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FARM NOTES.

Closing Up the Farm Work.

When the crops are secured and the more strenuous season is over, the average farmer is apt to heave a sigh of relief, and take a needed rest. Of course, there are things which need doing—there always are on the farm—but they are not pressing and are likely to be neglected indefinitely. But there are some things which should be attended to and which will not pay to neglect. One of these is to provide against the possibility of damage to the fields by soil erosion. On practically every rolling farm there will be little gullies started in the fields which are not protected by sod, and if not attended to these may develop into deep ones. Of course, this is work that can be done at almost any time, but that is all the greater reason for doing it at once, since a thing that may be postponed indefinitely is apt to not get done at all until it is too late. Every farmer knows that it is much easier to prevent damage by soil erosion than it is to repair it after it has occurred, and if this is made a part of closing the season's active work on the farm each year it will be sure to get done. As before noted in these columns, it has been the writer's practice for some years to rake the vines from the potato field after the crop is harvested and put them in these little washes or on places where such washes are apt to occur in two or three fields where there are side hills. This takes only a little time, is a good way to dispose of the potato vines and prevents a lot of trouble with small washes that would otherwise occur. We did not begin to do this until we had had experience in trying to repair one or two places which had been neglected and allowed to wash some, and which have given more or less trouble ever since, altho they have not interfered with the working of the fields. Of course, it is a wise plan to have some crop growing on these fields over winter but this is not always practicable, and in any event it will pay to apply a little coarse vegetable matter to them, as this will tend to prevent future trouble by becoming incorporated with the soil as humus. Any other coarse vegetable matter will answer as well as the potato vines, but the essential point is to take steps to prevent expensive losses from this cause, and this work should not be neglected or indefinitely postponed.

Another important thing which should be given early attention is the putting of the barns and stables into the best

possible condition for the comfort of the live stock during the stabling period and for economy of labor in caring for them. Most farmers give this some attention, but not the degree of attention which is desirable. Too many stables are ventilated thru the cracks between the siding, and too many are lighted principally by the same means. While a great improvement is noticeable in this respect during recent years, yet it is not an uncommon thing to find stables in use without a window in them, and it is the exception rather than the rule to find them properly provided in this respect. It is not a difficult thing to do this work. Almost any handy man can set the glass and put in the windows in a satisfactory manner if he will set himself at the task, and when so accomplished it will not prove expensive to provide the means of admitting plenty of light into the stables, and also provide a means of ventilating them which, while not entirely satisfactory is far better than no ventilation. Then there are the stable floors which need renewing, and which can be replaced with cement at a small cost and with the home labor available, and the thousand and one similar jobs which can best be done before winter closes in, and which should really be considered as a part of the closing up of the season's work, rather than as extra work which can be done at any time. It will prove the part of economy to attend to these little details, since to neglect them means not only to suffer inconvenience but to invite actual loss in many ways. These little things are as important to successful farming from a business standpoint as are the larger operations of actual production and should

receive as prompt and as careful attention.

Treatment of Manure with Acid Phosphate.

Kindly furnish details of treatment of manure with 40 lbs. acid phosphate per ton as described in article in your paper of Nov. 6 on page 371.

Wayne Co.

C. H. LORD.

The best way to treat manure with acid phosphate is to use it as an absorbent in the stable the same as is advised for floats or gypsum. Where used in this way it will be more thoroly incorporated with the manure than when used in any other manner, and it will also be of practical profit as an absorbent in saving more of the plant foods contained in the manure than can be accomplished without the use of an absorbent in the stable. Where this is not done, it can, of course, be combined with the manure by spreading the desired quantity over the surface of the manure when it is loaded into the manure spreader or wagon. It is not as important to have this acid phosphate thoroly incorporated with the manure as it is where the ground phosphate rock or floats is used, for the reason that the acid phosphate already contains available phosphoric acid which can be utilized by the plants while the phosphorus contained in the floats needs to be acted upon by the acids in the manure before it becomes available for the uses of growing plants. It is probably due to this fact that the use of acid phosphate has given somewhat better results when used in combination with stable manure, than the ground rock or floats in experiments conducted to determine this point. The plant food contained in the acid phosphate is readily available while that in the

floats becomes available slowly thru the action of the acids in the manure and the bacteria in the soils, but in either case it will prove profitable to utilize the material as a stable absorbent where it is to be combined with stable manure.

Soy Beans.

How much seed per acre should be planted of soy beans and where can the seed be obtained?

Otsego Co.

ALBA BROOKS.

At the Minnesota Experiment Station the best results were secured with soy beans when they were planted in rows from 24 to 32 inches apart at the rate of one-half bushel to three pecks per acre. It should be remembered by the prospective grower of this crop that the soy bean is a warm weather plant and that it should not be planted too early on this account. This, in the opinion of the writer, is responsible for many of the failures with both soy beans and cowpeas where these crops have been tried in Michigan. If planted in this manner after the weather has warmed up in late May or early June and given clean, level culture, good results may be expected, provided the nitrogen fixing bacteria peculiar to the plant is present in the soil. Soy beans being a leguminous plant like the clovers, this is an important factor in success with the crop, as it is with alfalfa and sometimes with other legumes not commonly grown on the land upon which they are planted. To avoid any chance of failure from this cause it might pay to inoculate the soil, either with soil from some field upon which they have been successfully grown or with a pure culture, which may be obtained for this purpose from the Michigan Experiment Station at a nominal cost, which just covers its production and distribution.

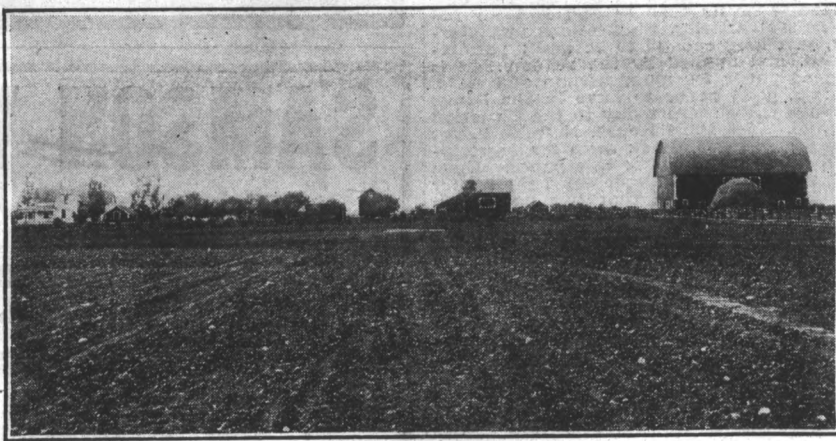
Red Top as a Hay and Pasture Grass,

What do you know about red top for hay, its culture, yield etc., and is it as beneficial to soil as June clover? Does it grow well after being pastured or cut? Have heard a great deal about it but have never had any experience with it.

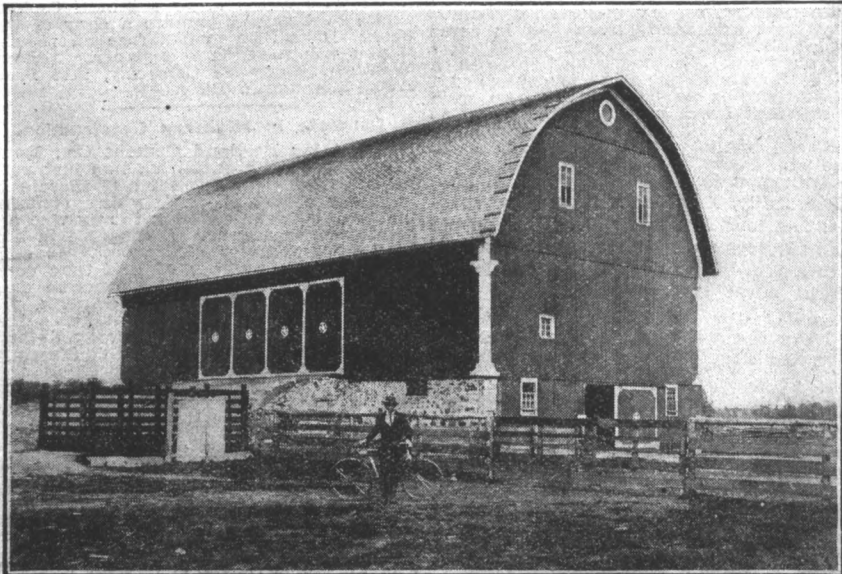
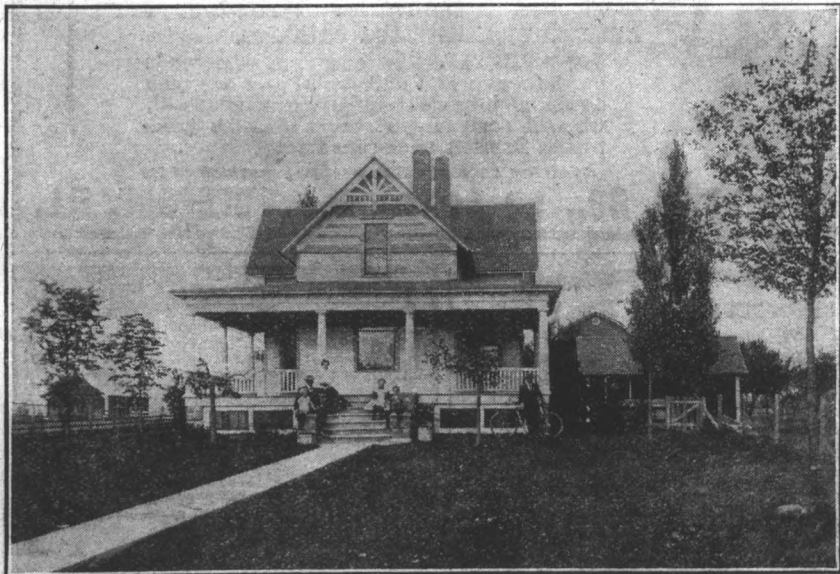
St. Joseph Co.

ARTHUR F. CARL.

Red top is a valuable grass for both hay and pasture on lands to which it is well adapted. Altho it will grow well on a variety of soils, it is best adapted to low lands and those having a large amount of vegetable matter in their composition. It should be made a factor in the seeding of low lands for either hay or pasture, and while it is sometimes sown alone for these purposes, it may be more profitably combined with other grasses, such as timothy and alsike clover. These grasses mature at about the same time and all are reasonably enduring on



Nicholas Pohl's Isabella County Farmstead as Viewed from a Distance.



Farm Buildings of Nicholas Pohl, of Isabella Co. The barn is 44x80 ft., with 9½ ft. basement, with driveway thru the center for hauling out manure. About 30x44 ft. of this space is used for fattening steers, and 50x44 ft. for fattening lambs and breeding ewes.

the kind of soil noted. This is important as it takes red top some time to get well established and to produce at its best, which is another reason for sowing the other grasses with it. On uplands, except perhaps prairie soils, the grasses more commonly used for pasture and meadow will give better results, but for the purposes noted red top is not generally given the preference which it merits. Its adaptability for such soils is evidenced by the fact that it is commonly found growing wild in low places where it has been introduced.

Red top is not a soil improver, like the clovers. Only leguminous plants have the power of adding actual plant food to the soil on which they grow, which is another good reason for seeding alsike clover with red top and other grasses in either the permanent meadow or pasture, as this is the clover that will do best and endure longest under the conditions which are favorable to red top.

A NEW SEED CORN RACK.

At this time of the year the demand for a good seed corn rack exists. Upon the manner in which the seed corn saved this fall is handled depends not a little the crop of next year; and seed corn can only be carried thru the winter in the most perfect condition upon a rack.

In the past there have been many good racks described and recommended by corn experts, experiment stations and farmers, but not many of these have been adapted to the needs of the farmer who has no special room or building in which to store his seed. It is to meet the needs of the small corn grower that I will describe a rack which I have used with very good results.

Some of the points in favor of this rack are simplicity of construction, cheapness, adaptability to needs and conditions and efficiency in attaining the results desired—seed corn that will grow vigorously.

To make this rack, there will be needed two scantlings 2x4 inches, and six feet long, two scantlings 2x4 inches, 18 inches long, and some lath, small nails and spikes. First set the long 2x4's on their reach across. Next nail laths across adges enough together so that a lath will just across. Next nail laths across the edges of the 2x4's 2½ inches apart on both sides, beginning 4 inches from one end of the 2x4's, this end to be the lower end of the completed rack. Now spike one of the short pieces of 2x4's across the lower end of each of the long 2x4's.

These pieces should form an inverted letter T when in place and should be with the four-inch side down, then securely braced.

We now have a rack which will stand alone without being fastened to anything, the short pieces of 2x4's acting as feet for the rack, keeping it from tipping sideways.

This rack is very handy for the small farmer because it can be set up anywhere that is convenient, while the seed is drying, then removed.

I present this hoping that someone will find it as valuable as I have.

Eaton Co. W. C. ECKARD.

A THREE OR FOUR YEAR ROTATION.

As I am about to put my farm on the rotation plan, I would like your invaluable advice in the matter on the start. As the growing of corn for grain and fodder has passed the experimental stage in this county I want to have it on the rotation list. I can have for a three-year rotation three 40-acre fields with enough to spare for truck gardening. Would you advise three or four year rotation? I have about 60 acres of fresh seeding to clover with a little timothy, a very fair stand. Soil is clay loam and sandy loam and in some places all combined. I would like to know if you think alfalfa would be worth a trial. So far as moisture is concerned I think there is no question. I also wish to say that I will keep as many sheep as I can handle, and also cattle and hogs, and sell nothing that cannot walk to market.

Cheboygan Co.

J. A. M.

Personally, I prefer a three-year rotation to a four, but much depends upon the kind of crops you wish to raise. Usually, with a four-year rotation, the land is left seeded down two years, and this I do not like. Where you seed down to clover and timothy and then cut the clover one year, the next year the crop will be almost entirely timothy. It is not a rotation which tends to build up the soil because the timothy uses the remaining clover plants as host plants and uses up the fertility in its own growth and leaves but very little for the crops that follow in the rotation. To get the best out of clover as a fertilizer, it should be cut only one year for hay, and the following spring it should be plowed down. In this

way you fill your soil full of clover roots which adds to the vegetable matter or humus of the soil and greatly improves its mechanical condition. For a three-year rotation I would suggest clover, this plowed down for corn, or corn and potatoes, if you do not wish to raise so much corn. In your locality I should put considerable stress upon the potato crop, because this crop does nicely there and is a cash crop. The following year you could raise oats, or oats and peas to be used for cattle feed, or peas alone to be either used for feed on the farm, or sold from the farm. Peas in your latitude can be made quite a crop. You can seed with the oats, or with the oats and peas. Possibly if you grow peas alone, you will have some trouble in getting a catch with the peas, but as this crop comes off early, they can be harvested and the ground disked up in good shape, the seed bed prepared and the clover sown alone the first of August. In this way, especially if you use a little stable manure or commercial fertilizer in the seeding to give it a good start, you are practically sure of a good crop the following year.

I am quite sure, from my observation, that alfalfa will do well in your climate. Only this last summer I saw a nice stand of alfalfa on the farm of Senator Ming thrifty and I believe will stand the winter and do well. With this new plant I near Cheboygan. The plants looked would only sow a small area to start with until I learned how to grow it. If you can grow it successfully then it might be practicable to do away with red clover and raise alfalfa. In this case I would extend the rotation to a four-year rotation and cut the alfalfa two years, then plow it up for corn. Ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, the apostle of alfalfa in that state, is now advocating this practice. One idea which has retarded the experiments with alfalfa in various localities is the fact that heretofore everyone has advocated leaving a field seeded to alfalfa for a number of years, but if we do this then we break up the rotation of crops and do not get the benefit of clover in the rotation. The new idea is to grow alfalfa in a rotation and not cut it more than two years and then plow it and plant to corn. This plant is a much more vigorous grower than red clover and has a greater root development and will improve the mechanical condition of the soil even faster than red clover. It is certainly worth experimenting with.

COLON C. LILLIE.

A Good Home Paper.

It is the opinion of a great many readers of the Christian Herald, of New York, that it is one of the most helpful of all the religious press. It is published with an honest intention of serving the best interests of its readers and is brim full of helpful articles, illustrations and stories, just long enough to be easily remembered, and applied by the readers. It is a good paper for man, woman and child. It is a good paper to have in the home. Drop a postal card today to the Christian Herald, 272-9 Bible House, New York, get a sample copy and ask them for subscription terms, mentioning this paper. Upon the receipt of the sample copy, the reader will see for himself that this paper will make a valuable addition to the family reading table.

A Southern Cook Book Free.

One of the most interesting pieces of literature that we have seen for many moons is the Maple Leaf Cook Book, edited by Lena M. McCauley, and issued by the Western Stoneware Company, the largest manufacturers of stoneware in the world. Miss McCauley has handled her subject in a most entertaining fashion, and if her recipes are as tasty as her writing is clever, the Maple Leaf booklet will deserve a permanent place in every farm kitchen. Miss McCauley is a southern woman, of old Maryland stock, and those who would know southern cookery at its best should procure a copy of this book. It will be mailed free on request if you will mention this paper. Address Western Stoneware Company, 1180 Sixth Ave., Monmouth, Ill.

Concrete in Highway Construction.

The Atlas Portland Cement Co., Dept. 12, 30 Broad Street, N. Y., has just published a 136-page book on "Concrete in Highway Construction," which contains most valuable information to any who are interested in the use of concrete in any kind of highway improvement. It contains a large number of half tone cuts, showing different kinds of concrete construction, such as bridges, culverts, retaining walls, pavements, walks, curbs, gutters, sewers, drain tile, brook linings, conduits, etc., together with drawings and specifications for the construction of the same and information with regard to mixing and laying concrete for wearing surfaces, resistance to water, etc. In view of the value of this text book to highway officials of towns, as well as state engineers, the publishers offer to send the book free to road officials and others directly interested in the good roads movement, providing the title of the person making the request is shown on the letterhead on which the request is sent in; otherwise the charge for the book is \$1.00.

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LIVE STOCK

FEEDERS' PROBLEMS.

Fattening Young Stock.

What is the best way to fatten young stock? What grains, amount, etc? What time of year is the best market for them?

Oakland Co.

E. B.

The best way to fatten young stock to secure a maximum profit is to feed them well from the start. Whether it be young cattle or lambs, they should be liberally fed from the beginning of the feeding period.

If the pastures have been poor, they should be supplemented by a grain ration before the young stock is taken to the stable or feed lot. The successful feeder must remember that violent changes in the diet of any animals are bad, and should be avoided. Beginning with a moderate grain ration, it should be gradually increased until the animals are on full feed or until they are consuming all that they will eat up clean at the regular feeding time, but for good results with this kind of feeding, the grain ration should be properly compounded.

Corn is always the best and cheapest base of the grain ration for fattening animals, but with it should be combined such other feeds as will give the ration a proper nutritive ratio, and increase the palatability of the grain feed. If oats and peas are available, they will answer this purpose admirably, but if supplementary feeds must be purchased then concentrates should be used that afford the needed protein at the lowest cost, keeping in mind at all times the effect of the completed ration upon the animals' health. Oil meal, cottonseed meal, some one of the proprietary feeds, wheat bran, or whatever feed or combination of feeds will best serve the purpose at the least outlay of money may be combined with corn with equally good results. It is impossible to advise intelligently on the compounding of rations in a general way. Much will depend upon the character of the roughage used, but the ration which is best adapted to keep the young animals growing and at the same time laying on flesh will prove the most satisfactory.

As to the best time to market young stock, it is, as a general proposition, when they are in a finished market condition. Lambs, for instance, should be marketed before they reach too heavy weights, as heavy lambs are discriminated against in the market and, after they reach a certain finish, further gains are expensive and will not prove profitable. Well fattened young stock always sells at a good price, and it is generally better to let the condition of the animal rather than that of the market, determine the date of selling. Of course, young stock that is fattened in the winter on expensive feeds should be marketed before it has to compete with the grass-fattened product, but with proper feeding, this will always be practicable.

As a general proposition, the most liberal feeders make the most profit from stock feeding, but it is a business that requires as much careful thought, study and good judgment, as any other business, if it is to be made profitable. It is also a business in which experience counts for much, hence the beginner should give it his most careful and best effort and should not be discouraged if his first ventures are not as profitable as he may have expected.

Clover Pasture for Pigs.

I have a seven-acre field which I seeded to clover last spring and which gives promise of a good stand of clover. Now, my plans are to put as many pigs in this field next spring as it will furnish feed for. I have never had any experience in feeding hogs in this manner, and I would like very much to have someone who has had a practical experience along that line, to tell me thru The Farmer about how many spring pigs I can keep on this field until peas and barley come on, and what additional feed should be fed with the clover. This is an excellent field for hogs, as there is fresh running water at all times.

Shiawassee Co.

C. W. HARDER.

The number of pigs that this seven-acre field of clover would pasture, would depend not a little upon the season and of course, somewhat upon the age of the pigs. Unfortunately, this is not the common method of growing pigs in Michigan, hence, data on the number of pigs that an acre of good clover pasture would carry if stocked to the limit is not plentiful. However, it is the writer's experience that it does not pay to overstock the pasture and that better results will be secured if only a moderate number of

pigs per acre are run in the clover pasture, and the surplus is cut for hay, when the pigs may be removed to other pasture provided for the purpose, such as peas and barley as suggested in this inquiry and rape sown with them or alone, as the case may be. This experience has also been borne out in experiments conducted at some of the western experiment stations. At the Nebraska station, it was found that an acre of alfalfa pasture would carry 24 100 lb. pigs, while on a full grain ration, or it would furnish pasture for 10 pigs without grain, 14 pigs receiving 1.33 lbs. of corn per day, 17 receiving 2.48 lbs. per day, or 20 receiving 3.46 lbs. per day. This number, however, would pasture the acre to the limit without cutting any hay and was found to injure the stand of grass.

Where close pasturing is contemplated it would be better to divide the pasture into two lots, running the hogs in each alternately. It is probable that an acre of clover would furnish as much pasture during the early part of the season, as an acre of alfalfa, and it is probable that 10 pigs per acre would make cheaper gains with the grain ration than more, provided the surplus growth of clover is harvested for hay. It has been found by experiments conducted at several stations, that corn is the most economical grain feed to use in connection with clover or alfalfa pasture for pigs that have attained the weight of from 75 to 100 lbs.

Younger pigs should have middlings or some other suitable feed containing a good per cent of protein in the ration. The amount fed can be profitably left to the pig for decision. Where fed twice a day on clover pasture, a full grain ration, or as much as will be eaten readily by the pigs, has been found to give most profitable results, and, where so fed in connection with clover pasture, the early spring pigs may be made to reach good market weight and condition in October or early November.

Without question, this method of growing pigs will greatly reduce the cost of the finished product on any farm, and in these days of high-priced grain and pork, will add not a little to the profit which may be derived from this department of the farm operations.

Of course, pigs will live and make some growth on good clover pasture without any grain, but this feed is altogether too bulky for profitable results, hence the desirability of feeding a liberal grain ration while the pigs are on pasture for a maximum profit.

