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THE INTERNATIONAL.

The Tenth International Live Stock Exposition has gone down into history as the greatest live stock show yet held in America, if not in the world. This show is well named. Its international character, which is represented by the grouping of the flags of the nations in decorative effect at the top of the great amphitheatre, is realized in the show itself. Typically American in many respects, yet the entries at this great show represent not only the best that are produced in America, but many of the best individuals from the best herds, flocks and stables of Europe. No other show in the world is so truly representative of the best that the world produces in every department. The great Smithfield Show is essentially English, while the great shows of continental Europe are also strictly of a sectional nature. There is but one International Live Stock Show in fact as well as in name.

The patrons of the International have become so accustomed to the uniform excellence of the exhibits which they see there from year to year that they are oft-times heard to question the superiority of a present event over those which have preceded it. However, after they had taken in this show in its entirety, there were few if any of its patrons who were not ready to concede that, taken as a whole, this Tenth International was superior to any or all of its predecessors.

In the individual fat classes, there were more unfavorable comparisons than in any other department, and yet this was an exceptionally strong show, probably superior, as a whole, to those which have preceded it.

The Grand Champion Steer.

The grand champion fat steer of the show was again an Angus, King Ellsworth 102185, exhibited by the Kansas State Agricultural College. This steer is a magnificent pure bred two-year-old Angus weighing 1,750 lbs. He was purchased last year by the Kansas College, after the international, where he had won second prize as a yearling, and has since been fed principally on corn and

alfalfa the great meat producing combination of Kansas, with a little bran by way of variety. Great interest was centered about the judging of the two-year-old class in which King Ellsworth won the championship with a two-year-old grade steer owned by Mart McCoy, of Ohio, a close second. In the final race, King Ellsworth competed with the champions in the younger classes, the champion

Symboleer will be found on page 493 of this issue.

The Grand Champion Carlot.

While each of the three leading beef breeds of cattle have heretofore had their inning for championship honors in the single fat steer class, the Shorthorn breed this year scored a victory for the first time in the carlot class. The grand champion carlot this year was a load of

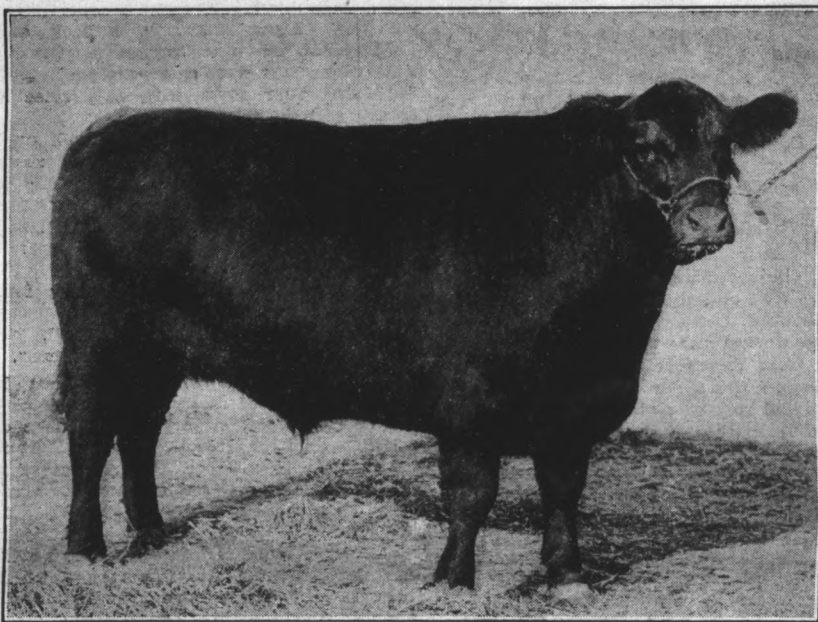
show by a load of Shorthorns. They also won a \$500 prize in the Shorthorn specials for championship by ages. These prizes have been offered for several years past as an incentive to Shorthorn breeders and feeders to capture the International championship and thus put this breed in the same winning class with the Angus and Herefords, which have heretofore had a monopoly on this coveted prize.

It will be a matter of interest to the reader to know how these cattle were bred and fed. They were bred by the exhibitors, being grade Shorthorns, of about the same age, or around 18 months old, and averaging nearly 1,300 pounds in weight. They were fed sliced corn, oats, alfalfa and clover and timothy hay and during the past three months, were given about one pound each of oil cake per day, and for the last three weeks of the feeding period they were given one pound each of brown sugar per day. Cottonseed meal was also a factor in the ration during the last three months of the feeding period. Naturally the Shorthorn breeders as a class were elated over this victory. Many times the breed has come close to getting this high honor, but each time until the present year has fallen a little short of the mark. The other competitors for grand championship honors were the two-year-old champion Angus steers exhibited by Escher and Ryan, and the three-year-old Herefords shown by Fowler and Tod.

The Shorthorn honors did not stop here this year. The grand championship in the feeder class was won by a load of Shorthorn calves exhibited by A. A. Nell, of Colorado. The breed was represented by many fine exhibits. The load exhibited by Col. Waters, which were second in the Shorthorn yearling class, being judged by Col. Waters, which was second in the quality to the grand championship load, while in the short-fed classes, this breed also won high honors.

In this department of the show, many old exhibitors and prize winners were well up to the top with exhibits which were a credit to their feeders, and which made the competition most keen.

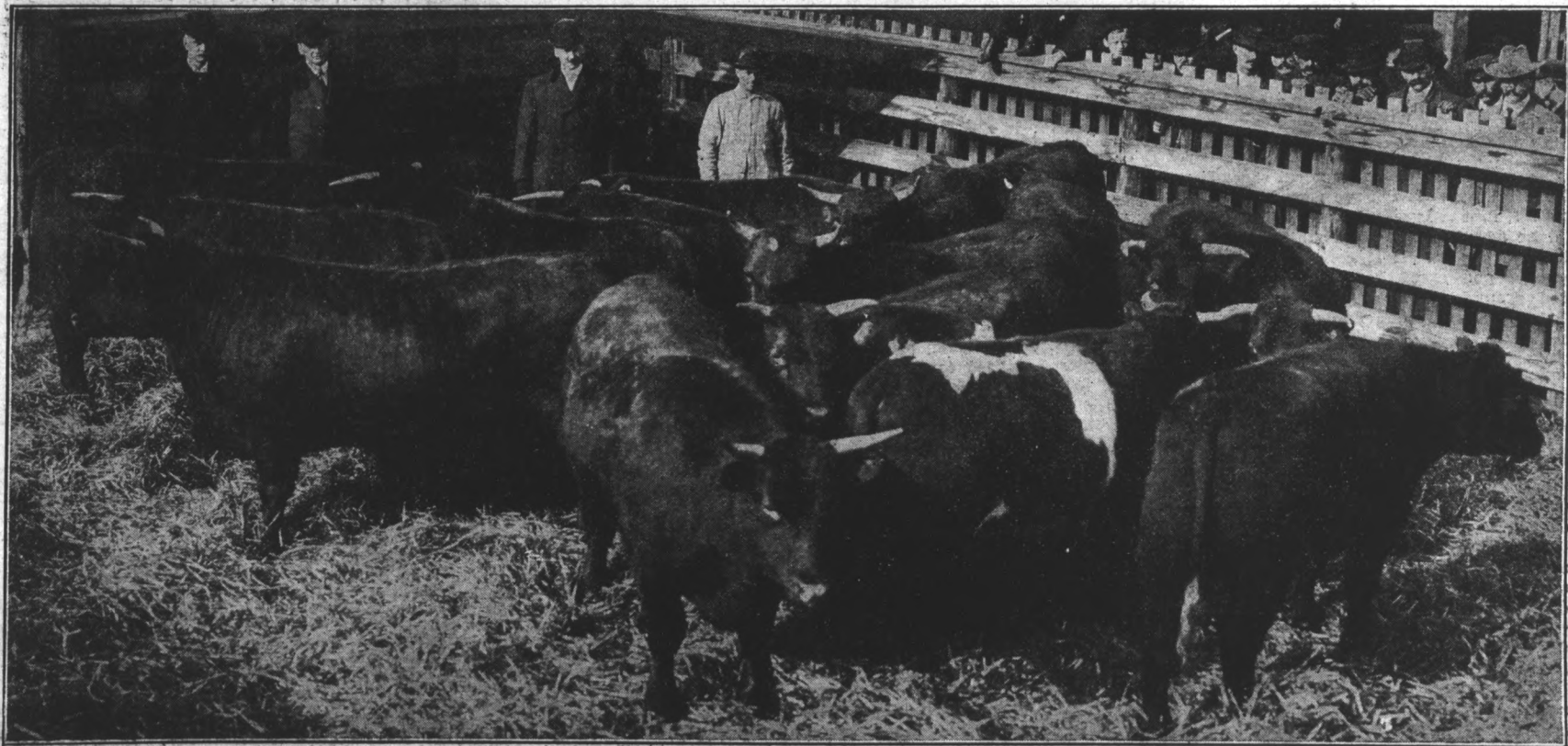
(Continued on page 492).



King Ellsworth, the Grand Champion Fat Steer at The International.

yearling being Symboleer, also an Angus owned by the Kansas College, while the champion in the calf class was Deserter, a grade Hereford shown by the University of Missouri. Of these three in the final contest for the high honors of the show, King Ellsworth was declared the grand champion, and Symboleer the reserve champion, a grand victory for the Kansas College and a triumph for scientific feeding. The first page illustration shows King Ellsworth, while a cut of

choice Shorthorn yearlings, exhibited by Keays & Oglesby, of Illinois. This load of cattle were of excellent type and almost ideal finish. The accompanying cut is from a photograph of the grand champion load, which were universally admired by the visiting thousands at the International. This load of cattle won a total of \$1,925 in prize money, including the \$1,000 special premium offered by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to the winner of the grand championship of the



The Grand Champion Carlot of Steers at The International. These Shorthorn Yearlings are the First of this Popular Breed to Win the Honor.

FARM NOTES.

A Summer Crop for the Wheat Field.

I have a field of ten acres, where I had potatoes this year, that I would like to sow to wheat next year. Will it help the wheat any to sow rye in the spring and turn it under when it is 10 inches high? Please tell me where I can get good alfalfa seed for next spring.

Wexford Co. C. O. JOHNSON.

Some other crop might better be substituted for rye in this case. Rye sown in the spring will not make a very vigorous growth, and will not add anywhere near the vegetable matter to the soil that some other crops would, besides, it will add nothing in the way of plant food to the soil which it does not already contain, and it would yield no revenue to pay for the labor involved in growing it. It would be a much better plan to sow this field to common Canadian peas early in the spring. As these peas begin to fill, the hogs could be turned into them, and could get valuable feed from them for some weeks or, if preferred, the crop could be harvested for hay, in which case it would be better to sow oats with the peas. This latter plan, however, would not add as much humus to the soil, as the crop were turned down when well toward maturity, but even then the crop would probably be of greater benefit to the land than the rye if sown as suggested in this inquiry, for the reason that peas are leguminous plants having the power of adding nitrogen to the soil thru bacteria, which work in their roots much the same as is the case with clover. Then by adding the mineral elements of fertility in the form of the moderate applications of commercial fertilizer, a good crop of wheat should be secured with a good chance of getting a successful clover seeding without.

Good alfalfa seed can be secured from the seedsmen advertising in the Michigan Farmer. Only northern grown seed should be used, and care should be taken that it is pure and free from the seeds of noxious weeds, especially of dodder.

Seeding to Clover Without a Nurse Crop.
I wish to turn under some rye next spring and seed with clover. When is the best time to sow to clover? Would you give it a nurse crop and if so, what kind? Or would you sow in rye, drag or harrow it in, and leave the rye as nurse crop?

Oceana Co. SUBSCRIBER.

Where success in getting a seeding of clover is more to be desired than the immediate revenue from the land, it is undoubtedly the better plan to seed it on well fitted ground without a nurse crop. In the case cited in this inquiry, the chance for success with the seeding would probably be better if the rye were plowed under, a good seed bed prepared, and the clover sown alone in the spring. However, if the land is in fair condition, the seed may be profitably harrowed in, as early in the spring as the ground becomes well settled, and the rye pastured for a few weeks, then clipped back with a mower, so as to give the seeding a good chance to develop and prevent the rye from taking from it the moisture that it needs, and which is often the cause of the loss of a seeding in a small grain crop. The latter plan would involve much less labor and the rye would afford considerable good pasture without injuring the seeding to any extent, but should be cut back as soon as it begins to send up seed stalks for the good of the seeding. The writer has seen many good stands of clover secured in this way on land that had become so deficient in humus and depleted in fertility that it was difficult to get a good stand of clover when seeded in the usual way. If the rye were plowed down as first suggested, some humus would be added to the soil, but it would be necessary to work it considerably to prepare a good seed bed on this fresh plowed ground, as it should be thoroughly packed down and made fine on the surface.

Apple Pomace as a Fertilizer.

Is apple pomace of any value as a fertilizer for sandy soil?

Muskegon Co. SUBSCRIBER.

When apple pomace has fermented it does not seem to give good results as a fertilizer, probably because it develops so much acid that it makes conditions unfavorable for the action of soil bacteria, which are so essential to the fertility of the land. Possibly if lime were used in connection with it, or applied to the soil separately, this difficulty might be overcome. The writer has seen it applied heavily to land without apparent good results, but has never seen it tried in conjunction with lime.

