginia Corn acreage the peer of any in the Union. Other crops equally productive. Mild climate, all year farming, dairying, poultry and stock raising, well watered lands, excellent markets, roads and schools place Virginia in the lead. Farms as low as \$10 per acre and prosperity assured those locating thereon. Write today for excursion rates and our FREE booklet "Old Virginia" which gives unprejudiced information. Address G. B. WALL, Real Estate Agent, Box 3, D. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., Richmond, Va.

Through the Heart of Virginia.

FARMS on the Virginian Ry.

These rich farms can now be bought at the low price of **\$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre**, two and three crops a year.

Located in the most fertile section of the trucking and farming districts along the New Virginian Railway. Fine climate—abundance of timber and water. Write for catalogue and information: **B. E. RICE, Agent.** Industrial Dept., Virginian Railway, Dep. E Norfolk, Va.

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THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK GROWING SECTION—along the

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in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to **WILBUR MCCOY,** Agricultural and Immigration Agent, Atlantic Coast Line, Jacksonville, Fla.

(Continued from page 428).

coln, among the men for whom this year is a century anniversary. His name is indeed, written large in the history of our material prosperity, as that of Lincoln is in our national welfare. Like Lincoln, he was of the humblest origin, yet attained to great achievement.

The commission having this work in charge, has indeed done well in its first selection of a name to honor in this signal manner, and the farmers of Michigan should congratulate them and the College of Agriculture which they represent, upon their selection of the name of the man who has not only made cheap bread possible for the poor, but at the same time has cheapened the cost of production to the farmer so that the result has been a blessing rather than a hardship to him. Such a man was Cyrus Hall McCormick.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.

Turkish envoys representing the new Sultan of Turkey arrived in Washington Sunday. The embassy consists of Zia Pasha and Col. Aziz Bey.

The Persian parliament opened Monday at Teheran in the presence of the Shah, royal princes and many of the diplomatic representatives.

Marital law has been declared thruout Argentine Republic for 60 days, owing to the spread of the anarchistic propaganda. The assassination of Senor Falcon, chief of police of Buenos Ayres, and his secretary, was the climax which moved the federal executive to issue the drastic proclamation.

It is reported in Paris that Russia has sold the East China railway to Japan for 30,000,000 roubles. Russia reserves the right to use the line for the conveyance of troops.

The British government is planning to give India a partial home rule under an embryonic constitution which will admit the natives to an important share in the legislation of the country.

Dr. Owen, a Detroit, who claims to have deciphered certain secrets connected with the old English castle occupied by Lord Bacon, reports that some of the interpretations have proven true and that he now hopes by the untried ciphers to locate the library of the learned English writer and prove to the world that he was the author of Shakespearean plays and also contribute knowledge that will change the recorded history of England during the Elizabethan period.

National.

A New York publication of standing charges that the government civil service department has been under the control of the sugar trust in so far as the service could be used to further the interests of the trust and help it to overcome competition.

The steamer Hoyt went aground in a storm off Bayfield, Wis., with a cargo of ore and the crew, consisting of 21 men, are believed to have perished. It has been impossible, on account of the heavy sea, to reach the boat, altho several attempts have been made.

It is estimated that the loss to Jamaica, besides thirty lives, is around \$7,000,000 as the result of the storm which recently swept over the island, and the floods that accompanied it.

Nearly 400 men were entombed in a mine at Cherry, Ill., by a fire last Saturday. It is believed that the fire has been extinguished but the air of the mine is that to be uninhabitable and consequently little hope is held out for the victims. Attempts to go into the mine have been only partially successful.

That the property and the lives of those farmers of Kentucky who have declined to enter the pool for disposing of their tobacco crop may be protected against the attacks of night riders, the governor of that state has allowed that farmers who may shoot such night riders in protecting their property will be pardoned by the executive. In compliance with the announcement many farm homes are being transformed into regular arsenals.

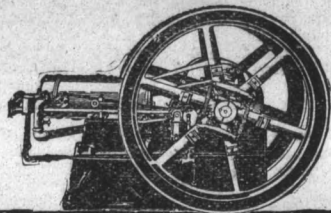
Two recent murders at Cairo, Ill., resulted in a double lynching there last week. The state militia was called out to quiet the lynchers and restore order. The leniency of the courts in handling cases and the indifference of the police department toward crime aroused some of the more passionate to secure immediate justice and now the whole citizenship of the place is determined to wipe out the disordering element. A grand jury will be called to learn, if possible, the leaders of the lynching.

Preliminary reports from the Congressional committee who are now in Panama on an inspection tour of the canal and to relocate the Panama railroad, are to the effect that the work is progressing well, and that every promise of progress is up to expectation.

A memorial building to be erected in Washington to the memory of George Washington, is being planned. It is the object of the organization starting the movement to have the structure as headquarters of different educational and art organizations of the country. The preliminary plans call for a building costing \$2,400,000.

Effort is being made to make a local movement of Philadelphia a national one. The move amounts to the assertion on the part of labor unions that they will go out on a two weeks' strike should the authorities place Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the American federation of labor, convicted of contempt of court, behind the bars.

A strong sentiment favoring a general movement of the American federation of labor against the saloon has been aroused during the year and at the present session in Toronto the question appears to be causing a division in the organization.



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I H. C. engines and prosperity are going hand-in-hand on thousands of farms. I. H. C. gasoline engines are the farmers' willing workers that do not ask for wages or days off or refuse to work when the weather is bad.

Just give the wheel a turn—and a whole string of your other machines will get busy. You can run half a dozen of them at once, if you like—sawing, grinding, churning, separating cream, pumping water, etc. Your simple, powerful I. H. C. gasoline engine will furnish power for them all.

One great advantage of these engines is their ever readiness. They enable you to do your hardest jobs faster, better and easier than ever you have been able to do them before.

There are hundreds of places where you would like to use a power—sometimes for just a little while, other times for a long, steady run. Many a time you can have the job done with your I. H. C. gasoline engine before you could even get ready with your old-style power. If it's a long, steady run, like a day's job of sawing wood, the engine will keep your saw going steadily hour after hour. The engine will take care of itself—all you have to do is to just saw wood.

The expense is only a few cents for gasoline for the whole day's work. There's no waste of time and fuel in starting up. And all expense stops the instant the work stops.

You need an I. H. C. engine to take the short cut on your work. Figure on the matter—see how soon it will pay for itself by getting full service for you out of your other machines. The engines are simple and easy to understand. You will have no trouble in learning to operate one of them.

Go to our local agent and look over the line. It includes an engine for every section and every problem; of all sizes and all costs, for all farm uses—vertical and horizontal (both stationary and portable); engines on skids; sawing, pumping and spraying outfits. It also includes I. H. C. gasoline tractors—first-prize-gold-medal winners—the best all-round farm tractor by test.

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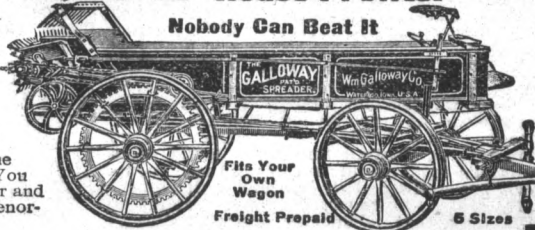


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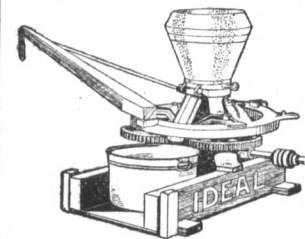


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MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

November 17, 1909.
Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—The predictions of the bears that values would go lower did not materialize in the wheat market. The hole made in the supply by the shortage of last year's crop appears to have been larger than was counted upon and the market is now following an upward tendency with continued firmness in the new position. Abroad that tendency is supported. The United Kingdom is getting but a small part of the world's shipments and the demand keeps the situation there very firm at better prices. Millers in our own northwest are buying apparently as urgently as ever and their actions are being sustained by the strong flour trade. The cold weather there is another bullish feature of the trade. Visible supply for the past week has decreased when a year ago there was a material increase. The advance in prices over last week's values amounts, on an average, to about three cents. A year ago we were paying \$1.06½c per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2 Red.	No. 1 White.	Dec.	May.
Thursday	1.22	1.22½	1.22½	1.24
Friday	1.22½	1.22½	1.23	1.24½
Saturday	1.21½	1.21½	1.22	1.23½
Monday	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.24
Tuesday	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.23½
Wednesday	1.21½	1.21½	1.22	1.22½

Corn.—Quotations for this week are given on the basis of new corn. The bulge in the wheat deal, unfavorable weather thruout the corn district, and predictions from Argentina that the crop there is not coming on as well as it should, are giving the deal here strength, and material advances in values have been made. Visible supply decreased during the week. Following are the quotations for the week:

	No. 2 Yellow.	No. 2 Yellow.
Thursday	59½	60½
Friday	59½	61½
Saturday	60½	61½
Monday	61	62
Tuesday	61	62½
Wednesday	61	62½

Oats.—Better prices are ruling in this market. The influence of the wheat and corn deals has been a bullish feature. The local market is firm. One year ago we paid 52½c per bu for No. 3 oats. Visible supply shows a decrease. Quotations for the week are:

	Standard.	Standard.
Thursday	41½	41½
Friday	42½	42½
Saturday	42½	42½
Monday	42½	42½
Tuesday	42½	42½
Wednesday	42½	42½

Beans.—The same dull market that has existed for many weeks past is still with us and the prices given out by the board are unchanged from a week ago. They are nominal and as follows:

	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.—The prices in this trade are close to the lowest figures of last week. The market is showing a large amount of dealing and speculators seem anxious to get hold of the product. Farmers are selling their surplus quite liberally which, however, does not amount to the bulk that is usually offered. Quotations for the week are:

	Prime Spot.	Mar.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$8.60	\$8.85	\$7.75
Friday	8.50	8.75	7.75
Saturday	8.60	8.90	7.75
Monday	8.60	8.85	7.75
Tuesday	8.60	8.85	7.75
Wednesday	8.65	8.85	7.75

Rye.—Quotation unchanged. Market is dull, with little business being done. Cash No. 1 is quoted at 76½c per bu.

Visible Supply of Grain.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	28,587,000	29,475,000
Corn	2,409,000	2,425,000
Oats	13,103,000	13,808,000
Rye	1,050,000	743,000
Barley	4,133,000	4,334,000

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, \$14.50@15; No. 2 timothy, \$13.50@14; clover, mixed, \$13.50@14; 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, \$23.50 per ton.

Potatoes.—Farmers are crowding tubers onto the market and the rush is crushing prices. The average price paid now is the lowest figure of a week ago. Michigan grown are selling in car lots at 35c per bu.

Provisions.—Family pork, \$26; mess pork, \$25; medium clear, \$26; kettle rendered lard, 15½c; pure lard, 15½c; bacon, 17@17½c; shoulders, 12½c; smoked hams, 14½c; picnic hams, 12½c.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—In harmony with an easier feeling in some of the other butter markets the quotations for creameries and packing stock declined 1c the past week. The market is firm on the new basis. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 30c per

lb; firsts, do., 29c; dairy, 24c; packing stock, 22c.

Eggs.—The call for eggs is urgent. Supplies are limited and the market is very firm. The price for fresh receipts, case counted, cases included, is 26½c per doz., last week's value.