The fact that there is running water in this field will, as the inquirer states, make it a very convenient one for this purpose, yet there is a danger in running water which should not be overlooked by the hog raiser. Running water is very often a source of contagion where hog cholera or swine plague breaks out in a neighborhood, and upon the first indication of this kind of trouble, the pigs should always be pastured where they will not have access to running water and thus be exposed to possible contagion which may come a considerable distance in streams which have their origin at a distance and flow thru a pasture.

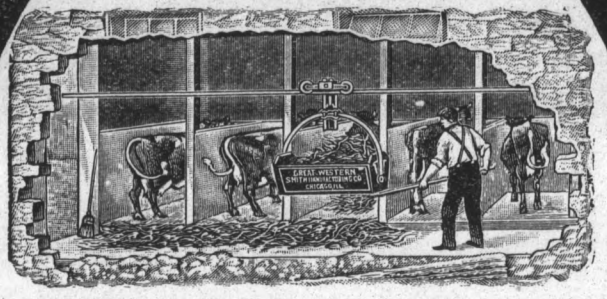
THE FARMER'S MEAT SUPPLY.

Ever since I can remember we have always had fresh meat around from the time it began to get cold in the fall until it got warm in the spring. During this portion of the year it was and still is an extremely rare occurrence for any of us to buy any meat at the butchers. We have had all kinds of fresh meat about and usually in abundance without any very special effort on our own part or on the part of anyone else. Indeed, our system is so simple, so easy, and so natural that we never thought anything about it.

Early in the fall some one of three or four families kills a light hog. Each family gets a quarter. Thus if the weather should happen to turn warm, no one has enough meat on hand to lose much by the transaction. Then, as soon as that hog is eaten, someone else kills another and it is portioned off in the same manner. So it goes around. We are not arbitrary about the division. One man, may get an eighth. If all of the bunch does not get to kill a pig before the regular butchering then the amount he owes is turned in.

Sometimes a lamb is killed between two neighbors. Almost always some one or two fellows kills a beef. Then we do not follow the regular method. In such a case the quarters are sold at market price on the condition that some one else kill another before spring. In this manner we do not at all consider beef a luxury. In-

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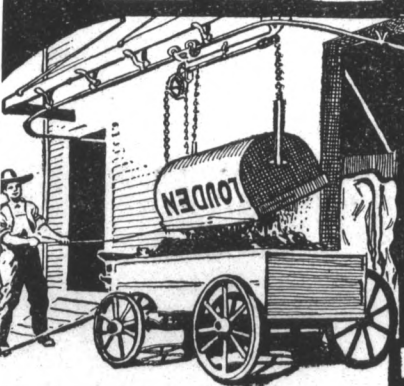
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BLACK PERCHERONS AND ENGLISH HACKNEYS

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.

The Louden Way



One man with a Louden Litter Carrier on Louden overhead steel track system can clean the barns in half the time that two men would take without it. That's Louden economy. On every up-to-date farm—your farm—the Louden Litter Carrier and steel track system will earn its cost many times a year. Track can be bracketed to barn wall—out one door—in at other, and in this way no switch is needed. Manure loaded direct on wagon or spreader—its full fertilizing value thus saved.

Louden Litter Carriers
 are made of heavy galvanized steel—wear for years; have improved worm gear—1 pound on chain lifts 40 pounds in box; box stands at any elevation—raised or lowered any distance up to 25 feet; have many special advantages not found in other makes. Send today for valuable free book on manure uses, and catalog of hay and litter carriers, sanitary steel stalls, cow stanchions, etc., for modern barns.

Louden Machinery Co.,
 603 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa

50 MILLION

cod fish, more or less, are caught each year on the coast of Norway, the livers of which are made into Cod Liver Oil.

The best oil is made from the fish caught at the Lofoten Islands.

Scott & Bowne use only that oil in making their celebrated

Scott's Emulsion

and when skillfully combined with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda they produce a medicinal food unequalled in the world for building up the body.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

Hygeno A

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



FREE

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

Why take chances of losing valuable stock when a few cents' worth of Hygeno A will avoid all risk? At dealers—if not at yours, write to us

The Hygeno Disinfectant Co.,
132 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Fourth large importation within the year arrives November 23rd., which, added to our present stock, offers intending purchasers the finest collection in America. If you want the best horses, horses with bone, quality, size, action, and best breeding, stallions or mares; if you want fair and liberal treatment; if you want lowest prices consistent with good merchandise, visit Oaklawn. Catalog shows the place and the horses.

W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.

Prairie Stock Farm
The Leading Horse Importers in the State of Michigan.
We have opened the eyes of all Michigan horsemen by our large exhibit at the State Fair. In the previous issue of the Michigan Farmer they gave the startling news of our wonderful success, not alone over our Michigan exhibitors, but over all exhibitors of the several States that were represented in competition. We won every prize in the stallion and mare classes except the 4th prize in the 2-year-old stallion class. All our horses are now at our Barns ready for sale for less money than a good horse can be bought elsewhere with a guarantee that has stood the test for the past 33 years. Come and be convinced. Terms to suit purchaser.

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

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.

REG. TRADE MARK



Wyncote, Pa., Sept. 22, 1909.—I enclose \$5.00 for another bottle of "Save the Horse." My horse Ted had a bone spavin, and "Save the Horse" completely cured it. I had two first-class doctors treat this horse and each one gave him up as a hopeless case. He is now perfectly sound. I cannot recommend your medicine too highly. Respectfully, PATRICK DORAN.
Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 11, 1909. Last February I bought a bottle of "Save the Horse." My brood mare, Queen Belle had a severe barb wire cut on right front leg and was so lame she could hardly put her foot to the ground. Proud flesh formed on her foot between ankle and hoof, which became very hard. I tried every remedy on the market to cure her, but failed. I then bought "Save the Horse," which took all lameness away. The lump is going fast. I can honestly recommend it. Very truly, J. E. Fenelon.
\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curbs, Splints, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Sore, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express Paid. Troy Chemical Co., 20 Commercial Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

deed, it is oftentimes cheaper than pork, and there is little danger of a quarter spoiling when it goes into the hands of a fair sized family.
Ohio. CLYDE A. WAUGH.

MICHIGAN EXHIBITS AT THE INTERNATIONAL.

The exceptional quality of the exhibits of all classes at the International Live Stock Exposition has in previous years been the subject of comment by its many patrons. The quality of this year's exhibits will undoubtedly be even better than the standard which has prevailed in previous years for the reason that the entries in the classes for individual animals have been limited to prize winners in other shows, thus making it certain that the exhibits at this year's show will be composed of the choicest individuals of the several breeds from the various sections represented.

It is a matter for congratulation to the live stock industry of Michigan that our state will be so well represented under these conditions as the entries indicate. The entries show that Michigan will be represented in the three leading beef breeds of cattle, namely, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords, with six, twelve and twelve animals respectively, including the Polled Durhams with the Shorthorns, while there are three entries in the grade and cross-bred class. In the sheep department there will be 23 Shropshires, and 32 Rambouillets shown in the breeding classes, and a total of 30 individuals shown in the fat classes, including grades and cross breeds. There are also three entries in the class for grade and cross-bred fat swine. In the horse department there are 22 Percherons entered from Michigan, making a very respectable total of exhibits from our state at this great show.

This should stimulate a larger attendance than usual from Michigan. No Michigan farmer who is interested in good live stock, as every farmer should be, either as a breeder or feeder, can afford to miss this show, if he can possibly arrange to attend it between November 27 and December 10, the first week being the week of the Exposition proper, the International Horse Show following. The sales of pure-bred live stock also occur during the first week as announced in another column.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The winter packing has started in with only moderate receipts of hogs in the various markets of the country, Chicago and Missouri river points getting too few swine to meet the pressing demands of buyers. Western warehouses contain really meager supplies of hog products of all kinds, while supplies of lard the world over are about the smallest ever recorded. Under these circumstances it will be seen that the packers are eager to buy as many hogs as they can get hold of, and of late they have had to face a greatly increased demand for fat hogs from buyers for Buffalo, New York, Boston and other eastern places, rendering it all the more difficult to engage extensively in the manufacture of cured products. Consumption of fresh meats, which has been diminished by the mild autumn weather, may be expected to become normally large with cold winter weather, and this branch of the market always calls for a great many hogs. It might be expected that the unusual dearthness of cured hog meats and lard would cut seriously into their general use, and there has been a great falling off in their exportation for a long period, but domestic consumption is still on a very liberal scale. It is usual for the winter packing season to open with hogs selling very much lower than during the summer season, but conditions this year are against the packers, and unusually high prices are generally regarded as assured for a long time ahead. The highest price for prime heavy hogs this year was \$8.65 per 100 lbs., and that was paid in but one instance. Recently \$8.25 has been the top figure paid for barrows, with heavy stags going as high as \$7.95, plenty of fat being greatly desired by buyers. Hogs should be shipped to market as fast as they become properly matured, but farmers should keep their shoats until well finished, for they will undoubtedly make generous returns for their care and the corn used. Everywhere there is reported a great and unusual shortage of stock hogs, and this is peculiarly the complaint wherever cattle feeding is carried on extensively. In every case where healthy young hogs are offered for sale buyers are sure to appear quickly eager to secure them at high prices, farmers having marketed their brood sows recklessly last year as a result of the dearthness of corn. Regrets have followed this course of procedure, and now farmers are usually unable to get hold of pigs to follow cattle. Thrifty brood sows and healthy growing pigs should be guarded carefully, and year after year hogs should be raised extensively for the market, corn and hogs making a combination that it is impossible to beat. Provisions are in a firm position, and sharp advances have taken place at various times recently, accompanied by large speculative buying.

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.

Wind Gall—Bursal Swellings.—I have a driving mare that is lame, caused by a wind puff on hind leg just above fetlock joint. What can I do for it? O. B. P., Ypsilanti, Mich.—When a bursal enlargement solidifies very much, little can be done to reduce it. Blister with either cerate of cantharides or use one part red iodine mercury and eight parts lard.

Enlarged Parotid Glands.—The glands of my mare's throat are swollen; have applied tincture iodine, also iodine ointment, but it fails to reduce them much. Within the past few days her breathing is affected. H. M., Marion, Mich.—Give 1 dr. doses iodide potassium three times a day. Apply one part red iodine mercury, one part iodine, one part iodide potassium and five parts lard twice a week.

Strangles—Cracked Heels.—I have a 6-year-old mare and a 3-year-old filly that had distemper last fall. They appear to get well, but have coughed some ever since. They also have sore heels, causing legs to stick and I have had them treated by our best Vet, but they do not appear to get well. J. B. K., Webberville, Mich.—Give 1 dr. fluid extract belladonna, 1 dr. fluid extract opium and 2 drs. syrup squills at a dose in feed two or three times a day, and for the cracked heels, apply one part oxide zinc and three parts vaseline twice a day.

Nail Puncture.—One of my yearling colts got her fore foot punctured with a nail. She was in a storm a short time ago and became quite stiff in hind quarters, so I consulted our Vet. and he gave me some kidney medicine to give her. When giving her the medicine she bit the top off bottle, then I took her to a Vet., as I thought she had perhaps swallowed a portion of the glass, but he thought not, but found her suffering from lock jaw. We gave her slippery elm tea and rubbed her spine with turpentine and lard, gave her aloes and nitre, also raw linseed oil. She is still alive, eats well but is reduced in flesh. Tail slightly pulled to one side and her eyes have a rather peculiar appearance. Do you believe there is any possible chance of a recovery? J. M., Yale, Mich.—Your colt will perhaps recover. Give ½ dr. fluid extract belladonna at a dose in either feed or water. Feed her plenty of well salted bran mash, vegetables and water. Keep her quiet and stable in a dark place and she will slowly, but gradually get well.

Foot Soreness.—I have a 12-year-old mare that is tender in her fore feet; she is otherwise healthy and a good feeder. Have owned her for the past six months. My horseshoer found several little holes in soles of feet, but no puncture. She has been better during the summer than she is now. Her hoofs are very hard, but not brittle; have applied a light blister to coronet, with no results. This animal has never been a city horse, always in the country; therefore, I am at a loss to account for her hoofs being hard; her hoofs are small for the size of body, but not brittle. I am satisfied that her soreness is all in the feet. C. L., Spruce, Mich.—Nearly all animals as well as people, have brittle hoofs or brittle nails, possessing less elasticity whenever they suffer from digestive troubles or fevers for any great length of time. With your mare I imagine that the circulation of blood leading in and thru the fore feet is perhaps interrupted; consequently, the hoofs lack proper nutrition. Stand her in wet clay or cover the hoofs with antiphlogistine daily or apply lanolin twice a day to hoofs and if there are any cracks at junction of hoof and flesh apply one part oxide zinc and three parts vaseline daily. Your mare's feet should be kept moist and this is easily done by applying wet swabs and leaving them on while she is in stable.

Cow Has Enlarged Knee.—I would like to know what to do for my 5-year-old cow that has a swollen knee. Have applied liniment, but obtained poor results. C. L. O., Whitehall, Mich.—First of all, you had better try and ascertain what has caused it—she may bruise knee on bare floor of stall or may bump it against feed manger. Bed her well and apply equal parts tincture iodine and camphorated oil.

Lambs Have Stomach Worms.—I come to you for advice in regard to a condition of my lambs. They cough some, part of them lose flesh gradually and after a time die; others have died when in good flesh. Nearly all of them lose their appetite, are weak, discharge some at nose. I am anxious to save the balance of them. B. W., Leslie, Mich.—I am inclined to believe that your lambs suffer from the effects of having too many stomach worms. Put 1 oz. of coal tar creosote in 3 qts. of clean water, shake thoroughly. Give each adult sheep 4 tablespoonfuls at a dose once a week for two or three weeks. The lambs should be dosed according to age or weight and in drenching them do not raise the head too high or give the medicine too rapidly. Following this treatment it is a good plan to saturate salt with some turpentine in the proportion of about a gill to every three or three and one-half quarts of salt. Kindly understand the turpentine should be dropped on the salt and mixed thoroughly thru it, then the sheep and lambs allowed to lick some of it as they see fit.

(Continued on page 451).

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

To Bring Him Back to the "High-Stepping" Class

THE REMEDY USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

For Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Abnormal Growths, All Lameness

Kendall's is the main dependence of thousands of horse-owners who have tested its worth for many years and never found it wanting.

GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST

Ashland Ave., Blue Island, Ill., May 21, 1909.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Gentlemen: I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for over 20 years. I have at all times kept a bottle of Spavin Cure in my barn, and always found it a good medicine to have on hand for man or beast. Yours respectfully, George Wilson.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere. \$1.00 a Bottle, 6 for \$5.00. Keep it in the house for family use, as well as in the stable. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggists or write to

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

EFFECTUAL

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

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Used as a Blister or Lotion.



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

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

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and inflammation. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

MONEY SAVED

— BY USING —

Roy Swing Stanchions

Thousands in use. Made to fit any stable, durable, convenient and cheap. This space costs too much to tell you more. A pleasure to send booklet and price. ROY BROS., East Barnet, Vt.

When All Others Fail Try

Dr. Fair's Cough & Heave Remedy

SIX DAYS' TREATMENT FREE to new customers, if you send 4c to pay postage. If your druggist can't supply you

Send \$1 for 30 Days' Treatment

W. C. FAIR, V. S., Prop.
DR. FAIR VETERINARY REMEDY CO.
5712-5714 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

MOVING PICTURES

OF THE WONDERFUL WORLD CHAMPION

DAN PATCH 1:55

MAILED YOU ABSOLUTELY

FREE

AND WITH ALL POSTAGE PAID

THIS IS THE LATEST HORSE SENSATION AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN THE MARVELOUS AND REALISTIC MOVING PICTURE ART.

It is a New Invention that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly day or night, either once or a hundred times and without a machine, curtain or light. It is the most Attractive Novelty and most pleasing Dan Patch Souvenir ever Invented and shows Every Motion of Dan Patch 1:55 in pacing one of his Marvelous and Thrilling World Record Miles and it is Absolutely True To Life.

A MILE OF THRILLING RACE PICTURES,

2400 MOVING RACE PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55

and every one of the 2400 pictures shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw the mighty Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his Thrilling Speed Exhibitions for a full mile. Just think of it! 2400 Moving Pictures Taken Of Dan in 1 min. and 55 sec. means 21 pictures taken for every second all of the way around the entire mile track from the back seat of a high power automobile.

You Can See Dan Shake His Head To Let His Driver Know That He Is Ready And Then You Can Watch Every Motion Of His Legs As He Flies Through The Air With His Tremendous Stride Of 29 Feet. As A Study Of Horse Motion Alone This Is Better Than If You Saw The Actual Speed Mile Because You Can See Dan Patch' Right Before You For Every Foot Of The Entire Mile And Not A Single Motion Of His Legs, Body Or Head Can Escape You.

You can see his Thrilling Finish as he strains every nerve and muscle to reach the wire in record breaking time, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his caretaker force his way through the crowds, uncheck Dan and then throw a beautiful woolen blanket over him to prevent catching cold and

MY LARGE MOVING PICTURES MAILED FREE TO ALL STOCKOWNERS

With Postage Prepaid---If You Are A Farmer, Stockman Or Poultry Raiser I Require A Correct Answer To These Three Questions. You Must Answer These Questions

1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? 2nd. How many head Each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own? 3rd. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent? I Personally Guarantee Free To You One Of These Marvelous Moving Pictures, If You Answer These Questions And Write Me Today.--Signed.--M. W. SAVAGE.

IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS FOR POSTAGE,

Packing, etc., in Silver or Stamps and I will mail you this wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, the fastest harness horse the world has ever seen. -- If you send me Twenty-five Cents in Silver or Stamps--EVEN if you do not own any stock or land, I will mail it to you postage prepaid. It costs Thousands of Dollars to have one of the original pictures taken and reproduced. Write to

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

I OWN THE 5 FASTEST WORLD CHAMPION STALLIONS EVER OWNED ON ONE FARM IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

On my "International Stock Food Farm" of 700 acres I own Dan Patch 1:55, Minor Heir 1:59, Directum 2:05, Arion 2:07, Roy Wilkes 2:06 and also about 200 head of Young Stallions, Brood Mares and Colts and they eat "International Stock Food" every day. I will be pleased to have you visit my farm at any time and see my horses and their splendid condition. I feel sure that you never saw their equals at any Fair or Horse Show. **ACTUAL TEST IS WHAT PROVES EVERYTHING IN THIS WORLD.** If "International Stock Food" gives paying results for the highest priced horses in the world on my farm it certainly will pay you to use it for all of your stock. Remember that if it ever fails to give your Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Hogs, better assimilation and digestion, purer blood and perfect health with quick growth and fattening that it will not cost you a cent no matter whether you have used one hundred pounds or five hundred pounds and you are to be not only the user but also the sole judge of results. I will leave the entire matter for you to decide and accept your own statement. How the United States Government backs my claims that "International Stock Food" is strictly a medicinal tonic, blood purifier, etc. During the Spanish-American War, United States officials made a special examination and decided that "International Stock Food" was strictly medicinal and I paid \$40,000.00 patent medicine war tax. Can any honorable man deny this evidence? "International Stock Food" and label design is registered in Medicinal Department as a Trade Mark No. 52791 giving it commercial standing and rights as a distinctive

"TRADE NAME" FOR A MEDICINAL, TONIC PREPARATION
The United States Government issued me a Trade Mark No. 22886 on the world famous lines, 3 Feeds for One Cent - as showing how cheaply International Stock Food can be mixed with the regular grain feed - My label shows a list of the medicinal ingredients used and 250,000 Dealers have sold "International Stock Food" for over 20 years as a medical tonic preparation.

Mr. F. A. Hawley, Waverly, Neb., Won in the Forest Patch Contest

18 Acres of Floor Space

Covers Over A City Block



INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD FACTORY
LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Covers Over a City Block and Contains Over 18 Acres of Floor Space

CASH CAPITAL \$2,000,000.00

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR MY PREPARATIONS

International Stock Food
International Poultry Food
International Compound Absorbent
International Pheno-Chloro
International Distemper Remedy
International Foot Remedy
International Colic Remedy
International Cough Killer
International Louse Paint
International Gall Heat
Silver Pine Healing Oil
International Heave Remedy

Dan Patch Stable Disinfectant
Dan Patch White Liniment
International Worm Powder
International Hoof Ointment
International Sheep Dip
International Cattle Dip
International Hog Dip
International Harness Soap
International Gopher Poison
International Healing Powder
International Quick Blister

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ANY OF THESE PREPARATIONS and insist on having what you ask for. Beware of many cheap and inferior substitutes and imitations. High Class Dealers Sell My Preparations on my Spot Cash Guarantee to refund your money if they ever fail.

Signed, M. W. SAVAGE, Owner of International Stock Food Co.--and also--International Stock Food Farm

DO YOU EXPECT TO SEE THE DAY WHEN THESE WONDERFUL DAN PATCH 1:55 RECORDS WILL BE EVEN EQUALLED?

DAN PATCH, 1:55
HAS PACED

1 MILE IN	1:55
1 MILE IN	1:55 1/2
2 MILES IN	1:56
14 MILES AVERAGING	1:56 1/2
30 MILES AVERAGING	1:57 1/2
45 MILES AVERAGING	1:58
75 MILES AVERAGING	1:59 1/2
120 MILES AVERAGING	2:02 1/2

DAN HAS BROKEN WORLD RECORDS 14 TIMES

In addition to all these records Dan Patch is proving to be one of the greatest sires of both pacers and trotters in all horse history - Look up his large official list of standard performers.

Dan Patch 1:55 has gone more extremely fast miles than the combined miles of all the trotters and pacers that have ever lived. Be sure and remember these facts when you think of some horse equalling Dan's marvelous performances.

For seven years Dan Patch has eaten "International Stock Food" every day mixed in his regular grain feed. It has given Dan Purer Blood, More Strength, More Endurance, More Speed and Perfect Health. It is constantly used and strongly endorsed by over Two Million Farmers and Stock Breeders, as the greatest Animal Tonic, and has been for 20 years. No other preparation has such strong United States Government and practical stock breeders endorsement, as has International Stock Food.

Carey Act! Carey Act!! Carey Act!!!

LAND OPENING

December 20th, 1909

Wyoming Irrigated Land for \$37.50 per Acre, on Ten Years' Time, and Under the "Carey Act," too. Think of It

Special excursion leaves Chicago December 17th, 1909. Sleepers direct to the lands and remain until after drawing; round-trip tickets astonishingly cheap; richest of soil; most perfect irrigation system, with perpetual water rights; best of markets; delightful, healthful climate; splendid transportation facilities, and all for \$37.50 per acre, and that on ten years' time.

We own thousands of acres adjoining the village of Uva, Laramie County, Wyoming. Some people now there are going to grow rich within the next few years. We have one of the best irrigating systems in the United States—three ample reservoirs; headgates and flood-gates of structural iron set in solid cut-stone masonry. Good roads, good schools, churches, telephone, rural free delivery—in fact all of the benefits of modern civilization here obtain.