If apple pomace is available directly from the cider-mill, it can probably be utilized to better advantage if stored in a silo and used as a feed for cattle. At the Vermont station, it was found to be

superior to apples as a feed when fed at the rate of about 15 lbs. per day and, in a series of tests covering a period of four years, it proved equal in value to corn silage. No care was required in ensiling the material, its fineness and weight making the exclusion of the air easy. This would seem to be sufficient evidence of its value to make it profitable to utilize it for this purpose the same as beet tops are now commonly utilized where sugar beets are grown, since its fertilizing value would probably be greater were it utilized as a stock feed in connection with other foods, than where applied to the land in the raw state.

SOME SEED POTATO EXPERIMENTS.

This year I have carried on some experiments to determine the best method of cutting potatoes for seed.

If one were to ask a dozen potato growers what the best method of cutting potatoes for seed is, without a doubt one would get a dozen different answers.

In the past I have been told to cut potato seed to one eye, to two eyes, to three eyes, to cut the seed ends off and not use for seed, to pay more attention to the size of the piece of seed than to the number of eyes, and so on, almost every man talked with having a different method and a theory to support the same.

Never until this year have I tried to discover for myself the best way in which to cut the seed potatoes. This year I had an experimental plot on one end of my potato field. Aside from being planted by hand this plot was handled the same as the rest of the field which was planted with a horse planter. There were in this plot 12 rows of 30 hills each. The first nine rows were divided into three sections of ten hills each.

The first row was planted to whole seed selected from productive hills the year before; the first section to large seed, the second section to medium sized whole seed and the third section to small whole seed.

The second row was planted to whole seed from unproductive hills of the year before, in the same order as row No. 1. The third row was planted to whole seed saved from the medium hills of the year before in the same order as No. 1. The next three rows were planted just the same as the first three rows only the seed was all cut to one eye.

The next three rows were planted the same as the first and second three rows only the seed was cut to two eyes.

The next two rows were devoted to testing the seed end theory. The first hill was from the seed end, then four hills from the main part of the same tuber and so on thru the rows.

The last row was devoted to testing the value of pieces with one eye as compared to pieces with two eyes. The first three hills on the row were from seed cut to one eye; the next three hills were from seed from the same tuber as the first three hills but cut to two eyes.

It will be readily seen that there were several experiments all in one. But as it would be tiresome to the average person to go into details regarding just how each lot behaved, I will set down a few notes that were drawn as conclusions from the experiments.

In every case the whole seed seemed to produce earlier potatoes, more in number but smaller; the larger the seed the earlier the potatoes but the more small ones.

One eye seed produced the largest and latest potatoes but less in number.

As a whole, a large piece with two eyes gave the best results, that is, large tubers cut to two eyes. In every case seed ends gave just as good results as pieces from the other parts of the same potato.

There is no doubt in my mind but that the season has a lot to do with what system of cutting seed does best. If it is dry at planting, other things being equal, the large piece of seed is more apt to start than the small one.

If it is dry after the vines have set tubers the hill grown from the small piece of seed has a chance of doing better than the large whole potato, as not having set so many tubers it is apt to produce more fair sized ones.

Thus in this it is as in many other things, it is best to "keep in the middle of the road" by cutting to two eyes on a good large piece.

From the results of this year's experiments it looks as tho we need to pay more attention to the selection of our seed potatoes than to the system of cutting them. Small potatoes from productive hills gave much better results than large tubers from unproductive hills. Thus, just selecting out nice large potatoes for seed is not to be relied upon as one is

just as apt to get a large tuber from an unproductive hill as from a productive hill. Therefore, to get the best results we must select seed from the most productive, healthy and vigorous hills. In order to do this it is necessary that each hill be dug by itself.

Altho this will make a little extra work I believe it will pay to dig enough for seed this way.

Eaton Co.

W. C. E.

FERTILIZER AND SEED SELECTION DIDN'T PAY.

I wish to give the readers of the Michigan Farmer some of my potato experience the past season which they may take for what it is worth.

I planted 1 1/4 acres of sandy upland, June 10. On a half acre of this I spread 334 lbs. of 1:8:4 fertilizer, or at the rate of 668 lbs. per acre. This was well harrowed in before planting. The half acre fertilized yielded 76 1/2 bu., or at the rate of 153 bu. per acre. The 3/4 acres unfertilized yielded 129 1/2 bu., or at the rate of 173 bu. per acre. I have no reason to believe the unfertilized portion was naturally any better than the portion fertilized. Where does the pay for the fertilizer come in?

Our agricultural writers tell us to save the best hills for seed. This is not a difficult thing to do when one digs by hand. Last year I saved a number of the best hills, those having 10 or 12 medium sized potatoes. I put these in a sack and kept them down cellar until planting time when they were apparently all right. I planted four rows with this selected seed.

As soon as the plants were well up I could easily distinguish those four rows, not from the superior size and vigor of the plants, but from the large number of vacant hills and small spindling plants. At digging time the result was as follows: Four rows from selected seed, 7 1/4 bu.; four rows next north, 9 bu.; four rows next south, 9 1/4 bu.

I did not select any seed this fall. Livingston Co. H. M. WELLS.

(This experience is certainly not in line with that of many successful growers in this state, either as to the use of fertilizers or the selection of seed. It is never safe to rely on the results of a single experiment as conclusive, since there may be conditions contributory to the results secured which are not noted by the experimenter and which, if noted, are not accorded the importance which they merit. We believe that Mr. Wells should continue his experiments along this line, and would be glad to have the experience of other growers on the same phase of potato growing.—Ed.)

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER.

The Leach Sanatorium, of Indianapolis, Ind., has published a book on cancer which gives interesting facts about the cause of cancer; tells what to do in case of pain, bleeding, odor, etc., instructs in the care of the patient, and is, in fact, a valuable guide in the management of any case. The book is sent free to those interested who write for it, mentioning this paper.

New Rays of Light.

One of the most wonderful electrical appliances is the X-ray which may be used both in the treatment of various diseases and in the diagnosis of many obscure conditions. With its aid the interior of the human body is no longer the sealed book it has been heretofore. Abnormal states of the bones, gall stones, stone in the bladder or in the kidneys are shown plainly by what are known as X-ray photographs. Internal tumors, and the enlargement of the deep-seated organs, are also discovered by this means and in the diagnosis of tuberculosis of the lungs this agent has proven a most valuable aid. When applied to some of the less fatal chronic ailments of germ origin it has proven very effective as a curative agent. Another interesting proceeding is the violet-ray treatment produced by concentrating the violet or chemical rays from an arc light with a specially prepared carbon upon any portion of the body that may be the seat of pain. Sufferers from neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, strains, sprains, also from those obscure exhausting pains (the origin of which cannot at times be accurately determined) frequently find immediate relief from a single treatment and usually with a little persistence in the use of this aid, comfortable health or perfect recovery is obtained. The incandescent light bath, consisting of a cabinet in which the patient is bathed in the combined rays of many electric light globes, has produced really wonderful results in diabetes, sciatica, rheumatism, obesity, anaemia, and some forms of kidney and heart trouble. It has also proven valuable in chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma and various skin diseases. As a general hygienic measure its efficiency can scarcely be over-estimated. Those who have been patients at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., highly commend this wonderfully equipped Sanatorium, where the above mentioned electric machines, high-frequency current

and other most modern and up-to-date apparatus are used for the cure of chronic diseases. The treatment of the chronic diseases that are peculiar to women have for many years been a large factor in the cures effected at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. In erecting the Invalids' Hotel, Dr. R. V. Pierce's idea was to make it a genuine home, not a hospital. Such cases as rupture, hydrocele and varicocele are usually cured in ten days, and the patient is able to return home. The terms are moderate and the rates at the Invalids' Hotel comparatively low. In the examination and treatment of patients the practice is divided into specialties. Each member of the Faculty, altho educated to practice in all departments of medicine and surgery, is here assigned to a special department only, to which he devotes his entire time, study and attention. Not only is superior skill thus attained, but also rapidity and accuracy in the diagnosis of disease. Specialists connected with this Institute at Buffalo, are enabled to accurately determine the nature of many chronic diseases without seeing and personally examining their patients. This method of treating patients at a distance, by mail, has been so successful that there is scarcely a city or a village in the United States that is not represented by one or more cases upon the records of practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. Such rare cases as cannot be treated in this way, which require surgical operations or careful after-treatment, or electrical therapeutics, receive the services of the most skillful specialists at the Institution. In medicine there has been rapid progress during recent years, Dr. Pierce has kept up with the times by continually improving his laboratory by skilled chemists, and exercising care that the ingredients entering into his well-known medicines, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as well as the "Golden Medical Discovery," are extracted from the best variety of native medicinal roots. These are gathered with great care and at the proper season of the year, so that their medicinal properties may be most reliable. These extracts are then made soluble in pure triple refined glycerine and bottled in a hygienic and scientific manner. Thus the World's Dispensary as established by Dr. Pierce is supplied with every known apparatus and means of cure, for its aim is to avoid surgical operations whenever possible. Great care is exercised not to over encourage those who consult the specialists of this institution that no false hopes may be raised. Many thousands are annually treated both thru correspondence and at this Institute. Every one consulting by letter or in person receives the most careful and considerate attention. All communications are treated as strictly confidential. No charge whatever is made for consultation. Write the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Music and Christmas.

What would Christmas be without music? How much added joy and gladness and good cheer it brings! How much happier we are for it! We can all of us give voice to our happiness and gladness at Christmas time. If we cannot sing or play, we can express our feelings by bright face and joyous conversation. But better yet, we can have our carol or hymn or chant or chime expressed for us thru that marvelous always-joyous instrument which reproduces all the best in every form of music—the talking machine. This wonderful musical instrument (especially thru its highest type—the Victor) brings before us mighty church choirs pouring forth their hosannas; cathedral chimes pealing out their silvery tones; carol-singers who render the beautiful Christmas hymns with fervor and joyousness; noted soloists who sing the good old Christmas songs in all their beauty. Our homes may be full of music and good cheer this Christmas Day if we let the Victor in. And our hearts will swell with praise and gratitude to our Creator for the great blessings He bestows upon us, and for His constant care over us—His children.

Abolishing Worm Worries.

Medical men who have made a study of the causes of the much-dreaded intestinal diseases have reached the conclusion that the majority of cases are caused by intestinal worms. Mr. Sidney R. Fell, has been devoting his time and money to the study of worms upon domestic animals, especially among sheep, hogs, horses and cattle. He has found that the severe losses sustained by the sheep breeders are in a great measure due to worms. This also is true of hogs and other animals. He claims that the dreaded disease which since 1884 has reduced the total number of sheep by 42,000,000, is due to stomach and intestinal worms. In his claim Mr. Fell is backed by some of the greatest authorities on breeding and stock-raising in the United States and Canada. Mr. S. R. Fell, has discovered a remedy. This remedy he has very aptly named "Sal-Vet," and having unbounded faith in his remedy, he offers to feed any or all of your stock for sixty days, and if "Sal-Vet" doesn't do all that he claims for it, he doesn't ask you to pay one single cent. Mr. Fell's well-known integrity and knowledge of animals should in itself be sufficient guarantee for any stock-raiser. A very interesting book from the pen of Mr. Fell, which is entitled, "Let Your Animals Doctor Themselves," will be sent to our readers free, and we advise them to write a letter to the S. R. Fell Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, asking for a copy of this book.

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LIVE STOCK

THE INTERNATIONAL.

(Continued from first page).

In the short-fed cattle class, J. W. Crabb, of Illinois, won the championship with a load of Angus yearlings, also winners of the first prize in the yearling class. In the judging of this class quality counted for 60 points, while gain in weight at least cost, counted 40 points.

What the Winners Bro't.

No little interest centered about the sale of the prize winning cattle in the auction ring and, while speculation was rife as to the price which should be reached, the opinion was general that the average would be above all previous records scored by show cattle in the auction ring. King Ellsworth, the magnificent Angus steer, grand champion of the show, sold for \$18 per hundred weight. The grand champion carload promoted spirited bidding and with a starting bid of \$10.00 were soon run up to \$15.00 per cwt., which was the price at which they sold. The next highest price was \$14.95, at which the Krambeck Angus yearlings, that were close contenders for the championship, were sold.

High prices were the rule and an average of \$11.44 was made for 52 loads sold. Not a bad price for a lot of nearly 800, and anything but a discouragement for the men who are in the business of breeding and feeding high-class beef cattle. This average was \$2.32 higher than that made last year for 49 head of long fed show stars, and \$4.97 higher than the average made in 1907.

The Fat Sheep and Swine.

The showing in the fat sheep classes was good, but as usual a greater interest was shown in the carlot exhibits than in the individual fat sheep. The sweepstakes prize for the best carload of lambs was again won by Dan Black, of Ohio, with a load of grade Oxford native lambs of excellent quality. Practically all of the other prizes in this department were won by different individuals than last year. The show was very good, both in lambs and yearlings, the quality of the exhibits being more uniform than has been the case at recent shows.

In the fat barrow classes, the competition was unusually keen, the fight for championship honors being between the Poland Chinas, Berkshires and Durocs, the champion Poland China being exhibited by John Francis & Sons, of Illinois, while the championship winners in both the other breeds mentioned were shown by the Iowa State College.

After careful deliberation the judge awarded the grand championship to the Poland-China. This was not a serious disappointment to the Berkshire breeders, however, for the reason that the grand championship for pen of barrows was awarded to the magnificent animals entered by the Iowa College. The Berkshire breed scored another victory in the award of the grand championship in the carlot class, which was won by Reeves & Keown, of Illinois, on a magnificent load of Berkshires averaging 395 lbs. in weight. The carlot exhibits of swine were of very uniform quality and in the judgment of the writer were superior in quality to those seen at the International in previous years, altho more entries have been shown at some of the previous events. The 15 carlot exhibits made an average of \$8.60. The Durocs, Chester Whites and Hampshires being the three other breeds represented. The grand champion carlot of Berkshires sold at an even \$9 per cwt.