Poultry.—None of the lines of poultry are showing any decided activity as yet. Spring chickens are a little firmer and selling at slightly improved values. Quotations for the week are: Spring chickens, 13c; hens, 10@11c; roosters, 9c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 9@10c; turkeys, 15@16c.

Cheese.—Steady. Michigan full cream, 16c; York state, 17c; Limburger, 16½c; schweitzer, 20c; brick cream, 17c per lb. Calves.—Choice to fancy, 10@11c; ordinary, 8@9c per lb.

Fruits and Vegetables.

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

Onions.—Domestic offerings 65@70c per bu. Spanish, \$1.40 per crate.

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.

Vegetables.—Beets, 45c per bu; carrots, 45c per bu; cauliflower, \$1.25 per doz; hothouse cucumbers, 75c@1.25 per doz; green onions, 12½c per doz; green peppers, 75c per bu; lettuce, 75c per bu; mint, 25c per doz; parsley, 25@40c per doz; radishes, 8@10c per doz; spinach, 60c per hamper; turnips, 75c per bu; watercress, 25@30c per doz.

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

The potato market is very dull, tubers going slow at 20@25c at outside loading stations. Of course, growers at these low prices are not anxious to sell and many thousands of bushels are going into pits and potato houses, where they will be held for a more favorable market. About 40c is being paid for small lots offered on this market. The Grand Rapids Vegetable Growers' Association opened a central depot down town this week and lettuce is being shipped out at 8c per lb. Wheat is higher, advancing to \$1.18 this week. Creamery butter is 1c lower. In meats, dressed hogs are steady at 9½@10c. Live turkeys are 1c higher, dealers offering 15@16c for Thanksgiving stock.

Quotations follow:
Grain.—Wheat, \$1.18; oats, 42c; corn, 68c; buckwheat, 60c per bu; rye, 68c.

Beans.—Machine screened, \$1.75.
Butter.—Buying prices, Dairy, No. 1, 25c; creamery in tubs or prints, 29½c per lb.

Eggs.—Case count, 26c.
Apples.—45@65c; Keiffer pears, 60@65c; quinces, \$2 per bu; grapes, 11@12c per 8 lb. basket.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, 35@40c; onions, 50@60c per bu; cabbage, 30@40c doz; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.60 per doz; beets, 40c per bu; carrots, 40c; turnips, 35c; Hubbard squash, 1c lb; celery, 12½c; vegetable oysters, 20c doz; parsley, 10c doz; cucumbers, 60c doz.

Hogs.—Dressed, 9½@10c.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, 10@11c; roosters, 7@8c; turkeys, 15@16c; spring chickens, 10@12c; spring ducks, 10@12c; young geese, 9@10c; young turkeys, 17@18c.

New York.

Butter.—Market firmer, with creamery grades a trifle higher. Western factory firsts, 24@25c; creamery specials, 31½c.

Eggs.—Irregular, owing to wide range in quality. Western firsts to extras, 29@35c; seconds, 25½@27c; fancy refrigerator stock, 25c per dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed, quiet. Western chickens, broilers, 15@21c; fowls, 12½@14½c; turkeys, 16@20c per lb. Live—Slightly higher. Fowls, 14½c; western chickens, 15c; turkeys, 12@16c.

Potatoes.—Slight changes in prices noted this week indicate more even quality in the receipts. Market continues firm on good stock. State and Michigan potatoes in bulk now selling at \$1.62@1.75 per 180 lbs.

Hay and Straw.—Lighter receipts have given the market an undertone of strength. The better grades of timothy are higher. Hay, timothy, prime, large bales, per 100 lb. 97½c@1; No. 3 a 1, 85@95c; shipping, 80@82½c; packing, 50@55c; clover and clover mixed, 80@90c; straw, long rye, 80@92½c; short and tangled rye, 60c; oat and wheat, 50@55c.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, \$1.20@1.21; December, \$1.07½; May, \$1.05.

Corn.—No. 2, 64½@64¾c; December, 60¾c; May, 61¾c.

Oats.—No. 3 white, 40½@40¾c; December, 39¾c; May, 41¾c.

Butter.—The easier tone noted last week is still in evidence, with demand showing little improvement. Creameries, 26½@30c; dairies, 24@28c.

Eggs.—Market steady, with best grades showing another fractional advance. Prime firsts, 28½c; firsts, 27½c; at mark, cases included, 20½@25½c per doz.

Hay and Straw.—Market strong under unchanged prices. 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.—A material decline in offerings has helped sustain values, they having suffered little change in the past week. Choice to fancy now quoted at 45@48c per bu; fair to good, 35@40c; poor, 30@34c.

St. Louis.

Grain.—Wheat No. 2 red, \$1.23; corn, No. 3 white, new, 57½c; No. 3 yellow, 57½c; oats, No. 2, 39¾c; rye, No. 2, 73½c.

Hay.—Timothy and clover-mixed continue quiet, with offerings about even with the demand. High-grade clover scarce and ready sale. Alfalfa selling readily at advanced figures. Timothy, No. 1, selling at \$14@15.50 per ton; No. 2, \$12@13; No. 3, \$9@10; clover, No. 1, \$14@16; No. 2, \$13; clover mixed, \$11@13.50; alfalfa quotable at \$17.50@18 for No. 1 and \$15@16 for No. 2.

Potatoes.—Offerings of inferior stock are still excessive, and under indifferent demand. The market is dull and weak, even the best stock meeting slow sale. Prices are lower than a week ago, with northern in car lots on track quoted at 20@30c for unripe and rough, to 35@45c for fancy, smooth, well-matured stock.

Boston.

Wool.—Since supplies have been decreased to such proportions that the local market cannot sustain a great deal of interest, the attention of buyers is diverted to the wool producing sections of the country where they are endeavoring to get hold of the coming season's crop before it is well developed. But the farmers, especially of the west, have pretty high ideas of what the material is worth and are, therefore, not in a mood to let it get out of their hands unless unusually good prices are offered. This is what the buyers will not do, consequently their efforts are not netting them any large deals. Leading quotations are: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—XX, 37@38c; X, 34@35c; No. 1, washed, 40@41c; fine unwashed, 27@28c; fine unmerchantable, 31c; half blood combing, 37; three-eighths blood combing, 37c; quarter blood combing, 34@35c; delaine washed, 40@41c. Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 25@26c; delaine unwashed, 31@32c; half blood unwashed, 34@35c; three-eighths blood unwashed, 34@35c; quarter blood, 33@34c. Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri fleeces—Three-eighths blood, 34c; quarter blood, 32@33c.

Elgin.

Butter.—Market firm at 30c per lb., which is 1c below last week's price.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

November 15, 1909.

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

Receipts of sale stock here today as follows: Cattle, 190 loads; hogs, 24,000 head; sheep and lambs, 25,000 head; calves, 1,200.

All grades of cattle, except the medium kinds and stockers and feeders, sold strong at last week's prices. The demand for the medium grades was not as good as last week and they sold a shade easier. Feeders and stockers sold about 10c lower. There were no cattle on the market good enough to bring over \$6.65 but had there been some of the right kind they would have brought considerably more. The fresh cows and springers sold at strong last week's prices.

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, \$5.50@5.75; light butcher steers, \$4.75@5; best fat cows, \$4.50@5; fair to good do., \$3.25@3.75; trimmers, \$2.25@2.50; 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, \$4.25@4.50; 700 to 750-lb. dehorned stockers, \$3.50@4; 600 to 650-lb. dehorned stockers, \$3.60@3.75; 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, \$5.00@6; fair to good do., \$3.50@4.50; common do., \$2.50@3.00.

The lamb market today was a little lower than Saturday. About everything is sold and we look for a little higher prices the balance of the week.

We quote: Best lambs, \$7.20@7.25; fair to good, \$7@7.15; culls, \$5.50@6.50; skin culls, \$4@5; yearlings, \$5@5.75; wethers, \$5@5.25; ewes, \$4.50@4.75; cull sheep, \$2@3.25; best calves, \$8.75@9; fair to good do., \$6.50@7.50; heavy do., \$4@4.50; grass calves, \$3@3.25.

The hog market opened about steady with the close of last week. All grades met with an active demand. The eastern houses as well as the local packers, were good buyers for the mixed and medium weights and a fairly good clearance was made.

We quote: Choice heavy, \$8.20@8.25; mixed and medium, \$8.10@8.20; best yorkers, \$8.10@8.15; light yorkers, \$7.80@7.90; pigs, \$7.75@7.85; roughs, \$7.30@7.35; stags \$6.25@6.75.

Chicago.

November 15, 1909.

Cattle. Hogs, Sheep. Received today 30,000 28,000 27,000 Same day last year 49,128 62,765 37,461 Received last week 66,053 124,819 111,098 Same week last year 78,940 196,763 123,764

Cattle were marketed more carefully last week from feeding districts as a result of the decline in prices a week earlier, but the receipts from the western ranges were surprisingly large for so late in the season. Fed steers advanced 10@15c on Monday and lost the improvement on Wednesday, but prime beefs were scarcer than ever and still higher, with a sale of 38 Angus 1,494-lb. steers at \$9.25, being 15c higher than any sale in the open market since 1882. Steers sold largely at \$5.25@7.75, with inferior lots selling at \$3.85@5 and a fair call for 1,150 to 1,400-lb. export cattle at \$6.50@7.75. Good steers went at \$7.25 and upward, and there was a better cow and heifer market at \$2@6.50, with not many prime enough to sell above \$5.25 while bulls went at \$2.50@5, calves at \$2.50@8.25, and milkers and springers at \$25@65 each. Stockmen engaged in preparing well-bred cattle for the market should be encouraged in finishing them off carefully, for there is known to be a great scarcity of matured beefs. Ohio has furnished some cattle, and on Wednesday 80 steers from that state that averaged 1,268 to 1,280 lbs., brot \$7.40. Stockers had a fair sale at \$2.75@4.40, and feeders were more active and largely 10@20c higher at \$3.85@5.30, with a lack of choice heavy steers of the feeder class. Eastern sections have purchased a good many feeder cattle this fall, and Ohio has been a good buyer, owing to the big corn crop raised. Western range cattle were good sellers at \$4@7.60 for steers and \$3@5.10 for female

stock, but there was a small proportion of steers that sold much above \$6.

Another week opens today with too large a cattle supply, including some 5,000 western rangers. Stock from the range sold rather freely at steady prices, but fed cattle were mostly slow and 10@15c lower, except choice beefs, which were extremely scarce, no prime steers being offered.

Hogs have been in active demand for another week, with a considerably larger eastern shipping demand than a few weeks ago, altho this outlet has been larger in some recent years. The necessity of securing as many hogs as possible to meet the wants of the packers in replenishing their sadly reduced stocks of provisions, to say nothing of the wants of the fresh meat trade, tended to make a high range of prices, and the undertone was generally strong, altho after the best shipping consignments were disposed of the local packers were apt to buy the cheaper class of swine at reduced figures. The spread in prices has narrowed a good deal since it was \$1 or more, and recent sales have been mostly within a range of about 50c, pigs selling much better. Everywhere stock hogs are scarce and wanted, and a big demand exists for young breeding sows. Another week opens today, and trade is lively at an average further advance of 5c, hogs selling at \$7.75@8.25. Hogs marketed last week averaged 227 lbs., compared with 225 lbs. a week earlier and 215 lbs. a year ago.