Crop Yields

Wheat.....	50 bushels per acre
Oats.....	40 to 80 bushels per acre
Barley.....	40 to 60 bushels per acre
Rye.....	30 to 50 bushels per acre
Potatoes.....	150 to 300 bushels per acre
Sugar Beets.....	12 to 15 tons per acre
Alfalfa.....	3 to 7 tons per acre

Live Stock Advantages

Allow your stock to run on U. S. Government lands adjoining our lands on the north, bring them in and finish them for market on alfalfa and grains grown on your irrigated lands. No other irrigation system that we know of offers you so good a chance to double your profits.

Under these conditions our lands work 24 hours a day and 365 days in the year. Winters short, delightfully dry and healthful. Plowing permissible practically

each month during the winter. Remember, "It matters not how long we live, BUT HOW." It does not require a Daniel Webster intellect to see the desirability of our proposition.

Plan Now to Start With Us December 17th

No better time to see these lands. Huge alfalfa stacks, immense straw stacks, bulging grain bins, crowded potato cellars, and thousands of tons of sugar beets—evidence of character of soil and climatic conditions, and their combined productive powers.

We want you to see these lands before you invest a dollar anywhere else. We know that this is the opportunity for YOU, whether you are now owner, tenant, or young man starting in life.

Write today for free illustrated booklet containing map and all information.

Send coupon or postal by next mail. Remember the date: CAREY LAND ACT OPENING, December 20, 1909.

The North Laramie Land Company
1201-1202-1203 Marquette Building : Chicago, Ill.

The North Laramie Land Co.
1202 Marquette Bldg., Chicago

Gentlemen: Send me at once full particulars regarding your Irrigated Land Offer, under Carey Act Land Opening of December 20th.

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D.....State.....

THE FINE HERD OF

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

belonging to the estate of WM. A. HEARTT, deceased, late of Wahjamega and Caro, Mich., will be sold at administrators sale at

Wahjamega, Dec. 2, 1909.

At the same time will be sold a dozen or more

Shorthorns, Several Horses and some 200 Sheep.

All the cattle mentioned are pedigreed stock and as the sale is for the purpose of turning the animals into money to settle the estate, many valuable animals will doubtless go at very nominal prices. Wahjamega is reached by Michigan Central R. R. from Yassar, trains arriving at time sale opens in the morning and leaving at 6 p. m. Anyone wishing information should write

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

FOR SALE—Three Jennies, one coming 9 years old, one two years old, and one one year old. For particulars address, Louis Harmon, Ionia, Mich.

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

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

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

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

Maple Ridge Farm Breeders and Importers of high class Guernseys. Write us your wants. **E. & J. T. MILLER, Birmingham, Mich.**

LONG BEACH FARM. 40 **HOLSTEINS** All Registered. All highly bred. One \$30; three at \$45; one at \$100. **F. S. KENFIELD, Augusta, (Kalamazoo Co.) Mich.**

HOLSTEINS

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

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

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

Northern Grown Jerseys. **ROYCROFT FARM, Sldaw, Mich.**

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

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

DUROC-JERSEYS—50 bred and open sows, plenty of growth and quality. Boars ready for service. Prices right. Write **J. C. Barney, Coldwater, Mich.**

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O. I. C. SWINE—Grandson of Jackson Chief, the World's Champion and Grand Champion O. I. C. Boar, heads my herd, he is also a grandson of Tutesy, the World's Champion sow. I am sold out of spring and June farrow of both sexes. **A. J. GORDEN, R. F. D. No. 2, Dorr, Mich.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Roup.—Several of my turkeys have a disease which appears to affect their eyes. This ailment continues until they become quite weak, lay on their side and scratch their eyes until they die. A. S., Yale, Mich.—Your turkeys have perhaps been roosting in a damp, drafty place, causing them to take cold which leads on to a malignant catarrhal affection of the head and eyes. Dip their head in one part peroxide-hydrogen and three parts water. Blow or drop a little calomel into the eyes once or twice a day, after dipping the heads in above solution.

Lumbago.—Two weeks ago my 5-year-old cow got down in pasture and has been unable to get up without help since. Our local Vet. has treated her, but she is no better. She has never appeared to suffer much, but has very little use of her hind legs. W. H., Martin, Mich.—Apply equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia and sweet oil to back twice a day. Give ½ oz. acetate of potash at a dose in feed twice a day, also give 1 dr. fluid extract nux vomica three times a day.

Lampas.—I have a 2-year-old colt that has a hard swelling close behind the upper front teeth, causing her to refuse to eat corn. A. F. C., Centerville, Mich.—Lampas is an infiltration of serum into the gums as an effort of nature to protect the young teeth while they are penetrating the gums and as a rule do little or no harm. All the treatment that is justifiable is slight pricking or scarifying in order to allow the serum vent. The common cruel practice of burning them should be discontinued.

Indigestion—Boils on Neck.—Have a 4-year-old horse that has been worked hard all summer, but is in fair flesh. When he stands in the stable over night his legs stock; I also have another 4-year-old horse that is troubled with small boils on top of neck. J. S., Owosso, Mich.—Give your colt a tablespoonful of the following compound powder: Gentian, ginger, nitrate potash and bicarbonate soda at a dose in feed two or three times a day. Also give your other horse some of the same powder. Clip the hair off short on top of neck, drop 4 ozs. of acetate of lead, 3 ozs. sulphate zinc, 1 oz. tannic acid in a gallon of water and apply to sore neck three times a day.

Indigestion—Big Leg.—I would like to know about a young calf that has not done well and seems to bloat after eating. If nothing can be done for it had I not better kill it? Also have a mare which I recently bot that has a big leg and I would like to know what can be done for her. F. J. W., Monroe, Mich.—Give your calf half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a pint of water one hour before it is fed; also give 15 grs. salicylic acid with each milk. Give your horse 1 dr. iodide potassium at a dose in feed three times a day. Wet the leg with cold water, apply cotton and a bandage over it. If exercise reduces swelling then you can safely count on treatment giving you good results; however, if the swelling remains, then the leg will always remain thick, no matter what you do.

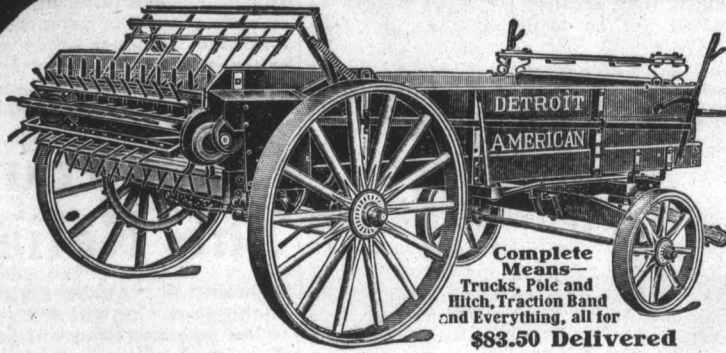
Wound Under Fetlock Causing Stocking.—I have a 3-year-old colt that was cut under fetlock; while treating him the leg began to swell and altho the wound is now healed and the swelling leaves with exercise it soon returns when the colt is allowed to stand in stable without exercise. D. R., Ortonville, Mich.—Dissolve ¼ lb. sugar lead in a gallon of cold water, wet the leg and apply a bandage two or three times a day. The leg should always be bandaged for a couple of hours after a drive. Give ½ dr. sulphate iron, 2 drs. ground gentian, 2 drs. ground ginger and 2 drs. powdered rosin at a dose in ground feed two or three times a day.

Leucorrhoea.—I purchased a Jersey cow a short time ago and since I got her home have discovered that she discharges a whitish substance from vagina; at times she strains considerable. She does not appear sick otherwise. C. T. W., Canton, Mich.—Your cow suffers from leucorrhoea. Dissolve 2 drs. permanganate potash in 3 quarts tepid water and flush out vagina daily—this is best done thru a rubber hose with funnel on end. Also give 1 dr. powdered sulphate iron, 1 oz. ground gentian and 1 oz. powdered charcoal at a dose in feed three times a day.

Sciatic Rheumatism.—I have a mule that draws up his hind foot very high, holds it up as tho he did it to relieve himself of pain. His leg and hip seem to have slightly perished away. The mule is not doing very well, but still he eats plenty. G. T., Rockford, Mich.—Your mule suffers from sciatic rheumatism; give 2 drs. salicylate of soda at a dose in feed three times a day for one week, then give 3 drs. powdered nitrate potash at a dose in feed three times a day for a week, the third week give 1 dr. iodide potassium at a dose in feed three times a day for a week. Also apply equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia and sweet oil to hip and thigh once a day.

Infected Udder—Obstructed Teats—Catarrh in Fowls.—I have an 8-year-old cow that had trouble in one teat last August. I treated her, but the teat is somewhat thickened and blocked; the other fore teat is in the same condition. This cow is due to be fresh in about four weeks. Had she better be treated now or left alone? I have some chickens that appear healthy, combs red and they sing, but breathe with a rattling in their throat and occasionally shake their head. F. M., Grand Ledge, Mich.—Leave your cow alone until she comes fresh and if you treat her at all apply some iodine ointment to blocked teats every two days. Your chickens may only be suffering from a cold, or the young fowls may suffer from gapes and have worms attached to the inside lining of wind pipe; if so strip a feather, dip the tip in spirits of turpentine and insert it into the opening to the top of the wind pipe at the base of the tongue, turning the feather around a time or two and withdraw it. This entrance to wind pipe opens when the fowl breathes. Your chickens should be prevented from roosting in a draft or any damp place. Give them some ginger and pepper in their feed.

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POULTRY

DRY-MASH FEEDING BROT EARLY DEVELOPMENT.

I have always been an advocate of the moist mash in poultry feeding, but in this, as in many other things, one is apt sooner or later, to change his mind. Last spring I hatched between 500 and 600 chicks, and as I had 200 layers to scald mash for, (as they had had it since chickhood), I decided to try the dry system of feeding on my young stock.

My chicks, pure-bred Rhode Island Reds, were April and May hatched and have never had a moist mash except when the rain wet it, as it was fed in the open, the chicks being on free range. We got our first egg October 16, or three weeks earlier than last year when the pullets had been grown on a wet mash.

I have about 200 pullets and as even and thrifty a lot as I have ever had, so I feel that the system is a good one for growing chicks at least. The cockerels kept for breeders are big, vigorous fellows and look as tho they had enjoyed their boyhood.

As to the use of the dry mash for winter layers (confined to the house) I cannot speak yet from experience, but as many are reporting good results from its use, I shall give it a thoro trial and will report later. Some report that their hens get out of condition from eating too much of it during the winter, but, so far, my chicks prefer the unground grain, then eating the mash as a sort of filler. It seems to me that by a little careful management they can be compelled to balance the thing up, even if the dry mash has to be covered up a part of the time to induce exercise in the litter.

I have always mixed my own mash as the prepared article costs too much. I have used coarse wheat bran about one-third by measure, corn meal and ground oats about one-half, and to about nine or ten quarts of the above I add two quarts of dry meat scrap. This is for chicks on range after weaning. The little fellows get a smaller allowance of meat until a few weeks old.

As a labor saver I can commend the dry feeding system, and if winter eggs come as I expect, from its judicious use, there will be no more scalded mash for me, unless occasionally as a relish.

Maine. D. J. RYHER.

It would be manifestly unfair to positively ascribe the earlier maturity of the chicks to the superiority of the dry mash over moist feeding, since there were, in all probability, other conditions which exerted an influence and of which the writer says nothing. However, we cannot lose sight of the fact that dry feed is the safer feed for chicks, especially in hot weather when wet mashes sour very quickly, and it is therefore possible that the earlier maturity was due to continuous good health in the chicks and the absence of those bowel disorders and similar setbacks which so frequently follow in the wake of wet-mash feeding. A similar comparison of results obtained from the laying pens, which the coming months will make possible, will be looked forward to with interest.—Ed.)

METHODS OF FEEDING POULTRY.

It does not seem to be settled in the minds of either novice or experienced poultrymen just what is the best course to pursue in feeding poultry for egg production. In making this statement I do not refer to the man who gives his entire time to the feeding of poultry, as there are very few of those men, the bulk of the country's egg supply coming from the farms on which poultry is a side line. But, the ordinary farmer, truck gardener, business man or whatever the main vocation of the man may be, is in many instances in doubt as to the right feed and the right mixture to be given to the hen to make her lay and keep healthy. The business man is often successful in feeding, as he goes after the proposition in a business-like manner and is careful not to overfeed or feed all of one kind of food. Nevertheless, the business man is often a failure when it comes to raising poultry. He is often told of the great success of a neighbor who feeds differently than he and decides to try his methods and feed; as a result he does not even have moderate success. The feed has possibly been prepared a little differently, or has been fed in a different way, and that will many times make a lot of difference in the number of eggs obtained.

One of the mistakes often made is to

change feed whenever you hear of a fellow who is achieving better success than you are. For instance, Mr. Doe is having success in getting eggs in winter when the temperature is around zero. His neighbor wants to get the same results so he switches to the feed used by Mr. Doe. The hens are not of the same variety and constitution, or possibly they are not fed the same, and yet the neighbor thinks that because he changes feed he should get as many eggs as Mr. Doe. He is usually not as well off as tho he had let well enough alone or had tried a slight change in the ration he was feeding, or had merely changed the method of feeding.

There really is no specific for raising eggs as some people seem to think, and possibly it is a good thing. A specific that used to be given to everybody, and then to the fowls, was "warm mash," "feed 'em warm mash and they will lay." Well, if that were all there is to getting eggs out of hens there would be very little to it. A warm mash is good for chickens in cold weather, and should be given to them when it can be cheaply and conveniently prepared, but it is not guaranteed to increase egg production.

I once knew of a fancier who heard of a farmer that was making a record with his flock. He was getting more eggs from a small flock of scrub hens than the "fancy man," and was apparently doing it with ease. As a result of the stories this fancier heard, he visited the farmer and found that he was using the hopper system and that the fowls were fed all that they would eat of bran. He went home and immediately began to experiment by feeding his hens bran, giving it to them in hoppers so that they could have it at any time during the day. His flock was not used to having free access to feed thruout the day and as a result they over-ate and would not lay. They became fat and the feed was simply thrown away, so far as egg production went.

One must try one plan and then another until he finds the feed that will make his hens produce eggs. At one time the hot mash will do the work, and then a free access to the mash dried in the hopper is what the birds want before they will lay. Of course, there are certain principles which every feeder knows or ought to know, but besides that he has to get in touch with the wants of his hens by continued observation of the effect of the various feeds. There is advice doled out by the yard on how to make poultry lay, about the choosing of the strain of fowls, of the difference in the breeds, and why late-hatched birds will not lay before the first of January, which is all right in its way, but what we want to do is to try out a few feeds and methods of feeding early in the winter, determining which is best for our fowls and then being guided by this experience. However, in making changes in feed, make haste slowly, as the hens will not accustom themselves readily to radical changes and still keep on laying.

Ingham Co.

E. B. REID.

(There are many reasons why sudden and radical changes in the ration or in feeding methods should be avoided. The system of feeding which it is desired to follow should be well in mind at the beginning of the laying period and then adhered to thruout if possible. If former methods and feeds are to be discarded in favor of a system which has proved highly successful in the hands of a neighbor, a close study of his conditions and careful attention to all the details involved are a necessary preliminary. Even then, as this writer truthfully says, the change may not prove an advantageous one. However, there are certain essentials which every successful method of feeding will be found to contain, and with a view to singling out and directing attention to these in future issues we shall be pleased to receive, from our readers who have made a success of winter egg production, brief descriptions of their methods of feeding, the rations employed and something as to the measure of success attained.—Ed.)

The West Michigan State Poultry Association will hold its eighth annual show at Grand Rapids, January 17 to 21 inclusive, and unless all signs fail it will have the largest show in its history, even surpassing last year's exhibition of over 1,200 birds. About 30 handsome silver cups, cash, and many valuable specials, besides the finest ribbons money can buy, are the inducements held out to new exhibitors, and the knowledge that they will get a square deal in every particular brings the old ones back year after year. Judges Tucker and Wise will place the awards where they belong. Wm. Krepps, 42 Will Street, Grand Rapids, Mich., is the Association's secretary.

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Your buggy is an investment of good hard dollars. You can't afford to take chances on a vehicle you never saw. That's just what you do when you sign your name to a letter agreeing to receive a vehicle direct from the catalog house. Beware of getting promises of the "free trial," "return privilege," etc. When a mail order house sends you a vehicle, you become responsible for it, and they expect you to keep it; else why do they send it to you? They are not in business for health. Try to send a mail order vehicle back and see what trouble you'll have! People everywhere have been caught by the mail order evil. Avoid it!

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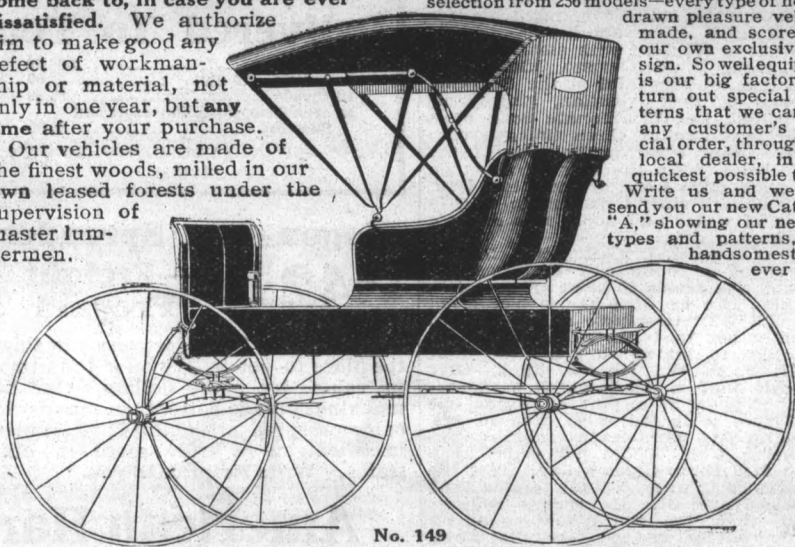
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We also manufacture the famous Holdfast Storm and Stable Blankets, in which the Reliable Michigan standard of quality is rigidly maintained. (7)

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See the Samson extension heel

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

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

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5,000 Ferrets Always buy Michigan ferrets. They are stronger and better climated. Price list and cat. free. DeKleins Bros, Box 41, Jamestown, Mich.

4,000 FERRETS—They hunt rats and rabbits. Prices and book mailed free. J. N. A. KNAPP, Rochester, Ohio.

THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

THE ART OF MILKING.

Many men who keep cows, and others who work for dairymen, do not understand milking. Milking is an art and there is some science to it withall. Merely shutting the hand and squeezing does not constitute milking. Merely shutting the forefingers of the hand down first to prevent the milk from going back into the udder and squeezing it out with the lower fingers does not constitute milking. The forefinger should work up onto the udder with a gentle but firm pressure that tends to work the milk from the udder down into the teat. This should be done constantly, and at the same time that the hand is shut there should be a gentle but vigorous pulling movement. This tends to knead and manipulate the udder and to encourage the secretion of milk and force it down into the teats so that it can be forced out. Stripping with the thumb and finger is a mere makeshift at milking. I don't believe any cow ever did well or was ever developed to her full capacity where a man stripped her with the thumb and finger. A man should have a good strong hand and he should know how to use it in order to get the milk all out of the udder and get it out rapidly.

Some men don't seem to realize the importance of manipulating the udder, or have the knack of getting hold of the different quarters of the udder with the hand at the same time they are milking. They don't seem to understand that a vigorous manipulation of the udder goes with the squeezing of the teat in order to stimulate milk secretion. As a matter of fact, they don't seem to understand the philosophy of milk secretion and the result is that few cows are brought up to their limit of production. I am firmly of the opinion that the reason why so many cows do not do as well as they ought to is simply because they do not have a man to milk them who understands milk secretion and the importance of rapid and vigorous milking. Some of them cannot be taught. Some of them do not seem to get hold of the idea; others do not seem to ever be able to acquire the knack, while a few do not care and will not try. I once gave a man ten cows on a separate farm for him to feed and care for and milk. He was a good, fair feeder, he took good fair care of the cows, but the cows never paid. He had good, likely heifers that never developed into good cows, simply because they were not properly milked and that man never could learn to milk. He either did not have the strength in his hand or else did not understand the philosophy for he never got onto the knack of milking and the heifers never properly developed in milk production. I am inclined to think that the average man does not do as good a job of milking as the milking machine. A good milker does a better job than the present day milking machine.

SHREDDED CORN FODDER FOR ROUGHAGE, WITH CORN AND OATS FOR GRAIN.

I have plenty of nice, bright shredded corn fodder as roughage, and plenty of corn and oats. What shall I add to the grain to make a balanced ration for an average dairy cow, and what proportion shall I use of each?

Branch Co.

G. E. B.

If I had nothing but shredded corn fodder for roughage, and wanted to feed corn meal and oats for grain, then I would feed in connection with the corn meal and the oats, oil meal and cottonseed meal. Mixed in the proper proportions, I believe this would be the most economical ration you could make. I would mix these feeds in equal parts. For instance, 100 lbs. of corn meal, 100 lbs. of ground oats, 100 lbs. of oil meal and 100 lbs. of cottonseed meal. Mix them all together thoroly and then feed each cow according to the amount of milk or butter-fat which she produces. If you have nothing but the shredded corn fodder for roughage you would have to feed it pretty liberally, and do not expect that they are going to eat up the butts of all the stalks, because the butts are not palatable and are practically indigestible. You ought to have a feed of clover hay once a day in connection with the corn stalks to get the best and most economical results. But if you have only the corn stalks you can get along by feeding liberally of the grain ration. Now, I would feed as many pounds per day of

grain as the cows produced pounds of butter-fat in a week, then I would feed her 10 lbs. per day of this grain ration, or five pounds each, night and morning. Another way of figuring this is to give one pounds of this grain ration for every three pounds of milk the cow gives. For instance, if the cow gives 30 lbs. of milk in a day, then she should have 10 lbs. of the ration a day. If you had more protein in the roughage, like clover hay, you would not have to feed quite so heavy of the grain.

TIMOTHY VS. CLOVER AND CORN STALKS.

What feeding value has good bright timothy hay compared with clover or cornstalks? Would it be advisable to sell the timothy at \$12 per ton and buy cornstalks that had been frosted before cutting, at 2½¢ a bundle?

Antrim Co.

SUBSCRIBER.

Good timothy hay has about the same feeding value as good bright, well-cured corn stalks. It is not considered as good for milk cows as the cornstalks, tho the analysis of it would seem to indicate that it is practically as good. The feeding value depends very much on the stage of development at which the timothy was cut. If timothy gets too ripe it makes poor stuff for any kind of animals. If it is cut before it is fully matured and well cured so that it is bright, it is relished by the stock and makes a good feed, but then no better than well cured cornstalks. Clover is much better for stock food. Clover hay contains protein in the proportion of one pound to about six pounds of carbohydrates while the timothy contains one pound of protein to about sixteen of carbohydrates and cornstalks one pound to about fifteen of carbohydrates.