The Breeding Classes.

While this department of the International has been strong in previous years, it was, taken as a whole, conceded to be better this year than ever before. The exhibits in every class in this department were both numerous and of exceedingly good quality. Row after row of magnificent Shorthorns, Herefords and Angus of the choicest quality, from which the picking of winners was no small task, were paraded before the judges and delighted the spectators, while the showing of Polled Durhams and Red Polls was larger than usual. It would be impossible to describe in detail the features of this show. It should be seen to be appreciated, nor can we find space for all of the awards in these different classes any more than in the fat classes. A summary of the championships will, however, be given in this report.

The show of breeding sheep was said by many competent judges to be the best ever seen in this country. The breeds

were well represented with choice animals in the pink of condition, and the opportunity to study them was improved by very many patrons and admirers of the several breeds. Only the championship awards will be noted, as above.

The reinstatement of the classes for breeding swine made a great addition to the show, and the department was a popular section of the exhibits. The championships in this department of the show will be noted with the others mentioned, in our next issue, the awards not all being available at this writing.

The Horse Show.

The show of draft horses at the International was large, with a total of nearly 700 entries. The showing in the aged classes was fully up to the high standard set at the previous big shows of this country while the classes for young animals were said by competent judges to be filled with the best entries ever seen at any show in America. Particularly in the Percheron two-year-old class was this true, the showing of Percherons of this age, including the cream of the 1909 importations, selected from among the best to be found in France, many of them having demonstrated their quality as prize winners in European shows.

The popularity of this feature of the International was attested by the fact that the portion of the amphitheatre adjacent to the horse judging ring was generally well filled during the entire judging program. The stables were also thronged with visitors who admired the long rows of superb draft animals in this section of the exhibit.

The Evening Program.

As usual, the evening program was a most popular feature of the International each day, and the great amphitheatre was filled to its capacity, not only the seats being filled, but many hundreds standing about the ring who were not fortunate enough to secure seats. These programs consisted in parades of different breeds of cattle and horses, the judging of three and six horse teams of draft horses in harness and a spectacular exhibition representing a tournament of mounted knights, who charged around the ring with their steeds at a fast gallop, catching small rings upon their spears from pedestals conveniently placed. But of the two hours of high-class entertainment afforded by these evening programs, none could be more inspiring to the lover of good stock than the parades of prize winning animals, including half a hundred or more of each breed, and all of such uniform excellence that it was easy for the spectator to see that the judges had no simple task in picking the winners in the different breeds. It is impossible in a general description to do justice to a show of this kind. Only those who attended it can appreciate the lessons which it holds for the live stock breeders or feeders, some few of which, however, we hope to impress upon the readers from the studies and comparisons afforded by this event, some of which will be drawn upon in future issues.

We presume that every reader of this paper who is interested in trapping and hunting or has hides, furs, wool, etc., to market, has seen and is familiar with the advertisement of Messrs. Berman Bros., Minneapolis, Minn., pioneer dealers in hides, furs, pelts and wool in that city. Berman Bros. aim by their fair and satisfactory method of dealing to secure many new customers this season. They are particularly anxious to have those who have furs and pelts to sell to write them for quotations, information in regard to shipping, etc.

Moving Pictures Free to Stock Owners.

Those who did not observe the liberal offer announced in the last issue by Mr. M. W. Savage, owner of International Stock Food Farm, to send free a mile of thrilling race pictures, should refer to that offer and take advantage of it. These great race pictures, include 2,400 moving pictures taken of Dan Patch, the world's fastest harness horse in one minute and 55 seconds, which means 21 pictures taken for every second all the way around the entire mile track from the back seat of a high power automobile. These pictures are so arranged that one can see every motion of this marvelous horse for the entire mile. These pictures constitute a wonderful study and afford more thrills than a dozen races of which only the finish can be seen as this entire mile may be seen from these pictures. These pictures are mailed free to all stock owners and poultry raisers, the only requirement being that a correct answer be given to three questions submitted in the advertisement mentioned. Look up your November 27 Michigan Farmer, write out answers to the three simple questions and get these remarkable moving pictures for the asking.

LOOK AT YOUR NAME TAG.

If it reads Jan. or Jan.0, or is without date, it means your time is up with the last issue in December. In order to insure no breaks, subscribers should renew two weeks before time is up.

Sound as a Dollar

That's the way to keep your horses. It's easy to do it with Kendall's Spavin Cure. Thousands of other horsemen have done it in past 40 years.

Cured Spavin

"Two years ago, I bought a pair of fine black mares. In about six months one had a spavin. I simply used your Spavin Cure, and cured her entirely, which mystified all the horsemen. Yours truly,

M. S. Culver, Union City, Conn."

Letters like the above are received by us daily from grateful horsemen.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Is the only safe, sure cure for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and all Lameness. Save your horses with the old reliable cure. Leaves no white hairs or scars. It is the world's best liniment for man and beast. At druggists, \$1 a bottle; 6 for \$5. Ask your druggist for book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write to

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

Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used, viz:

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.



SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

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

Davis

STOCK FOOD TONICS

The thing that counts is not what your stock eats but what it digests.

Don't send half the value of your feed to the manure pile. DAVIS STOCK FOOD gets full value from all feedstuffs.

Scientific experiments show that all classes of stock make greater gains on less feed when fed by the Davis Method. Thousands of farmers have proved this by actual test. A trial order will convince you.

Send Us—To-Day

\$1.50 for 25 lb. trial bag. 100 lb. sack for \$6.00

What Davis Stock Food does for stock, DAVIS POULTRY FOOD does for fowls. It increases egg production and keeps poultry in perfect condition winter and summer. Prices same as stock food. Remember: we guarantee both of these foods.

If they don't equal our claims you get your

Money Back on Demand

Our reputation stands back of our guarantee.

Special offer. For a limited time we will send free on request our book, "The Davis Method," giving results of feeding tests by the Government and other experts. Send for revised price list.

Davis Stock Food Co.

2308 Cottage Grove Ave. CHICAGO

Stickney Gasoline Engines ARE THE BEST

Why? Because they have the best igniter, the best cooling system, the best valve motion and the best governor. Thousands of engines now in successful operation after our years of experience in building only the best prove all these points. Seven sizes, 1 1/2 to 16 H.P. Send for Free Catalog and our fifty-seven reasons why Stickney Engines are the best. Agents everywhere.

Charles A. Stickney Company MAIN OFFICE & FACTORY ST. PAUL, MINN. EASTERN OFFICE, EMPIRE BLDG., PITTSBURG, PA.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK BOOKLET FREE. J. E. Bartlett Co., Jackson, Mich.

FEEDERS' PROBLEMS.

The Pig's Ration.

I have 19 pigs six weeks old. What proportion of corn, oats and middlings should be fed to keep them growing, or is there a better ration for growing pigs? How much should be fed the 19? How old should pigs be before weaning? Any information regarding the above will be greatly appreciated. The article in the issue of the 6th inst. on "Supplemental Feeds in Pork Production" is a mighty good piece of business. Let us have some more along that line.

Hillsdale Co. E. D. MOORE.

There is no better feed for small pigs, six weeks of age, than middlings. For the reason that middlings is almost a perfectly balanced ration and is also a palatable and healthful feed, consequently the grain ration fed to the young pigs of this age may be largely composed of middlings to good advantage. A little ground oats with the hulls sifted out will also make a valuable addition to the feed for the young pigs.

Where skimmed milk is available it should, of course, form a part of the ration and with it a little corn meal can be used to good advantage. Experiment has shown that these two feeds give the best results when combined at the rate of one to three pounds of skimmed milk to one pound of corn meal, the available supply of skimmed milk being largely a determining factor as to the quantity or proportion used. If these young pigs have learned to eat from the trough with their dam, it is an excellent plan to provide a trough in a separate pen or enclosure with a creep which will permit them to pass thru, but keep the sow out. Then they may be fed a quantity suitable to their needs in this enclosure, which will cause them to grow faster and more continuously

germ of the kernel, in its relation to the starchy matter surrounding it, it has been possible to increase the protein content, of the grain to some degree, and thus increase its value for feeding purposes.

In the days when corn meal was used more extensively as a foodstuff than it is at the present time, white corn was considered superior to yellow corn, as it was deemed to make a better meal for household use. The general prejudice in favor of yellow corn, which exists at the present time, is no doubt due to its richer appearance and possibly, also, to the fact that more good varieties of yellow corn have been developed in our section, and that the product for this reason averages sounder and of better market quality, but the chemist does not bear out this assumption in his analyses. It is true that analyses differ with different samples of corn, but the difference is due to other conditions rather than to color.

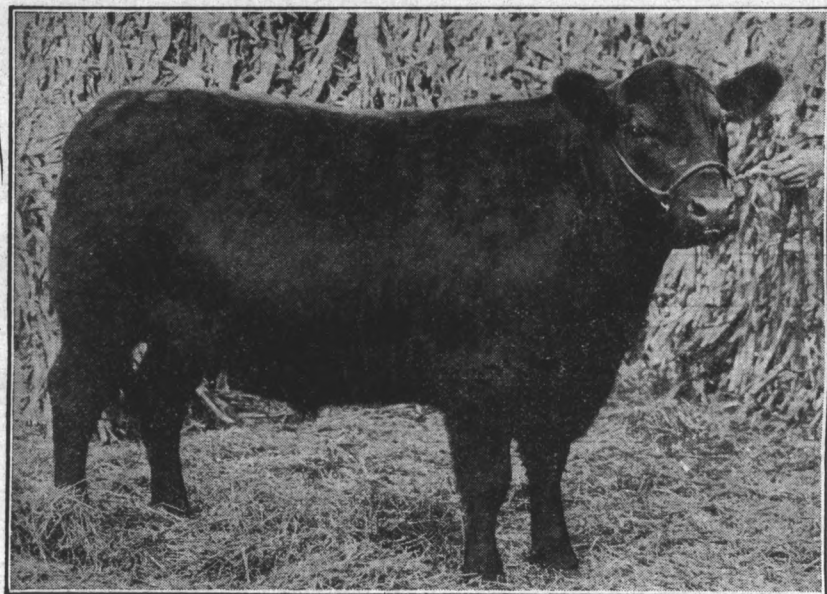
Silage vs. Shock Corn.

Please tell me which is the most profitable for steers, hogs and sheep, corn put in silo and fed to them, or corn drawn from the field unhusked, and fed?

Monroe Co. "MOSSBACK."

While silage is unquestionably a profitable feed for feeding steers, as well as for fattening lambs and breeding ewes, yet it is not so necessary for good results as with dairy cows, principally for the reason that dairy cows need a succulent ration to maintain a large flow of milk.

While fattening animals cannot be fed a ration too succulent in character with good results, during the early part of the feeding period, corn silage may profitably be made a large factor in the ration for both fattening steers and lambs, but as the feeding period progresses the quan-



Symboleer, the Reserve Champion Fat Steer at The International.

after weaning. No more should be fed at one time than they will eat up clean, but if they have plenty of exercise there is little danger of overfeeding them on a proper ration, fed only at regular feeding times.

The age at which the pigs should be weaned depends somewhat on circumstances, but they should not suffer any serious setback if weaned at eight weeks of age where they have been handled in this way, altho in many cases they may be left with the sow with advantage for ten or twelve weeks.

Of course, it is possible to wean them much younger, and to grow them successfully with the careful feeding advised, but with pigs as with other young stock, it is important to keep them growing rapidly from the start in order to reach the best possible development at an early age, and thus make their owner a maximum profit.

Yellow vs. White Corn.

Can you inform me thru the columns of your paper as to the relative food values of white and yellow dent corn? There seems to be an opinion thru this section that white dent does not possess as much nourishment as the yellow kind, and an article from you clearing up the question would be appreciated by a great many of your readers.

Clinton Co. H. M. F.

The opinion that yellow corn possesses a greater food value than white corn, because of its color, is not based upon fact. Other conditions being equal, the color of the kernel makes no difference in the nutrients contained in corn. This point depends upon the market condition of the corn in a general way, and also depends very largely upon the size of the germ in relation to the starchy matter surrounding it. In several experiments where the object sought has been to increase the protein content, it has been found that by increasing the size of the

tity of silage used should be reduced and more dry feed substituted, as the animals are placed on full feed.

For breeding ewes, silage is nearly or quite as valuable as for dairy cows, unless some kind of roots are available to add succulency to the ration. For hogs, silage is not a practical feed on account of its bulk, but for these uses for which it is adapted, and in the proper quantity, it is undoubtedly more profitable than any other form in which corn may be fed, since the entire plant is consumed, and the added succulency of the ration brings about a better digestion and more complete assimilation of the nutrients contained in the other feeds than would otherwise occur, thus a comparison between corn silage, and shock corn for fattening animals is more difficult than for dairy cows. Both may be used to good purpose during the feeding period, but as above noted, to the extent to which it can be used properly for feeding animals, silage is the most economical form in which to feed corn to them, as well as to dairy cows.

Absorbine Does Great Work.

Barney Ogan, Somerset, Ind., under date of June 23, 1909, reports to Mr. Young as follows: "I have this to say of your Absorbine. I began using it on a Friday morning and Saturday my horse could put his foot to the ground for the first time in three months. It was a bad case but I was surprised to find what the Absorbine had done so soon." Absorbine for all kinds of lameness, bruises, soft swellings, bog spavin, big knee, poll evil, etc. \$2.00 at druggists, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 263 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

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ONLY \$91.25

For My High Quality, Guaranteed 4½ H. P. Gasoline Engine

I AM making a specialty of a 4½ H. P. gasoline engine which is best suited for pumping water, grinding feed, sawing wood, shelling corn, operating cream separators, churning and for general farm work.