Sheep and lambs have been marketed quite freely from feeding districts during the past week, the recent advance in prices stimulating such shipments, and as many range shipments were made as could be expected so late in the season, but very few range mutton lambs showed up. There was an active demand for fat mutton sheep and lambs, and inadequate offerings brot about further good advances, lambs selling at \$4.50@7.55 for inferior to prime grades, while range feeder lambs were firm at \$6.25@6.85. Fed wethers were taken at \$4.75@5.40, range wethers bringing \$4.15@5.05. Ewes were purchased at \$2.50@5.25 for fed lots and at \$3.25@4.75 for rangers. Yearlings weighing above 100 lbs. went at \$5.60@6, and 85-lb. yearlings sold up to \$6.75. Bucks and stags sold at \$2.75@3.75, while breeding ewes were taken fairly at \$4@5.25. Feeders paid \$4@4.50 for range wethers and \$4.90@5.40 for yearlings. Today's market was active and unchanged.

The horse market was depressed last week by greatly increased supplies, buyers being unable to force reductions of as much as \$15@25 per head, except for the better class. Southern chunks were taken mainly at \$70@125, with light drivers taken for southern shipment up to \$140. Better drivers were scarce and quotable at \$150@300, while choice heavy drafters had an outlet at \$225@250, poorer ones going at \$170@220. Loggers and feeders sold at \$170@225, and a large contract for cavalry mounts has been filled at \$130@160.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Exporters have begun to make large purchases of cattle recently in the Chicago market, and after several months of extreme dullness this outlet promises to become once more a factor of considerable importance in the fat cattle trade. This year prices for cattle in American markets have been too high to admit of a normal export business, and England has been getting its supplies chiefly from other sources, the Canadian northwest grass cattle having made up a large share of the fresh killed cattle in the United Kingdom recently, but most of these cattle have been shipped now. England gets its cheap imported beef largely from South America, but it wants choicer cuts of beef from the United States.

There is the smallest supply of choice heavy cattle in this country seen in a long time, and high prices seem to be assured for some time to come, but the bird in the hand is worth while to hold on to, and finished beefs should be marketed without waiting for higher figures, altho \$10 per 100 lbs. has been predicted for fancy steers for 1910. The real scarcity of strictly prime cattle is shown by the lack of steers good enough to sell above \$8.50 per 100 lbs. in the Chicago market on a recent Monday, with receipts of 24,338 head, altho prime beefs have been selling for \$8.75@9.25, or the highest prices for the top kind seen since 1882. But buyers will not pay high prices for thin cattle, and recent sales have been made below \$4, the spread in prices being extraordinarily wide, with an abundance of common and medium to pretty good grades. Stormy weather always starts plenty of partly fattened cattle to market at this time of the year, and there are plenty more yet to come. A good many heifers are being held back, however, as higher prices for fat lots are expected before long, but fewer old western range cows will be wintered on the range than in recent years, high prices in the markets proving an irresistible attraction to their owners. They have been favored by the packers, high prices of hides and a large call for canned beef tending to increase the demand.

O. T. Henkle, secretary of the International Live Stock Exposition, has issued the premium list of the great horse show to be held at the Chicago stock yards during the second week of the International. The program of entries is comprehensive, and liberal premiums are offered, nearly all the American registry societies offering gold medals and silver cups in the championship classes of the various breeds. W. H. Moore and several firms offer challenge cups valued at \$200 to \$500 for particular classes in harness. The horse show is expected to be the greatest ever held in this country, embracing American bred trotting horses, German coach and French coach classes, saddle horses, Shetland ponies, etc. The exhibition is always highly interesting to intending breeders of horses, and farmers are sure to find plenty of chances to purchase high-grade stallions and mares of all classes.

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 18, 1909.
Cattle.

Receipts, 779. Market active and 10@25c higher; run light.

We quote: Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$5.25@5.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5.25; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.35@4.75; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@4; choice fat cows, \$3.75@4.50; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$3@3.25; canners, \$2@2.25; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75@4.50; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3@3.25; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.50; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.75@4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.85; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3@3.50; stock heifers, \$2.75@3; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5.50; common milkers, \$2.50@3.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Rattowsky 10 butchers av 452 at \$3.25, 1 bull weighing 1,280 at \$4; to Sullivan P. Co. 6 cows av 940 at \$2.50, 2 do av 880 at \$3.50, 3 do av 857 at \$2.50, 2 do av 850 at \$3.50, 1 heifer weighing 780 at \$3.25, 1 cow weighing 690 at \$2, 8 butchers av 650 at \$3.75; to Mohr 2 stockers av 470 at \$3.50; to Fronn 9 butchers av 485 at \$3.40; to Mich. B. Co. 25 steers av 815 at \$4.75, 1 do weighing 770 at \$4, 1 do weighing 820 at \$4.75, 1 cow weighing 1,020 at \$2, 4 do av 1.132 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 3 do av 913 at \$4.50, 1 bull weighing 1,280 at \$4.50, 8 steers av 975 at \$5.25, 1 bull weighing 1,500 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 2 butchers av 710 at \$3.50, 4 steers av 812 at \$4.50, 9 do av 1,041 at \$5.25; to Lacalt 11 butchers av 725 at \$3.80.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 8 cows av 1,009 at \$2.75, 1 do weighing 900 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 750 at \$2.25, 10 do av 957 at \$2.75, 5 butchers av 970 at \$3.75, 2 steers av 950 at \$5, 1 cow weighing 1,080 at \$4; to Fronn 6 butchers av 616 at \$3.60; to Fronn 6 butchers av 840 at \$3.85, 9 do av 485 at \$3.40; to Sullivan P. Co. 3 cows av 1,023 at \$2.75, 4 do av 1,000 at \$3.75; to Thompson Bros. 2 bulls av 760 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 4 cows av 1,095 at \$3.50, 8 do av 947 at \$2.75, 6 do av 1,040 at \$2.75, 1 do weighing 1,280 at \$3.75, 1 bull weighing 1,100 at \$3.75, 5 cows av 890 at \$2.75, 9 butchers av 1,060 at \$3.50, 1 bull weighing 1,500 at \$3.75, 11 heifers av 782 at \$4, 4 canners av 875 at \$2.50, 6 heifers av 846 at \$4.50, 6 cows av 920 at \$3.25.

Spicer & R. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 9 butchers av 760 at \$3.50, 10 do av 940 at \$4.50; to Bresnahan 3 do av 526 at \$3.40; to Mich. B. Co. 26 do av 830 at \$4.25, 10 do av 770 at \$4.30, 3 do av 666 at \$3.50; to Breitenbach Bros. 2 do av 575 at \$3.75, 23 steers av 780 at \$4.40; to Hammond, S. & Co. 15 cows av 1,040 at \$2.75, 1 do weighing 850 at \$2.75, 14 steers av 1,086 at \$5.50, 29 do av 813 at \$4.25, 2 cows av 865 at \$2.75, 5 do av 892 at \$2.75, 1 do weighing 960 at \$2.50; to Rattowsky 4 do av 1,030 at \$3.75, 2 bulls av 700 at \$3; to Lowenstein Bros. 1 steer weighing 500 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 bulls av 910 at \$3.65, 3 cows av 963 at \$3.50; to Ogelthorpe 13 steers av 1,050 at \$5.10; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 7 cows av 1,136 at \$3.75.

Haley & McMullen sold Regan 14 heifers av 540 at \$3.50; to Lingeman 5 butchers av 630 at \$3.35, 1 heifer weighing 630 at \$3.80, 1 do weighing 780 at \$3.75, 2 do av 545 at \$3.20; to Goose 18 butchers av 317 at \$3.40; to Sullivan P. Co. 12 do av 826 at \$4, 3 do av 840 at \$4.30, 1 cow weighing 1,080 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 900 at \$2.50, 1 bull weighing 1,130 at \$3.50; to Kamman 5 cows av 964 at \$3.45, 4 bulls av 692 at \$3.30, 4 heifers av 460 at \$3.50, 10 cows av 972 at \$3.40, 13 do av 820 at \$3.25, 2 heifers av 610 at \$3.40; to Applebaum 4 butchers av 707 at \$4; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,530 at \$3.85, 2 do av 800 at \$3.35; to Mohr 10 stockers av 563 at \$3.60.

Bennett sold Mich. B. Co. 17 butchers av 800 at \$4, 5 do av 676 at \$3.75, 2 do av 640 at \$3.75.

Johnson sold Schlischer 5 heifers av 540 at \$3.75.

McLaughlin sold same 2 do av 740 at \$3.50.

Johnson sold Hammond, S. & Co. 3 heifers av 673 at \$4.25.

McLaughlin sold Marx 3 butchers av 600 at \$3.50.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 259. Market active and 25@50c higher. Best, \$7.50@8.75; others, \$4@7. Mich cows and springers steady.

Haley & McMullen sold Parker, W. & Co. 4 av 130 at \$7.

Cheney & H. sold Fitzpatrick Bros. 10 av 149 at \$7.50.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 3 av 185 at \$3.75, 7 av 145 at \$8; to Nagle P. Co. 1 weighing 130 at \$7.50, 4 av 250 at \$5, 5 av 125 at \$6.25, 6 av 155 at \$8.

Roe Com. Co. sold Nagle P. Co. 1 weighing 160 at \$8; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 weighing 160 at \$8, 1 weighing 100 at \$7, 1 weighing 130 at \$8, 1 weighing 170 at \$8.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Nagle P. Co. 3 av 160 at \$5; to Mich. B. Co. 2 av 160 at \$7.50, 9 av 135 at \$7.75; to Newton B. Co. 2 av 135 at \$8, 4 av 125 at \$5, 10 av 128 at \$7.50; to Nagle P. Co. 14 av 145 at \$8.50, 4 av 140 at \$6.

Sharp & W. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 4 av 130 at \$7.

Lewis sold Sullivan P. Co. 1 weighing 110 at \$5, 9 av 145 at \$7.75.

Stephens sold Burnstine 7 av 135 at \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 3,140. Market strong at last Thursday's prices. Run will be heavy; arrivals very late.

Best lambs, \$7@7.10; fair to good lambs, \$6.75@6.85; light to common lambs, \$5.50@6.25; fair to good sheep, \$3.75@4.25; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Spicer & R. sold Nagle P. Co. 30 sheep av 105 at \$3.25, 23 lambs av 85 at \$7, 90 do av 75 at \$6.75, 110 do av 75 at \$6.85; to Stoker 11 sheep av 80 at \$4.50; to Newton B. Co. 37 lambs av 75 at \$6.75.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 9 sheep av 105 at \$4, 7 do av 100 at \$2.75, 18 do av 125 at \$3.75; to Mich. B. Co. 14 lambs av 67 at \$6.65, 75 do av 73 at \$6.75; to Haise 27 do av 70 at \$6.75, 33 do av 67 at \$6.50, 14 do av 80 at \$5, 50 do av 68 at \$6.65; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 52 do av 83 at \$7, 53 do av 65 at \$6.65, 26 sheep av 90 at \$4, 9 do av 85 at \$4, 9 do av 130 at \$4, 26 lambs av 60 at \$6.30, 17 do av 65 at \$6.30; to Nagle P. Co. 15 do av 70 at \$6.50, 14 sheep av 70 at \$4.

Johnson sold Mich. B. Co. 5 sheep av 125 at \$3.50, 9 lambs av 80 at \$6.50.