Since there is very little difference between the feeding value of timothy and cornstalks, very much will depend upon the price of timothy and the price of cornstalks in making the exchange. I cannot figure out the price of the cornstalks at so much a bundle. I do not know how much the bundles will weigh. It would be very unsatisfactory indeed, to even make a guess on this proposition. If you sold the timothy by weight and not the cornstalks by weight, then one could tell something about whether it would be a bargain or not. I think there is greater waste in feeding cornstalks than timothy hay. A much larger per cent of the cornstalks will not be eaten by the cows or other stock, for the butts of the cornstalks are practically indigestible. Consequently, I should say that you would have to buy cornstalks for a great deal less per ton than you would obtain for timothy hay in order to make anything by the deal. Then you must take into consideration the labor of hauling off the hay and hauling the cornstalks home. You would have to get the cornstalks at a pretty good bargain to enable you to make anything out of the deal. I believe I would feed my hay; but, of course, as I say, it will depend upon the price of the cornstalks. Then, again, the cornstalks you say, have been frosted before they were cut. The probability is that many of the leaves are entirely wasted because after corn has been injured by the frost, the leaves usually dry up and break off when they are practically lost, and this being the case, the feeding value of the cornstalks will be reduced quite materially.

DAIRY PARAGRAPHS.

The consumers of dairy products are becoming alarmed, and justly so, over the conditions under which milk is being produced and I will venture to say that ten years from now dairymen will be looking back and wondering at their stupidity at trying to produce a human food under the conditions that many dairymen are working today.

Camembert cheese is one of the best known and most highly esteemed of the European varieties of soft cheese, and large quantities are annually imported into this country. Efforts have been made to build up an industry for the production of this type of cheese in the United States.

One of the leading questions connected with the successful management of a dairy farm is the question, "Will it pay to devote more than ordinary attention to the care and food of the dairy cows during the winter months?" I answer most emphatically, that it will pay and that the times and circumstances which surround us at the present time demand that we abandon the old practice of summer dairying, or milking the cows for a few months while they are in the pasture and drying them off in the fall, and adopt a system of all the year round dairy farming.

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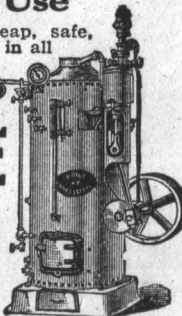
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DETROIT, NOV. 27, 1909.

COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE SIGNED.

We are constantly receiving communications asking for information, veterinary inquiries, etc., to which the inquirer has neglected to sign his name. In order to get the benefit of free advice in any department of our paper it is necessary for the applicant to give his name and address. The name will not be printed if he requests that course, but it must appear on every inquiry to receive our attention. This free service is maintained for the benefit of our subscribers only, and unless the name and address of the person seeking information appears on the inquiry we have no means of determining whether he is entitled to the service as such. Subscribers seeking information of any kind will avoid disappointment by observing this request to sign all communications and give their postoffice address.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Our new offer of the Michigan Farmer, five years for Proposition. \$2.00, is a proposition which should not be neglected by any reader. This proposition means 260 copies of the paper for \$2.00, without further trouble of ordering or expense in remitting. The subscriber who takes advantage of this proposition will be getting his paper for exactly three-quarters of a cent per copy, which is practically the cost of the white paper on which it is printed. This cost per issue is but little more than half the cost for a like period where but one year's subscription is taken at a time, and no more than half when the cost of remitting is added to the cost of the yearly subscriptions. In taking advantage of this proposition, the subscriber is running no risk whatever. The Michigan Farmer is too old a paper and is established on too firm a foundation for any doubt upon that point. The reliability of its publishers is unquestionable, and the pride which they take in it, and the record of continued improvement which they have made in it, is as good as a surety bond as a guarantee of its continued excellence.

This proposition is as sound as life insurance in that the subscriber cannot lose, even tho he should die before the expiration of the subscription, as it may be changed to any member of the family, in that event. There is no chance for

the subscriber to lose on account of the premiums offered with yearly subscriptions for the reason that a relatively more valuable premium is offered with the five-year subscription which, together with the saving of \$1.75 and the expense and trouble involved in four remittances for annual subscriptions to cover the same period of time, makes the proposition one which should appeal to every reader. Then there is the consideration that the aggravation of missing a copy of the paper, if the subscription is allowed to lapse, will be obviated by accepting this proposition, which is an added inducement. We are able to make this liberal proposition on account of the saving in labor and expenses involved in the handling of expirations and renewals in our subscription and mailing departments, and we are willing to give the subscriber the benefit of that saving, hence this new proposition, offering the Michigan Farmer five years for \$2.00, which we believe will appeal to a large per cent of our subscribers.

Those whose subscriptions have not yet expired, can take advantage of this proposition as well as new subscribers, and the date of the expiration of their subscription will be advanced for the five years, and they will be sent the free premium the same as new subscribers. New subscribers will get the rest of this year free, their subscription being dated from January 1.

Since the recent slump in the price of potatoes, we have received a number of communications from growers asking for more statistics of crop yields, especially for the last five years, and for other statistics which bear upon the present situation and future market outlook for this crop during coming months. We quote as follows from one letter which is typical of these inquiries, covering most of the points which are brot out in the others:

"Will you please publish in your paper as soon as convenient the amount of potatoes grown in the United States each year for the last five years, including the present year of 1909, and commencing with the crop of 1905, when they were so cheap in the winter of 1905 and 1906 and 'dropped' in the local markets in the spring of 1906 to eight cents per bushel. I have read so many conflicting reports of the crop for 1909, quoting same all the way from 274,000,000 bushels to over 375,000,000 bushels. I am in the same condition as hundreds of other farmers in the state, heavily in debt thru just buying my farm. I hate to sell for 28 or 30 cents per bushel, but of course that is better than 8 or 10 cents next spring, as it turned out five years ago this season."

A preliminary estimate of the total yield of potatoes in this country for the current year was given in the last government crop report at 367,473,000 bushels, as stated in our comment on the potato situation in the issue of November 13. In that issue, was also given statistics regarding previous high crop yields and prices which prevailed in those years, together with a comparison of general conditions prevailing at those times and at present. We stated in that comment that the slump in prices which had already commenced, was not to be wondered at in view of the sending forward of poor and frosted stock in considerable quantities, and the tendency on the part of dealers to let conditions become more settled before storing up stocks for future use. As was stated in our former comment, above referred to, it is impossible to draw positive conclusions from a comparison of yields in different seasons for the reason that other conditions affecting the market are always varying, but for the satisfaction of the inquirer from whose letter we have quoted, and for many others in his situation, let us give the figures which he requests:

Beginning with the year 1904 instead of 1905, we find the final estimates of total production for the country to be as follows: In 1904, 332,830,300 bushels; in 1905, 260,741,294 bushels; in 1906, 308,038,382 bushels; in 1907, 289,262,000 bushels; in 1908, 278,985,000 bushels.

From the figures given by the Department of Agriculture, the average farm price, in May, 1905, following the first year for which figures are given, was from 20 to 25 cents per bushel, these representing the low and high values for the month, while for the following year, or the spring of 1906, the low and high figures for May are given as 48 and 73 cents respectively. In that year, as often happens where the tubers are held over until late in the spring, the price fell to a low point just at the end of the market

for old stock, which does not make a really fair comparison upon which to base estimates for the probable trend of the market for other seasons.

The crop of 1904 was the largest ever produced in the country until this year, and probably represented as great a per capita production as the larger crop for the current year, but conditions in 1904 were not parallel with those of the present year. Prices for other foodstuffs were not as high and commercial conditions generally were not as prosperous as at the present time, altho by no means dull. As before stated in our comment upon the situation, we believe that with conservative marketing there will be a rally from present prices which are generally at shipping points about level with the figures given in the letter above quoted. Unquestionably there will be a large consumption of potatoes and much of the stock at many centers of production is said to be overgrown and hollow, and it is not expected to keep well. So long as there is a surplus of such stock in the market, prices are bound to rule low, but this kind of stock will not go as far as choice grades, and there is already quite a wide difference in market values for choice and poor stock, a wider difference than is usual at this season of the year. But with the working off of this poor stock by the growers, and a wise conservatism in the marketing of good stock by growers, together with the fact that the shortage in cars will prevent a too rapid movement later in the season, it seems certain that there will be a rally in prices sufficient to pay for holding the potatoes for a time and probably a level, tho perhaps not a high, market during most of the marketing season. Of course, should there be a large surplus left in the spring, which we do not believe probable, values would fall as they always do under these conditions, and as noted in the above letter from which we have quoted. In fact, it is always a speculation to hold potatoes or any perishable product for the very late market, but while the preliminary estimate shows the current crop to be a very large one yet, under the conditions which prevail, we do not believe it will be a losing speculation to hold good potatoes for the winter or early spring market, since at present values, foreign potatoes cannot compete with the home-grown product. On the other hand, if stocks are crowded on to the market much faster than it will take them for consumption, prices are sure to fall lower and we believe that in a general haste on the part of growers to market their entire holdings at an early date there is a greater danger of loss than in the policy of conservative marketing as advised in our former comment, and the reasons for which are just as strong at the present time.

READ "THE ORTEGA GOLD."

In the next issue we will publish the first chapters of an intensely interesting serial story entitled "The Ortega Gold." This story was written especially for the Michigan Farmer, is wholesome in its moral tone and full of that human interest that makes a story worth the reading. The first chapters of this excellent feature should not be missed by any reader who enjoys high-class fiction, since they are essential to the complete understanding of the plot and the full enjoyment of the more interesting passages which develop with the progress of the tale. Read the opening chapters of this feature story in the magazine section of the next issue if you would not miss any part of the pleasant diversion which this story is sure to afford you.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.

The execution of two Americans in Nicaragua by the order of President Zelaya is likely to result in international trouble unless it is made clear by the executive that the executions followed the regular order of the law. The Americans are said to have been instrumental in aiding the revolution that is in progress in that country. A transport with forces and munitions of war has been sent to Panama from Washington to be ready in case the outcome of investigation should prove that the executions were not carried on according to martial law. The immediate charge was that the men attempted to dynamite troop ships belonging to the government.

Representatives of the Chinese war department are now in England studying the organization of the British navy with the view of modernizing the Chinese navy.

Herbert Gladstone has accepted the appointment to the office of governor-general of South Africa.

The highest official flight made by an aeroplane was accomplished on the 21st when Latham reached an elevation of 1,345 feet at Buoy, France. Wilbur

Wright made an unofficial ascent some time ago to the height of 1,600 feet.

An attempt to kill many of the newly promoted captains of the Austrian army has been discovered. One of the officers died soon after taking a pellet and upon investigation it was found that the medicine had been poisoned.

The British navy department is to have added to her strength 20 new swift torpedo destroyers, which, according to the contracts are to be the fastest of their kind afloat and are to be completed in 20 months.

A treaty has been perfected by the Canadian and United States governments for the protection of fisheries in the waters between the two countries.

The Russian government has decided to place the double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian railroad with an American syndicate. The project will cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

Full reparation will be demanded of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, for the execution of the two Americans according to the latest reports from the government at Washington.

The attempt of the English house of commons to tax the property rights of the large land owners represented largely by the lords, has started a real battle between the two factions in parliament where, on Monday, the lords announced that they were ready for the contest and stated that this administration would be the last for some period that would be rested in the hands of the liberal party.

Locusts are said to be damaging the corn crop of Argentina, especially in the northern part of that country.

The American federation of labor have endorsed the attitude of their president, Samuel Gompers, and John Mitchell, in the Buck Stove case, and have promised to pay their salaries should the prominent men be sent to prison upon the judgments against them.

National.

Great improvements in conditions in the Panama canal zone have followed the close of the rainy season and work can now be pushed with more rapidity than was possible during the wet weather. Many damaging landslides, the result of high water and wet soil occurred during the season and the cost of the work will be much increased by these accidents. The report of the engineer shows that the cost of the labor on the canal will be fully 50 per cent greater than was originally estimated. The total cost of the enterprise is now placed by the engineer at \$375,210,000.

Slow work is being made of rescuing the miners from the coal mines at Cherry, Ill. At present, 20 persons have been taken from the burned mine alive, 92 are known to be dead and 198 are still missing. The crowds about the mine are so large that martial law has practically become a necessity. The hope that others are still alive in the mine is waning.

The sugar frauds unearthed in the customs office of New York are being investigated by the government, and last week 20 officials were discharged for having taken part in mulcting the government out of revenue due on the importation of sugar. Some of the men were "high up" officials.

The old Biddle House, of Detroit, built in 1849 was partially destroyed by fire last week, causing a loss of \$70,000. The structure will be repaired.

At Tishomingo, Okla., representatives of the Snake Indians are debating the question as to whether they should abrogate the treaties of the United States with the tribe. The Indians have never fully acquiesced in an agreement to live under the laws of the country and now they want to revive their own customs and live undisturbed.

The Michigan university football team defeated the university of Minnesota team Saturday by the score of 15 to 6 and thereby won the title to the championship of the west for the season.

Two men were killed and one injured by the falling of a section of a big cement chimney that is being built for an automobile concern in Pontiac. The men fell with scaffolding 160 feet to the ground.

The postoffice department is about to experiment in printing the higher denominations of stamps in distinctive colors. The new ten-cent stamps will be the first to be experimented with.

Two ordinances granting to a subway company franchises amounting to \$50,000,000 have been framed by Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, and the administration councilmen which will be placed before the council of the city for consideration.

All public gatherings, the closing of libraries and public schools have all been discontinued at Bedford, Me., because of the large number of diphtheria cases in the city.

Long hours and small pay were the reasons assigned for the striking of 17,000 waiters in the city of New York last Monday.

It demanded the use of dynamite to get a fire that threatened the town of Warrenton, Va., under control last Monday. As it was, four blocks in the heart of the town were destroyed.

The decision of the United States district court for Minnesota against the Standard Oil Company in which it dissolves the subsidiary companies upon the ground that they have been used to restrain trade and prevent healthy competition, is attracting comment over the country and makes the Sherman anti-trust law under which the contest was fought, a more ample weapon against trusts than was generally thot. It seems from the reports of the decision that the Standard company will have to appear under that name and cannot work under some other title ostensibly for giving the appearance of competition when in reality there is none. The case will be taken to the supreme court by the oil concern.

Michigan Farmer Sells Turkeys.

Mrs. Mae Whitbeck, of Montague, Mich., in ordering her advertisement for Mammoth White Holland turkeys this season states: "I got very good returns from my advertisement in your paper last spring."

OVER 1000 AUTOS
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BARGAIN PRICES! HIGH GRADE USED CARS

ARE SUPERIOR TO CHEAP NEW CARS AND COST LESS—THEY ARE MADE OF SOUND MATERIAL—BUILT TO LAST & IT IS A PROVEN FACT THAT HIGH GRADE CARS ARE BETTER AFTER RUNNING A YEAR THAN WHEN NEW.

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NEW and "traded in" cars which by our method of prompt deal and spot cash we get at unbelievably low figures.

ALL THESE CARS WE PLACE ON SALE at our four big houses New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, at MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES as THE LARGEST DEALERS IN THE WORLD IN NEW & 2nd HAND CARS

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A List of Our Bargains on Hand

Would require pages to print so we will ask you to send for our Bulletin containing an immense array of

The Most Popular and Reliable Cars Manufactured at Less than

ONE-THIRD OF ACTUAL VALUE.

We have constantly on hand

Large and Small Runabouts and Roadsters from \$100 to \$1200

SMALL TOURING CARS, \$250 TO \$1150

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We are sure to have the car you want and at your own price. Do not fail to write to our nearest branch, stating your requirements. We guarantee every car we sell to be exactly as represented.

REFERENCES: Dun's or Bradstreets, Commercial Ratings, N. Y. City and Bank References in Any City.

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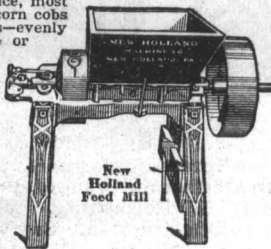
CORN COBS are now widely recognized as a very essential ingredient for stock feed. Do not waste this valuable portion of your crop any longer.

Send in your name for our Free Book—an authoritative treatise on feeding cattle, milk cows, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry. Post yourself on these subjects and learn the profit there is in owning a NEW HOLLAND Feed Mill, which your dealer is authorized to let you try free.

The NEW HOLLAND, though low in price, most effectively grinds corn cobs and all small grains—evenly mixed meal; fine or coarse; for table or stock. No "filling up," no needless friction, adapted to any kind of power.

Write to-day for book on Feeding Grain and the next time you go to town, call on a NEW HOLLAND dealer. If you can't find one, we will supply you direct and give you an extended free trial.

Ever try a NEW HOLLAND WOOD SAW?
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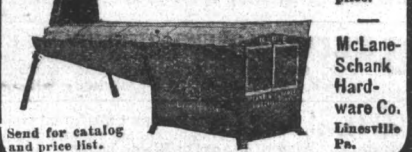


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Our "Maple Evaporator" is the most durable and most economical on the market, only selected materials being used in its construction. Heavy cast-iron frame, reinforced sheet steel jacket, extra heavy specially rolled tin or galvanized iron pans.

Easily erected, uses very little fuel either wood or coal, works smoothly and evaporates quickly, producing very fine sugar and syrup. Hundreds in use giving splendid service. Moderate in cost.

We carry a full line of sugar camp supplies.



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A GOOD PROPOSITION—Wanted, good man with stationary saw and shingle mill, planer, etc., to locate. Address Secretary Alcona Co. Benefit Ass'n, Kurtz, Alcona Co., Mich.

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

VETERINARY SURGEON, Registered, Ontario Graduate, wishes desirable location. Address Veterinarian, 671 Williams Ave., Detroit.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Ottawa Co., Nov. 22.—The fall has been quite favorable for wheat, so that most fields will go into winter in fair shape. Sugar beets are about all harvested, but the yield is much below the average. There is some corn still standing in the fields to be husked. On account of a scarcity of help, some have been waiting for machines to get their husking done in that way. The yield of potatoes was much better than was expected at the commencement of digging. The average price now being paid for potatoes in this section is 40c. The price offered for chickens for Thanksgiving is 10c, and for turkeys 14c, live weight. Only a very small amount of clover was cut for seed in this county. At this writing the ground is covered with snow.

Gratiot Co., Nov. 18.—Exceptionally fine weather has prevailed in this county until the eve of the 16th. Heavy rain fell all day the 17th and it is decidedly colder, with snow flurries. Corn is well taken care of, stalks drawn, and many have the ground plowed for spring seeding. In general the farmers will go into winter quarters well prepared for cold weather. Wheat has a good top, even the late sown is in much better condition than last fall. Hogs are the crop of the season as they are selling from \$6.90 to \$7.35 per 100 lbs. Beans hold at \$1.75. Many farmers are waiting for them to go to \$2. Many growers in the potato section were looking for the price to go higher this fall and still have their crop on hand.

Allegan Co., Nov. 16.—Farmers here have been very busy taking care of their apple and potato crops, which have been excellent. While not over half of the apple trees were covered with fruit, yet the yield was large and of very good quality, and prices have ranged good. The potato crop has been a large one, running from 100 to 250 bu. per acre and I think of better quality than some portions of the state for most of them were ripe, but many were large and hollow. In fact, I believe it will take five bushels of this year's tubers to equal four of last in food value as there will be so much waste on account of large hole on the inside. Buyers are paying 25c but most of the growers are pitting their crop with the idea of better prices. Corn husking is well along but much rain is a great hindrance to those who want to shred. Wheat and rye are looking good.

Shiawassee Co., Nov. 15.—Weather the past week has been very favorable for fall crops. Light showers accompanied with warm days has put late wheat in excellent condition. Corn harvesting well under way. Many farmers will employ the husking machine. Sugar beet harvest about over, crop below that of former years in tonnage. Rye looking well. Large number of farmers holding back their beans looking for a better market. A large quantity of potatoes being marketed. Much interest is being shown in taking care of orchards, the high price paid for fruit this fall has stimulated interest. Lamb feeders are filling up their feed lot again. A large number of cattle all ready in the barns. Very few cattle will go on feed this winter.

Livingston Co., Nov. 15.—The weather thus far this month has been all that could be desired, plenty of rain and warm weather making ideal conditions for husking the corn by hand, which has nearly all been secured. Wheat has come on much better than was expected owing to the warm weather and plenty of rain. More fall plowing being done than usual. Stock of all kinds will go into winter quarters in good condition. Farmers are not marketing their grain very freely, holding for higher prices. Market quotations are as follows: Wheat, \$1.15 per bu; beans, \$1.90; rye, 71c; oats, 40c; potatoes, 50c; hogs, live, \$7.25; hay, baled, \$12 per ton; butter, 29c; eggs, 25c.

Kalkaska Co., Nov. 15.—Weather conditions for farm work have been much more favorable so far this month than they were in October. Potato harvest was not finished until well into this month; would not put yield at over half a crop in this locality. Market started at 35c, now selling at 20¢ to 22¢. A good deal of corn yet to husk. Cattle on foot selling at 3¢ to 3½¢ per lb. Live hogs, 6¢ to 6½¢; butter, 28c; eggs, 28c.

Eastern Oceana Co.—Our dry weather still continues and as a consequence our fall feed is poor. My alfalfa, sown after haying on pine grass sod, is now promising, as it covers the ground with a heavy sod. The apple harvest has been a very heavy and profitable crop for the farmers here, prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bbl. Wheat is selling at \$1.10; oats, 50c; rye, 60c; potatoes, 25¢ to 30¢; butter, 24c; eggs out of market as the hens have gone on strike.

Kent Co., Nov. 10.—Wheat, rye and new seeding still look good. A little more moisture desirable. The potato crop is secured in good order. Potatoes are of good quality and are likely to fill the poor man's dinner pail this winter, as they are far the cheapest thing he can buy. Butcher stock of any and all kinds now practically all cleaned up. Fall pigs are here in numbers, slightly above local requirements. Cause lies with feed conditions rather than any visible change in the hog market.

Genesee Co.—Weather conditions during last month were more like November than October, being cold and with very little sunshine. Also too little rain fall. Winter wheat just nicely green at the close of the month. Some fields uneven because of dry weather. Average about as usual. Corn husking well along, with a goodly number of silos filled. Potatoes not a heavy yield.

The Michigan Farmer Brings Results. Wm. W. Fisher, of Watervliet, Mich., the well known breeder of Chester White swine and Guernsey cattle writes: "There are many papers with much lower rates of advertising, but after all, when I use the Michigan Farmer I get results."

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All I ask is for you to take the engine, try it free for sixty days on your own farm and if you are not fully satisfied with the engine and convinced that I have saved you money, return the engine to me and I will pay freight charges both ways and it will not cost you one single cent to secure the proof I offer.

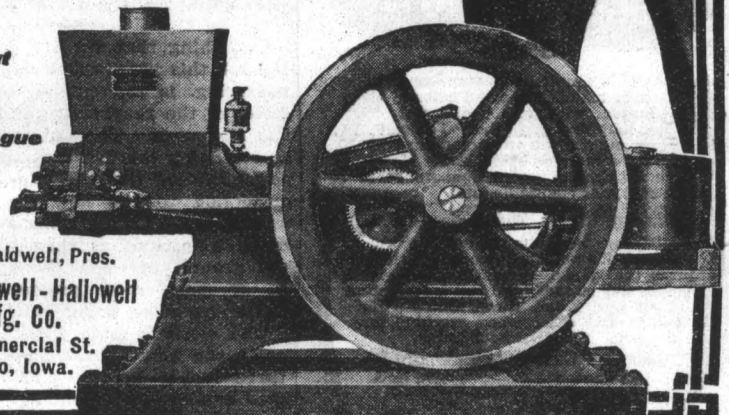
I have satisfied and saved money for thousands of purchasers and know that I can satisfy and save you from \$25 to \$100 on the price of your engine.