The Sensation of the Season is the Caldwell Special Gasoline Engine

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

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.

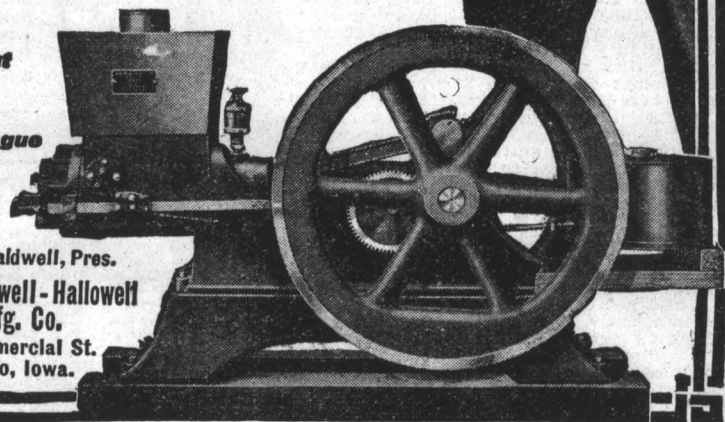
All my engines are well built, finely finished and guaranteed against defective material for five years. My engine is so simple that you would not have the least difficulty in starting and successfully operating it at all times. I mean just exactly what I say and will put my engine up against any engine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

If you are going to buy an engine I want to ask you to write for my free catalogue; compare my engine with any or all engines you know of, then put my prices along side those of others and see for yourself what I can save you.

Write without fail for catalogue and price list.

J. D. Caldwell, Pres.

The Caldwell-Hallowell Mfg. Co.
510 Commercial St.
Waterloo, Iowa.



"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



Talk with or write to any man who has used it. No guessing or experimenting. "Save-the-Horse" is an accomplished success and is backed by an iron clad contract.

Coffeyville, Kansas, October 10, 1909.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
You can state for me that "Save-the-Horse" does the work. I used it on a mare named Dollie Lape. She had a bad spavin and I took it off smooth. Then I used it on a mare named Ody Wingate and it did good work there. She walked on three legs when they brought her to me. She wasn't worth \$30; since sold for \$300. I was up at the Baron Wilkes Stock Farm, at Emporia and the man told me he had used it and I went out in the pasture with him to see the colt and she was as smooth as a hound's tooth. There was a lady came to my wife and asked her for some of that medicine that will take bunions off that Mr. Cooper uses on his horses and my wife told her it was "Save-the-Horse." We think it is great stuff. Yours truly,

GEORGE COOPER, 1406 Mulberry Street.

\$5.00 a bottle with signed 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), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Blist, 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.



15000 Bu. EAR CORN

Ground very fine with one set of Rollers and Concaves used in the

"BULL DOG"

Grinds all grain perfectly fine and is very light running, because all work is done only 1½ inches from center of shafts. sizes 2 to 50 h. p.

Get our Catalog. CROWN POINT MFG. CO. 133 E. ROAD, CROWN POINT, IND.

PROFITABLE HAY BALING

Spencer's Presses are positively guaranteed to bring you a greater profit than any other horse press or no sale and freight refunded. Sent on 10 days' trial. Write for new catalog. Describes all styles and sizes. Please mention this paper. J. A. Spencer, Dwight, 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.



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 Oakland. Catalog shows the place and the horses. W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.



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.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The packers express displeasure because there is such an almost unanimous movement among the farmers of the corn-growing states to hurry their partly fattened, short-fed cattle to market on the appearance of the fall storms, and they assert that they can see nothing but high prices for cattle all winter. This expectation is based upon the promise of a real scarcity of fat beef, for even now there is a remarkable lack of the choicer class of heavy steers, which are consequently commanding almost unheard of prices in the Chicago market. While inferior grassy light-weight steers have been selling at \$4.05 per 100 lbs., prime heavy steers have moved off briskly when offered at \$8.50 to \$9.25, with not half enough to meet the pressing demand. Many farmers are disposed to stay out of feeding cattle at the present time, and from all around come reports of reduced feeding operations. A recent report from Seward county, Nebraska, states that there are not many cattle on feed yet, but all the big feeders have been waiting until they could buy them cheaper. This is true of many other parts of the country where beef is produced more or less extensively for the market, and this is due in a measure to the common practice of the packers in competing in the Chicago and other western markets with stockmen for the class of cattle of the heavy feeder type. It happens constantly that progressive stockmen make strong efforts to secure supplies of well-bred cattle of strong weights for feeder purposes, only to be defeated in their plans by packers, who outbid them in the market, thereby doing much to prevent future good supplies of prime heavy beef cattle. It cannot be truthfully said that buying interest in the feeding cattle business has been slow of late, for a broad demand from eastern buyers has been seen, and the territory near Chicago has afforded a large outlet. Pennsylvania buyers have purchased a good many light-weight stocker cattle, and good numbers of cheap stockers have been shipped to the Virginias, but most of the strong-weight feeder cattle went to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio buyers, the offerings of these being greatly inadequate, owing to the fact that the killers secured the greater part of such offerings. Doubtless there will always be enough ordinary stockers offered to insure enough beef cattle of the medium class.

Hundreds of farmers who some months ago disposed of their hogs and even sold their brood sows wish they had the sows back, and many regret that they marketed immature hogs in order to avoid feed bills and have their corn to sell at the ruling high prices. Corn still brings high prices, although lower than at the best time of the last crop year, but even at the time when feed was dearest it would have been a good business proposition for farmers to feed their corn to healthy, growing pigs. In the corn states farmers are selling their new corn to local elevators for 50 cents a bushel and upward, but corn fed to hogs returns at least \$1 a bushel. Everywhere there is a big demand for stock hogs, and also for brood sows, but extremely few of either are for sale, and when a farmer can be induced to part with any of his holdings he is certain to ask and get extremely high prices, as he realizes their true value. The scarcity of hogs seems to extend everywhere, and it is going to take a long time to catch up with the expanding requirements of the country, to say nothing of the export movement in provisions, which has been greatly curtailed by the almost unparalleled high prices current for lard, pork, bacon, hams, etc.

Taking a wide survey of the present conditions controlling the American swine industry, a good authority points out that when general conditions are normal, a crop of hogs this year only equal to a crop which last year supplied the demand would be inadequate, as the natural increase in the consumption of hog products, with the undisturbed industrial conditions, requires at least 10 to 15 per cent greater manufacture. Now the fact is, that the present supply of hogs in the country is not more than 65 to 75 per cent of an average for recent years. It would be well for farmers to carefully consider all these facts and to act accordingly. Seldom in the past have prices for hogs been so high as they are today, and the usual big slump in values on the opening of the winter packing season has failed to put in an appearance, slaughterers everywhere making a scramble to get their share of the offerings. The recent spread in prices in the Chicago market for hogs has been narrow, scarcely 50 cents per 100 lbs., and the bulk of the hogs offered have sold within a range of 25 cents, but weight is strongly favored, and packers draw the line against consignments of hogs averaging less than 200 lbs. The spring shotes now coming to market show, as a general rule, good care and feeding, and it looks as though farmers have reached the conclusion that corn given to hogs selling in the Chicago market at \$8 per 100 lbs. is profitable business, as indeed it is.

After many efforts to export chilled beef from Australia and New Zealand to London in good condition, this has at last been accomplished, and the consignment sold in the London market at good prices. This is an important event, as it fore-shadows cutting into the cattle and beef exports from the United States and Argentina.

A raid was made on provision prices in the Chicago market recently that resulted in sensational declines, that in pork being much the largest, as pork was regarded as much out of line with the rest of the market, being about \$1 a barrel above a parity with ribs. In a single day it was estimated that about 25,000 barrels of pork were sold. Still, cheap hog products look a long way off, as stocks of all lines of provisions are phenomenally small everywhere, while domestic consumption continues on an extensive scale, despite the ruling extremely high prices.

Keep Out of Mail Order Clutches!



No. 149—New Autostyle Buggy. Twin Auto-Belgian type seat, with large round corners and beautiful curves. Handsome, stylish, comfortable. All wrought gear and best second growth hickory gear woods. Axles arch, high arch or very high arch as desired. Soft, easy-riding springs, oil tempered. 2,500-mile, long distance dust-proof axles. Our A-grade select hickory wheels and high-bend select white hickory shafts with 36-inch leather tips. Latest auto design top with "automobile" leather. Painting and trimming optional.

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

See the Reliable Michigan Line

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN BUGGY CO., 51 Office Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.
We Also Manufacture the Famous Holdfast Storm and Stable Blankets.



WHAT THE LANKFORD COTTON COLLAR IS



The "LANKFORD" is made of Duck and stuffed with Cotton; adapted to heavy dray, wagon and general farm use. Guaranteed to Cure Galls and Sore Shoulders, and prevents Sweeney, Tender Shoulders and balking in young stock. Does its work while the animal does his. Try one five days, if it fails to prove the most humane collar you ever used, return it and get your money. They are guaranteed to all good dealers who sell them.

Write for booklet that tells all about our Cotton Collar Family.

COUCH BROS. MFG. CO. Dept. 102, Cincinnati, Ohio

KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS.

Registered Mammoth Jacks, [Saddle Horses, Trotting and pacing stallions. \$600 head to select from. Catalogues are now ready.]
J. F. COOK & Co., Lexington, Ky.

ONE good, young registered Percheron mare (in foal) and one stallion coming one year old.
M. A. BRAY, Okemos, (Ingham Co.) Mich.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Herd headed by **UNDULATA BLACKBIRD ITO 53836**, one of the best sons of **PRINCE ITO 50006**, and Grand Champion Bull at the Detroit and Grand Rapids Fairs of 1907, 1908 and 1909. Herd consists of Erics, Blackbirds, Prides, etc.
WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS and POLLED DURHAM Bull Bargains. Choice registered Show Bulls. Blue-blooded pedigree. No reasonable offer refused. The Clover Blossom Farm, Port Austin, Mich.

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

REGISTERED GUERNSEY COW due to freshen Dec. 29th, 1909. Also Chester White sows and gilts bred for March and April farrowing, for sale. **WILL W. FISHER, Watervliet, Mich.**

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

LONG BEACH FARM.

40 HEAD HOLSTEINS All Registered.

4 Young Bulls—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—Choice Bull Calves and yearling bull at \$50 to \$75 each. **I. M. SHORMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.**

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

Jersey Bulls, Cows and Heifers

Island and St. Lambert breeding. Also some choice grade heifers.

DUROC JERSEY SOWS

Choice individuals and popular blood lines. Inspection invited. Full information cheerfully furnished. If you cannot visit our farm at once write
BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Mich.
A. W. MUMFORD, Manager.

Northern Grown Jerseys.

ROYCROFT FARM, Sidaaw, Mich.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS

CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan.

BLACK MEADOW FARM JERSEYS

ROYAL OAK, MICH.

Pure St. Lambert JERSEYS and some nearly pure. **CLARENCE BRISTOL, Fenton, Mich. R.F.D. No. 9.**

LILLIE FARMSTEAD JERSEYS

We have some splendid young bulls for sale. Some of them are old enough for service. They are from cows with records of 300 to 425 pounds of butter last year. Write for description and prices.
COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

JERSEY BULL CALF born Mar. 13, '09. 2nd calf of a heifer that gave 8224 lbs. of milk in 1 year; first calf as 2-year-old, fine individual. **THE MURRAY-WATERMAN CO., R. 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

DAIRYBRED Shorthorn Bull Calves For Sale. Also a few heifers, good notes as good as cash. (Citizens Telephone). **J. B. Hummel, Mason, Mich.**

TOP NOTCH HOLSTEINS.

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VETERINARY

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

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

Nasal Catarrh in Sheep.—I would like to have you tell me what to do for my lambs and sheep that have distemper. E. J. B., River Rouge, Mich.—Give each sheep half a teaspoonful of the following compound powder at a dose in feed twice a day: Gentian, ginger, bicarbonate of soda and powdered charcoal. Protect them from cold storms.

Chronic Looseness of Bowels.—A colt six months old has been troubled with scours more or less all summer; since it was weaned the colt is not much better. W. T., Charlevoix, Mich.—Give your colt 1/2 teaspoonful of bicarbonate soda and a tablespoonful of ground gentian and a tablespoonful of powdered charcoal at a dose in feed three times a day, but before doing so give the colt six ounces raw linseed oil.

Mrs. H. D. B., East Leroy, Mich.—I am unable to make a correct diagnosis of the cause of your chickens' death. Their shifting lameness would indicate rheumatism and from the fact that their legs or joints do not swell I am inclined to believe that they die from rheumatism of the heart, or from the effects of a toxic poison which they perhaps pick up in their run or thru other food supply.

Ridgling.—I have a colt 18 months old that is a ridgling. Two bunches have appeared in loin and none in scrotum. Can a case of this kind be operated on with fairly good success? J. B., Grand Haven, Mich.—This is a good time of the year to operate on such cases; therefore I advise you to call a veterinarian who has had experience in operating on such cases and your colt will more than likely make a satisfactory recovery.

Ringbone.—Will you advise me whether or not I can kill or cure a ringbone? Have had experience with them before, but never cured or saw one cured. I do not care for anything but an absolute cure for the lameness. F. L. D., Simon, Colo.—There is no absolute cure for ringbone. I take it that you request a yes or no answer. Therefore, no necessity of my going into the pathology and treatment of ringbone.

Weakness of Ligaments of Stifle Joint.—I have a filly two years old which dislocated her stifle joint last spring. She appeared to recover from it all right and remained well until a week ago when she met with the same mishap. What treatment is required? W. M., Shelby, Mich.—You had better clip hair off stifle joint and apply ointment of cantharides, or you can safely use any of the blisters that are regularly advertised in this paper. Repeated blisters applied every week or ten days will be required or the ligaments will not remain strong.