Duelle sold same 15 sheep av 125 at \$3.

Roe Com. Co. sold Nagle P. Co. 11 sheep av 95 at \$3.25, 7 lambs av 75 at \$5.50, 36 do av 75 at \$6.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 78 do av 80 at \$6.90, 144 do av 83 at \$7, 24 sheep av 90 at \$4.25, 11 do av 95 at \$4.

Chase sold Newton B. Co. 4 sheep av 85 at \$3, 28 lambs av 85 at \$7.

Adams sold Nagle P. Co. 51 lambs av 80 at \$6.90.

Stephens sold same 48 do av 75 at \$6.85, 8 sheep av 90 at \$3.90.

Cheney & H. sold Fitzpatrick Bros. 15 sheep av 100 at \$3.50, 15 lambs av 80 at \$7.

Haley & McMullen sold Mich. B. Co. 17 lambs av 58 at \$6.75; to Thompson Bros. 90 sheep av 82 at \$3.80.

Sharp & W. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 39 sheep av 80 at \$3, 57 lambs av 70 at \$6.75.

Hogs.

Receipts, 4,429. Market 5@10c higher than last Thursday. Bulk of sales, \$8.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8@8.10; pigs, \$7.60@7.65; light yorkers, \$7.90; stags, 1/4 off.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 32 av 175 at \$7.85, 166 av 200 at \$8.

Bishop, B. & H. sold same 115 av 105 at \$7.60, 166 av 142 at \$7.85.

Same sold Parker, W. & Co. 144 av 170 at \$8.05, 1,278 av 200 at \$8.10, 57 av 135 at \$7.75, 150 av 140 at \$7.85, 1,568 av 170 at \$8, 196 av 150 at \$7.90.

Sundry shippers sold same 550 av 180 at \$8.

Haley & McMullen sold Hammond, S. & Co. 160 av 190 at \$8.10, 516 av 180 at \$8, 150 av 150 at \$7.90.

Spicer & R. sold same 358 av 180 at \$8, 129 av 200 at \$8.10, 53 av 210 at \$8.15, 140 av 175 at \$7.80.

Sundry shippers sold same 650 av 185 at \$8.

Friday's Market.

November 12, 1909.

Cattle.

The run of cattle at the Michigan Central stock yards Friday was very light and the market full steady with Thursday on all grades.

Dry-fed steers, \$5.25@5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,200, \$4.75@5; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.75; 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, bulls, \$3.25; stock bulls, \$2.50@3; 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; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5.50; common milkers, \$2.50@3.50.

Wilson sold Sullivan P. Co. 3 steers av 786 at \$4, 2 cows av 1,080 at \$3.50.

Sharp sold same 2 heifers av 900 at \$5.

Waterman sold same 1 heifer weighing 840 at \$4.50, 1 cow weighing 1,300 at \$4.

Weeks sold same 3 bulls av 1,126 at \$3.35.

Weeks sold LaBoe 4 cows av 1,012 at \$3.40, 8 heifers av 665 at \$3.55.

Robb sold Mich. B. Co. 4 cows av 1,117 at \$3.75.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Rattowsky 2 cow and bull av 1,000 at \$3.50, 2 heifers av 720 at \$4.20.

H. B. McMullen sold Hammond, S. & Co. 1 cow weighing 900 at \$3, 1 bull weighing 980 at \$3.75, 1 do weighing 1,230 at \$4, 2 cows av 860 at \$2.50.

Veal Calves.

The veal calf trade was active and 25@50c higher than on Thursday for good grades.

Best, \$7.50@8.50; others, \$4@7. to Nagle P. Co. 3 av 150 at \$8.50.

Spicer & R. sold Nagle P. Co. 11 av 131 at \$6.50, 1 weighing 150 at \$7.

Lucke sold Mich. B. Co. 12 av 145 at \$8.

Sheep and Lambs.

The sheep and lamb trade, quality considered, was about the same as on Thursday, the Nagle Packing Co. cleaning up practically everything in sight, and the close was strong.

Best lambs, \$6.75@7; fair to good lambs, \$6.50@6.60; light to common lambs, \$5.50@6.25; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@4; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Roe Com. Co. sold Bresnahan 32 sheep av 105 at \$3.75; to Nagle P. Co. 12 lambs av 88 at \$5, 22 do av 60 at \$6.

McMullen sold Bresnahan 25 sheep av 80 at \$3.25.

Same sold Nagle P. Co. 75 lambs av 70 at \$6.50.

Hogs.

The hog trade was active and 5@10c higher than on Thursday. The quality was the best of the season.

Light to good butchers, \$7.95@8.10; pigs, \$7.40@7.50; light yorkers, \$7.80@7.85; stags, 1/4 off.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 185 av 190 at \$8.05.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 763 av 170 at \$8.

Same sold Hammond, S. & Co. 333 av 110 at \$8.10.

ADDITIONAL VETERINARY.

Bunches on Stifle.—My 7-months-old colt has large bunches on each stifle; the swelling appears to cause him to step short. What had I better apply? W. H., North Street, Mich.—Apply one part red iodine mercury and eight parts lard to bunches every six or seven days. Also give 1/2 dr. iodine potassium at a dose twice a day.

Sluggish Glands.—I have a pair of horses six years old that stocked some last winter when standing in stable; this stocking left them as soon as they were turned to grass; it returned as soon as I stabled them. What had I better do? C. C., Beaverton, Mich.—Feed them some vegetables every day. Give a tablespoonful of ground gentian, teaspoonful of powdered fenugreek, tablespoonful of bicarbonate soda and a teaspoonful of powdered rosin at a dose in feed two or three times a day.

Indigestion—Stocking.—I have a 5-year-old mare in fairly good flesh with rough coat, and stocks while standing in stable. After driving her a few miles her bowels become loose, something that has never occurred until she got out of condition. M. J. E., Buchanan, Mich.—Change her feed, have her molar teeth floated. Give a tablespoonful of the following compound powder: Powdered sulphate iron, ground ginger, gentian and fenugreek. The medicine should be mixed with feed and given three times a day. Also give 2 drs. carbonate potash at a dose twice a day.

Ringbone.—I have a 2-year-old colt that has been troubled with a ringbone for the past twelve months. Our local Vet. fired him a year ago this fall, then fired him again in April and it made him no better. Since then a neighbor advised me to blister him, which I have done without making him any better. What do you advise me to do? A. O. P., Flat Rock, Mich.—If the ringbone is situated low down he will perhaps always go lame. You will obtain fully as good results from applications of red iodine mercury one part and lard four parts, as any other blister, or continue using the same remedy that you have applied.

Chronic Scours.—I have a Jersey bull three years old that is kept in the barn; was on clover hay all summer. Two months ago he commenced to scour and has kept it up ever since. G. A. L., Clarksburg, Mich.—As you perhaps know, clover possesses laxative properties; therefore I advise you to change his feed. Give 1/4 oz. powdered sulphate iron, 1 oz. ground ginger and 1/4 oz. powdered catechu at a dose in feed two or three times a day, and as soon as his bowel movements harden give less medicine at a dose.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Yarns, Flannels, Blankets and Cloths, guaranteed pure fleeces. May be had at Reed City (Mich.) Woollen Mills. Write WM. LAMBERT for samples.

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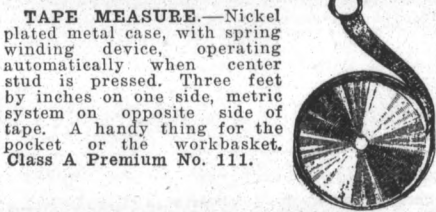
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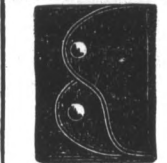
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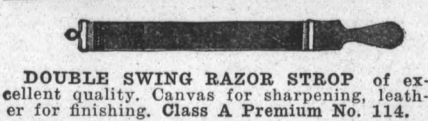
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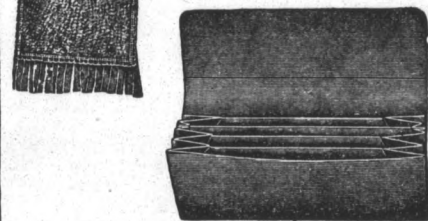
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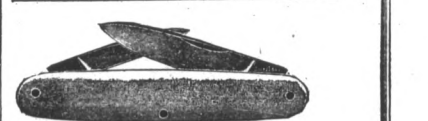


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SALT AND PEPPER.—Silver plated on nickel-silver base, are of excellent quality and will give good service. Screw tops. A pair of these (one each salt and pepper) is Class A; two pair is Class B Premium No. 162.

Rolled Gold Stick Pin. Roman finish. Class A Premium No. 108.



Pen Knife. Two razor steel blades, in brass lined, imitation pearl, indestructible handle. Flat and very thin, making a fine knife for the vest pocket. Length with blades open 6 1/4 inches. Closed 3 inches. Class A Premium No. 109.



Ladies' Pocketbook of fancy pressed seal grained leather and leather lining, 4 1/4 inch frame, coin pocket, two extra pockets and card case pocket. Size 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 in. Class B Premium No. 107.



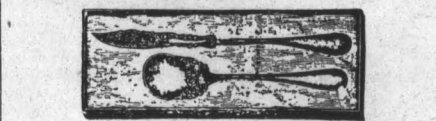
Composition Whetstone, fast cutting for all kinds of knives, scythes, etc. Just the thing for the kitchen or workshop. Class A Premium No. 132.



Rolled Gold Link Cuff Buttons. Roman gold finish. No. 3 set with pearls. A pair (give number) any style is Class B. Premium No. 147.



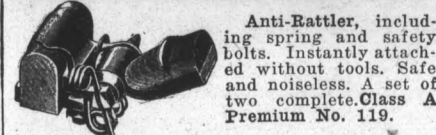
Sanitary Dripless Strainer. Made of polished copper, quadruple silver plated in satin finish. The straining basket is separate, made of hand woven wire cloth, copper rim and heavily gold plated. Silver plated wire clip to slip in tea or coffee pot spout. The removable strain makes it easy to clean, and the bowl prevents dripping. The best strainer to be had, and something every woman will appreciate. Class B Premium No. 131.



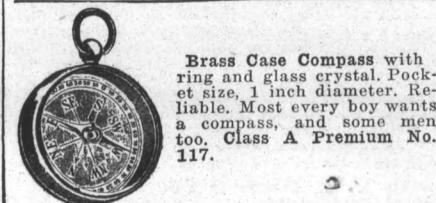
Fancy Pattern Sugar Shell and Butter Knife. Roger's solid nickel silver No plating to wear off. In lined box. Class B Premium No. 130.



Child's Cup. Silver plated satin finish with gold lining and fancy engraving. Good weight to give good service and strong handle to stand the thumps which such cups get. Class B Premium No. 150.



Anti-Rattler, including spring and safety bolts. Instantly attached without tools. Safe and noiseless. A set of two complete. Class A Premium No. 119.



Brass Case Compass with ring and glass crystal. Pocket size, 1 inch diameter. Reliable. Most every boy wants a compass, and some men too. Class A Premium No. 117.



Family Record. A very pretty piece of printing and appropriate in every home. Gold background with flower decorations in colors. Family record of births, deaths and marriages, with ovals for 10 portraits, these ovals having flower decorations, so that unfilled ones do not mar the beauty of the whole. Size 16x22 inches, making when framed a handsome ornament to any room and a lasting record and remembrance. Class A Premium No. 133.