All my engines are well built, finely finished and guaranteed against defective material for five years. My engine is so simple that you would not have the least difficulty in starting and successfully operating it at all times. I mean just exactly what I say and will put my engine up against any engine in the world.

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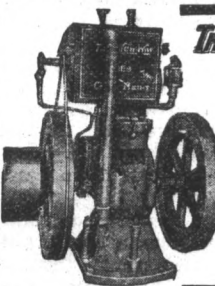
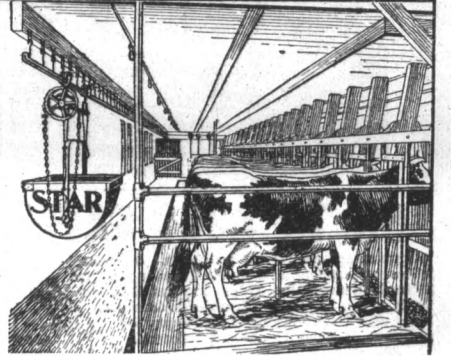
Also increases value of manure by preventing waste of liquids. You say, "Yes, I need a Litter Carrier, but I don't know what it will cost." Well, if you will write us, we will tell you what the cost will be.

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and have to fill and empty a big water tank and crank half the morning trying to start a well engine.

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26c a Day For 3 Horse Power

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3 H. P.
Air Cooled
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Without Truck, \$100.

Only 3 Moving Parts

The piston, rod and shaft are the only moving parts of the Elbridge Engine. No complicated mechanism or troublesome oiling system. Mounted on a hand-truck, it is easily movable anywhere.

There are only a few of the new model left. Your order should be sent now, while we are able to fill it.

Read This Guarantee

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

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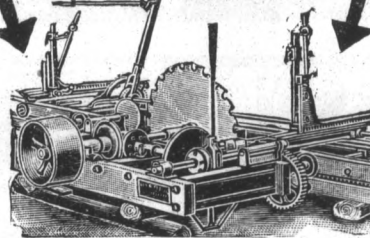
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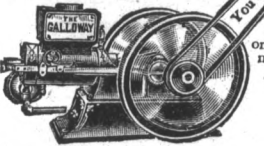


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HORTICULTURE

THE FRUIT GROWER'S "OPEN DOOR."

A fruit grower may have one of two objects in view: he may grow fruit for the general market or he may grow for special purposes or particular persons. For the former object the American fruit grower excels all other fruit growers of whatever country, but in the latter our producers are sadly deficient and are just beginning to take interest therein. Our conditions have favored the method in which we have prospered. But we are not to get the largest appreciation from our trees until we seek to grow fruit to meet a special want. For decades and centuries the European growers have endeavored along some particular line, each community having a market that is quite different than the market for any other neighboring community, and in their constant effort to satisfy their customers have evolved fruits of superior quality for the particular purpose, but which likely would not find a call on the general market because the demand for them is not general. As our country becomes more thickly settled, this class of fruit growing will be forced upon those who persist in the business, but before that time arrives the man who actually produces fruit that will fit a particular need, and by satisfying that need today, make the need greater for the morrow, will be the man who is not only going to bring greater benefit to the industry for his effort, but will reap for himself a greater pecuniary benefit and, in the closer association with his trees will unconsciously discover a collateral pleasure that too seldom comes with our present wholesale manner of production. This special market is the wide "open door" for the coming fruit grower to enter.

AUTUMN WORK ON A FRUIT FARM.

One thing that we are getting done in the fall this year, which usually goes over to spring, is the cutting out of the old canes of the raspberries and thinning out the new ones. The only objection I can see to doing this work at this time is the possibility of the old canes being some protection to the new ones during the winter, yet I hardly think they will be of much help, and as they will be left on the ground between the rows they will be of considerable protection in holding the snow after being cut.

The work is done with hooks made of old rasps bent into a hook some two or three inches across, and these inserted into a short fork handle. When the old canes are cut the new ones are thinned somewhat, and the rows are straightened up by cutting those that have come up in the edge of the space between the rows. The clipping of the new canes that are left will be reserved until spring, when the budding will tell how far down the tips are frozen.

The young orchards have been placed in position for winter. We first went along and banked up the earth for a few inches about all the young trees, pressing it down firmly about the trunk, and filling the hollows about the trunks of some of the trees caused by the swaying of the trees by the wind. It is claimed that when water runs into these cavities and freezes about the trunks, remaining all winter, the bark is sometimes killed at this point and the tree dies in much the same manner as with collar rot. While I am not sure this is so, I know we have lost some trees in this manner from one cause or another, and it is safe to guard against the possibility of loss in this way. However, we have had trees die of collar rot when the freezing could have had nothing to do with it, so the two similar results are not from the same cause. The bank of soil is some protection, however, and helps to hold the tree firm. If the trunk is growing crooked we put more soil on one side and tramp it down hard to force the trunk over.

Before banking, the peach trees are looked over for borers, using a hoe to get the soil away from the trunk, then a trowel to clean off the gum and loose bark and finally a wire to run down the burrows of the borers. We have searched borers each year for a number of years and found fewer this year than usual.

Another precaution is to get all mulching, weeds and grass away from the trunks of small trees to which protectors are not to be applied. Some of the trees on clean cultivated ground that were several years old were not protected in this

way, but all of the trees on mulched ground that were five years or less had protectors applied about the trunks. Some of these were wood veneer about one foot by eighteen inches, and some were made of tarred paper. The latter are a little cheaper and more easily procured, but will not last as long. Some of the veneer protectors have been in use for five years. They will break more or less lengthwise, but can still be used to good advantage. We used to put them on with small wire, but found that some of the wires would slip down and be missed when removing the protectors and remain and girdle the tree, so we use strings, one string about the top, the soil being pulled up about the bottom to hold the protectors at the bottom and keep mice from getting under them. Where there is mulching about the trees the protectors are slipped down to the ground and enough of the mulching pulled around them to hold them without tying after they have been on a year and become shaped to the tree.

We used to leave the protectors on the year around, but found that this was not a sanitary practice as borers, woolly aphis, and other pests bred under them. Now we remove them each spring before spraying with lime and sulphur so the solution can run down the trunks and keep them clean and healthy.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. HARTMAN.

AUTUMN SOWN SEED.

Where hot-bed facilities are lacking—and we are sorry to know that such instances are the general rule and not the exception—some varieties of seeds may be sown now with safety and come into bearing long before the same sorts will produce from spring sowing. This, of course, is a makeshift and in a way is very desirable for it will furnish some table delicacies long in advance of anything we may hope for from seed sown in the spring.

It is better to delay the work just as late as possible so that the seed shall not germinate during spells of warm weather that are very likely to occur even up to early winter. Sites must be selected where water will not collect or stand; and a sunny exposure is best. But little space will be required for family use and the ground can be easily fitted by hand. A good spading fork is best for working the ground. Pulverize deeply.

Peas of the smooth sort may be safely sown; and the best for this purpose is the Alaska or First and Best. It will not do to take the wrinkled sorts for this purpose as bearing more sugar they are consequently less hardy and will not stand the pressure. Work the ground deeply and sow in shallow drills, covering all with litter. This should remain until the severest freezing of the spring is past and then may be removed. A light sand made rich as possible is best; but any soil of loose texture will answer. Early spring culture will assist in loosening and warming the soil and they encourage the early growth. Radishes and lettuce may be treated in the same manner and where hot-beds are not used this treatment will give a table supply of these delicacies far and away ahead of waiting until spring to sow the seed. Delay the work as long as can be safely done without danger of being shut out by frozen ground. Early turnips may safely come under the same head and the tender tops will be much relished for years, or a little later on the bulbs will be ready for ordinary use.

Surface Drainage.

This should be looked to now before danger of being shut off by freezing weather. All low places where the water will collect and stand thru the winter ought to be supplied with water courses, either above or below the surface. The best treatment is, of course, the under drain; but the matter should not go by default even if the surface ditch must be relied on. These places, while naturally more fertile than the higher, dryer soils are robbed of half their usefulness by the retentive condition of the soil caused chiefly by its water soaked nature. Giving the surface water unobstructed passageway will work wonders in the soil, besides forwarding the season of spring working, it may be by weeks. It will also be of great advantage after the drainage is provided for, to broadcast a goodly supply of air-slacked lime upon the ground. An application of 4 or 5 quarts or more of air-slacked lime to the square rod will do much to put such soils at their best. It is better to do this now than in spring, but if it cannot be done at this time sow it in spring after plowing.

Wayne Co.

J. E. MORSE.

PILES Quickly Cured

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

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

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

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

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

For sale at all drug stores at 50 cents a box.

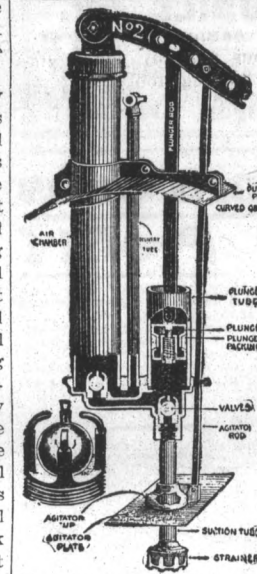
FREE PACKAGE COUPON

Fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out coupon and mail to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 154 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. A trial package of the great Pyramid Pile Cure will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

Name

Street

City and State



Mr. LEIGH, Supt., put on the N. Y. C. Stock Yards Buffalo, N. Y., 40 tons (80,000 lbs.) of Cold Water Paint with these

WONDERFUL HAND MACHINES

In this event the SPRAMOTOR

Has Proven its Value

A demonstration like this is more convincing than a bookful of arguments.

The Spramotor is guaranteed for a year. In all sizes for Orchard, Potatoes, Painting, Whitewashing, Vineyard and Weed destruction. Say what you want it for. This ad. will not appear in this paper again. If interested write now.

HEARD SPRAMOTOR CO.,
1303 Erie Street, Buffalo.

Seeds Wanted

Michigan Grown Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Broom Corn, Millet, and Green Peas.

State quantity and price. Send samples. EDWARD E. EVANS, West Branch, Michigan.

SEEDS—CLOVERS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, Orchard Grass, Red Top, etc. Send for prices and samples ZACK DAVIS CO., Delaware, Ohio.

Black Locust, Catalpa Speciosa and all forest trees, cheap. Oldest grower of reliable stock. Also all kinds fruits and berries. 1/2 & 3/4 Wild Turkeys, very fine. Catalog. T. G. BROSIUS, Tiffin, Ohio.

PARTNER WANTED—I have an ideal location for cranberry bog. Would like party experienced in growing cranberries to go into partnership to develop same. JOHN FERWERDA, Falmouth, Mich.

PATENTS that PROTECT

Our 3 books for inventors mailed on receipt of 5 cts. stamps. R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Washington, D. C., Dept. 69 Est. 1865

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GRANGE

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

THE DECEMBER PROGRAMS.

State Lecturer's Suggestions for First Meeting.

Often do the spirits
Of great events stride before the events
And in today already walks tomorrow.
—Coleridge.

10:00 a. m.—Call to order in fourth degree.

10:30 a. m.—Election of officers.

Noon recess—Dinner served by young people.

Toasts—(Members of guests remaining at table).

2:00 p. m.—Adjourn to hall. Song service.

Address, "The Grange's Declaration of Purposes," by the best speaker available.

General discussion on "Good of the Order."

NATIONAL GRANGE FINDS IMPROVED CONDITION.

The National Grange completed its annual session, at Des Moines, last week. In his annual address at the opening of the meeting National Master Bachelder declared that the condition of the organization was never better. A larger number of permanent Granges have been formed and a greater increase in membership has been made during the past year than in any other year since the Grange was first established. The net increase in membership for the year, throughout the country, has been about 8 per cent, every state, with two exceptions, making a net gain.

As to the financial side it was shown that the total assets of the National Grange one year ago were \$111,677, while the total assets on October 1, 1909, as reported by the treasurer, were \$115,821, showing a net gain during the year of \$4,144. At the session of 1908 it was recommended that the income of the National Grange, beyond the amount necessary to defray its expenses, be used for lecture and extension work under the direction of the master and executive committee. The first action taken by the committee was to continue the arrangement of the previous year by which organizers in states having more than a stated membership would be paid one-half their services and expenses by the National Grange, providing they rendered continuous service and reported weekly to both the National Grange and State Grange, the latter organization to pay the remaining half of the expense. Under this arrangement every state that made application for co-operation received it, the states being Illinois, Michigan, New York, Vermont, California, Rhode Island, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Delaware. Since October 1 several organizers have been placed in the field in the states of Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota and they have organized and reorganized about 20 Granges in those states.

Master Bachelder devoted considerable time to a report of the progress made in the parcel post campaign, voicing the opinion that this concession, so vigorously demanded by the Patrons of the country, cannot long be denied. The action of the Grange on this and other matters of national import will be reported in a later issue.

AMONG THE LIVE GRANGES.

Conklin Grange.—Deputy John Wilde organized a Grange at Conklin, Chester township, Ottawa county, Monday evening, Nov. 8, with the following officers: Master, H. W. Merrick; overseer, Henry Rosenberg; lecturer, Mae Daggett; steward, Chas. Batson; ass't steward, Fred Klein; lady ass't steward, Kate L. Denhof; chaplain, Mrs. H. Merrick; treasurer, O. H. Devenport; secretary, Kate Kelly; gate keeper, Claude Bishop.

A Special Train has been arranged for to carry the Charlevoix County Patrons to State Grange at Traverse City on Dec. 16. This is the county that long ago promised a representation of 500 Patrons at State Grange and the indications are that the promise will be made good. Its Patrons have collected a big exhibit of the county's products which will be shown at Traverse City.

Will Hold Thanksgiving Meeting.—Bennington Grange, of Shiawassee Co., will hold a Thanksgiving meeting on Nov. 23 with a Thanksgiving dinner at noon and an appropriate program in the afternoon. At the pleasant meeting held by this Grange on Nov. 9, the roll call, responded to by answering the questions, "Where have I been?" "What have I seen?" was an interesting feature. The reform and blind schools, at Lansing, the silk mills at Belvidere and the supervisors' meeting at Corunna were some of the places mentioned. Mrs. Slater read a fine selection, after which the co-operative features of the Grange were discussed by several of the members. The next subject was "The

Fight Against Tuberculosis. Among the things mentioned in this discussion was the cost to Shiawassee county of caring for a tuberculosis patient. It was that a good thing for the taxpayers that there are not many patients to be cared for at such cost. The new State Hospital at Detroit, and how individuals could prevent the disease by having plenty of fresh air in their sleeping rooms and by taking good care of themselves, were also mentioned.

Favors Direct Legislation.—Wexford County Pomona, at its meeting held early in November, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the State Grange should enter at once upon an earnest campaign to secure direct legislation in this state thru the initiative, referendum and recall."

Warren Grange.—State Deputy Wilde organized a Grange at the Warren school in Bear Lake township, Manistee county, Thursday evening, Nov. 18, with the following officers: Master, Otto Briske; overseer, W. F. Wagoner; lecturer, H. D. Weprek; steward, Albert Krause; ass't steward, Tyler Richmond; lady ass't steward, Lillian Scherer; chaplain, Albert Milarch; treasurer, Calvin Wagoner; secretary, John Richmond; gate keeper, Fred Krause; Ceres, Arville Wagoner; Pomona, Mary Briske; Flora, Mrs. H. D. Weprek.

Will Have a Show of Fruit.—At a recent meeting of Keswick Grange, of Leelanau Co., the sending of a fruit exhibit to State Grange was discussed and it was decided to get up an exhibit of fruit that will reflect credit upon the county and its Patrons. This comparatively young Grange is flourishing, having an attendance of 30 at this meeting and initiating a good class of candidates.

COMING EVENTS.

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

Pomona Meetings.

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.

Lapeer Co., Young People's Meeting, at Attica, Friday, Dec. 3. Postponed from Oct. 30.

Charlevoix Co., at Ironton, Thursday, Dec. 3. Special meeting for conferring fifth degree.

FARMERS' CLUBS

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

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS CLUBS.

President—A. L. Chandler, Owosso.
Vice-President—Mrs. Clara L. French, Pompeii.

Secretary—Mrs. W. L. Cheney, Mason.
Treasurer—D. K. Hanna, Caro.
Corresponding Secretary—Clayton Cook, Owosso.

Directors—D. M. Beckwith, Howell; D. M. Garner, Davidsburg; T. B. Halladay, Norvell; E. C. Hallock, Almont; B. A. Holden, Wixom; Wm. H. Marks, Fair Haven.

Associational Motto.

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

Associational Sentiment.

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

THE ASSOCIATIONAL MEETING.

Remember the date—December 7-8, and the place—the Senate Chamber at Lansing. Send a delegate from your Club, and attend yourself if possible.

FARMERS' CLUB HISTORY.

The Hartland Farmers' Club.
The Hartland Farmers' Club was organized last April. Some twelve joined at the first meeting. We adopted plan as sent out by the State Association, only we made our membership fee 50c per year. A lady or gentleman paying the dues entitles the whole family to membership, thus imposing upon the family with several boys the same amount of dues as the one with a number of girls. Our Club now numbers over 50 and we hope to get many more of our farmers to join during the next year, as each meeting has grown in interest and numbers.
—Mrs. S. E. Lyons, Cor. Sec.

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

The Name on the Mail Box.—The October meeting of the Burton Farmers' Club was held at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Moulton, which was formerly the home of one of our charter members, R. C. Shepard, now of Eugene, Ore. The first question, "Is it systematic or safe for two-thirds of the farmers to have neither number or name on their mail boxes?" Mr. Peterson thinks people cannot blame the mail man if he carries the mail by or puts it in the wrong box where no name or number appears. He recommends using paint that the weather will not easily efface. Mr. Potter says the mail man has a map of his route and that, therefore, it is not necessary to have a name or number on the box. Mr. Hammond thinks he cannot do too much to make it pleasant for any mail man.

The Farm Home.—"The Farm Home and its surroundings." Mrs. Hammond says she does not like to see too large a

house. A nice large kitchen is more important. Large dining and sitting rooms and at least one large sized bed room down stairs are essential. Miss Guilford likes a large house and altho living alone she would like to build an addition to her already large house.

Spring vs. Fall Plowing.—"Which is the more profitable, spring or fall plowing?" Mr. Brookings says it all depends upon the condition of the land. If low and wet it is much better to leave until spring, but if well drained it would not make much difference. A letter was read from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Shepherd, of Oregon, in whose old home the meeting was held, extending kindly greetings to the Club and telling something of Oregon conditions.

Members Urged to Attend State Meeting.—The Riverside Farmers' Club met Thursday, Nov. 4, 1909, with Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Gerow and daughter, Miss Ada. The day being a bright, beautiful November day, the club members and invited guests to the number of 100 gathered in the spacious home. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Chandler were elected delegates to attend the state associational meeting to be held at Lansing, December 7-8. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Case were chosen alternates. It was suggested that just as many of the members go as possibly could, as there was so much benefit to be derived.

Our Girls.—Mrs. Gerow read a most excellent paper on the subject, "Our Girls—what are we doing for them?" Mrs. Gerow said she thought more was being done for the average girl of today than was ever done before. Her paper was filled to overflowing with good facts.

"Hired Help on the Farm" was the topic assigned Elmer Black, who said he had nothing to say on the subject. That it was a problem he had not solved. Mr. Case recommended the married man and his wife taken into the home. That the man more contented and apt to stay if they were used well. A. B. Cook spoke strongly in favor of the married man but suggested the tenant house. Following the completion of the program, in which the question box was an appreciated feature, the Club adjourned to meet December 2, with Mr. and Mrs. Linus Leffingwell.

Discuss National Waterways.—The Odessa Farmers' Club met with Mr. and Mrs. L. Leppard, Nov. 13. About 75 were present. The young people's choir gave several selections. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Z. W. Carter's subject, "Is it advisable for our federal government to improve our internal waterways?" was read and discussed. The general that seemed to prove the idea a good one. After dinner and more music Mrs. J. Klahn read a paper on "Practical Helps for home comforts," which was helpful, indeed, of itself. The discussion gave many more ideas.

Elect New Officers.—The election of officers and delegates to state association was held next. President, J. L. Carter; vice-president, Henry Stinchcomb; rec. sec., Mable Curtis; treasurer, Howard Klahn; cor. sec., Lottie M. Durkee. For delegates: Chas. Begerow, James Fellows. Alternates: John Klahn, Benjamin Carter. Adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Aldrich in December.—Lottie M. Durkee, Cor. Sec.

Will Hold Club Institute.—The Starville Farmers' Club held their November meeting at Elmwood Farm, the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hill. There were over forty present and after partaking of an elaborate chicken-pie dinner, the company were entertained by an excellent program. Our Club is looking forward to an institute to be held in the near future.
—Mrs. Wm. H. Marks, Sec.

Hold Thanksgiving Meeting.—The Ray Farmers' Club, of Macomb county, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chubb, for their Thanksgiving meeting, about 125 being present. The meeting was called to order by the president. Singing by the Club, after which the following program was carried out: Roll call; Thanksgiving quotations; special music by the Ray male quartette; "The Pilgrims and their effect on our character," by our pastor, Rev. J. C. Clater, was very nicely instructive and nicely presented. Recitations and music interspersed the program. An essay, "How should Thanksgiving Day be observed?" was read by Miss Carrie Wyman. This paper was nicely gotten up, and Miss Wyman was deserving of much credit.

Elect Delegates.—In the business part of the meeting, Mr. and Mrs. George Graham were elected delegates to the State Farmers' Club, after which our pastor and his wife were taken in as honorary members. The meeting was then brot to a close by a song from the Club.—J. A. J., Cor. Sec.

New Club Sends Delegate.—November 6 dawned bright and beautiful as a day in May, all nature seemingly lending her charms to make the ninth meeting of the Hartland Farmers' Club a complete success. By noon the spacious home of J. W. Burgess and son, at Maple Leaf Farm was filled to overflowing with happy, good natured guests, who did ample justice to the generous feast of good things provided for their enjoyment. The business session of the Club was opened by song and prayer. H. W. Clark was elected delegate to attend the state meeting held in Lansing next month. The day's program was listened to with interest. The Club then adjourned to meet at the home of our president, H. W. Clark, on December 4, at 10:00 o'clock sharp.—Mrs. S. E. Lyons, Cor. Sec.

Ravenna, Mich., Nov. 16.
The Michigan Farmer.

Gentlemen:—I was over to a friend's last Sunday. I told him I was taking the Michigan Farmer and that it was a good paper for a farmer to take and I proposed to him to take it. He said he would if I would send in his name, so you will find enclosed 75 cents. Send the paper a year to Mr. Martin Barabowski, Ravenna, Mich.

Yours truly,
PETER PORTIGA.



Patriotism

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia. The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier and a fault finder.