Horse Has Lice.—I have a horse that continually bites his sides and rubs himself. I am sure that he is lousy and have treated him for them, but fail to kill them. A. H. D., Marshall, Mich.—First of all I advise you to clip the horse, saturate your curry comb and brush in a three per cent solution of carbolic acid and apply the same solution to the horse once a day or use a ten per cent solution of coal tar disinfectant daily. A small supply of mercurial ointment rubbed into mane and root of tail is also good practice.

Navicular Lameness.—My 8-year-old horse goes lame on one fore leg. After a drive of several miles the lameness seems to leave, but returns right away after he stands still. He points the foot but I am unable to find any sore spots. J. K., Carsonville, Mich.—In the treatment of coffin joint lameness no one can tell whether a recovery will take place or not. Apply equal parts tincture iodine and camphorated oil to joint three times a week. The foot should be kept moist and cool.

Surfeit Buds.—I have a horse that is out of condition; there are many small pimples and dry scabs on him. His hide became rough nearly two years ago and every year he appears to grow a little worse. C. R. S., Pinconning, Mich.—Feed your horse some vegetables during the winter, clip him and he should be washed every two weeks with soap suds, borax added. Dissolve 1/4 lb. baking soda in a gallon of water and wet itchy parts of body twice a day; give 2 drs. Donovan's solution at a dose in feed two or three times a day.

Indigestion.—One of my cows has been out of condition ever since last spring. I am inclined to believe that she does not digest food properly. She has also had trouble in quarter of udder which has never come right. Will this quarter of her bag be all right when she freshens? W. D. K., Shelby, Mich.—I have very little confidence in the restoration of a diseased udder, especially when the ailment is of a chronic character. Give her one dram iodide potassium at a dose in feed night and morning for 20 days and apply iodine ointment to udder every two days. Give 1 oz. bicarbonate soda and 1 oz. powdered charcoal at a dose twice a day.

Actinomyces (Lump Jaw).—I have been a reader of the Michigan Farmer for some time and have received much benefit from reading it, especially the veterinary column. My six-year-old cow has a large lump on left jaw which I believe is lump jaw. Is this disease contagious and is it curable? Will it affect her for beef? She also scours quite badly. J. E. B., Grand Ledge, Mich.—Lump jaw in many cases is curable; however, it is well to

keep in mind that it is a contagious disease; therefore all things considered you had better fatten her. To correct the bowel trouble give 1/2 oz. powdered sulfate iron, 1 oz. powdered catechu, 1 oz. prepared chalk and 1 oz. ginger at a dose in feed three times a day.

Mange.—My cattle have been troubled more or less all summer with a breaking out on different parts of body and I am somewhat inclined to believe the trouble is contagious. Some of my neighbors tell me it is a skin disease, others say it is blood trouble. A. K., Belding, Mich.—You had better apply one part coal tar disinfectant and five parts vaseline to sore parts of body two or three times a week.

Distemper (Strangles).—My horse is suffering from a bad attack of distemper; the swelling appears to be mostly in upper jaw. I have opened several abscesses which allowed considerable pus to escape. Our local Vet. says the horse now has influenza; he prescribed dram doses of iodide potassium. F. E. A., Imlay City, Mich.—Apply equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia and camphorated oil to swelling once a day. Inject 1 part peroxide of hydrogen and 3 parts water into abscess slowly after it opens. Give 20 grs. quinine, and 3 oz. whiskey in a pint of cold water twice a day.

Weak Stifle Joint.—My 4-year-old cow seems to be affected with a peculiar stiffness which comes on after standing in the stable. The whole trouble appears to be in her hind legs. When she succeeds in lifting her feet the joint snaps, but after moving a few steps she walks off as well as ever. I am at a loss to know what is wrong. H. C. T., Walkerville, Mich.—The whole trouble is in her stifle joint. Clip the hair off both stifle joints and apply a good quality of mustard paste once a day and she will get all right. Her hind feet should be kept three or four inches higher than fore.

Periodic Ophthalmia.—I have a mare that has been troubled with sore eyes for the past six months. Her eyes are quite cloudy at times and after treating them a few days they brighten up and look as tho they were all right. This brood mare fell at time of service and shortly after that her eyes showed soreness; our veterinarian thought perhaps she was injured. This same mare stocks considerable and her heels are inclined to get sore. W. G. D., Jeddo, Mich.—I am inclined to believe that her fall had nothing to do with her eyes becoming sore periodically. Apply a saturated solution of borac acid to eyes three times a day when sore. Keep her from facing a bright light. Feed her no grain, when she has an attack, but well salted bran mashes and vegetables. Also give 1 dr. Donovan's solution of arsenic at a dose in feed two or three times a day when her eyes are affected. Apply one part oxide of zinc and three parts vaseline to sore heels once a day.

Ventral Hernia.—I have a mare with a rupture in flank 2 1/2 x 5 inches. This is her only unsoundness. What do you advise? Have had trouble with my shoats standing on their feet. They are now about six months old, have been feeding them stock food. What had I better do? R. S., Ewart, Mich.—A surgical operation performed by a skillful person might effect a cure. However, it is quite doubtful. The break in abdominal wall being in flank makes the case much more easily remedied than if in lower part of abdomen. You had better be guided by your veterinarian. You are not feeding the shoats a balanced ration, perhaps too much corn and not enough oats, oil meal, vegetables and skimmed milk; besides, they may be kept in too damp a place.

Medical Question.—I have purchased a young stallion which I wish to protect from disease as far as I can. How will I look for and discover the contagious diseases and how will I best protect the horse when I am not certain. Is there usually danger where the mare has aborted, etc.? E. D. P., Pontiac, Mich.—As a rule, horses do not suffer from a great variety of venereal diseases, therefore you need not worry over the matter. However, it is well to keep in mind that it is useless to allow a horse to serve mares that have chronic gleet for they will not get with foal. Now, regarding the making of a diagnosis where the mare suffers from abortive germs you would not be able to do that without considerable training in microscopical work; however, the mucus surfaces of vagina are usually in an inflamed condition. Therefore, it is well enough to make a little inspection before mating her. However, a great many mares will get with foal even if they suffer from the causes of infectious abortion.

Partial Dislocation of Patella.—I have a colt 18 months old that has been troubled with a partial slipping out of stifle bone for the past twelve months. The colt seems to have trouble every few steps, the cap appears to slip out. The colt does not limp but becomes stiff and drags his leg. This is the only case of the kind that I have ever seen; the joint is easily displaced by hand. This is a growthy colt and a fairly good one; therefore I would like to have him cured. J. B. T., Grant, Mich.—First of all, the stifle joint when in place is held best in position when the foot of the animal is slightly in advance of the opposite one and rarely ever slips out unless the foot is well back. Now, in my practice and at my hospital I usually place the animal in a narrow stall or in a sling with the hind feet four inches higher than fore and very often buckle a strap around pastern of weak leg and tie the foot forward to a collar. This keeps the foot from slipping far back; consequently it assists in keeping the stifle in its normal position. In your case the groove in ends of bone where the stifle glides is perhaps partially filled. This filling should be absorbed; when once accomplished it gives a deeper resting place for the cap. Apply one part powdered cantharides, one part red iodide mercury and eight parts lard as often as necessary to blister. Now, in making these applications be sure to surround the entire joint, especially the three ligaments which hold the cap in position.



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Every horse guaranteed, and all at low prices.

CALKINS & AUGSBURY Props., BYRON, MICH.

A Bad Breath Boon

Her Cheeks Were Aglow Like Roses In Bloom,
Her Lips Red As Cherries Thrice Over;
Her Teeth Like the Pearl;
Her Hair Tangled Curl;
Her Breath Like Sweet Blowing Clover.

So much for poetry. But STUART'S CHARCOAL LOZENGES ARE prose as well. They are practical and for everyday use and they will make any one's breath just as sweet and wholesome as the Girl's breath in the song.

And what is nicer than a sweet, clean breath and what more offensive than a bad, foul one? Every one tries to get rid of it themselves and tolerate it in their friends, but—it is awfully trying and puts friendship and sentiment to a severe test.

A bad breath is a sort of unspoken imputation on cleanliness; you can't get away from it and can't explain. You can take foolish little remedies to disguise it for an hour or so; but this is suggestive; your breath is unnatural and your friends wonder why.

Bad breath comes once in a while from decayed teeth, but there is a quick and effectual remedy for this—the dentist. It comes as a rule 99 times out of 100 from a bad stomach. Foods gone wrong; digestion impaired; assimilation imperfect; nutrition misdirected and a consequent misunderstanding all around.

And meanwhile a bad condition of things is inaugurated. There is flatulence, sour stomach, and with these two past masters of evil Pandora's box is opened and a tribe of troubles let loose, any one of which might appall.

With all manner of chemical changes taking place in the stomach by fermentation—which should not—is it any wonder that some startling and disagreeable results are evolved? Bad Breath is conspicuous among them, because always in evidence. No use to doctor this or disguise it. It is an innocent sufferer.

GO STRAIGHT TO THE CAUSE—The STOMACH. Put that in order and the Breath will take care of itself. Charcoal has been a remedy for disordered stomachs for centuries. It is one "cure" that is almost as "old as the hills."

Summing up, charcoal in its pulverized state is a stomach tonic and absorbent. Stuart's Lozenges supply a want; a remedy that is simple, handy and efficient. They embody a plain, practical proposition.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are for sale everywhere, 25 cents a box, guaranteed to contain nothing but young willow wood charcoal and pure honey; sample sent free upon request. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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EGGS 1c. A DOZEN.

It costs 1c a dozen to preserve eggs from one to two years by using the Yuell Chemical Co's. Egg preservative. Cannot distinguish them from newly laid eggs. Send for Circulars.

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The Best in Barred Rocks, White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, R. C. and S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Guineas \$1 each in lots to suit. Bronze, Buff and White Turkeys, all varieties of Geese and Ducks, largest and best collection at State Fair in 1909. E. J. HASKINS, Pittsford, Mich.

Brown Leghorn Cockerels R.C. Fine, healthy breeders' prices. **FRED CALLEN**, So. Lyon, Mich.

BARGAINS, TILL JANUARY 1.—Buff and White Orpingtons, B. Rock, W. C. B. Polish, Boudans, S. C. Black & R. C. White Minorca cockerels, \$1.50 each, few left. Satisfaction or money back. **H. H. KING**, Willis, Michigan.

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

MAMMOTH White Holland Turkeys. Fine stock for sale, prices reasonable. Write your wants. Mrs. Mae Whitbeck, "Two Pines," Montague, Mich.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR SALE. Toms \$3; hens \$1.75. **MARY MITCHELL**, Hart, Mich.

White Wyandottes, continuously since 1895. A. Frank Smith, R. F. D. No. 9, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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POULTRY AND BEES

THE ORPINGTONS.

Altho a comparatively new breed in this country, the Orpington is steadily gaining in favor and has taken a place among the leaders at poultry exhibitions. At this year's Michigan State Fair this breed ranked third among the breeds of practical farm poultry, its representatives slightly outnumbering those of the ever-popular Wyandotte, and being surpassed only by the Leghorn and the Plymouth Rock. The breed was originated in England, taking its name from a town in the county of Kent near which the breeder lived. The single-combed black variety was the one first brot out, and it was produced by crossing a large Minorca cock on black sports of Plymouth Rock blood. The pullets from this union were then mated with clean-legged Langshan cockerels. Then by breeding for deep body and shorter legs a very satisfactory general-purpose fowl was evolved, one having the plumage of the Langshan without the feathered feet and legs, but possessing meat and egg producing qualities which compared favorably with those of the Rock and Wyandotte.

The buff variety was the first recognized and given a place in the American Standard of Perfection, where the breed is classed with the general-purpose breeds comprising the American class. The origin of this variety has been in dispute for some years but the best obtainable evidence would indicate that it resulted from an admixture of the blood of Golden Spangled Hamburgs, the darker colored Dorkings and Buff Cochins.

The white variety, which is now becoming rather common, and which, it must be conceded, possesses many desirable qualities, has been built up by com-



First S. C. White Orpington Cock at the Michigan State Fair of 1909.

pounding the blood of the White Leghorn, the White Dorking and the Black Hamburg. There are some who do not concede this but hold that this variety is merely a sport from the Black Orpington, but, whatever its origin, it has become a favorite with those who admire every quality and feature of the original Orpington except his black plumage.

IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES.

Those Old Hens.

I would like your opinion of Mr. Drake's advice in last week's Farmer regarding the purchasing of old hens for the production of early winter eggs. Also, is it true, as some assert, that old hens average up better than pullets in the production of eggs?

LIVINGSTON CO. SUBSCRIBER.

Lack of space last week crowded out a comment on the article referred to in which it was admitted that under certain conditions Mr. Drake's plan would be feasible. Those conditions are that the purchaser of old hens for the purpose named must, if he would be safe, ascertain what the hens have been doing throughout the summer. If they did the bulk of their year's work during the preceding winter and spring, stopped laying in mid-summer, moulted early and received proper attention while going thru the moult, they should be in condition to produce late fall and early winter eggs in abundance if properly fed. On the other hand, if they continued laying thruout the summer and moulted late they could hardly be expected to prove a profitable

investment if bot for early winter layers.

As a general proposition, early hatched pullets may best be relied upon for early eggs. They are apt to be ready earlier than those hens which have borne the brunt of furnishing the summer egg supply, and they will produce a larger number of eggs. In regard to this part of Subscriber's question it may be said that in practically all tests of which we have any record, well developed pullets have produced more eggs than yearling hens, and yearling hens have invariably produced more eggs than two-year-old hens. This is not saying that yearling and two-year-old hens will not yield a profit on the food they consume, for in many cases they pay handsomely, but it is a difficult matter to get a profit from a hen that is more than two years old.