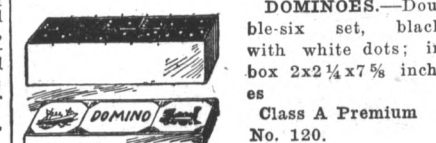
Duplex Poultry Marker for marking poultry, by perforating the web of the foot. Makes two size holes. Pocket size. Class A Premium No. 163.



Star Darning Machine for mending anything from socks to lace curtains; mends holes from 1/2 inch to 2 inches with any size or kind of thread or yarn. The darn is woven right into the cloth with an even finish, regular weave and nice appearance. For any use, but particularly where heavy thread or yarn is used, this is by far the best darning made. Does away entirely with the tedious, old-fashioned way of picking of each thread separately. Class A Premium No. 126.



Something for the little tots.
A Stamping and Painting Set, consisting of a full alphabet and set of figures, punctuation marks, etc. Type is 1/2 inch high, in outline. A self-inking pad, ruler, 8 colors of paints and brush. All contained in box 5x8 inches. This will furnish endless amusement for the youngsters and teach them to spell. Class B Premium No. 128.



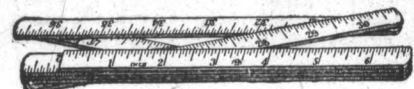
DOMINOES.—Double-six set, black with white dots; in box 2x2 1/4 x 7 1/2 inches. Class A Premium No. 120.

POST CARDS.

Tour of the World. 50 Beautiful water color post cards of a trip around the world. All different. Complete set of 50 cards is a Class A Premium No. 186.

Mixed Set. 50 Beautiful colored post cards, all different, landscape, pretty girls, flowers with mottoes, comics. Gold and satin finish. Complete set of 50 cards is Class A Premium No. 184.

Christmas and New Year's Cards. 50 different Christmas and New Year's cards, beautifully printed in colors and gold. Complete set of 50 cards is Class A Premium No. 185.



CARPENTER'S 3-FOOT FOLDING RULE.—Metal spring joints holding it rigidly in position, either open or closed. Class A Premium No. 162.



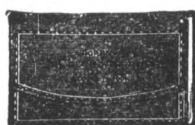
WATCH FOB.—Oxidized silver finish, on hard white metal base, black leather strap with nickel buckle. A very beautiful piece of die stamping, the corn and leaves standing out in high relief. Fobs of equal quality retail for 50 cents. Class A Premium No. 160.



TOBACCO POUCH.—All leather with draw strings and button fastener. Will hold a good supply of tobacco, or can be used for a money purse. Size, flat 5x5 1/4 inches Class A Premium No. 161.



MILK TUBES.—For hard milking cows, or sore teats. Silver plated, self retaining. Three lengths, 2 1/2, 3 or 3 1/2 inches. One tube (mention length) is Class A. Two tubes is Class B Premium No. 124.



ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR.—An invaluable book for farmers, containing hundreds of tables, especially for farmers' use; grain tables, wages, interest, log measure, capacity of bins, tanks, etc., valins, etc., at different prices, etc. Would take a book to explain its contents. Saves time and mistakes and gives accurate results. Pocket size, cloth covered. Class A Premium No. 118.



Gape Worm Extractor for removing gape worms from young chicks. A very valuable little tool for every poultry raiser. Class A Premium No. 148.



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And Sanitary Pipe Stalls make the most sanitary, strongest and neatest appearing barn equipment. Send for descriptive circulars and get our prices before you equip your barn.

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THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

LOOKING AT ONLY ONE END OF THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

There is the producing end and the marketing end in the dairy business. The first duty of the dairyman is to produce dairy products and the second is to sell them, of course. Some dairymen, however, seem to look at only the selling end of the business. At least, they give this end the most attention and slight, to a large degree, the most important end—production. A farmer will worry over a quarter of a cent a pound for butter-fat, or a quarter of a cent a quart for milk, or five cents a hundred, and think that this little difference in price will ruin him, when really it amounts to but very little compared with the production. I certainly don't blame a farmer for getting all he can out of his products. He is entitled to the very highest market price. He is not a good business man unless he figures on the market end, but too many of them seem to do the most of their figuring on the market end and do not consider the importance of the producing end. To hear some farmers talk you would think that if the creamery man made a mistake of a half of one per cent in his test for milk or cream that he was being ruined, while the same farmer by leaving his cows out in a bad storm, or not feeding them a proper ration will, by his own negligence or ignorance, cause a greater loss than if he had lost 10 cents a pound on the butter-fat. It is exactly the same way with the farmer who sells milk. To sell his butter-fat for one cent less than the market price would be too bad, but the loss would be comparatively little by the side of not taking proper care of his cows, or properly feeding them, or by improper milking. Poor milking causes a great loss to the dairymen. If cows are not milked regularly, if they are not milked in the right way and kept clean, the loss to the farmer could be very much more than the loss of one cent a pound in the selling of his butter-fat.

Again, if the farmer is attempting to get along this winter by feeding what he has on hand, his timothy hay, his corn fodder, and his corn and oats that he has raised with no additional feed, he is losing much more than he would if he sold his butter-fat at a reduced price. He has other stock to feed his corn to, and he cannot afford to feed too much corn meal to his cows, especially if he has corn silage. If he hasn't got hogs or horses or hens to feed the corn to, then it would pay him to sell the corn at 70c a bushel and buy some other food which would compound with the corn stalks and timothy hay and make a better balanced ration for his cows. The same way with his oats. Oats at 45c or 50c a bushel are not to be compared with oil meal and cottonseed meal in balancing a ration where the roughage is simply hay and corn stalks. He can well afford to sell the oats that he has on hand and buy these feeds, (altho they have advanced in price this winter), and make a much more economical ration for his cows. In this way he would produce cheaper, consequently he could afford to sell cheaper and he ought not to look at the market end of the business entirely but should consider properly the producing end.

Then again, many a farmer has one or more cows in his herd that is not taking the feed which he feeds them and manufacturing it into milk at a profit. He might better sell the feed which he feeds cows in the open market than to feed it to a poor cow. He should sort out the cows that do not manufacture feed into dairy products at a profit. He should select these out, I say, and get rid of them. This would be much more profitable than figuring entirely on the market end. I don't blame the farmer for making a fuss because he thinks he don't get as much for his product as he ought to, not that; but I do blame him for giving his whole attention to this, and neglecting the producing end.

THE HABIT OF GOING DRY.

One of the most unprofitable things on any farm is the cow that persists in going dry three or four months before the time for her to be fresh. There is a great deal in habit and if a young cow is started right she will go dry, say, for from four to six weeks. That length of time is sufficient for her to recruit up her strength.

It will pay to give extra food and care in every possible way to the young cow so as to keep up the flow of milk. If she once forms the habit of going dry for a long period she will be very apt to pass the habit on to her progeny. In the purchasing of dairy cows this habit is one of the very important considerations as it really marks the difference between the profitable and unprofitable cow.
Ohio. S. CONNELL.

WINTERING HEIFERS, MIXING THE FEEDS, BREED QUESTION.

I have four yearling heifers which I wish to hire wintered. I let my farm for one-third and I furnish team and tools and seed, but I wish to pay the renter for his third that he feeds to the young stock. What would his third of hay and silage be worth for the four heifers, no grain to be fed? I would also like to know the best grain to feed to milch cows where timothy hay and silage is fed. Also, how Brown Swiss cattle compare with Jerseys for dairying.
Allegan Co. G. B.

The cost of wintering Jersey heifers cannot be determined very accurately, but only estimated. Since heifers are not to be fed grain, they should be and must be fed liberally of roughage if they are to do well. I venture to suggest that it would be better economy to feed less roughage and a little grain. I think the ration would be cheaper and it would be better for the heifers. But if they are not fed grain I estimate that each heifer would eat about 20 pounds of corn silage and ten pounds of hay per day, or the four heifers for six months would eat something like seven tons of corn silage and three and one-half tons of hay. Consequently, knowing the price of corn silage and hay, one could figure fairly accurately the cost of wintering the heifers. Since the renter is to get pay for only one-third of the feed, this would be easily determined. If corn silage is worth \$2.50 per ton, as it is usually estimated, it would cost \$17 or \$18 for the corn silage, and if hay is worth \$10 per ton in the barn, it would cost something like \$35 for the hay.

G. B. wishes to know the best kind of grain to feed with timothy hay and corn silage. My belief is, as I have stated in The Farmer a number of times, and I back up my belief by the actual feeding, that cottonseed meal and oil meal are the best feeds that can be obtained for mixing with corn silage and clover hay. What I mean is, that they are suitable foods, and the most economical feeds to be fed with this roughage. What we are figuring on is an economical ration. We want one that the cows will not only do well upon, but we want the grain to combine with the elements of the roughage and form a balanced ration. I fed my cows last winter 2 lbs. of cottonseed meal and 2 lbs. of oil meal per day with clover hay and corn silage, and they did well. I considered it an economical ration. After my peas and oats are fed this winter, I shall feed much the same ration again. I hear some one say that cottonseed meal is richer in protein than the oil meal, and cheaper, and why not feed all cottonseed meal. Simply because I do not like to feed 4 lbs. of cottonseed meal to cows, especially cows that are not used to it. Then again, it makes hard, tallowy butter. Four pounds of oil meal might be too laxative. I think to feed say, 2 lbs. of cottonseed meal at night and 2 lbs. of oil meal in the morning, both put upon the ensilage, is an economical and a proper ration. You can feed them all the hay and corn silage they will eat up clean twice a day.

Brown Swiss vs. Jerseys. This is a question that cannot be definitely settled. It varies with the opinion of different men. I do not pretend to know much about Brown Swiss. Brown Swiss cattle, as a breed, are new to America. There are a number of herds at our experiment stations and in the hands of private parties. They are put down as an exclusive dairy breed. At our own experiment station we had some Brown Swiss cattle that were good dairy cows and I have no doubt that they are all that their breeders claim for them, of course, always allowing for the enthusiasm of the breeder. The Jerseys are widely distributed throughout the United States and in almost every country in the world. They have been thoroughly tested under all conditions and are considered to be economical producers of dairy products. When we argue this question of breeds we must remember that very often there is more difference between individuals of the same breed than between individuals of different breeds. Select the breed you like best, handle it properly, and you will not be disappointed.

Michigan Farmer 5 Years for \$2

SIMPLE



The only piece inside Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls.

Manufacturers of common cream separators put 40 to 60 disks, or even worse contrivances, into an old-style bowl and call it simple and modern. The 52 disks shown on the sticks below are all from one such bowl. These contraptions must all be washed twice daily.

But Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls have nothing inside except the tiny, instantly removable piece shown above on the thumb. And Tubulars and out-class all other separators. That is because Tubulars are different—are the only simple, sanitary, modern separators made—are the World's Best.



52 Disks from one Common Bowl. World's biggest separator factory. Branch factories in Canada and Germany. Oldest separator concern in America. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators each year than any maker of such machines sells.