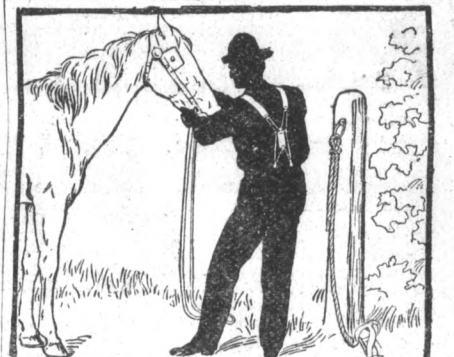
A sound stomach makes for good citizenship as well as for health and happiness.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are promptly and permanently cured by the use of

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is only seeking to make the little more profit realized on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.



Make Your Day's Work Easier

by wearing comfortable suspenders. If you've been wearing the old, rigid-back kind, you know how they tire and chafe your shoulders with their constant tugging and straining every time you move. You can avoid all this discomfort by getting a pair of

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

They have a sliding cord in the back, which allows them to "give and take" with every movement of your body, doing away with all straining and tugging on your shoulders and buttons. You can move so freely in President Suspenders, you won't realize you have them on.

The Extra Heavy Weight, made especially for farmers, will outlast several pairs of ordinary suspenders. Sold with our guarantee—Satisfaction, New Pair, or Money Back. If your store-keeper cannot supply you, we will, post-paid, upon receipt of price, 50c. Be sure to order the Extra Heavy Weight.

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756 Main Street, Shirley, Mass.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered. But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world. Distance makes no difference whatever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

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Pulls stump 7 feet diameter. Only Steel Stump Puller Factory in the world making their own Steel Castings. Guaranteed for 500 h. p. strain. Catalog and discounts.

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254 PAGE CATALOG FREE
TELLING HOW TO SAW LUMBER, SHINGLES, WOOD, GRIND CORN AND WHEAT; ALSO DESCRIBING FULL LINE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, GASOLINE ENGINES, WATER WHEELS AND MILL GEARING. DELOACH MILL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 357, Bridgeport, Alabama.

MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

November 24, 1909.

Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—Conditions over the world have maintained the prices of last week and given the outlook of the trade a bullish appearance. A fortnight ago it was prophesied by the bears that the offerings from the farmers would soon put values on a much lower basis. The offerings came but the millers were ready to take the grain as fast as it was brot to the elevators, and altho the amount exceeded, in many instances, the deliveries of a year ago the market did not decline as was expected. The flour trade has encouraged the millers to take all the wheat they can get hold of and to do this they have been paying a premium for cash grain. Now that the foreign markets are strengthening their position because of unfavorable reports of the crop in Russia, Austria and Argentina and the inability to get the wheat from the United States, the outlook is, indeed, favorable to the holder of the grain. One year ago the price paid for No. 2 red wheat was \$1.05½ per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2	No. 1	Dec.	May.
Thursday	1.22	1.22½	1.22½	1.23½
Friday	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.23½
Saturday	1.21½	1.21½	1.21½	1.23
Monday	1.21½	1.21½	1.21½	1.23½
Tuesday	1.21½	1.21½	1.21½	1.23½
Wednesday	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.23½

Corn.—Trade has been light for several days in this department. Prices are ruling at the highest figures of a week ago. The strong position of the wheat market has been a bullish factor in corn. A year ago we were paying 64c per bu. for No. 3 corn. Quotations for the week are:

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

Oats.—Prices are unchanged. The visible supply shows but a slight increase. The market has been dull on account of the small amount of the grain offered. One year ago we were paying 52½c per bu. for No. 3 oats. Quotations for the week are:

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

Beans.—Another week of lifeless market has passed, nothing in the way of news coming to excite holders to sell or to encourage buyers to "bid up" for the legumes. The following nominal quotations are ruling:

	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.—There is a falling off in the amount of business being transacted in this deal. Prices are ruling around the figures given a week ago. Quotations for the week are:

	Prime Spot.	Mar.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$8.60	\$8.85	\$7.75
Friday	8.60	8.85	7.75
Saturday	8.55	8.80	7.75
Monday	8.50	8.75	7.75
Tuesday	8.50	8.75	7.75
Wednesday	8.50	8.75	7.75

Rye.—Quotation unchanged. There is a healthy demand for rye which gives the trade a firm position. Cash No. 1 is quoted at 76½c per bu.

Visible Supply of Grain.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	27,630,000	28,587,000
Corn	2,631,000	2,409,000
Oats	13,919,000	13,103,000
Rye	832,000	1,050,000
Barley	3,353,000	4,133,000

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.—Market is unchanged and firm. 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.—A little falling off in the supplies from farmers and a better demand has given a slightly better tone to the tuber deal. Michigan grown are selling in car lots at 35c per bu. in bulk, and in sacks 38@40c.

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

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—Butter values are up 1½c for creamery goods following a corresponding advance at Elgin and other important points. The market is steady on the new basis. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 31½c per lb.; firsts, do., 30½c; dairy, 24c; packing stock, 23c.

Eggs.—The holiday has strengthened the call for eggs and altho the supply is slightly improved the dealers have been able to advance the price. The price for

fresh receipts, case counted, cases included, is 27½c per dozen.

Poultry.—The holiday purchasers are buying under a disadvantage since the supply of poultry is short and the quality might be improved. Prices are generally advanced since last week. Quotations for the week are: Live—Spring chickens, 13½c; hens, 12c; ducks, 14c; geese, 11@12c; turkeys, 17c. Dressed—Chickens, 14½@15c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 12@13c; turkeys, 18@20c per lb.

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, \$2.25@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; mint, 25c per doz; parsley, 25@40c per doz; spinach, 60c per hamper; turnips, 30@35c per bu; water-cress, 25@30c per doz.

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

Wheat is off 1c and corn has dropped 2c this week. The bean market is a little stronger, dealers paying on a basis of \$1.80 for machine screened. Creamery butter has advanced 1c an eggs are also 1c higher. The potato market is a little firmer, the buying price at outside loading stations ranging around 25c. Growers of vegetables under glass are getting the following prices: Lettuce, 8c; spinach, 35c; radishes, 20c; cucumbers, 80c doz; celery 80c box; parsley, 20c doz. Cabbage is selling at \$5 per ton, or less than one-fifth of last season's Thanksgiving prices. The poultry market is firm. Turkeys are scarce and will bring better prices than last year.

Quotations follow:
Grain.—Wheat, \$1.17; oats, 42c; corn, 66c; buckwheat, 60c per bu; rye, 68c.
Beans.—Machine screened, \$1.80.
Butter.—Buying prices, Dairy, No. 1, 25c; creamery in tubs or prints, 30½c per lb.
Eggs.—Case count, 27c.
Apples.—45@65c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, 35@40c; onions, 50@60c per bu; cabbage, 30@40c doz; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.60 per doz; beets, 50c per bu; carrots, 40c; turnips, 35c; Hubbard squash, 1c lb; celery, 12½c; parsley, 20c doz; cucumbers, 80c doz.

Hogs.—Dressed, 9½@10c.
Live Poultry.—Fowls, 10½@11c; roosters, 8@9c; turkeys, 15@16c; spring chickens, 11@12c; spring ducks, 10@12c; young geese, 9@10c; young turkeys, 17@18c.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, \$1.20@1.24; December, \$1.08½c; May, \$1.06.

Corn.—No. 2, 63@64c; December, 60c; May, 61½c.

Oats.—No. 3 white, 39½@41c; December, 39c; May, 41½c.

Butter.—Best creamery is 1c higher with trade of sufficient volume to give steadiness to the market. Creameries, 26@31c; dairies, 26@28c.

Eggs.—Cooler weather has had a strengthening effect and stock of the highest quality commands an advance of 2c over last week. Other grades unchanged. Prime firsts, 30½c; firsts, 28½c; at mark, cases included, 20½@25½c per dozen.

Hay and Straw.—Timothy firm under light receipts; straw steady. 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, \$8.50@9; oat straw, \$6.50@7; wheat straw, \$5.50@6.

Potatoes.—Market steady with former prices being maintained. Quality of receipts improving. Choice to fancy quoted at 45@48c per bu; fair to good, 35@40c.

Beans.—Choice hand-picked, \$2.04@2.08 per bu; fair to good, \$1.96@2; red kidneys, \$2.35@2.70.

St. Louis.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.24; corn, No. 3 white, new, 58½c; No. 3 yellow, 59c; oats, No. 2, 39½c; rye, No. 2, 75c.

Hay.—Timothy and clover mixed, firm, with offerings rather light. High-grade clover unchanged. Alfalfa selling readily at last week's advanced figures. Timothy No. 1 selling at \$15@15.50 per ton; No. 2, \$13@14; No. 3, \$9@10; clover, No. 1, \$14@16; No. 2, \$13; clover mixed, \$14@14.50; alfalfa quotable at \$17.50@18 for No. 1 and \$15@16 for No. 2.

Potatoes.—Market shows improvement under a decided change in the quality of receipts. There is a healthy demand for good stock and choice Michigan Rurals are now quoted at 47@50c per bu.

Boston.

Wool.—In many ways this has been an unprecedented year in the wool trade. The periods when dullness is ordinarily expected have been over-active and when an improved market should be in evidence, there is quietness. In the year from October to October there was handled here nearly 100,000,000 lbs. more wool than was cared for during the same twelve months preceding and still the market values are above the quotations of many years. The houses are also planning to get their representatives into the wool-producing sections much earlier than is customary. The leading quotations are: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—XX, 37c; X, 34@35c; No. 1 washed, 40@41c; fine unwashed, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 37c; three-eighths blood combing, 37c; quarter blood combing, 34@35c; delaine washed, 39@40c; delaine unwashed, 33@34c. Michigan, Wisconsin and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 25@26c; delaine unwashed, 31@32c; half blood unwashed, 34@35c; three-eighths

blood unwashed, 34@35c; quarter blood, 33@34c.

New York.

Butter.—Market firmer, with creamery grades a trifle higher. Western factory firsts, 23@25c; creamery specials, 32@32½c.

Eggs.—Firm for best grades. Western firsts to extras, 33@35c; seconds, 26@28c; fancy refrigerator stock, 21@25c per doz.

Poultry.—Dressed, firm. Western chickens, broilers, 15½@20c; fowls, 14@17½c; turkeys, 20@25c per lb. Live—Slightly higher. Fowls, 15½c; western chickens, 14½c; turkeys, 14@18c.

Potatoes.—Market is steady at unchanged values. State and Michigan potatoes in bulk now selling at \$1.62@1.75 per 180 lbs.

Hay and Straw.—But slight alteration has been made in prices and conditions compare with last week. Hay, timothy, prime, large, bales, per 100 lb., 97½c; No. 3 a 1, 85@95c; shipping, 80@82½c; packing, 50@55c; clover and clover mixed, 90@92½c; straw, long rye, 80@90c; short and tangled rye, 60c; oat and wheat, 50@55c.

Elgin.

Butter.—Market firm at 31½c per lb., which is 1½c above last week's price. Sales for the week aggregated 649,600 lbs.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

November 22, 1909.
(Special report by Dunning & Stevens, New York Central Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y.)

Receipts of sale stock here today as follows: Cattle, 185 loads; hogs, 24,000; sheep and lambs, 26,600; calves, 1,200.

The cattle market today was generally considered about steady with last week. There were no cattle on the market today good enough to bring over \$6.50. The medium cattle weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. and only half finished, were the hardest to sell today. Stockers sold a shade higher than last week and trimmers sold from 10@15c higher. Fresh cows and springers sold steady.

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@5.25; light butcher steers, \$4.75@5; best fat cows, \$4.50@5; fair to good do., \$3.50@3.75; trimmers, \$2.50@2.75; best fat heifers, (some fancy shade higher), \$5@5.25; fair to good do., \$3.75@4.25; common do., \$3.25@3.50; best feeding steers, 800 to 900-lb. dehorned, \$4.50@4.75; 700 to 750-lb. dehorned stockers, \$3.75@4; 600 to 650-lb. do., \$3.60@3.75; little common stockers, \$3.25@3.50; best bulls, \$4.25@4.75; bologna bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3@3.25; best fresh cows and springers, \$5@6; fair to good do., \$3.50@4.50; common do., \$2.50@3.

With heavy receipts of hogs in the west today our market opened 20@25c lower than Saturday and closed steady at the opening with everything selling that got yarded in time for the market.

We quote: Choice heavy, \$8.20@8.25; mixed and medium, \$8.15@8.20; best yorkers, \$8.10@8.15; light yorkers and pigs, \$7.95@8; roughs, \$7.25@7.35; stags, \$6.25@6.75.

The lamb market today was 30c per hundred lower than Saturday. About everything is sold and we look for a little higher prices the balance of the week.

We quote: Best lambs, \$7.25@7.30; fair to good, \$7@7.15; culls, \$5.50@6.50; skin culls, \$4.50@5.50; yearlings, \$5@5.75; wethers, \$5@5.25; ewes, \$4.50@4.75; cull sheep, \$2@3.25; best calves, \$9.50@9.75; fair to good do., \$8@9; heavy do., \$4@4.50; grass calves, \$3@3.25.

Chicago.

November 22, 1909.
Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Received today 40,000 40,000 40,000
Same day last year .. 26,624 47,678 19,590
Received last week .. 72,974 128,561 127,099
Same week last year .. 88,967 22,651 128,295

Cattle were marketed freely last week, the offerings embracing a greatly decreased proportion of western rangers, the season for these being nearly ended. These cattle averaged well in quality and were in good request at about former values, range steers selling at \$4@7.60 and range cows and heifers at \$3@5.10, but not many of the steers went above \$6.50. Smaller offerings of rangers made a better outlet for native butcher stock, cows and heifers going at \$3.20@6.50, tho not many sold above \$5.25. Cannery and cutters sold fairly at \$2@3.15, bulls at \$2.75@5, calves at \$3@8.50 per 100 lbs., and milkers and springers at \$25@65 per head, the best cows being shipped to eastern points. There was a good calf trade, and fed steers had a fair outlet, considering the nearness of Thanksgiving, prices weakening on Monday under exceptionally heavy offerings and rallying on small supplies two days later. Thursday showed a break in prices under a good supply for so late in the week. Beef steers have been selling largely at \$5.25@7.50, with a great scarcity of choice heavy beef of the \$8.50@9.25 class. Common light-weight grassy steers sold at \$4@5, and export lots sold at \$7@7.75 for 1,275 to 1,400-lb. steers and at \$6.50@6.85 for 1,150 to 1,250-lb. lots. Common to good yearlings sold at \$5.35@7.35 and good to fancy yearlings at \$7.40@9. There was a good trade in stockers and feeders at \$2.75@5.25, the best stockers bringing \$4.40 and common feeders going as low as \$4. Light feeders were shipped to Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Ohio and Indiana farmers wanted a good many cattle to fatten. Strong weight feeders were more active.

Today was a remarkable one in one respect, the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep each being reported as 40,000 head, stormy weather being held largely accountable for the big supplies. Cattle receipts embraced only about 4,000 from the western ranges, and these were about steady in price, but fed cattle, the better class excepted, averaged 15@25c lower, and trade was very slow, it being too near Thanksgiving for activity.

Hogs were not offered last week in sufficient numbers to meet the pressing demand that existed, and supplies at farther western markets were unusually light. Colder weather started up a lively

demand for fresh meats, and this resulted in a livelier hog traffic, while free buying of the best hogs by speculators caused the best heavy weights to sell up to \$8.25, the highest figure seen in some time. Most of the time the receipts showed improved quality compared with a few weeks ago, but by Thursday there was too large a showing of underweights, and many of these had to be carried over at night. It need hardly be said that everything favors owners of hogs and every growing pig should be taken good care of, as all the hogs in the country, as well as all the fat cattle and sheep, will be needed. The hogs received last week averaged in weight 224 lbs., compared with 227 lbs. a week earlier, 212 lbs. a year ago and 209 lbs. two years ago. The market declined 5@10c today under large offerings, hogs selling at \$7.60@8.15 and pigs at \$6.50@7.65, while stags brot \$8@8.40, subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

A mistake was made by many sheepmen last week in paying no heed to the cautions of their live stock commission firms to be careful to avoid overloading the market so near Thanksgiving time, when poultry temporarily supplants mutton, beef and pork. Doubtless the recent boom in prices caused the sheepmen to send in their holdings, but the result was what might have been foreseen, prices suffering sharp declines all along the line, except for the few feeders offered. Weak markets from now on will be only temporary in all probability, altho owners of half fat stock need not expect good results, there being less feeding this winter than usual, but poor mutton is never popular. The International Live Stock Exposition always brings in the choicest flocks of mutton sheep and breeders in this country and Canada, and these give fine opportunities to sheepmen to get good prices and to buy breeding stock. Today's market was steady for sheep, despite the liberal receipts, but lambs declined 10c, selling at \$4.50@7.50, feeder lambs being wanted at \$6.40@7.10. Wethers were salable at \$4.25@5.25, ewes at \$2@4.75, and yearlings at \$5.50@6.50. Breeding ewes were wanted at \$4@5.10.

The recent horse market has been unusually dull, and notwithstanding the greatly reduced receipts of all kinds, trade was slow at the decline of \$15@25 per head from prices of a few weeks ago. Southern chunks were the most active, selling at \$75@150, while drafters were salable at \$175@275, not many going at \$225 or over. Expressors were salable at \$175@225, loggers and feeders at \$170@225, and drivers at \$150@300. There will be no horse market during the International Live Stock Exposition, the stables being devoted to the show horses. F.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A Chicago authority on the provision trade says: "Don't forget that product but now will have to be sold in the pit and that any increase in hog receipts or let up in the cash demand or any attempt at liquidation by the big holders will be the signal for a raid. Remember that the delivery of lard in January will necessitate a carrying charge."

Light-weight hogs have been selling to better advantage recently in Chicago and other western markets, and it has been predicted that they will sell at a premium in less than three months. The weather has been favorable for fattening hogs, and it is highly fortunate that so little sickness has been seen among the pigs, but farmers are becoming more cautious about feeding new corn.

Farmers are advised to hold back their growing young hogs until they get plenty of weight, as high prices seem assured for a long time to come, even if the best figures of the fall are not repeated. It has been found by experienced stockmen that the best and quickest gains are made up to weights ranging from 250 to 275 pounds, and it seems foolish to ship in either light weights or pigs at a period when there is such an urgent demand for matured droves of hogs. Good brood sows are selling at unusually high prices everywhere, and stock hogs are impossible to buy in most places.

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THIS IS THE LAST EDITION.

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

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Thursday's Market.

November 25, 1909.

Cattle.

Receipts, 1,040. Market 10c lower on all but cattle selling around 5c, which are about steady.

We quote: Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$5@5.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.50@5; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.50; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.75; choice fat cows, \$4@4.50; good fat cows, \$3.50@4; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$2@2.35; choice heavy bulls, \$4.25; fair to good hognoses, bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3@3.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.50; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.25; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.75@4; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.75; stock heifers, \$2.50@3.25; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5.5; common milkers, \$2@3.5.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 5 canners av 880 at \$2.40, 3 do av 990 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 930 at \$2.25, 5 cows av 1,104 at \$4, 1 steer weighing 890 at \$5, 1 bull weighing 1,380 at \$4, 1 do weighing 960 at \$4; to Regan 6 butchers av 610 at \$3.60; to Hopp 20 do av 544 at \$3.45; to Mich. B. Co. 3 cows av 1,076 at \$3.30, 5 do av 1,068 at \$3.30, 5 do av 1,048 at \$3.25; to Johnson 22 stockers av 530 at \$3.10; to Kamman B. Co. 3 steers av 1,000 at \$4, 5 do av 1,112 at \$4.55; to Brown 8 stockers av 700 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 18 cows av 900 at \$2.60, 2 do av 830 at \$2.60; to Goose 3 do av 670 at \$3.40; to Mich. B. Co. 12 butchers av 931 at \$3.60; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 cows av 1,025 at \$4; to Brown 10 stockers av 664 at \$4, 2 do av 555 at \$3.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 8 butchers av 743 at \$3.85, 2 bulls av 1,000 at \$3.85; to Bresnahan 21 cows av 934 at \$2.60; to Jonghlin 20 do av 955 at \$2.85; to Sullivan P. Co. 11 do av 900 at \$2.60; to Bresnahan, Jr. 15 heifers av 550 at \$3.25, 7 cows av 943 at \$2.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 9 do av 1,022 at \$4.50; to Sullivan 3 heifers av 776 at \$4.35; to Brown 5 stockers av 644 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 5 canners av 890 at \$2.35; to Regan 2 bulls av 535 at \$3, 7 heifers av 608 at \$3.50.

Roe, Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 30 butchers av 756 at \$4.25; to Fronn 15 do av 706 at \$3.85; to Mich. B. Co. 18 do av \$17 at \$4.15, 9 do av 876 at \$4.50, 5 do av \$44 at \$4.50; to Cooke 7 do av 600 at \$3.65; to Lowenstein Bros. 6 stockers av 641 at \$3.85; to Rattkowsky 2 butchers av 525 at \$3, 5 do av 740 at \$3.75, 4 do av 732 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 4 cows av 1,065 at \$3.25, 5 do av 820 at \$2.50, 3 cows and bulls av 900 at \$3, 17 heifers av 653 at \$3.50, 9 do av 522 at \$3.25; to Brown 6 stockers av 596 at \$3.65; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 bulls av 1,040 at \$3.60, 7 cows av 967 at \$2.50, 5 butchers av 530 at \$3, 13 do av 801 at \$3.75; to Breitenbach Bros. 13 do av 893 at \$3.50; to Truesdell 15 stockers av 620 at \$3.65; to Lachalt 18 steers av 790 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 4 do av 850 at \$4, 18 do av 980 at \$5.25; to Hertler 18 stockers av 688 at \$3.60; to Newton B. Co. 12 steers av 781 at \$4.10.