The Big Breeds of Ducks.

Please tell me the name of the largest and best kind of ducks for a farmer boy to raise; also, where can I get them?
ALLEGAN CO. L. A. GERMAIN.

While the Pekin has been a general favorite on many farms for years, there are several breeds which surpass it slightly in the matter of size—the Muscovy, Rouen and Aylesbury. Any one of the four named should meet the requirements of the raiser who desires to produce the greatest possible weight of marketable poultry. As to where breeding stock or eggs may be obtained we can only refer you to our advertising columns.

A PRACTICAL BEE MAN'S EXPLANATION OF THOSE "OBSTACLES."

I wish to take exception to some statements in the article on "Obstacles to Progress in Beekeeping," appearing in a recent Farmer, in which the writer says: "The business continued prosperous and profitable for a dozen years, and the number of swarms increased until the pasturage was overstocked and the bees had to fly farther and farther from their hives to find flowers that had not been culled. Finally, in their desperation they commenced plundering each other's stores, the stronger colonies robbing the weaker."

Now, it is just possible the pasturage was overstocked, and just as probable that the trouble was due to poor seasons or to mismanagement. Certain it is that the "plundering" was due to the latter cause, in a large measure at least, and he would have had the same trouble had he kept only two colonies, with no others within miles, if he had allowed one of them to become weak or queenless at a time of year when there was a dearth of nectar and had taken no means to prevent the intrusion of the stronger colony upon the weaker. And had he taken these same precautions with the larger apiary the trouble would have been avoided there.

There are many causes of robbing among bees, chief among which are the following:

The leaving of bits of honey in an exposed condition during a dearth of nectar; wide entrances to weak colonies; cracks and crevices in the hives other than the regular entrances; queenless colonies, etc.

Once the fever has started it takes a lot to quiet them. All queenless or weak colonies should be given a very narrow entrance at that time of year, with just

(Continued on page 497).

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED.

Spring Examinations everywhere. Thousands of vacancies. Commencement salary \$800. Candidates are being prepared free by Franklin Institute, Dept. N., 49 Rochester, N. Y. If interested write them immediately.

Oklahoma begins the sale of its state school lands in December, giving the homeseeker a chance to buy at his own price an improved, fertile farm with forty years to pay for it. The first of the series of sales to be held in thirty-four counties will open in Chandler at the county courthouse December 15, and continue daily until January 7, within which time 361 tracts of 160 acres each will be sold. The State land Commissioner and his deputies will conduct the sales. Sales at Shawnee, Oklahoma City, Chickasha and other points will follow the sale at Chandler in rapid succession. For these sales the Rock Island-Frisco lines have planned to conduct low-rate excursions. Already many people have reached different cities where sales will be conducted, inspecting the lands with a view of buying them. The lands to be auctioned off at these first sales is what is known as indemnity school land. They were given to the state by the federal government to indemnify the state for the loss of certain other lands allotted to the Indians. Following the disposal of the indemnity lands, the state will sell what are known as the college lands. The school land area of Oklahoma is very great, extremely fertile and the legislature has passed very liberal laws for its sale in order to secure a high class of agricultural citizens.

How to Make Better Cough Syrup Than You Can Buy

A full pint of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time—can be made by the recipe given below in five minutes, for only 54 cents. Simple as it is, there is nothing better at any price. It usually stops a deep-seated cough in twenty-four hours, and is a splendid household remedy for whooping cough, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, etc.

Take a pint of granulated sugar, add ½ pint warm water and stir about 2 minutes. Put 2½ oz. Pinex in a pint bottle and fill up with syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours. It keeps perfectly and the taste is pleasing.

The chemical elements of pine which are very healing to membranes, are obtained in high proportion in Pinex, the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway White Pine Extract. None of the weaker pine preparations will work with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or can easily get it for you.

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

\$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator
Freight Prepaid
Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery; self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, \$4.50. Ordered together, \$11.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. No machines at any price are better. Write for book today or send price and save waiting.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 14 Racine, Wis.

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3 Horse Power—Air Cooled.

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There are but few of these engines left to be sold. While they last this is your opportunity. It will pay you to learn all about the Elbridge "Gem." Write today for free booklet.

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118 Culver Road

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ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND 4 in to 6 ft. Through 1 Man Sawing Machine Beats 2 MEN with a Cross-cut Saw 8 to 9 cords daily is the usual average for one man.



Our 1910 Model Machine saws faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to suit a 12-year-old boy or strongest man. Ask for catalog No. 324 and low price. First order gets agency.
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Handy to Operate. 8 Sizes—2 to 25 h. p. One size for wind-wheel use.

Also Make Sweep Grinders; both Geared and Plain.
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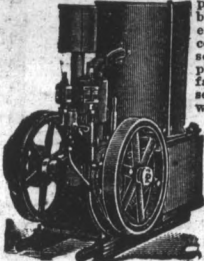
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Put your own grade on if you wish. Four pounds or under send by mail. Best assort and highest price for all furs.

O. L. SLENER, East Liberty, Ohio.

SUGAR Fine Gran. lb. 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.

room for one or two bees to pass at a time, and no other crack or crevice allowed.

Better still, double them up so as not to have any weak colonies in the yard. A good way to do this is to remove the cover and cloth from one of the colonies to be united and put in their place a single sheet of newspaper, setting the other hive on top. The bees will gnaw thru the paper and gradually unite without quarreling, as they would if united without this precaution. After a few days shake all the bees into the one hive body, sorting out the poorer frames and leaving only the best ones, or those nearest filled with honey, with the bees.

If robbing should get started, thru negligence or otherwise, as soon as discovered throw a lot of wet grass over the entrance to the robbed colony. Keep this wet down and bees from outside will not go thru it, while those already in will gradually work out. If the craze cannot be stopped by this means remove the weak colonies to the cellar for a few days, when all will become quiet.

Buckwheat of Questionable Value to Michigan Bee Men.

What the writer referred to says about buckwheat pasturage is doubtless true in regard to his locality, as it is in many parts of his state, and New York as well. E. W. Alexander, that noted beekeeper of the latter state, kept 700 colonies in one yard for several years, depending entirely upon buckwheat for their support, and he has taken as high as 70,000 lbs. of honey from that apary, or an average of 100 lbs. per colony, in a single season. Michigan beekeepers, however, should not depend upon it too much, for in this state, especially in the northern part, buckwheat can not be relied upon for any surplus to speak of, our main honey flows coming from the white and alsike clovers, raspberry, basswood or linden, willow herb and milkweed, all of which produce abundantly in their locality, and for which we need early strong colonies.

Snow Not a Menace to Colonies Wintered Out of Doors.

Had the gentleman looked a little deeper into the conditions surrounding that snow-covered hive he would probably have found some other cause for the death of his bees. I never before heard of bees smothering to death in snow. Why here in Michigan those who are most successful in out-of-door wintering put up windbreaks or place the bees in a naturally sheltered position and allow the snow to drift in upon them and cover them all over, in this manner keeping in the warmth so essential to their well-being.

My own yard is enclosed by a high board fence on three sides and the snow, drifting over this, often covers the first row of hives almost entirely and these nearly always winter perfectly. Those colonies more exposed I make a practice of covering at the entrances with snow by the use of the shovel and have had good success.

Floyd Palmer, of Mecosta county, considered one of the most successful out-of-door winterers in Michigan, makes this a common practice and has almost uniform success. In the rare cases when he has lost an occasional colony it has nearly always been attributable to lack of stores or queenlessness. E. D. Townsend, of the same county, probably the most extensive beekeeper in the state, has made a big success of wintering bees in pits or trenches covered with earth and straw, with no ventilation except such as filters thru the earth, the only air chamber being a small space below the bees made by placing the hives in tiers upon rails or poles.

Mecosta Co. L. C. WHEELER.

MICHIGAN POULTRY SHOWS.

The annual show season is on, a number of good shows having been held the past two weeks. Dates of shows yet to occur are as follows:

Mason, Ingham Co., Dec. 7-11.
Grand Ledge, Eaton Co., Dec. 14-18.
South Haven, Van Buren Co., Dec. 14-18.
Coldwater, Branch Co., Dec. 15-18.
Harbor Beach, Huron Co., Dec. 15-18.
Dowagiac, Cass Co., Dec. 21-25.
Lansing, Ingham Co., Dec. 27-31.
Holland, Ottawa Co., Dec. 28-Jan. 1.
Croswell, Sanilac Co., Jan. 4-7.
Hastings, Barry Co., Jan. 3-8.
Allegan, Allegan Co., Jan. 5-8.
Jackson, Jackson Co., Jan. 4-11.
Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Jan. 10.
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co., Jan. 10-15.
Detroit, State Poultry Assn., Jan. 12-18.
Clare, Clare Co., Jan. 11-14.
Grand Rapids, Kent Co., Jan. 17-21.
Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa Co., Jan. 17-22.
Three Rivers, St. Joseph Co., Jan. 19-22.
Howell, Livingston Co., Jan. 19-23.
Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Jan. 21-24.
Houghton, Houghton Co., Jan. 27-30.
Vicksburg, Kalamazoo Co., Feb. 17-20.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are probably responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, serious results are sure to follow.



Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and should have attention first.

If you feel that your kidneys are the cause of your sickness or run down condition begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable discovery of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last rec-

ognized by patient or physicians, who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease constantly undermines the system.

A Trial will Convince Anyone.

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 results in the most distressing cases.

Symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you are obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, back ache, lame back, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease may be stealing upon you, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Swamp-Root is Pleasant to Take.

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

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best.

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

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

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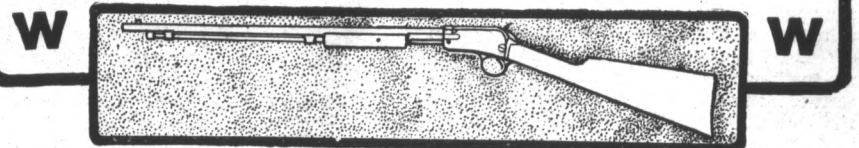
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which eliminates the **side-racking strain** and **friction**, doubles the life of the mill and enables it to pump **more water** in **lighter winds** than any other mill in the world. Write today for beautifully illustrated catalogs.

SPECIAL—To everyone who sends us the name and address of any one who needs or intends purchasing a windmill, we will send one of our handsome gold-plated Samson stick-pins free.

Send for catalogs today while you think of it.

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HORTICULTURE

SEASONABLE WORK IN THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Haul manure and scatter between the raspberry, blackberry, currant and grape rows then it will not be neglected when spring comes with its rush of work.

Trim grape vines any time when it is a pleasant, warm day, leaving about forty good buds to a hill in the garden where the grape hill is well established, say after the third to fifth year, depending on the vigor of the vine.

Some people will leave all the largest wood on the grape vine and cut out the smallest growth. At Lawton, Mich., you will find that most of the growers cut out the large wood and leave about four arms of the smaller new growth with about 10 buds on each arm, there being two wires stretched on the posts and one arm tied to the right and one to the left on each wire but the tying is often left until later in the spring for the reason that the arms that are left to fruit are in better condition if the ends drop on the ground during the coldest weather in February and March.

Of course, I need not say, "mulch your strawberries," as you have probably tended to that already, but if you have not mulched them yet, now is the best time you can get to haul out some of the coarse manure and scatter in a ridge between the rows, say a big fork full to every two feet of the space and then follow up with some of that old straw stack and scatter an inch thick over the row of plants to be raked off on to the ridge of manure in the space when the ground is opened up in the spring. There is a reason for this trouble being taken now—it pays.

It will pay you well to save a part of your wood ashes to scatter between the currant and gooseberry rows as they need this kind of fertilizer, it improves the quality and size of the fruit as well as making vigorous healthy wood growth.

If you order cherry trees for spring setting order two-year-old trees, unless you intend to set out a large orchard of cherry, then I would order one year from the bud whips, that is, those which have made a straight, vigorous shoot about three to three and one-half feet high without any branches, but good pump buds on them. The one and two year trees have about all the fibrous feeding roots, while a three or four-year-old tree has a large part of the feeding roots cut off.

If you have a few healthy, strong growing seedling apple trees which are bearing poor fruit why not have them top-worked with some variety which you have a preference for, very often these trees turn out to be some of the best fruiters and last many years. The Oakland County Seek-no-Further is an excellent variety to top-work, but you can not, as a rule, get the young tree from any nursery as they grow too crooked a body in the nursery row to be salable, and bring no profit to the nurseryman. I tried them in a nursery block of apple and only about four per cent of them were salable, so I found out the reason why nurserymen did not have the Oakland County Seek-no-further in stock but would often substitute the Westfield Seek-no-Further for them.

Kalamazoo Co.

CHAS. NASH.

FERTILIZING FRUITS.

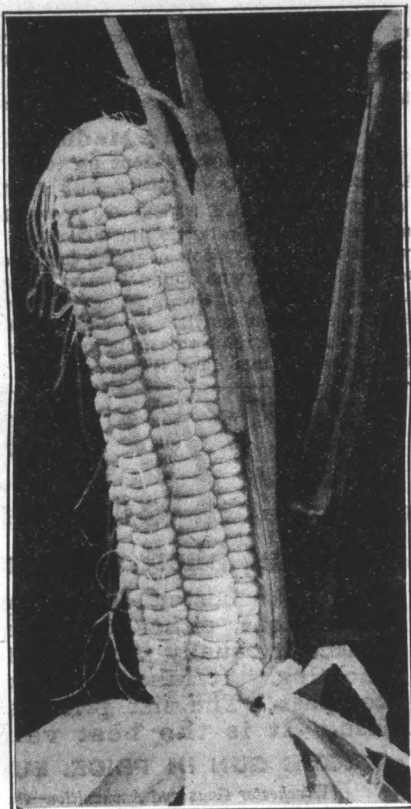
Now that the rush of fall work is over we can turn our attention to the task of preparing for next season's crop. One of the first and most profitable operations we can perform for the future crop is to fertilize it well, if fertilizer is what it needs. Chemical fertilizers have their place, but it is not of them that I wish to write; it is the natural fertilizer found on all farms, for the most part barnyard manure.