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Its low Supply Can, easy cleaning, easy turning, few parts, dust and oil proof frame, enclosed gearing, high quality construction, and long life are fitting accompaniments of this wonderful new patented Skimming Device.
We make an attractive offer on the first machine in a community. Write at once for particulars. Do It Now. Address
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Perfect Tackle Blocks 70c Up

The Burr self-locking tackle block will positively not slip on wet, greasy or dry rope. Yet it has no teeth or claws to injure the rope as all others do. It has no springs of any kind to get out of order. It is as adjustable as a differential chain block. It will lock positively at any angle—even up side down. One man can do the work of four with this marvelous little farm help. Lasts a lifetime and pays for itself on one job. Prices only 70c to \$4.25, according to capacity of 600 lbs. up to 5,000 lbs. Write today for catalog and full information about the one practical rope tackle block on the market.

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CHEAP POWER

It is not the first cost of an engine, but it is what it costs to run it that makes power cheap or expensive. The ECONOMIZER furnishes cheap power. You cannot afford to buy any engine until you know what the Economizer will do with a gallon of gasoline. Address
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HORTICULTURE

HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE.

There is a growing dissatisfaction with the present compilation of knowledge of horticultural principles. We have a long array of books upon horticulture as an art, and as a commercial proposition, but the uncovering of principles and their arrangement in an orderly manner like has been done with chemistry, physics, medicine, stock feeding, soils, etc., are not to be found; and the advance guard of the clientele of horticultural teachers is now so well informed on the things which the pedagogues have to offer that there is unrest and a manifest desire to open up new lines of investigation instead of circling about in well-trodden paths. For the past twenty years the bulk of experimental work in horticulture has been done, not for the purpose of finding new facts and laws controlling the work, and leading the investigator to a knowledge of the causes of phenomena, but to simply verify what was already known. This work, of course, is to be commended. It has helped the practical men to an unestimable degree. Its contribution to the pocketbooks of farmers and fruit men and gardeners of the country is almost incalculable. But the work has only been a leader to where we can feel there is something ahead that we should know and can know if we approach the matter in a scientific manner. What has been done is but the scouting to apprehend the movements of the general charge along the whole line. Horticultural generalists with the true scientific viewpoint and mind unprejudiced by commercial considerations are needed to carry the campaign into unknown territory ahead and there discover for the teacher and the pupil and the practical man the principles which will make their work more certain. But few men are equipped for this service. Those who are, are much needed at the front. Our agricultural colleges have a duty in finding these men and seeing that they are given the proper preliminary training for fighting with the mysteries of nature till she is compelled to give up the reason and the method of her mysterious ways.

SOME HINTS AS TO MUSHROOM GROWING

With every facility at hand, as is usually the case upon every farm and ordinary village home, for that matter, it is not a little singular that mushroom growing receives so little attention. Certainly the lack of demand cannot furnish the reason, as we believe the markets during the winter season are never fully supplied. But on the other hand, we believe the chief lack of interest upon the subject arises from want of knowledge as to the detail of successful growing.

More than a year ago I received a letter from a Chicago firm making inquiries as to growers in our section of the country, with the desire of getting in touch with them. They were unable to supply their trade and their chief desire was to get hold of more producers. So it would seem that in this enterprise there is room and to spare, and once started there is no question as to enormous profits, compared to the outlay. By the above we do not advise a general stampede into the business; but we rather would caution against large outlay until the detail is learned by small undertakings and increasing as circumstances demand.

That "experience is a dear school" may be easily learned in this as well as many other undertakings into which we sometimes rush and thru lack of knowledge as to detail, we meet our "Waterloo." The safe way is to begin conservatively or, in other words, keep near shore until some of the quicksands and eddies are met and overcome in actual conflict. It is not a business to be undertaken with eyes shut and a haphazard method of doing things; but is one which requires skill, good judgment and determination to succeed. With these requirements there is no question as to success, and no question as to markets when once we have the goods. Here is an opening for the boys upon the farm or in the village home where their spare time may be profitably utilized and the foundation be laid for a thriving business in the after years. As to equipment, there need be no great outlay. The chief requirements are a suitable place and good spawn. As to the former, any good cellar or even a shed will answer. There is no objection to the house cellar, as, when properly

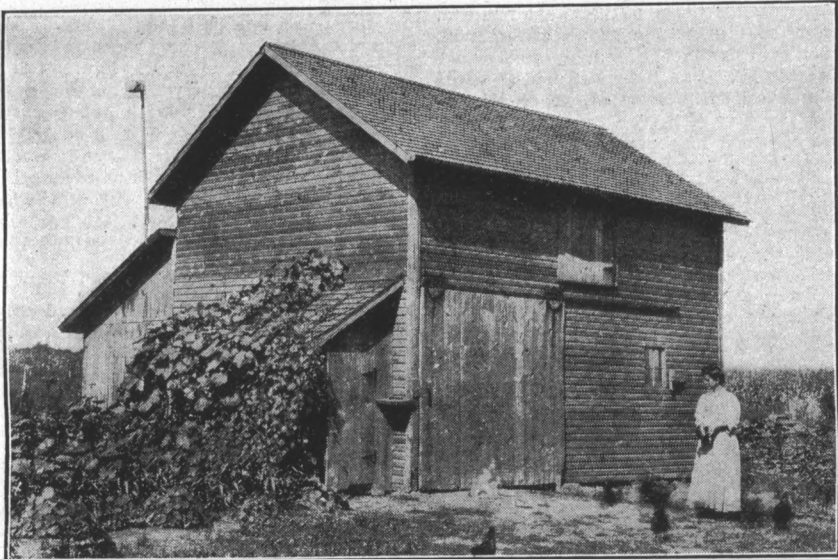
prepared, there will be no unpleasant odors and a corner of any house cellar can be made an ideal spot for the work. It should be so that ventilation can be had when required, but so arranged that a steady temperature can be maintained. Any ordinary shed will answer but it must be frost-proof, and if not so already it can be easily made so at trifling expense of covering outside and in with building paper, or what is still cheaper, covering over outside with straw or other litter. The beds, if desired, can be made one above the other so that only small space is required, or they can be made entirely upon the ground. It requires but little soil, but this must be of a texture that will not bake, but always remain friable. Good garden soil free of clay or forest loam, will be good. As to heating material, that should be horse manure and thoroly cured before putting it in the beds. The curing is an important part, and the manure should carry a third or more of its bulk in straw. Rye straw is too long and tough but good wheat or oat straw is better. The curing should be done under cover so that freezing will not interfere. The whole mass should be thoroly forked from time to time and dampened with water whenever necessary. The water and forking will keep it from burning and it should be thus handled until the straw turns brown and will readily break up. The heating process should be hurried as much as possible, but the mass must not be held until the heat dies down else it can never be

you cannot find soil in suitable condition and may have to wait a week or longer, losing the days that are most valuable. It is easy to get plenty of good soil now and store it in any convenient place where it will keep dry. It comes in handy for potting soil in the winter as well as for the hot-bed. I like to have the trenches for the beds all ready before winter set in, too. Then all that is necessary in the spring is to put in the manure and soil, and the bed is ready for use.

To make the garden a success a liberal use of stable manure is essential, and the more we can put on in the fall the better it is for the ground. I haul it out and spread it every week, never leaving it in piles outside the stable to leach or burn, losing its most valuable elements. On potato ground I believe it is less apt to cause scab if applied in the fall than when spread on the ground just before plowing. We use straw and leaves for bedding the stock, so little of the liquid manure is lost.

Along in February you will be thinking of starting seeds indoors for the earliest plants. That seems like a long way off but now is the time to make your flats and window shelves or stands, and lay in a supply of small flower pots. Save the odd bits of boards when you clean up and use them in making the supply of flats. The size doesn't particularly matter. The seeds will grow just as well if some boxes are deeper or longer than others.

There's plenty of other work at this



Economizing Space on Truck Farm—Squash Vines and Morning Glories.

brot back. It will have to be put in while the temperature is still high, 100 or more degrees, and allowed to cool in the beds. It should be damp enough when put in the beds so that it will ball easily by pressure of the fingers, and when properly cured and put into the bed there will be no unpleasant odor. Thus placed in the bed and covered with the soil the temperature must range from 95 to 100 degrees and the thermometer will readily indicate when the bed is ready for spawning.

As to the spawning, success or failure will largely depend upon its worth. Much that is sent out is entirely worthless and will not grow at all, so great care is necessary and the best way doubtless is to procure it of growers of known reliability. I have none for sale and am not advertising any grower, but there are reliable men whose guarantee will be good and it is well to deal with such parties, as a poor article of spawn means entire failure.

The above is simply an outline of a business which, if carefully and intelligently carried on, will bring success.
Wayne Co. J. E. MORSE.

LATE FALL GARDEN WORK.

By the latter part of November all vegetables should be disposed of or stored for the winter, but it sometimes happens that the storing was not properly done and the vegetables begin to rot. If such is found to be the case sort over the entire heap, removing all vegetables that show any sign of decay; and in re-storing the remainder be sure they are properly protected and will not be subjected to much variation of temperature. Potatoes and apples will keep best if allowed to go thru a sweat before storing.

Even for a small garden the hot-bed is a necessity if extra early vegetables are wanted. Now is the time to prepare the soil for them if you have not already done so. Next spring when you want to start the hot-bed the probability is that

season for the man who likes to be prepared to go right ahead with his work in the spring. The tools should be looked over carefully before being put away. Some may need repairing or painting, and none should be put away rusty or with dirt adhering to them. Poles for lima beans should be stacked conveniently; some rhubarb roots prepared for a winter supply of that delicious vegetable; and most important of all, a plan of next year's garden should be made. It need not be made all at once, but begin early and work it out gradually, so that you can go ahead intelligently when the annual spring rush is at hand.

Ohio.

N. S. GREEN.

MICHIGAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING.

Kalamazoo, December 7-8-9, are to be kept in mind by all interested in fine fruits and flowers, as the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society is to be held in the Celery City on those dates. Among the speakers are Hon. Alex. McNeill, chief of the fruit division of Canada; Gabriel Hiester, president of the Pennsylvania society; W. W. Farnsworth, the noted Ohio fruit authority; Prof. H. A. Huston, of Chicago; J. C. B. Heaton, the apple authority, of Illinois; Profs. Eustace, Pettit, Taft and White, of the Michigan Agricultural College; Miss Jennie Buell, lecturer of the State Grange; Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo; T. A. Farrand, of Eaton Rapids, and many others of the best Michigan fruit men.

With about \$300 in merchandise premiums offered for the best displays of fruits and flowers, this year's exhibition will be the very finest in the history of the society. The display of spraying machinery and appliances will be the largest ever seen in the state, there being no less than 15 power sprayers of all kinds now on the list and more to come.

The annual banquet, with Prof. Thomas Gunson as toastmaster, will be a big feature and then there will be sight-seeing trips, illustrated lectures, and other events to make the sessions most interesting for both ladies and gentlemen. Students of the Agricultural College will conduct the fruit judging for liberal prizes.

Secretary C. E. Bassett, Fennville, will mail programs to all who drop him a card, and will reserve space for all who have anything to display.

Wonderful Absorbing Power of Charcoal

One Hundred Times Its Own Volume In Gases Rapidly Absorbed By It.

As a reliable remedy for stomach gases and intestinal flatulence, charcoal is without a peer. More than a century ago a French physician discovered the marvelous absorbing powers possessed by charcoal, and he experimented with it very extensively until he finally ascertained that charcoal made from willow wood possessed far more powerful and valuable medicinal properties than that made from any other wood.