Haley & McMullen sold Bresnahan 2 bulls av 580 at \$3.15, 11 heifers av 516 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 6 cows av 971 at \$3.85; to Hammond, S. & Co. 4 cows av \$37 at \$2.25, 2 do av 940 at \$2.75; to Brodies 9 stockers av 690 at \$3; to Regan 6 butchers av 608 at \$3.60, 3 do av 590 at \$3.65; to Goose 3 cows av 866 at \$3.30, 2 heifers av 375 at \$3.35; to Lowenstein Bros. 3 stockers av 577 at \$3.75; to Kamman 5 cows av 896 at \$3; to Hammond, S. & Co. 3 do av 816 at \$2.25, 2 do av 900 at \$2.60, 2 do av 910 at \$3.75, 1 bull weighing 970 at \$3.70, 1 steer weighing 780 at \$4, 7 butchers av 733 at \$4; to Kamman 2 oxen av 1,500 at \$4.50, 2 bulls av 1,450 at \$3.40, 2 do av 530 at \$3; to Sullivan P. Co. 3 cows av 1,000 at \$3, 15 butchers av 603 at \$3.60; to Lowenstein Bros. 3 stockers av 586 at \$3.60, 2 bulls av 900 at \$3.60; to Lingeman 2 cows av 700 at \$2.85, 3 heifers av 630 at \$3.50, 3 canners av 843 at \$2.75.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 6 butchers av 816 at \$4.25; to Cooke 1 steer weighing 1,060 at \$4.50, 1 cow weighing 940 at \$3, 12 steers av 854 at \$4.50, 4 do av 925 at \$5; to Mich. B. Co. 1 bull weighing 780 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 27 steers and heifers av 770 at \$4.10, 10 do av 920 at \$4.50, 1 cow weighing 850 at \$2.50, 1 heifer weighing 750 at \$4, 28 butchers av 900 at \$4.20; to Goose 10 do av 498 at \$3, 5 do av 436 at \$3.50, 15 do av 923 at \$3; to Thompson 4 do av 575 at \$3.40; to Goose 5 cows av 964 at \$3.40; to Brown 7 stockers av 540 at \$3.60; to Sullivan P. Co. 5 steers av 746 at \$4, 5 do av 654 at \$4; to Rattkowsky 5 cows av 986 at \$3.75; to Bresnahan 2 heifers av 565 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 550 at \$3.25, 3 do av 760 at \$4; to LaBoe 17 butchers av 720 at \$4; to Cooke 4 do av 730 at \$4.25, 4 do av 692 at \$4, 2 bulls av 675 at \$3; to Bresnahan 3 cows av 843 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 1,270 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 1,020 at \$2.25, 3 do av 940 at \$2.75, 4 do av 915 at \$2.75, 2 canners av 860 at \$2, 2 do av 880 at \$2.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 bull weighing 860 at \$3.50; to Breitenbach Bros. 2 steers av 790 at \$4.25, 1 bull weighing 1,000 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 10 steers av 1,073 at \$5.50, 7 do av 925 at \$5, 1 cow weighing 1,190 at \$3.75, 1 do weighing 970 at \$3, 6 butchers av 816 at \$4.25, 5 cows av 836 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 30 cows av 825 at \$4; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 6 do av 1,133 at \$3.25.

Bohm sold Hammond, S. & Co. 2 steers

av 1,060 at \$4.50, 1 cow weighing 903 at \$4.25.

Adams sold same 2 steers av 1,150 at \$5. Kalaher sold Regan 5 heifers av 604 at \$3.50.

Allen sold Lingeman 3 butchers av 666 at \$4.

Morse sold Marx 3 steers av 703 at \$4. Weeks sold Mich. B. Co. 10 butchers av 737 at \$4.15.

Weeks sold Sullivan P. Co. 2 bulls av 680 at \$3.25.

Wagner sold same 6 steers av 653 at \$4, 4 heifers av 550 at \$3.50.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 525. Market 10@15c higher than last week. Best, \$8.50@9; others, \$4@7. Milch cows and springers steady.

Haley & McMullen sold Sullivan P. Co. 4 av 140 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 150 at \$7.50.

Youngs sold McGuire 12 av 140 at \$8. Wagner sold Newton B. Co. 4 av 150 at \$8.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Thompson Bros. 3 av 225 at \$4, 3 av 140 at \$7.50; to Breitenbach Bros. 5 av 150 at \$8, 6 av 125 at \$7.50.

Kelsey sold Breitenbach Bros. 4 av 150 at \$8.

Allen sold Sullivan P. Co. 2 av 160 at \$8.25.

Kalaher sold Nagle P. Co. 1 weighing 100 at \$5, 11 av 130 at \$8.

Waterman sold same 12 av 150 at \$8, 1 weighing 160 at \$7.

Bohm sold Hammond, S. & Co. 1 weighing 110 at \$6, 4 av 135 at \$7.50.

Terhune sold same 2 av 145 at \$7.50. Walls sold Mich. B. Co. 7 av 145 at \$8.50.

Spicer & R. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 5 av 145 at \$8.50, 7 av 145 at \$8.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 av 190 at \$3, 4 av 90 at \$6.50, 13 av 150 at \$8.50, 2 av 125 at \$8; to Breitenbach Bros. 3 av 110 at \$6, 2 av 135 at \$8.50; to Mich. B. Co. 2 av 125 at \$8, 2 av 130 at \$6, 9 av 155 at \$8.65; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 weighing 200 at \$9, 2 av 145 at \$5.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 1 weighing 140 at \$8.50, 2 av 120 at \$6, 5 av 150 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 150 at \$6, 6 av 145 at \$8.50, 2 av 130 at \$8.50; to Newton B. Co. 1 weighing 110 at \$8.50, 3 av 150 at \$7, 2 av 170 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 260 at \$4, 1 weighing 120 at \$6, 2 av 120 at \$8.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 105 at \$8.25, 5 av 125 at \$8.25; to Allen 4 av 105 at \$5, 7 av 145 at \$9; to Goose 7 av 150 at \$8, 6 av 300 at \$3.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 3,780. Market steady at last week's prices.

Best lambs, \$7@7.10; fair to good lambs, \$6.50@6.75; light to common lambs, \$6@6.25; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@4.25; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Kalaher sold Nagle P. Co. 4 sheep av 100 at \$3, 33 lambs av 70 at \$6.50.

Heney sold same 45 lambs av 78 at \$6.85, 8 sheep av 105 at \$3.

Waterman sold same 12 sheep av 115 at \$3.50.

Bohm sold Hammond, S. & Co. 6 lambs av 45 at \$6, 60 do av 65 at \$6.50.

Terhune sold same 7 do av 75 at \$6.50, 2 sheep av 125 at \$2.50.

Weeks sold Mich. B. Co. 10 sheep av 80 at \$2.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Thompson Bros. 107 mixed av 73 at \$4.75; to Nagle P. Co. 241 lambs av 70 at \$6.75; to Barlage 9 do av 95 at \$6.50, 26 do av 55 at \$6.50, 6 sheep av 60 at \$2.75, 14 do av 100 at \$3.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 8 sheep av 95 at \$3, 8 do av 80 at \$2.50, 5 lambs av 58 at \$6, 46 do av 78 at \$7; to Nagle P. Co. 54 do av 73 at \$6.50, 15 do av 80 at \$7, 1 sheep weighing 100 at \$3.50, 41 do av 105 at \$3.25; to Mich. B. Co. 57 do av 90 at \$3.40; to Newton B. Co. 43 lambs av 68 at \$6.50; to Nagle P. Co. 15 sheep av 90 at \$5, 45 lambs av 73 at \$6.75; to Thompson Bros. 16 sheep av 110 at \$3.50, 5 do av 115 at \$3.25; to Barlage 45 lambs av 60 at \$6.40; to Nagle P. Co. 46 do av 73 at \$6.75, 66 do av 77 at \$6.80, 49 sheep av 110 at \$3.50, 16 lambs av 73 at \$6.50; to Youngs 10 do av 56 at \$5, 89 do av 75 at \$6.75; to Levi & Co. 20 do av 75 at \$7; to Halse 37 do av 55 at \$6; to Hammond, S. & Co. 13 sheep av 90 at \$3.50, 28 do av 100 at \$3.25; to Halse 44 lambs av 65 at \$6.65, 16 do av 60 at \$6.50, 28 do av 70 at \$6.25; to Levi & Co. 60 do av 85 at \$7; to Mich. B. Co. 14 sheep av 110 at \$2.75.

Weeks sold Fitzpatrick 11 lambs av 85 at \$6.90.

Cheney & H. sold Smith 10 lambs av 62 at \$6, 45 do av 80 at \$7.

Wagner sold Newton B. Co. 30 lambs av 70 at \$6.50.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 45 sheep av 100 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 130 at \$3, 54 lambs av 65 at \$6.60; to Nagle P. Co. 154 do av 75 at \$6.90, 31 sheep av 115 at \$3.75; to Eschrich 70 lambs av 68 at \$6.50, 28 do av 58 at \$5.75; to Breitenbach Bros. 46 do av 60 at \$7, 2 sheep av 85 at \$2.50; to Mich. B. Co. 4 lambs av 72 at \$7; to Nagle P. Co. 28 do av 70 at \$6.50, 5 sheep av 90 at \$4; to Sullivan P. Co. 20 lambs av 65 at \$6.10; to Smith 113 do av 80 at \$6.90, 5 sheep av 125 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 5 do av 80 at \$2, 17 do av 110 at \$3.25.

Youngs sold Sullivan P. Co. 20 sheep av 90 at \$3.

Haley & McMullen sold Barlage 31 lambs av 75 at \$6.75; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 63 sheep av 67 at \$3.25, 20 do av 105 at \$3.60; to Young 14 do av 80 at \$3.25, 37 lambs av 65 at \$6.50; to Barlage 27 do av 70 at \$6.50; to Smith 10 do av 77 at \$7, 33 sheep av 80 at \$3.80, 68 lambs av 75 at \$6.75.

Hogs.

Receipts, 5,710. Market steady at last Thursday's prices.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8@8.10; pigs, \$7.50@7.65; light yorkers, \$7.90; stags, 1/2 off.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 675 av 190 at \$8.10, 440 av 180 at \$8.05, 418 av 185 at \$8, 125 av 160 at \$7.85.

Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 375 av 190 at \$8.10, 175 av 165 at \$7.90, 210 av 180 at \$8.

Haley & McMullen sold same 315 av 200 at \$8.10.

Roe Com. Co. sold same 215 av 185 at \$8.05.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan 270 av 195 at \$8.10.

Sundry shippers sold same 360 av 185 at \$8.



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THE PROBLEM.

BY EUGENE C. DOLSON.

Our thot must needs be centered well
On that in which we would excel;
But what's the gain, when all is done,
If of all things we know but one!

THE CASE OF LOIS ANN.

BY ALICE J. CLEATOR.

"Come right in this way," I heard Aunt Sally calling, as I stepped upon the veranda. I found her baking pies and ginger creams in her workshop, as she called her little kitchen, which was always as bright and clean as if Aunt Sally were a resident of Spotless Town.

It was a sunny, but crisp November day; the air had a sharp tang, and after my long walk the warm, odorous kitchen seemed a delightfully cosy place.

"My, what beauties, child," exclaimed Aunt Sally, taking from my hands the bouquet of chrysanthemums I had brot and placing a chair for me in a cosy corner by the range.

In stooping to look into the oven Aunt Sally had dropped her dish towel. "Well, well," she laughed, "I suppose according to signs that means company. Now, if I was as superstitious as Lois Ann Jennings used to be, I'd expect a houseful before night; but I guess you never heard of Lois. She used to live in Rosedale with her brother John some years ago when we lived there. She was a real pretty woman of thirty-five or so, with dark hair and eyes—almost gypsy-like in her looks; was a fine housekeeper, skillful with her needle and wore pretty clothes as naturally and unconsciously as a flower wears its bright petals. John's children just worshipped 'Auntie Lois' and everybody liked her, too, for that matter. Lois had lots of offers to marry, but I guess she had been pretty independent on that subject. Perhaps she was waiting for the 'ideal man' and hadn't found out yet that he never existed. But I thot sometimes she was getting to miss a home of her own, and I felt pretty sure that Henry Raymond—but no," laughed Aunt Sally, "I guess I'm getting ahead of my story.

"Well, as I said, Lois had lots of friends, but she also had one fault that threatened to help her lose some of 'em. She was that superstitious that she could hardly see a bird fly past the window or a stray dog run across the lawn without its having some significance. At the socials and bazaars Lois was a charming fortune teller and she could read the lines of the hand and speak the gypsy tongue to perfection.

"The Jennings' had Norse blood in their veins, inherited from the Sea-vikings, and of course that was a fact to be proud of; but with it went the tendency to the superstitious. I suppose it's natural for a seaman to believe in omens, so likely Lois came naturally by her belief in signs.

"I remember one time John and his wife had planned to go to Senterville, John's old home, for a couple of weeks. John was tired out, being shut up in the store, and the doctor said a 'short dash into nature' was the only prescription needed. The morning they was to start I ran in to say good-bye on my way to the postoffice. Lois was tying the ribbons on Marjory's hair, and I heard her say, 'Really, Fanny, I'd give up going. What if something should happen? My dream was of a boat on dry land, and you know that always means death. Just think of there being a train wreck, or Marjory getting sick.' And Lois caught Marjory up, hugging and kissing her. Now, Fanny was always susceptible to the influence of a stronger mind, and she was half in favor of giving up the trip. But finally I thot I better speak up.

"Says I, 'Lois you'd ought to have lived back in the times of the monks of the middle ages, or the days of John Smith and the Indians, or the Salem witchcraft. Civilization has been galloping along mighty fast since them times,' says I. 'In Bible times, to be sure, they was folks that had dreams sent of the Lord; but I should want to be sure I was Pilate's wife, Jacob, Joseph, or the Wise Men before I laid any stress on a dream. I believe in fads; they're delightful little paths out of the beaten tracks of monotony,' says I, getting quite eloquent, 'but if you don't look out your superstitions'll be your creed. Of course,' says I, 'it's all right to believe in a harmless little sign

or two, like seeing the moon over your right shoulder, four-leaf clovers, spilling the salt, etc.'

"Lois, she just laughed. Mebbe she recognized 'em as some of my pet signs, but anyway it irritated me more to have her laugh than as if she'd got mad.

"Well, Fanny decided they'd go, and they never had a better time in their lives. Come back looking like folks made over new. I thot maybe that would have cured Lois of her belief in dreams and signs, but land, no! She wouldn't think of sitting down at a table where there was thirteen folks to eat. Somebody'd surely die within the year; and if a rabbit run across her path when starting from home, she'd turn right back. One day a stray kitten come to the house, a black one it was, and John was going to have it killed. But Lois caught it up and said, 'Oh, John, you're not going to kill the darling. A black kitten is always a mascot, and like as not if you killed it, 'twould be like the Ancient Mariner and the Albatross.' So John give in, for he'd always petted Lois a good deal.

"One Sunday Lois and her younger brother, George, who was home from West Point, was in the meeting house going up the aisle to morning service. I was sitting on the outside of one of the middle slips, and was thinking how sweet Lois looked in her white poplin, when I see her hesitate as if to stoop down; then she went on, but with head half turned back, her glance riveted on the floor. I wondered what was the matter and I asked her after service. She laughed and said, 'Why, Mrs. Brown, I saw a pin; and it took all my powers of resolution not to stoop down and pick it up.'

"Well," went on Aunt Sally, "says I one day to my man, 'something has got to be done for that girl. Somebody's got to undertake a cure, and I guess it's me, for nobody else seems to have the sympathy or gumption. It's just as that verse says,' says I,

'For every evil under the sun,
There is a remedy, or there is none.
If there is none, never mind it.
If there is one, try and find it.'

"Now," laughed Aunt Sally, "I'm coming to the rest of my story. Henry Raymond was a wealthy property owner in our town, a widower for two years, who, rumor had it, was an admirer of Lois. He owned three big farms there, besides other property and Maplehurst, the handsome place he lived in. Henry's sister Floy had been keeping house for him, but was soon going back to Indiana to be married. Henry was a splendid fellow, used to clerk in my father's store when a boy, and he'd always seemed to me like a younger brother.

"Well, I almost knew that Lois wasn't indifferent to him, and, more than that, perhaps she wouldn't consider the matter so very long before saying yes, if he asked her to marry.

"Henry was big and broad-shouldered, but not handsome. Was a sort of handsome, homely man that most people admire more than a pretty one. Always had a taking way with the women, and I knew there was a plenty that would have felt highly complimented to be asked to be Mrs. Henry Raymond. Henry was always particular about everything, and of course he wouldn't make any exception when it come to choosing a wife.

"Well, one day when my man was gone I asked Lois down to dinner. Cousin Rose from Chicago was to be to dinner with me, and as she and Lois used to be schoolmates they had a good time talking over old times. Rose had to leave on the one o'clock train, so after she'd gone and the dishes done I gave Lois a chair by the front window, for I knew Henry'd drive by about three, on his way to the East Farm as he had every afternoon for some time. You see, I wanted to veer the conversation round to the subject of him, for I'd got a plan in my head. I was going to make Lois think that mebbe she'd lose Henry, because of her superstitious ideas, and also to give her an exaggerated idea that she was making herself ridiculous over 'em.

"Just as I expected, Henry drove along about three with his fine team of bays. I'd been watching for him out of the corner of my eye, and I says, rather unconcerned like, 'There goes Henry Raymond up to the East Farm.'

"I looked at Lois and her face got as red as them cardinal flowers you've got pinned on your jacket.

"'Why, Lois,' says I, 'what is the matter? Must be it's too warm for you here.' Then she smiled, I laughed, and I see the way was open for me to commence operations.

"Now," said Aunt Sally to me, "I suppose 'twas wicked of me, but what I was

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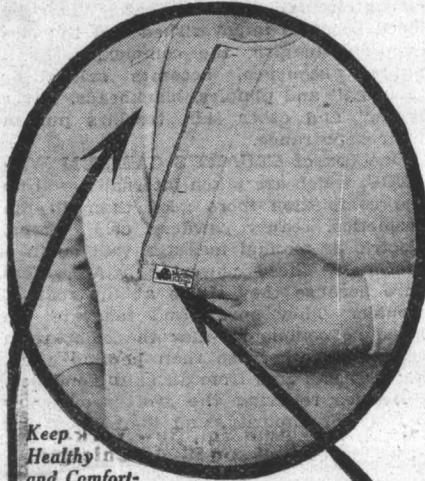
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going to say to Lois was a sort of prevarication, for I hadn't heard any such things as I was going to say I had. But, anyway," said Aunt Sally, looking half ashamed of her unsound reasoning in defense of her prevarication, "there was three reasons which I make as my defense: It was a desperate case, I considered the end justified the means, and I wasn't telling it for any personal advantage to myself, or out of any mean motive. 'Twas just for Lois' sake.

"So I says to Lois, 'Well, I suppose Floy is going back to Indiana soon. Henry won't need her any longer if he's going to get married.'

"Is that so?" said Lois, bending nearer her fancy work, and trying to speak real unconcerned. "When is that event to take place?"

"Why, I haven't heard particulars," said I. "Just heard in a general sort of way that he was to be married soon. Let's see, didn't I see him driving past one evening last week with Doc Williams' oldest daughter. Maybe she's the one. You know she's home from the city now. I always supposed 'twould be you, Lois. But somebody was telling me at Aid Society that Henry heard that you'd said you'd had a dozen offers already, and there'd be no use of any man proposing to you, for it would be the 'thirteenth,' and if you accepted 'twould mean bad luck and unhappiness."

"Oh, Mrs. Brown," said Lois, dropping her work and so far forgetting herself as to really look distressed. "I never, never said any such utterly foolish thing. It certainly beats the record of silly gossip in the country."

"Yes," said I, "it certainly does sound foolish; in fact, perfectly childish, but you've been so devoted to signs and superstitions that anybody'd be apt to believe most anything they'd heard you said along that line, whether 'twas true or not. But like as not it's only a rumor," I says, "and maybe I shouldn't have said anything about it."

"Well, the next week Henry stopped at John's one morning to see John about some matter of business. They was gone, but Lois was out on the side veranda potting hyacinth and jonquil bulbs for winter blooming. She had on a dainty blue morning dress, and one of her pretty ruffled aprons and her sleeves half rolled up, and I always thought she looked prettier in anything like that than in any silk or muslin Sunday dress she wore Sundays. After Henry had left the message for John, he said, in a mock-serious tone, looking at the hyacinth pots, 'Of course, you don't expect your plants to grow, Miss Lois?'

"Why, of course I do," Lois stood staring at him in surprise, and then picking up another pot prepared to plant more bulbs. "Why shouldn't I?"

"Isn't this Friday, the thirteenth of the month, the unlucky hour of 9:00 a. m., and the wrong time of the moon?" laughed Henry.

"Oh, dear," said Lois, laughing too, yet with a little gesture of despair, "I'm tired to death of signs and symbols and superstitions. Thirteen is a beautiful number, and hereafter I'm going to undertake all important events on Friday. For instance, I'm going to start on a trip to my sister's in Colorado next Friday, and I'm not dreading any delays, train hold-ups, wrecks, or other misfortunes and calamities."

"Why, that comes pretty near being a coincidence, Miss Lois," said Henry. Then his words sank to the grave and tender tones of which his voice was so capable. "I had planned a business trip to the west myself, to start next Wednesday; but if you'll only consent to making it a wedding trip we'll defy the voice of that terrible goddess, Friday, together, and also begin the journey of the future. You're the only real person in my life and always will be, and I dare not think what life would be without you. What do you say, Lois?"

Then, with the courage of the man that proposes, he waited in eager silence for the reply.

"Lois' reply was such that the next Friday, Rosedale was in a stir of excitement, for Henry Raymond and a charming bride were seen to board the train for a long trip and sojourn in the west, leaving behind not a few who silently resigned all cherished hopes of ever being asked to become Mrs. Henry Raymond.

"I've always been told that I had a good deal of executive ability," concluded Aunt Sally, as she took out the last tin of ginger creams from the oven, "and I guess I kept up my record when I put on my thinking cap and took Lois Ann Jennings' case in hand."

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Danger Signals.

If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable curative effect in the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

Lame Back.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Inability to hold urine, smarting in passing, uric acid, headache, dizziness, indigestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

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

A Trial Will Convince Anyone.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is a gentle healing vegetable compound—a physician's prescription for a specific disease.

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



Swamp-Root is always kept up to its high standard of purity and excellence. A sworn certificate of purity with every bottle.

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

Go to California in a Rock-Island Tourist Car

You will save considerable on both your railroad fare and sleeper fare, without sacrificing either the comfort or pleasure of your trip.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
74 LaSalle Sta.
Chicago.



Water Works FOR THE Country



"Hello, Jim, when did you put in a water-works system?"

"About a month ago, Charley, and I never realized before how much convenience and real enjoyment I've been missing all this time."

"I sent for a free book I saw advertised, called 'How I Solved the Water Supply Problem,' and it opened my eyes, I tell you."

"It convinced me that I could have running water on my place as easily as town people, so I ordered an outfit, set it up myself, and it works to perfection. It is called the

Leader Water System

"I put in a bath room, have hot and cold water in the kitchen and laundry and you see what a strong pressure I have in this hose."

"How do you get that pressure, Jim?"

"It's very simple, Charley-compressed air. You see, my wind mill pumps water into a steel tank in my basement (not the old-fashioned clumsy, outdoor gravity tank). The air in this tank, being elastic, is compressed into the upper half as the water enters. This compressed air then gives a pressure which forces the water through the pipes all over the house, the garden and the barn."

"I can wash my buggies, clean out the stables, water the gardens, and pipe water to the stock so easily, it seems almost like a dream."

Then I have absolute fire protection, and that's worth a great deal on the farm you know."

Do you want a copy of this book, Mr. Reader?

It will show you how easily this system can be applied to your own farm, and what a time and labor saver it will prove, at moderate cost.

The title of the book is "How I Solved the Water Supply Problem" and we send it FREE to any one interested. Better write now, while the subject is fresh in your mind. You'll surely enjoy reading it. Address

LEADER IRON WORKS

2801 Jasper St., DECATUR, ILL.

Room 531-15 Williams St., New York City



\$1.50 for this Clark Wagon, Carriage, Sleigh or Automobile Heater and 1 Dozen Bricks of the Famous CLARK "ABC" COAL

Don't get cold feet; don't shiver and freeze on cold weather drives. Be warm and cozy and happy. This 12-in. metal heater is strong and durable. Will not bend or break, and gives good, healthy heat for from 12 to 16 hours with no attention. The dozen bricks of fuel are enough for all winter. No flame, smoke or smell—just heat. If not perfectly satisfied and pleased, money will be refunded. SEND TODAY or write for our big, new catalogue.