Unless the land is hilly, fall and early winter is an ideal time to apply this manure to the land, for it will have time to become incorporated with the soil by the time it is needed, and the coarser parts will act as a mulch during the winter. Where there is a growing crop it is safe to haul manure upon almost any soil during the winter unless it is on a steep side hill, hence the strawberry crop may be profitably fertilized at this time if one has fine clean manure, otherwise it is better to rely on a thoro fertilizing before the plants are set, or to use commercial fertilizers, as the seeds of weeds and grains introduced into the bearing beds in manures will prove a

great pest. We have a number of loads of fine manure taken from beneath the floor of a hog pen, which should be quite free from seeds, unless it may be a little corn which would not be difficult to pull. However, we shall not put it on the bed set last spring which we expect to renew, but on the old one which will be plowed up after bearing. We are also fertilizing the land intended for strawberries next spring. It is not necessary to be so careful with this as the season's cultivation will subdue most of the weeds that may start from the manure. This ground is in wheat, as it is a part of an oat field sowed to wheat last fall. We thot the growing crop on the land to protect it and assist in taking up and holding the fertilizer, during the winter and spring would be worth more than the seed and labor of fitting and sowing.

Cane fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries, currants, and gooseberries, if small, can be fertilized by driving over the rows with a wagon or spreader, but where they are large this will break down many of the canes, and the only practical way where the rows are too narrow to accommodate a wheeled vehicle is to haul the manure with a boat and horse. This can be done most conveniently when there is a little snow on the ground, as in the early winter. At this time the ground is firmer than in spring and there is less danger of injuring the ground by driving over it.

Perhaps a caution should be given as to overfertilizing cane fruits on rich ground with nitrogenous fertilizers. This is possible as some of these fruits do better when the soil is not too rich in nitro-



A New Sweet Corn. (See next page). geneous food. Ashes are good to balance up stable manures, or some commercial potash and phosphorus may be used.

Tree fruits can be fertilized at any time that it can be done conveniently. Where they are on cultivated ground rather fine manure that will work into the ground easily is best, but where trees are in sod coarse manure, straw or anything that will make humus can be used. It is well to use plenty of wood ashes when they can be obtained, or some lime can be used to correct any excess acidity due to the continued rotting of mulch materials. Trees need food as well as other crops, and it is doubtful if any crop will respond to its use more profitably.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. HARTMAN.

TO CONTROL MILDEW.

It is very well worth while to have some bushes of the big English gooseberries. They are enormous fruiters, the berries almost as big as plums and of fine flavor; but as stated they are subject to mildew. For years this was considered a fatal defect, now it is recognized that all that is necessary is to give the bushes a spraying early in the spring and at intervals later until bearing time. The spraying solution which has given the best results during several years of comparative trial by the New York Experiment Station is: One ounce of potassium sulphide to two or three gallons of water. This has proven superior to the Bordeaux-

soda mixture or copper carbonate solution. The mildew generally makes its appearance during May or early June and it is first noticed in glistening frosty spots on the young fruit and on the lower shaded parts of the bush. Later the spots enlarge and turn brown. If the attack is bad, it will affect the young twigs and may even destroy the bushes in a single year. As with all fungus diseases, the attack is always worse in a wet year than during a dry season. It should be remembered that spraying against fungus is always mainly preventive, and that treatment must commence early in the season, before the disease shows itself.

Washington, D. C.

G. E. M.

AN OLD APPLE ORCHARD.

Can the old apple orchards in this state be made profitable? This year I have pruned, cultivated and sprayed an old apple orchard with very gratifying results, from the standpoint of pleasure as well as of finance. For laying aside the question of finance, what gives more pleasure than a sense of having made useful and beautiful a thing which has not only been of no use but an eye-sore and a nuisance.

And such, at the present date, are most of the old apple orchards in this state, for unless a fruit tree is bearing paying crops of fruit, it had better be used for fuel and the land for other purposes.

I cut and used for fuel and saw handle timber all unpromising trees in this old orchard, such as trees bearing natural fruit, trees that were apparently beyond redemption because of decay and disease, and trees that were crowding more promising trees, thus lessening the number of trees to be pruned and sprayed.

Next the remaining trees were pruned, all dead wood cut out and, where the live branches were too thick, a few were cut but for the most part, the pruning consisted in removing dead wood and training water sprouts that the trees might in time have new heads.

When it was time these trees were sprayed in a thoro and up-to-date manner. The first time just before the fruit had opened, with Bordeaux mixture of the 3:6:50 strength, (3 lbs. copper sulphate, 6 lbs. of lime to 50 gallons of water), applied in the form of a fine mist, with a high pressure pump and vermored nozzle; the second time just after the petals had fallen, with 2 lbs. arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of 3:6:50 Bordeaux, and the third and last time about the last of July with 2 lbs. arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of 2:4:50 Bordeaux, for late scab and codlin moth.

The Results.

After cutting all undesirable trees I had left 34 trees and some of these were pretty poor. These trees are on a place which my father rents, are perhaps 50 or 60 years old and are of the following varieties: Snow, Spy, Tolman Sweet, Russet, Bellefontaine, Baldwin and Malden Blush. We have had this place for four years before this and I had watched the trees for three or four years previous to our occupation. For the last three years the trees have blossomed some every year, but they have not produced as much as one single panfull of good fruit, while in the three or four years preceding these the fruit has been too poor to be considered worth harvesting.

This year I had from this orchard 62 bbls. of No. 1 and No. 2 winter apples, six bbls. summer fruit, and 2,975 lbs. of cider apples. We received \$2.75 per bbl. for No. 1 and 2 winter apples, \$1.62 per bbl. (without barrels), for summer apples and 40c per hundred for cider apples, a total of \$192.12 for the proceeds from the 34 trees and at this only 24 of the trees produced a good crop of apples. It cost \$25.50 for spraying materials and labor to apply same, \$1.50 for interest and wear on spray outfit, (the spray outfit was used to spray potatoes and small fruits so that only a part of the interest on the money invested is charged here), \$21.70 for barrels, \$27.05 for picking and packing, a total of \$75.75 as the cost of producing and putting in packages the \$192.12 worth of fruit, or a clear profit of \$116.37 from 34 old apple trees.

It might be well to say here that the wood secured by cutting the unproducing trees more than paid for the pruning, and the land had to be plowed and cultivated anyway as the trees were scattered around a field in which a crop of beans were grown.

From the above I should say that it pays to care for the old apple trees, and I know that still better results are to be had where the trees are younger and more vigorous.

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W. C. ECKARD.

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H. C. ROGERS, Box 14 MECHANICSBURG, OHIO

NEW LIFE IN THE OLD ORCHARD.

A Pennsylvania farmer who in 1906 had fully decided upon cutting down his apple orchard that was badly affected with San Jose scale but who upon the solicitation of a friend proceeded to spray instead, has this year harvested a \$5,000 crop from these trees. Last year there was a fair crop but the first season following the application of the spray he harvested 600 bushels of the finest apples.

How many orchards of this kind are in Michigan can not be told, but the acreage is large, especially in the southern and central counties of the state. Equally as striking results have been obtained from almost every county, where proper care has been given, as was obtained by the Pennsylvania man, but those who have tried to do something with these old trees are but a mere fraction of those owning orchards that could be transformed into the most profitable part of the farm.

A man must get a vision of the possibilities that lie in these old trees, and inform himself on the methods of spraying, pruning, cultivating and fertilizing that will be necessary to give the trees a new claim on life. So much experience has now been collected along these lines and the general principles involved are so clear that the man who has judgment and skill sufficient to feed live stock or properly plant a field to beans will be able to carry to a successful issue the work necessary to rejuvenate one of these old orchards. In fact, the matter is largely one of getting the owner or tenant awakened and interested in the job.

Wayne Co.

A. H.

CONTROLLING PEACH TREE BORERS.

When is the best time, and which is the best method to control peach tree borers?

Oceana Co.

W. D. KORB.

The secret of controlling this pest is persistence. Just recently a successful grower stated that during the past few years he has been going over his trees in the spring and fall of each year searching for borers and that now there are far fewer than when he began this practice. His method is, and it is the standard way of fighting the borer, whether in peach or apple or other fruit trees, is to dig them out with a sharp knife after they have been discovered or to insert a wire into the burrow made by the pest and kill him in his home. The latter method does not injure the bark and growing tissue of the tree as much as cutting with a knife, but the cutting is far less harmful than the work of the live borer. Another method noticed in these columns in one of the July issues was to make about the base of the tree a basis of earth and in this pour some real warm water. The high temperature will bring the impostor from his burrow and will not harm the tree. A similar result is obtained by using, instead of warm water, one part of naphtholeum to 150 parts of water. The writer has not tried the last two methods but knows no reason why they will not accomplish the desired end. The mechanical method first mentioned above is an old and well-tried one and can be relied upon. We would again bring the attention of readers to the fact that system and persistence in keeping after the borers is necessary where one desires to receive the minimum of injury from them. Regular inspections should be made at least once each season, and constant vigil kept at all other times.

A GOOD SWEET CORN.

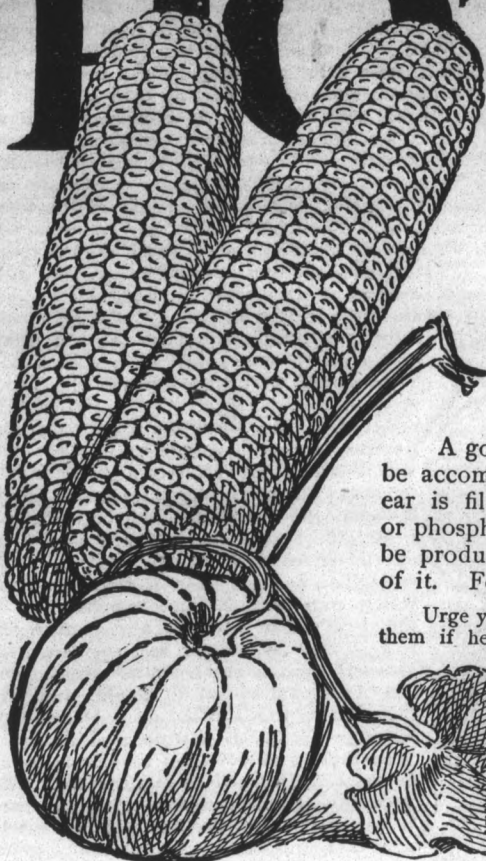
For several years I have been on the hunt for a genuine sweet corn that would meet the requirements of hardness, extra earliness and flavor. I think I have found it, and whether a sport or the result of breeding I do not know, for its history is not known to me. Be this as it may, it has made good on all the above points and that, under the most trying conditions of all my experience in corn growing. Under the poorest of soil conditions and drouth that cut my other varieties nearly one-half, this corn stood up without flinching and matured ears ready for use in 63 days from planting. It is a true sweet corn superior in flavor to any of the first early sorts that I have found and showed no traces of smut so destructive to nearly all extra early varieties.

The illustration shows the ear much reduced. The original of the photograph was over seven inches in length, which was a fair average, and its behavior under the very trying conditions of this year leads me to think that it will be a desirable sort.

Wayne Co.

J. E. MORSE.

POTASH



THE Corn Show exhibits the results of corn breeding, but the farmer who bought the best bred seed grown, and planted it on thin land soon learned that corn must be *fed* as well as *bred*. At the Corn Show you see thousands of beautiful ears of corn. In your corn crib, you find too many imperfect ears with pointed ends and with badly filled kernels. This is as often the result of starvation as of poor breeding.

A good ear must have plenty of starch in every kernel, and this can only be accomplished by having enough Potash in available form at the time the ear is filling. Balance the other plant food, whether it be clover, manures or phosphate, with 25 to 50 pounds of Muriate Potash per acre, and you will be producing seed corn instead of nubbins. Don't let anybody talk you out of it. Feed up your corn and see the results.

Urge your fertilizer dealer to carry Potash Salts in stock. He will have no trouble in buying them if he will write to us about it. Details for fertilizing corn will be found in the Farmers' Note Book, which will be sent free on addressing.

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The Michigan Farmer

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The Lawrence Pub. Co.,
 Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, DEC. 11, 1909.

CURRENT COMMENT.

An interesting feature of Secretary Wilson's annual report is a discussion of meat prices. The data for this discussion was secured by inquiries made in 50 cities of the United States—large, medium and small—in all parts of the country by employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry. A schedule was prepared to record the actual experiences of retailers in buying and selling, usually a half carcass being taken as the unit. The price at which the same was purchased was recorded; then followed the weight and retail price of every cut for which a uniform price was charged by the retail dealers. Thus it became possible not only to compare high and low priced cuts, but also to compute accurately the total retail price per pound, and consumers' cost of the beef piece for which the wholesale price per pound and cost of the entire piece had been reported. From these investigations the Secretary's report shows that for the 50 cities investigated, the total retail price charged customers, above the wholesale cost paid by retailers, is 38 per cent. This percentage varies from 20 per cent or under in five cities, to 50 per cent or over in 11 cities. The percentage for Detroit, which city was included in the investigation, is 40 per cent, or, in other words, the Detroit consumer of beef pays the retailer 40 per cent above the wholesale cost of the same meat.