Charcoal is a black, shining, brittle, porous, inodorous substance, insoluble in water. It possesses to a wonderful degree the remarkable property of absorbing many times its own bulk in any and all gases, condensing and retaining them within itself. In addition to this, charcoal is a disinfectant and antiseptic, and is used with great advantage in all cases of stomach and intestinal derangement, constipation, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus and true cholera, and the toxins which these conditions bring about in the alimentary system, are completely destroyed by its use.

Dr. Belloc recommended it strongly in gastralgia, as it abates the pain, nausea and vomiting from the functionally diseased stomach; while as a remedy for obstinate constipation, Dr. Daniel speaks of it in the highest terms. It has the advantage over other laxatives of acting mildly, though efficiently, instead of drastically, or harmfully.

Until the exclusive process by which STUART'S CHARCOAL LOZENGES are made, was discovered, people who suffered from stomach troubles, flatulence and offensive breath, were accustomed to use ordinary powdered charcoal, which is extremely disagreeable to the taste, and many persons after trying it once, could not be induced to resume using it.

Since the Stuart Company perfected their process of combining pure willow charcoal with sweet, palatable honey, all objections to the use of this powerful absorbent have been removed, and thousands of persons who were annoyed with stomach gases, bad breath, rumbling noises in the intestinal system, constipation, diarrhoea, liver torpor, etc., have voluntarily testified that not only do they find Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges extremely agreeable to the taste, and all that could be desired in this respect, but they also obtained complete relief from the above-mentioned diseases, after many other medicinal agents, previously tried, had failed completely.

If you are suffering from any of these annoying complaints, you cannot do better than to give this remedy a thorough trial, as relief from such troubles is absolutely assured. But be sure you get the genuine, as there are many imitations on the market, inferior in quality, and altogether worthless.

Secure a box from your druggist for 25c and send us your name and address for free sample package. Address, F. A. Stuart Company, 200 Stuart Building, Marshall, Michigan.

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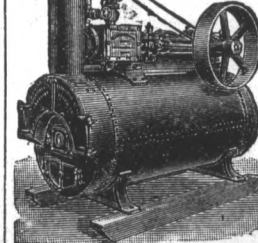
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Give number of trees you tap.

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER 5 Years for \$2

GRANGE

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

THE GRANGE IN MENOMINEE CO.

There are five Granges in Menominee county. The largest one is Pioneer Grange, located at Stephenson and having now 300 members in good standing. Strong Granges have been formed at Powers, Carney, Nathan and Daggett by County Deputy Evan Anderson. On August 28 of this year Bro. J. W. Hutchins, accompanied by Bro. John Wilde, organized Charity Pomona with a membership of 87. One subsequent meeting has been held and the list now numbers 104. The next meeting of the Pomona will be held at Powers, January 3, 1910. Special passenger rates have been secured and at least 100 people will come up the line from Stephenson, Daggett and Carney to attend the meeting. Bro. R. N. Seward is Pomona lecturer and he is leaving no stone unturned that will help to make this meeting a splendid success. He is captain of a degree team in Pioneer Grange and this team, which has conferred the subordinate degrees for some time will be ready to give the degree of Pomona at Powers on January 3.

Hospitality is a prominent virtue among the Patrons of Menominee county. In my work as state speaker in the recent farmers' institutes I have noted with surprise and pleasure that not only the state man but all the local speakers were royally entertained by the Grange of the locality in which the institute was held.

The members of these Granges are saving money also. Since the organization of Pioneer Grange a little over two years ago the members have bot \$10,000 worth of flour and feed thru a contract of their own making, besides patronizing State Grange contracts liberally. Carney Grange is also doing much work in this line. The State Grange fire insurance company is popular in this locality and the local directors seem to do their work very well. With the agricultural school at Menominee, the five local Granges and a hustling Pomona, agriculture should receive an impetus that will tell mightily in the development of what will become, in time, one of the best rural counties in the state. W. F. TAYLOR.

COMBINING COUNTRY FORCES.

For the past three years Ypsilanti Grange, under the leadership of Lecturer Ennis R. Twist, has followed a policy of making one program in every quarter an open one and devoting it to the presentation by an outside speaker of some topic of general interest in the community. People outside the Grange membership, but known to have direct interest in the particular subject to be considered, are invited. Sometimes other organizations which are working along this special line are asked to attend or send representatives to participate in the discussions. In this way questions relating to dairying, fruit culture, good roads, the state constitution, temperance, birds, schools and the tariff have been presented. On Nov. 6 this event occurred for the present quarter, when an all-day meeting in conjunction with the Washtenaw County School Teachers' Association was held. Members of Gleaner arbors and of Farmers' Clubs, rural pastors and Sunday school workers were cordially invited, for a part of the aim of the program was to consider how rural forces might strengthen one another's efforts.

Just about one-half the teaching force and local Grange membership was able to attend. Plans had been made for separate sections in the morning but the desire to hear both programs led to combining them, necessitating curtailment and doing away with discussion. While this was unfortunate in one way, partial offset was gained by satisfaction in joining forces along common lines and the sowing of a very large crop of seed thoughts. The morning opened with a paper on "School Sanitation" by Dr. J. E. McDonald, of the State Board of Health, giving explicit details of how school premises should be attended to in case provision is not already made for abundant supplies of pure air and water, and for keeping floors and walls clean and out-buildings decent.

Following this came a "Conference on Country Life," with a view to clearly set forth its greatest needs and how the organizations represented might work to meet them. Mr. A. B. Graham, one of Lenawee county's "large farmers" and lecturer of its Pomona Grange, opened this conference with a concise, carefully prepared talk upon "The rural field and its needs." He said, in part: "Country life is the best it has ever been but its ideal is not yet attained. Country life should be of such nature that country people may enjoy the comforts of any other people. The field for its uplift, in my opinion, lies in four directions: 1. Better farming. 2. Better or more even distribution of farm products. 3. Doing away with the amassing of large fortunes. 4. Organization of farmers. The needs to accomplish these things are

initiative and referendum, better roads and schools and more of them, readjustment of taxation system, and every farmer in the Grange.

While Mr. Graham forcefully portrayed some country life needs from the purely business and material side, the next speaker, Mr. L. E. Buell, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., dealt with the same topic from the standpoint of character-building. In brief he said: "Because 60 per cent of the men and boys of the nation are in the country, the Y. M. C. A. is interested in this problem with you. Let us have improvement of corn and other farm crops, not alone for material advancement, but thru that means to inspire and train the boys and girls. In almost any gathering of leaders of political, business, educational or moral enterprises, 75 per cent are usually from the country; but this condition will soon be reversed unless new attention is given to country life. The city, with its gymnasiums, its nature study, manual training, etc., is systematically supplying its boys with the opportunities which the country boy has in his natural environment but often neglects to make the most of. We need, therefore: 1. That on the systematic development of boys and girls. 2. Leadership. 3. Organization that will set people at work doing things, putting responsibility upon them and so training leaders. 4. Christianity, which will enable us to do away with petty jealousies and bickerings."

The subjects under discussion in the morning overflowed into the afternoon session. Miss Josephans, member of Saline Farmers' Club and rural Sabbath school teacher as well as Grange officer, brot out the key to the conference in a short but very choice paper upon the various forces at work for a better country life and urged their co-operation. Among other things she said: "The Country Life Commission's report gave a large vision of what rural life may become. It is most gratifying to workers along these lines that the people as a whole are giving attention to the plans now before them. In discussing and furthering these plans we cannot put one side the forces now in existence; in fact, it would be impossible to carry out any scheme for rural progress without their foundations. We believe that the time has come when a closer federation of all these forces should be accomplished. These forces, for convenience, may be placed in three divisions: 1. Religious, including the family life, church, Sunday school, county Y. M. C. A. and the various societies connected more or less with the moral and spiritual life. 2. Educational, composed of public schools, college of agriculture, experiment stations, institutes, agricultural fairs, the farm press, and should include the university. 3. Industrial, as Grange, farmers' club, gleaner, farmers' alliance, national farmers' congress and others. The country church has lost its hold on rural communities because the people have not demanded all of its powers but have allowed it to go down under the false impression that other societies could take its place. I plead for a just consideration of this agency for rural uplift."

"Our educational system has been defective in that it has influenced rural youth to flock to village and city. Our schools must train for rural life. We must have teachers who are in hearty accord with rural conditions. Together with pastors and other leaders in rural communities they must lead in a social and communal life. There is an underflow of discontent and inability to make individual effort. Existing conditions are such that we must work together for one end of betterment. Organized or co-operative effort has not been fully understood, much as has been done in the past quarter century; but too often, as organizations, we have worked separately and against one another. We welcome all forces but we must have, above all, an understanding of our ultimate object—the greatest good to the whole rural community."

Mr. R. H. Bailey showed one of the state's traveling libraries and urged it as a helpful feature in any home, school or community. Prof. W. H. French, of Lansing, presented the new farm and home reading courses as the latest effort of the Agricultural College to extend its use into the homes of the men and women who cannot go to the college itself. Referring to the discussions of the morning meeting, Prof. French made a strong point of his opinion that the greatest barrier to farm progress, as a rule, is the farmers' inability or unwillingness to take criticism. This he illustrated in various ways in an address upon "Relations of Parent and Teacher." School patrons are slow to see and act upon the fact that no one person can do justice to eight grades of pupils in one room. We need two rooms and two teachers in most districts and, forgetting old boundaries, to satisfactory school is equipped, with a work bench in it and all interested in the activities of the neighborhood.

Delightful music interspersed the parts of the program. It was a day in some ways unique to us: the Grange for forty years has labored along these lines within itself, but here was a recognition of a new era when organizations shall meet and confer together as individuals do. Only dimly, yet, is the significance of this later movement grasped. May it not be an important part in the coming of the "greater brotherhood of mankind?"

JENNIE BUELL.

COMING EVENTS.

Michigan State Grange, Thirty-seventh Annual Session, at Traverse City, December 14-17.

Pomona Meetings. Eaton Co., with Eaton Rapids Grange, Saturday, Nov. 20.

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

Address all correspondence relative to the organization of new Clubs to Mrs. W. L. Cheney, Mason, Mich.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

December 7-8, 1909.

Just a word to the recording secretaries. The report blanks were sent you the first of November and the Associational Secretary's report will not be complete unless every one of those report blanks are returned to her properly filled out. Secretaries please be prompt.

Inquiries are being received about individual membership to the State Association.

At the regular meeting held in 1906 the following resolutions were passed: "A member of any club, upon the payment of the sum of five dollars, may become a life member of the association. And a member of any club, upon the payment of the sum of fifty cents may become a member for one year."

MRS. W. L. CHENEY, Sec.

ATTEND THE ASSOCIATIONAL MEETING.

The 17th Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs, is now near at hand and the indications all point to a most profitable meeting.

The program committee has provided a most excellent program and each and every session will be full of good things for all who attend, and don't you forget that all are welcome.

Practical subjects will be dealt with by practical men and women—those who know, from experience, what they are "talking about." Among the many subjects to be considered are the following: "The Fruit Question," "Farm Management," (and right here is where lots of us fail), "Practical Temperance," and truly a leading question at this present crucial time in Michigan, "The State's Financial Predicament," (and you want to know what it is). And mixed in, at appropriate times, will be some excellent music, and which you ought to hear and enjoy.