This offer is \$3.00 value for only \$1.50.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 615 La Salle Ave. Chicago

HIDES TANNED

FOR ROBES and COATS.

Send us your Cattle or Horse Hides or any skins that you have and we will tan these skins for you as they ought to be done. We have one of the best plants in the country for doing this work and can also make these hides into robes, coats or fur rugs, as wanted. Our prices are right and we guarantee our work. Low freight rates. Send for circular.

HUGH WALLACE COMPANY, Custom Dept. Detroit, Mich.



THE "BEST" LIGHT

A portable, pure white, steady, safe light. Brighter than electricity or acetylene. 100 candle power. No grease, dirt nor odor. Lighted instantly. Costs 2 cts. per week. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalogue. Do not delay.

THE BEST LIGHT CO. 250 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio

MAKES AND BURNS ITS OWN GAS

WOOLEN GOODS—Yarns, Flannels, Blankets fleece. May be had at Reed City (Mich.) Woolen Mills. Write WM. LAMBERT for samples.

MENTION THE MICHIGAN FARMER when writing to advertisers.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

THE COUNTRY' ATTITUDE TOWARD LIFE'S REFINEMENTS.

We are all familiar with the caricaturist's picture of the farmer. As a general thing, artists pride themselves upon possessing original ideas, but when it comes to picturing the farmer, they all seem to draw from one model. Their idea of the farmer seems to be something like this. A man of medium height, with a tuft of chin whiskers, hair uncut for weeks, a whetstone thrust over one ear, straw hat gone to seed, trousers rolled up at the bottom and held by a single suspender, and a countenance on which rests an expression of wondering innocence.

Time was, perhaps, when some such type prevailed. But that day has passed. Thanks to the daily mail, which puts him in touch with the outside world, and the telephone which enables him to talk at any time with his neighbors, the farmer is no longer the isolated being of a quarter of a century ago. As a consequence we have developed a new type, a wide-awake, shrewd man, who shaves at least on Sunday morning, visits the barber frequently for a haircut and fits out the whole family in new clothes as a sort of Thanksgiving offering for a bountiful harvest.

The farmer is a changed man in many ways, but like the other members of the human race he has not yet attained unto perfection. For example, among the average country people exists a quiet contempt for the little courtesies and refinements of life which the better class of men and women the world over hold as necessary to right living. And the chief offenders are the men and boys, for women are more naturally imitative than men and take more kindly to little acts of politeness which men scorn as affected.

Do you know a farmer who raises his hat to a woman? Or, in fact, who ever uncovers his head in the presence of any woman unless he be in church? I know scores of farmers, but just now I cannot think of one who ever pays this tribute to woman. Your true farmer would consider such an act as beneath his manhood, and yet it is but a sign of that deeper manhood which recognizes the dependence of woman, and by this homage shows himself bound to serve and defend her.

In the matter of table manners, too, isn't the masculine member of the family sadly remiss? In the average country home the rule at the table is everyone for himself and nothing left for the hindmost, except as the tired and overworked housewife manages to wait upon others. Father and sons seem to consider their chief duty is to serve themselves, bolt their food as fast as possible, and rush out again to the field or the chores. Ask the man of the house to serve the food, and he would sneer at such attempts "to put on style," and flatly refuse to do such a thing. And yet, such a request would be but to ask him to drop a little of his selfishness and think of the wants of others. For it is selfishness pure and

simple which makes him put his work and his appetite ahead of the needs and wishes of every other member of his family.

The manner of eating, too, dare I say it? might be improved upon. Of course, a man's house is his castle and if he chooses to eat with his knife, drink his tea from his saucer and take his meat and drink with such a series of smacks and grunts that one is reminded of his fat porkers, why of course it is no one's affair but his own. At least, that is his way of thinking. But there may be members of his immediate family who are hurt by his actions. His patient and long-suffering wife, perchance, would take her own dinner more happily if she sat opposite a man who fed a little less noisily and observed some of the little acts of politeness which she believes to be right and proper.

In other ways, too, the dwellers in the country show a contempt which is by no means quiet, for what they should consider only ordinary rules of good living. Let a person of even moderate culture go into a small community and consider the criticisms he receives. If he wears a collar and tie, keeps his boots polished and does not remove his coat at the table he is instantly dubbed a "dude." If he attends to his own business and does not tell his affairs, or ask about his neighbor's, he is called "stuck-up." He may be the most inoffensive, simple-minded and lovable soul in the world, but no one will believe good of him if he does not adopt the rough and ready manners of the people among whom he has found himself. And without even remotely guessing the reason he will discover himself to be the target for everybody's ill-natured flings.

This attitude of scorn towards the niceties of life might be all right enough for the farmer, if he were sure he would never find himself among the Romans. But one never knows where he will end, and some time or other these men who now sneer at politeness may find themselves in a position where they would give all the hats they possess to know just the right time to raise the one they have on.

They may find themselves at a table where they are in such an agony of mind for fear of doing something wrong that they do not even realize what they are eating. And, while they may not be harshly criticised if they reserve the oyster fork for salad, or dip their soup the wrong way, no one will ever forgive him who puts his knife in his mouth or sucks his tea or coffee from his saucer.

In short, it isn't a bad idea for everyone, no matter where he dwells, to absorb the rudiments of polite behavior. For the older generation, it does not matter so much. But the farmer lad may not stick to the farm, and the day may dawn when he will be glad to know some of the rules of conduct at which he now scoffs.

DOROTHY HUDSPITH.

WOMEN AS BARGAIN HUNTERS.

BY E. E. R.

Some women have a natural faculty for searching out bargains, which enables them to make one dollar go as far as two in the hands of another. The woman who possesses this faculty is usually a good judge of values, indeed she must be, else she gets no more for her money than any one else. If, in addition to this, she is sufficiently familiar with the needle to make her own clothes, she can be well dressed at all times and with a sum of money which would appear ridiculously small compared to results.

A good bargain hunter watches the advertisements and takes note of special sales, where surprisingly good values are many times offered.

A little after the first of the season, both spring and fall, these sales may be looked for, as most merchants make them regularly every year. And while one may not always be able to pay first-of-the-season prices the same goods marked down, will often be found within reach of one possessed of moderate means and every bit as good as they were at first. But there should be judgment used in

buying, no matter how enticing the price mark. It is folly to load up with things for which one has no earthly use, simply because they are cheap.

One woman will buy dress trimmings, beautiful, but inexpensive, because they are out of fashion, seeing therein possibilities which another would entirely overlook. On the other hand, if bot and laid away, they may never be of any use and the money represented would in that instance be foolishly expended.

Shelf-worn goods, if washable, represent good bargains as a rule. Every merchant finds himself in possession of these from time to time and is glad to offer them at reduced prices in order to get them off his hands. Handkerchiefs, towels, neckwear and often underwear and gloves come under this head. Remnants present another feature which the bargain hunter not slow to take advantage of. To close out the piece a discount on the original price will almost always be accepted, even when the goods are not in a special sale.

The thrifty woman can save many a dollar by judicious buying and with living expenses at the present high mark it behooves us all to get the most we can for our money.

A Sallow, Pimply or "Muddy" Complexion

Is Easily Gotten Rid of When Constitutional, Instead of Local Treatment Is Taken.

Every woman strives to acquire and preserve a clear, faultless, rose-and-lily complexion. This is apparently the height of the feminine ambition. No more fallacious epigram was ever penned than the one which says that "beauty is only skin deep;" and no greater mistake can possibly be made in endeavoring to gain a clear, pretty complexion, entirely free from pimples, blackheads and other skin blemishes, than the use of cosmetics, powders, lemon juice, cold cream, electric massage, and various other treatments, which aim at the complexion alone, and have no effect whatever on the blood, or on the general system.

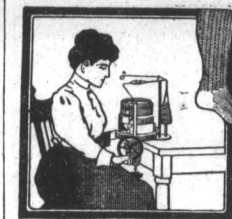
Whenever you see a person with a clear flawless complexion, you may be assured that its perfection depends, not on the local application of the many fad treatments on the market, but exclusively upon a pure, wholesome condition of the blood, and upon its active, vigorous circulation through the skin.

It is the blood which gives the skin its rosy color, and although electric massage, and other local treatments may draw the blood temporarily to the surface of the skin, it cannot keep it there. Only a strong circulation can do that. When the blood becomes impoverished and the circulation sluggish, the complexion, as a natural sequence, becomes sallow or "muddy," and pimples, blackheads, "liver spots," and other skin troubles put in their appearance.

One box of STUART'S CALCIUM WAFERS, which are taken internally, will do the complexion more good than all the cosmetics, beauty powders, cold creams, electric or manual massage, will do in a lifetime. These powerful little wafers cure because they strike at the root of trouble. They purify and renovate the blood so completely that the complexion cannot do otherwise than become clear, flawless and free from all skin blemishes.

Besides relieving the system of every particle of impurity, and thereby cutting off the source of the skin diseases, they also build up the blood, greatly increasing the number of red corpuscles in its current, and invigorating, strengthening and improving the circulation so decidedly that in a wonderfully brief period the cheeks become rosy, the complexion clear, the eyes bright, and the whole system glows with renewed life and vigor.

Secure a package of this blood-cleaning, complexion-clearing and system-renovating remedy from your druggist for 50 cents, and begin the treatment at once. Also send us your name and address and free sample package will be sent you. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.



Home Knit Hosiery

These stockings can be knit in 30 minutes on Gearhart's Family Knitter, New machine with Ribbing Attachment. Knits everything for home or trade, from factory or home-spun yarns. My new plan tells how to make money to pay for machine. All yarns at cost. Write Address, J. E. GEARHART, Box CA Clearfield, Pa.

to-day for catalog and free samples of work.



HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers

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WONDER OIL LAMP FREE

This is a Genuine offer to lamp users, made to introduce the WONDER INCANDESCENT 100-CANDLE POWER Kerosene Oil Lamp in every locality. Many times BRIGHTER, CHEAPER and SAFER than Gasoline, Electricity or ordinary lamps for lighting homes, offices, stores, halls and churches. We ask that you show it to your neighbors. If you accept the proposition we will send you, we will give you a lamp FREE. Send your name and name of your nearest express office.

FACTORIES SALES CO., Largest Lamp House in America, 1018 FACTORY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

Home Queries Exchange

Column Conducted By
Elisabeth.

Every day there are questions arising in the home that perplexes the wife, mother and daughter, and they wish for some one to advise them. We receive many such queries and for the benefit of our readers we are going to conduct this Exchange Column. Write us what puzzles you and we will do our best to help you. We are going to publish the questions and ask our readers to answer them. No doubt there will be several of you who know just what to do in each case and can give the desired information. In return we will print your questions. Any little points of etiquette, dress or general information, we will answer as soon as possible. Address all communications to Editor Home Queries Exchange Dept., The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Editor:—Would you please tell me how to remove mildew from white cloth? Mrs. G. S.

Dear Editor:—I have a red cotton table cover that is badly faded. What color will it dye so it will look the best?—Mrs. Kate R.

Dear Editor:—What will stop a hen from eating eggs?—J. E. N.

Dear Editor:—Will some one please tell me what makes pies get damp on the bottom when they stand?—Miss Cora, Athens.

MORE GOOD CHRISTMAS IDEAS.

A Useful Recipe Book.
BY ALICE KINNEY.

Purchase a blank book with a cover of imitation leather. This will cost ten or fifteen cents. On the cover can be written in gold ink, or painted in water colors, the words,

"We may live without friends,
We may live without books,
But civilized man
Cannot live without cooks."

Or some similar quotation. On the first page may be written a recipe for Christmas plum pudding, and a few family favorites such as Mother's Fruit Cake, etc., which are passed down from one generation to another in every home. Leave most of the book empty where recipes may be written at the owner's pleasure.

A Kitchen Convenience.

BY MRS. J. R. ARMSTRONG.

The foundation is a piece of cretonne, thirty inches long, with a casing top and bottom, thru which are run sash curtain rods. Fasten the cloth securely to hooks and rods at corners.

A pocket ten inches deep is sewed at the top, and one at the bottom, and by stitching across them, form smaller pockets. The upper one is unevenly divided, one side for large kettle covers, one for small ones. The lower is in three sections, one for paper sacks, one for chamois skin (for window washing), and sponge (for dusting, and washing wood-work), and one for wrapping paper and twine. In the lower corner of this one, cut a small hole, buttonhole a brass ring to the opening and run the cord thru. Line pocket-lids, bind with tape and be sure they are large enough to cover the filled pockets.

Hang scissors to one upper rod hook, holders to the lower ones.

It requires two yards of cretonne and four and one-half yards of tape.

Slumber Robe.

A handsome gift which will prove a veritable "source of joy forever" to the recipient, is a slumber robe. Decide upon the width, which may be for a single couch or a large bed, as one desires. Take strips of silk, or satin, of all hues and colors, not more than two inches wide, even less if time will allow. Each strip must be as long as the width chosen for the robe, tho they may, of course, be pieced if necessary. Unite the strips by running the seams, then turning them all in one direction, and feather-stitching them down flat. Colors must be arranged which harmonize nicely in succession, as many as possible being used, the plain or changeable effects being preferable to figured ones. The floss must also blend nicely for the various seams, and the stitches be fine and even. When a sufficient size has been made line with plain or figured silk, using an interlining of eider down or flannel. The multi-colored stripes give the effect of the rich Roman stripes so much in favor.—M. M.

A fault acknowledged is a fault repaired.

Martha Washington Comfort Shoes

Genuine comfort—that's what it means to wear the stylish Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

They fit like a glove, and insure complete rest and relief. No buttons or laces—just slip them on and off like a slipper. Elastic at the sides provides perfect fit over any instep. You will never know how comfortable a good looking shoe can be until you have worn

MARTHA WASHINGTON COMFORT SHOES

Beware of imitations. Only the genuine have the name Martha Washington and Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole. Refuse substitutes. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, Size 15 x 20.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes for men, Leading Lady Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes, Special Merit School Shoes and Work Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Fifteen Years' Service Without Painting—Or a New Roof—That is Our Guarantee to You—

and the guarantee is stamped right on the roofing itself, with the year you buy it.

It will last you much longer than that, but for 15 years we are responsible. Think of that—lay your roof and forget it for 15 years. No expense—no repairing—no renewing. We don't know the wearing possibilities of our own roofing. Our 25-year-old roofs are as serviceable and look as good now as roofing laid five years ago. We make our guarantee 15 years to be safe, but we know it is good for twenty-five years.

DICKELMAN EXTRA

Galvanized Metal Roofing

Is the only metal roofing made which is so scientifically galvanized that it can be guaranteed against rust.

Only the toughest, most pliable, open-hearth stock is ever used. This metal is peculiarly porous and long-fibred, so that when it is put into the galvanizing pots the liquid spelter does not veneer but penetrates this fiber and amalgamates with the metal base, thus protecting it forever.

Dickelman Extra is easily laid. It is already turned and adjusted for end locks. All you have to do is to place together, and you have a perfect double seam.

Try one of our samples, test it and then test some ordinary galvanized roofing. Buy the one which does not flake or crack. It will be Dickelman's. Write today for

Free Samples and Book on Roofing

The book will show you how you can save money on your roofing, how to lay roofing easily, how to avoid repair bills. Your dealer will know about Dickelman's. Ask him. But let us send you this free book and sample. Write today.

THE DICKELMAN MFG. CO.
66 Gormley St., Forest, Ohio

\$10.25 FREE

For Introduction, Without any Work or Canvassing

I want to Send You This \$10.25, Absolutely Free, in High-Class Household Necessities without your risking a cent. THIS \$10.25 TO BE YOURS, FREE, WHETHER YOU KEEP OR RETURN MY WASHER AFTER 4 MONTHS' FREE TRIAL. I make this \$10.25 Free Offer to induce you to let me send you one of my "Dan Patch Washers" At Once on 4 Months' Free Trial without note or security, without references and with my Return Agreement, that if it is not the Easiest and Fastest Washer you ever saw, you can Return it after 4 Months of hardest washings, and receive credit in full, and you will not pay me one cent for the machine, for the 4 months' use or for the \$10.25. Would I dare do this unless it was a Champion Washer? For a Quick Trial Offer to send you \$10.25, ABSOLUTELY FREE and at once, in every-day, high-class Household necessities that will save you \$10.25 Spot Cash. The large illustration that I will mail you illustrates and describes all of the different Home Necessities I will give you, and gives all details about my Champion "Dan Patch Washer." IF THE FOUR MONTHS' FREE TRIAL IS SATISFACTORY, YOU CAN PAY ME MONTHLY, OR ON YOUR OWN TERMS, FOR WASHER ONLY.

Also 4 Months' Free Trial Of My Famous Champion DAN PATCH WASHER

THE EASIEST AND FASTEST WASHER IN THE WORLD

"Washing has broken down the health of more women than all other household labor. There are more martyrs at the washtub today than at heathen Rome ever batted in a century of arenas. Women dread wash-day because it means backache and tired arms. My Champion 'Dan Patch Washer' washes clean just like human hands, and it is so very easy to keep in motion that you can sit and read a book while doing your washing with one hand."

I Pay You The \$10.25 to Test It 4 Months Free in Your Own Home

A Child can even work the "Dan Patch Washer" with one hand while sitting in a chair reading a book. My World-famous Champion, Dan Patch (1.55), is the Ladies' and Children's great favorite and the Fastest Harness-Horse Champion the world has ever seen. My "Dan Patch Washer" is the best made—most durable—easiest to work—easiest on clothes and the fastest washer in the world. Return it to me after Four months of hardest washing if not perfectly satisfactory. It is as perfect in its class as Dan Patch is in his class. The "Dan Patch Washer" will save you Time, Soap, Labor, Money and Backaches. It makes wash-day a pleasure instead of a constant dread, and quickly and easily washes clothes snow-white. It cannot tear off buttons, it cannot tear the finest of fabrics and it will save you its price every six months. Mail me the Free Coupon today and I will mail my large Illustration, showing the "Dan Patch Washer" in all of its parts, and also showing the \$10.25 cash value I will send you free for your home. I will also mail you, Free, the Two Splendid Pictures of Dan Patch (1.55). You could not buy these Extra Large, EMBOSSED PHOTOGRAPHS OF DAN PATCH (1.55) at any bookstore for less than One Dollar. I mail them to you absolutely free, and with postage paid.

Address—The M. W. SAVAGE FACTORIES, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Washer That Can Wash a Tub of Clothes Snow White in 1:55 (ONE MINUTE AND FIFTY-FIVE SECONDS)

THE WONDERFUL LABOR SAVER WE HELP MAMA

FAVORITE WASHER

The Cheapest and Best. Every home should be provided with one. Washes clean, doesn't tear the clothes, so light running a child can operate it, sanitary, light and durable. Guaranteed. 100,000 in service today. Have stood the test for 25 years. So low priced everyone can afford them and you buy direct from our factory, saving the dealer's profits. Send today for our Catalog which tells all about our Washers and Wringers, the Guaranteed kind. It is free.

FAVORITE WASHER CO. BOX 118 MUNCIE INDIANA.

SUGAR Fine Gran. **1b. 2½c**

We SAVE you about one HALF on Groceries and general Merchandise and pay freight. Send no money but write at once for Free Catalogue F.

CENTRAL MERCANTILE COMPANY,
263-269 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WE WANT YOUR RAW FURS SMALL CATCH OF RAW FURS AND CUSTOM TANNING.

W. W. WEAVER, Custom Tanner, Reading, Mich.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 14. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

HARVEY BOLSTER SPRINGS

Soon save their cost. Make every wagon a spring wagon, therefore fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc., bring more money. Ask for special proposition.

Harvey Spring Co., 752-17th St., Racine, Wis.

Free Trial To You

FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 21 Winchester, Indiana.

BROWN FENCE For Rabbits, Chickens, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Cattle. 160 styles. Big heavy No. 9 galvanized Coiled Spring rust proof wires. Will defy stock, wind and weather. Free sample & cat'g. 15 to 35c per rod. We pay freight.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
DEPT. 49 Cleveland, O.

15 Cents a Rod.

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 278, MUNCIE, IND.

Ornamental Fence Cheaper than wood for Lawns, Churches, Cemeteries, Public Grounds. Also Wrought Iron Fence. Catalogue free. Write for Special Offer.

THE WARD FENCE CO., Box 677, Decatur, Ind.

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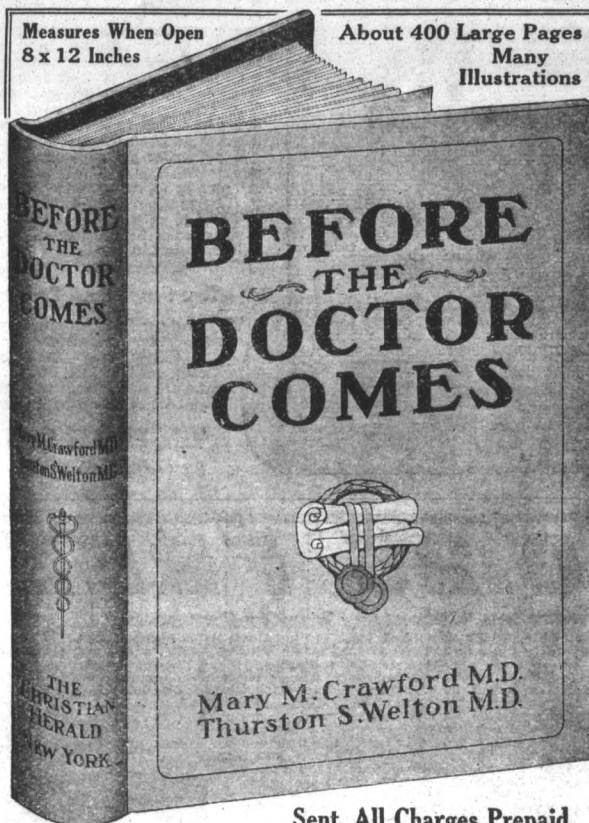
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What Would You Do

While Waiting for the Physician—

- Were your child bitten by a mad dog?
- Were a member of your family to fall and fracture a limb or dislocate an elbow or a shoulder?
- Were baby to develop diphtheria in the night?
- Were some one in the family to take virulent poison by mistake?
- Were you to get a cinder imbedded in the eye?
- Were the baby to develop the croup and have bad choking spells?
- Were an artery accidentally cut, with danger of bleeding to death?
- Were you to detect symptoms of either scarlet fever or the measles in your child while traveling?
- Were you called upon to revive some one nearly drowned?
- Were one of your family to be badly burned or scalded with boiling water?
- Were your child to sprain an ankle while out walking with you?
- Were a visitor at your home to suddenly faint?
- Were your child to swallow a coin?
- Were a fishbone to get caught in your throat?
- Were your child to fall on its head and be rendered unconscious?
- Were a spider to poison one of your family?
- Were you to be seized with an uncontrollable fit of sneezing or hiccoughs?

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