And then there's President Chandler's address, "chuck full" of practical ideas, (trimmed with wit). Say, had'n't you better go over to Lansing on December 7 and 8, and "fill up" on these good things? Take "a day off" and enjoy yourself. It'll do you good, and you need it, and you'll live longer and better, for attending this meeting.

J. T. DANIELLS.

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

Beautifulizing School Grounds and Cemeteries.—A cordial welcome awaited the 20th Century Club at the home of Edward Lee and wife. After the usual business and the election of Mrs. Martha Dancer as delegate to State Association, the question, "Beautifulizing of rural school grounds and cemeteries," was opened by Robert Tygh, who heartily favored the idea and advocated planting shade trees and flowers in the school yard as it would increase the love for the beautiful, cause the children to be interested in plant growth and instill into their minds a love for the Creator. He said it was impossible to grow good, intellectual children without beautiful surroundings. He also advocated beautifulizing rural cemeteries. Here he met no opposition, as all were agreed on this branch of the question, but the school grounds were another thing as the majority said it was better for the children to have plenty of exercise than flowers; that physical exercise was necessary for a healthy body and that a strong body was necessary for a strong, active brain. That flowers for the girls might be placed in some corner as a healthy, normal boy would have little respect for a flower bed, if it was in a direct line taken by a base ball; that we would not like our children's play to be barred by lines, as in the Coldwater school. The program completed, the Club adjourned to meet the first Wednesday in December with Mrs. Wm. Hutchins, for election of officers, discussion of the program of the State Association, and a social meeting generally.—Jennie M. Ford, Cor. Sec.

Will Hold Thanksgiving Dinner.—The Hickory Farmers' Club held its October meeting at the beautiful farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Monti. Quite a large number were present, considering the busy season when farmers are harvesting their beets. The day was fine and much enjoyed by all present, especially the dinner, which was fine. Mr. Monti led the discussion very ably, the subject being "What are the best methods of raising hogs and preparing them for market?" Mrs. Emma Mosher read a paper which was much appreciated by all, on the subject, "Our social duties. What are they?" After the program the Club adjourned to meet Nov. 18, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Purdy, for their Thanksgiving dinner, and as is the custom of the club, the men have to serve the dinner on that day so we expect something especially good.

Discuss the Cream Separator.—The Hadley and Elba Farmers' Club held their October meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Otis Thompson. Mrs. William Bartenfelder read an excellent paper on "The Cream Separator for the Farm," which was followed by a general discussion. It was universally conceded that the cream separator has come to stay. The question box furnished amusement as well as instruction. The next meeting will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Simons, Thursday, Nov. 18.

Favor "Natural" Roadsides.—The Sum-

mit Farmers' Club was pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Poling on the third Thursday of October. After an excellent dinner the Club was called to order by the president. The question, "Shall the farmer accept without protest the new highway law in regard to the removal of brush by the roadside?" was opened by Mr. McDevitt, who said in part: "At first on thinking of the proposition I believed that no protest should be made, but upon further consideration I could see at once that it should be contested. First, because it would be monotonous to drive day after day with all roads looking alike, but now when we want a drive we go where different views can be found. We enjoy a beautiful sunset with its brilliant colored clouds. So it is at this time of year to see the beautiful colored leaves and then again the shrubs act as a wind shield, and not enough attention is being paid to wind protectors. Not enough attention is paid to our roads by our representatives, they vote money for the deepening of channels in our rivers for the steel trust to bring down ore from the mines, but not one cent to help our roads and highways. Let us send out protests, with other Clubs of our county, to them to remember about the roads." Some of the club members are in favor of the law, others are not.

The Club Fair.—The annual fair was held this month. The exhibition hall was prettily decorated and the exhibits numerous and of excellent quality. The ladies' fancy work department showed many beautiful specimens of needlework. Many varieties of potatoes, apples, squash, pumpkins, corn and other grains were exhibited, also chickens and rabbits. Also a six-footed, five-legged calf, which belonged to Mr. Poling. The little bovine, altho only a few hours old, was very lively, and late reports say that it is growing and is in a fine healthy condition. The members have some speedy horses and the latter part of the afternoon was devoted to horse racing. The fastest time was 2:35. The club adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. Mount the third Thursday in November.—Mrs. John Gray, Cor. Sec.

Elect Ex-President Watkins as Delegate.—The regular meeting of the Norvell Farmers' Club, of Jackson Co., was held on October 30, in the Baptist church and was attended by about thirty persons. The dinner was served in the town hall by the ladies' aid and over fifty tickets were sold. President T. B. Halladay called to order and after prayer by Rev. F. I. Blanchard and singing by the club, it was voted to continue the membership of the club in the state association and L. Whitney Watkins was chosen as delegate to the annual meeting at Lansing in December.

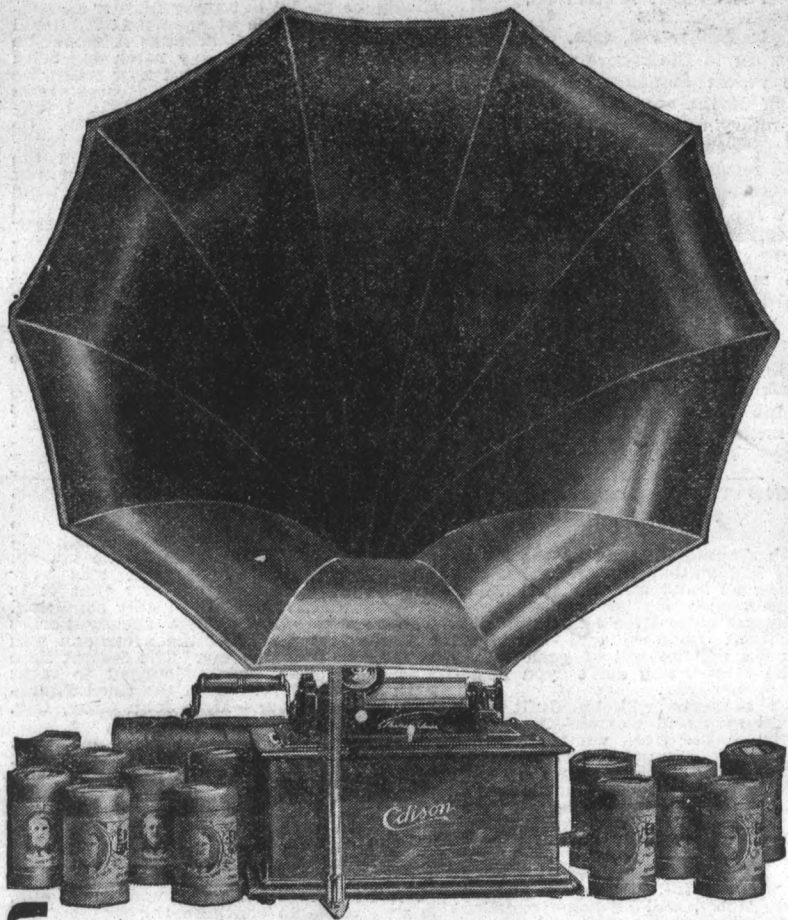
Do Not Hurry.—The essay by Miss Elma Holmes gave some reasons why we should not hurry. It is inelegant. It is scarcely possible to be graceful and lady-like when in a hurry. It does not conduce to the practice of good manners, nor to happiness. It is always worth while to take time to give the kindly word and the pleasant smile. Nor does hurry conduce to accomplishments. The greatest workers are quiet workers. Do not let duties accumulate so that we must hurry. Strive to acquire the habit of doing our work quietly and efficiently and more will be accomplished than if we are in a hurry.

Maintaining Soil Fertility.—At the October meeting of the Conway Union Farmers' Club, the question, "The best way to keep up the fertility of the soil," was assigned to E. House. He would recommend drawing all manure back on land, growing clover, top dressing wheat and clover with manure, plowing under mammoth clover and rye, also the use of commercial fertilizers. F. Curtis spoke of bean dust as a good fertilizer. J. Snyder would use a manure spreader and give frequent and thorough cultivation to the soil.

The Prospects for Lamb Feeding.—The subject, "What are the prospects for lamb feeding the present season?" was given to M. Wilkinson. He read some extracts from stock journals showing that the price of feeders was higher than last year, also that hay was higher, but that there was a corresponding increase in the price of mutton. He considered the prospects as good as usual. The question box was unusually good and brot out some pretty lively discussions. The November meeting of the Club will be held with Mr. and Mrs. Carr on the last Friday of the month.—Mrs. O. E. Carr, Cor. Sec.

Memory Day Bearing Fruit.—The talk by T. B. Halladay on "Our Cemetery," was very interesting. In 1837 a Baptist society was formed to hold the title, and \$25 was paid to Harvey Austin for 98 rods of land for a cemetery. Two or three additions have been made since, one by Mr. Converse who donated the land. About 1875 a corporation was formed to hold the ground, and in 1877 it was deeded to the township board of health, where it still rests, so the title is perfect. What can be done to beautify the grounds? Level cultivation is to be urged so that the lawn mower can work easily and freely. The row of maples along the east side should be extended to the north line and a row of evergreens might be set along the west side to form a background and wind-break. A better system of recording the location of graves should be adopted, a fireclay post with the number of the lot imbedded in the top, at the corner of each lot would cost but little. Hitherto it has not been so, but now a sum of money can be left to the township board, the income thereof to be used in the care of a lot or in providing flowers, or in any way, in perpetuity. I am glad our title is where it is and not in a corporation. Our legislature has set aside two days, May 25 and September 30, for the improvement of our cemeteries in each year. Mr. Burgess said that the town board appropriated about \$50 each year for the care and improvement of the cemetery, and on motion, it was voted that they be requested to carry out the suggestions made by Mr. Halladay so far as the planting of trees is concerned.

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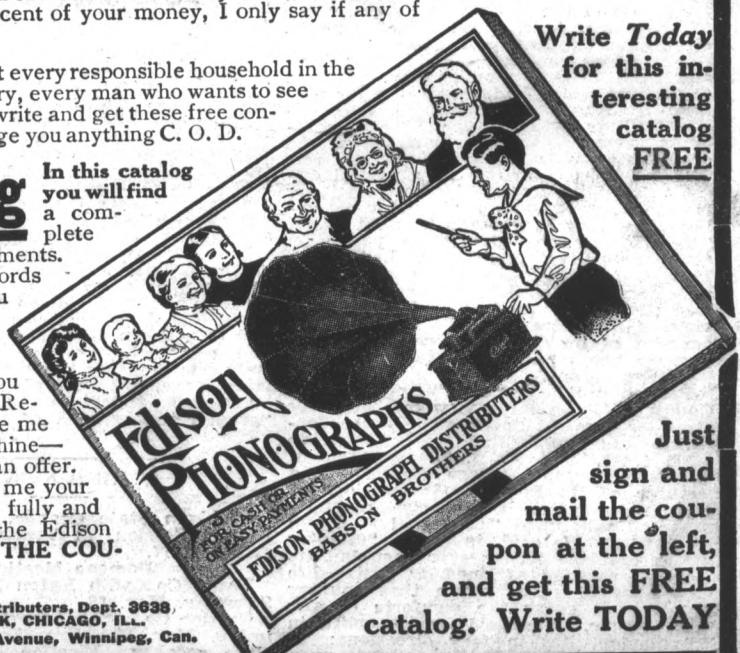
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