An interesting phase of the investigation is the statement that the lower the grade of beef, the greater the percentage of profit. In other words, the report says that perhaps it is a safe inference that the poor people pay nearly twice as much profit as the well-to-do people.

In the opinion of Secretary Wilson, a contributory cause of this condition is the multiplicity of small shops and the expense incident to their conduct and the delivery of their sales, which expense might be materially reduced if there were fewer retail shops and those doing a larger business.

But apart from the fact brot out by this phase of the inquiry, the question of greatest interest to the farmer is whether the price received by the farmer for beef cattle and other meat animals has in-

creased in the same degree as meat has to the consumer. For the purpose of making comparisons which would illustrate this point the mean price level of 1896-1900, a period of comparatively low prices, was adopted as a basis and represented by 100. Figuring upon this basis it was ascertained that the farmer has failed to receive a share of the higher beef prices in the feeding animals. In relation to the basis above stated, the price of two-year-old feeding steers at the farm rose to 135.9 in 1900, declined to 85.5 in 1905, and rose to 100.8 in 1909, these figures being for January 1 of each year before corn feeding had begun.

But, on the other hand, the price of corn on the farm in 1909 is represented by 218.6 compared with 100 as the mean price level for the period from 1896-1900, while the price of the best native steer at the Chicago stock yards in the same year was found to be 139.9, which is much above the "index number," or the price of the animals at the farm, and much below the price of corn at the farm. Regarding this phase of the investigation the report says: "The inference is that the farmer gets some return for the high-priced corn that he feeds to his steers, but not a return equal to 60 cents a bushel for his corn, which is the price for the last two years. As for the unfed steer, it does not participate in the upward movement of prices in its farm value." The report further says that the wholesale prices of fresh beef carcasses have increased in about the same degree that the price of steers have at the stock yards and the retail prices of fresh beef have kept pace with the wholesale prices, thus a conclusion reached in this report is that the increasing prices of fat animals at the stock yards is responsible for the advance in the retail prices of fresh meats, and that these increasing prices are explained by the circumstances attending the production of beef animals during recent years. The breaking up of the great cattle ranches of the west has sent an increased number of range cattle to the farms of the country for finishing, largely upon corn, which extra demand on the corn crop is reflected on the abnormally high prices. The breaking up of the great ranges has also begun to tell in the decreased supply of cattle from that source, which was apparent in 1908 and has continued in 1909.

Investigations of the same sort were carried on with regard to hogs, and the report states that while the farmer's situation with regard to hogs is more fair to him than is the cattle situation, it is still apparent that for the last three years the price of corn has been too high in comparison with the price of hogs. The relative price of hogs on the farm January 1, 1909, was represented by 147.3 as compared with 100 for the period of 1896-1900. Other figures show that the average cost of hogs slaughtered at the principal markets during the previous year, and the market price of carcasses at New York and Chicago were represented by approximately the same figures. It is thus shown that in the case of hogs the farmer has fully participated in the rising price, whereas in the case of his cattle he has not.

In conclusion, however, this report makes it plain that the high prices of cured meats are not found in the cost of the animals. These cured meats, including bacon, lard and pickled beef and pork products, have increased in price to a much greater degree than the prices of other meats have increased, thus it would appear that it is in this department of the trade that the packing houses have reaped the largest profits from the consumer, and that in this increased cost to the consumer the producer of raw material has found little gain.

Beware of This State at Washington Swindle.

The Department of State at Washington has received a report from the American Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, in regard to a band of swindlers who make a practice of writing to persons in the United States regarding the imprisonment of an alleged relative, and the guardianship of a child. The scheme is to work a swindle, which we briefly outline as follows: A person who represents himself as a rich political prisoner who is at the point of death and has but one friend—the prison priest thru whose good offices he is enabled to smuggle an occasional letter out of the prison in which he is confined. His fortune is represented to be in cash on deposit in the United States, but the certificate of deposit is represented to be concealed in a secret receptacle of his valise, which is in the possession of the court that tried and condemned him, and

which will be held until the prisoner, or his representative has paid the cost of his trial. The prisoner has an only daughter who, in his desperate situation, is the subject of his sole thought. In this emergency, his thoughts turn to a distant relative in this country, whom he has never seen and whom he knows only thru his family tree. He applies to this distant relative to assume the guardianship of his daughter, and her fortune of about \$30,000, in return for which he promises a material reward of one-fourth of his entire fortune. The good priest has volunteered to take his daughter to the United States, the one condition imposed being, that the distant relative send enough cash to liberate the valise containing the above mentioned certificate of deposit, as the prisoner's ready money has been exhausted. This money is to be sent to the good priest at an address indicated and, having received it, he is to start at once for America with the daughter.

This is the first letter of a series which follows with other pleas along the same line, but the description will be sufficient to put the reader on his guard should he at any time receive such a letter. The editor has such a letter in his possession, which was received and turned over to him by a friend within a few months. It is very cleverly written and the fact that this swindle has received the attention of the American consul in Spain, and has been made the subject of a circular of warning by the Department of State at Washington, is evidence that it is being successfully worked in many cases. The necessity of absolute secrecy on the part of the recipient of the letter is so cleverly emphasized, that without question a great many are deceived by it. There is every evidence that this swindle is being worked by a well organized gang with representatives at both ends of the line, with the result, of course, that nothing is heard from it in cases where the remittance is forwarded as requested. It is explained in the above mentioned circular recently issued by the Department of State, that the laws of Spain are such that successful prosecution is impossible unless it can be proven that fraud has been actually committed, which makes the suppression of this gang of clever swindlers a difficult proposition. It is said that the operations of this gang are not confined to the cities, but are as well directed toward well-to-do farmers, hence this word of caution to our readers.

OUR NOTIFICATION LETTER.

All subscribers whose time expires with the last issue of this month as indicated on their date tab, which will read "Jan.", "1Jan.0," or is without date, will receive very soon a letter containing booklet illustrating our full list of free premiums offered with one, two, three and five year subscriptions. Soliciting agents are allowed to offer the same premiums as are offered in the booklet. Should no agent call on you, get up a club among your neighbors. Each subscriber is allowed their choice of premiums just the same whether sent thru a club raiser or to this office direct.

We ask as a favor that renewals be sent us as early as possible. Please sign name as it reads on the name tab. Should the name on the tab not be correct mention it when ordering and we will correct the type.

We hope every present subscriber will renew and send an order for some friend or neighbor. This refers to subscribers who have taken The Farmer on trial for a few months.

A summary of the free premiums are given in another column.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.

Severe storms have greatly crippled Japanese coast-shipping interests and 25 persons known to have been killed as a result of the same.

Bishop T. A. Hendrick of the diocese of Cebu, Philippine Islands, died November 30.

The season's fisheries off the banks of Nova Scotia have been very unsatisfactory. Many of the boats will be withheld from fishing operations another season on account of the poor showing.

An agreement has been reached between Britain, Germany and Belgium regarding boundary questions pending as to their respective interests in Africa.

Important topics in the address of Kaiser William at the opening of the Reichstag of Germany, were the extension of the sick benefit of insurance to working classes not hitherto protected, and the appropriation bill for 1910 and general attention to colonies in Africa and the South Seas.

The rule of judicial procedure in France which assumes that parties charged with crime are guilty until they have proven themselves innocent, has been changed by the Minister of Justice, and a commit-

tee appointed to study court procedure with a view and power to modify the same.

An attempt was made upon the life of General Brun, Minister of War of France, last week. The attempt was by an Algerian who mistook his man and shot another by mistake.

The Belgium cabinet has protested against the defamatory attacks made upon the administration in Congo Free State, Africa, by the press of the world. The protest declares that the attacks are unwarranted.

The Italian cabinet resigned last week. Baron Sidney Sonnino, former premier, has been semi-officially entrusted with the duty of forming a new cabinet.

The opposition to the budget passed by the House of Commons in England was defeated in the House of Lords by a vote of 350 to 75. The two bodies are now awaiting the address of the King.

National.

The strike situation on the railroads of the north west is still unsettled, altho the managers of the different lines state that the trouble is about over, while labor organizations remark that it has just begun. Already small towns in the section affected by the strike have felt the influence of tying up traffic. Freight congestion is increasing in all the large centers.

The warehouses of Freeman, Delamater & Co., of Detroit, were damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000 last Friday.

Mortimer Levering, secretary and treasurer of the international live stock exposition, secretary of the Shropshire Sheep breeders' association and the American Shetland pony club, died December 1, at the home of his son at Cincinnati, of a stroke of apoplexy.

Many lumbermen and lumber firms in Minnesota, will be made defendants in a suit with the United States government. A scandal involving the timber lands on the White Earth Indian reservation in that state, estimated to be worth \$5,000,000, is suspected and the action of the government will be to ascertain the relation of the lumbering concerns with the affair and restrain them from taking the advantage gained thru the supposed illegal transactions.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, discoverer of the North Pole, has submitted his data to the authorities of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

The battleship Michigan has been ordered to be put into commission, together with several other warships. The purpose of this order is not known, but supposed to have connection with affairs in Nicaragua.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Kent Co., Nov. 23.—There is little show for comment on the average farm in western Michigan except to note the unprecedented scarcity and high prices at which meat and butcher stock is held in local markets. It would seem that scarcity of feed with which to carry stock over winter lies back of it all. One month ago fall pigs were thot to be fully equal to the demand; today a shortage is plainly felt everywhere in that crop. This inevitably means a slim crop of marketable hogs next year and a correspondingly high figure for a year to come at least. Cattle of all kinds and grades are sold down to the very bed rock. This must result in a rush for milch cows toward spring. Fall grain is now well protected with snow and is entering winter under favorable conditions and in a vigorous state.

Genesee Co., Dec. 5.—Fine weather has marked the autumn up to this date. Farm work about all concluded. Some sugar beets have been out quite late but no harm done. Crops have as a rule been good and at the present high prices farmers are feeling quite satisfied. Fall pasturage has been short and extensive inroads upon winter stores have been made in some cases, as stock had to be fed. Potatoes have been marketed freely, induced by good figures, but are falling off a little now. Dairy butter scarce and high; apples the same. Considerable fall plowing is being done as farmers believe it a great help toward getting in their spring crops.

Shiawassee Co., Dec. 2.—The weather for the last week has been fine, beautiful days accompanied by moonlight evenings. Roads in excellent condition for this time of the year. Farmers in general are taking more interest in road construction than in former years. A number of farmers are planning to set out a fruit orchard in the spring, both for home and commercial purposes. Winter crops going into the winter in excellent condition, the late rains having put the soil in good shape. Sugar beet harvest about over. Hauling manure is the work of most farmers at present. A few farms exchanging hands at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Lambs are constantly being shipped in for feeding. No cattle have as yet arrived.

MICHIGAN FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

County Institutes—Benzie Co., Benzonia, Dec. 10-11; Crawford Co., Grayling, Dec. 10-11; Montmorency Co., Atlanta, Dec. 13; Cheboygan Co., Wolverine, Dec. 16-17; Emmet Co., Petoskey, Dec. 17-18; Otsego Co., Elmira, Dec. 20-21; Wexford Co., Manton, Dec. 21-22.

One-Day Institutes—Ogemaw Co., Epsilon, Dec. 11; Isco Co., Grant, Dec. 11; Mecosta Co., Chipewa Lake, Dec. 11; Barryton, Dec. 13; Isabella Co., Blanchard, Dec. 13-14; Weidman, Dec. 15; Beal City, Dec. 16; Delwin, Dec. 17; Kalamazoo Co., Portage, Dec. 13; Vicksburg, Dec. 14; Pavillion, Dec. 15; Scotts, Dec. 16; Fulton, Dec. 17; Cooper, Dec. 18; Oscoda Co., Fairview, Dec. 13; Mio, Dec. 14; Luzerne, Dec. 15; Van Buren Co., Lawton, Dec. 13-14; So. Haven, Dec. 15-16; Muskegon Co., Lake Harbor, Dec. 14; Dalton, Dec. 15; Montague, Dec. 16; Twin Lake, Dec. 17; Casnovia, Dec. 20; Trent, Dec. 27; Montmorency Co., Lewiston, Dec. 14.

Summary of Premiums Offered Free to Michigan Farmer Subscribers.

Description is necessarily brief on account of limited space. We will gladly send on request a premium booklet with illustrations and full description. While these premiums are given free, they are not shoddy or worn, but are practical and good. We buy thousands of them and thereby get them at the lowest possible price.

A Class A Premium is given with a one year's subscription at 75 cents; a Class B Premium, or two Class A Premiums are given with a three year's subscription at \$1.50, or a five year's subscription at \$2.00. We pay all postage, making the premiums absolutely free. We believe all premiums will carry safely thru regular mails. Those who desire premiums insured must send 10 cents extra.

Articles sent by express safely insured but subscriber pays charges. The additional value of the articles about equals the express charges.

Class A.

- No. 101, Double Purse.—Leather lined, blocked and welted, with double pockets. By mail.
- No. 102, Bill Fold and Coin Purse.—One pocket for coins and separate fold for bills. By mail.
- No. 106—Bill Book.—Black seal grained book with four pockets. By mail.
- No. 108—Rolled Gold Stick Pin.—Roman finish. By mail.
- No. 109—Pen Knife.—Two razor steel blades with imitation pearl handle. By mail.
- No. 111—Tape Measure.—Nickel plated metal case with spring winding device. By mail.
- No. 112—Sharp-Shave Safety Razor.—A thoroughly tested and guaranteed razor. By mail.
- No. 113—Magnifying or Seed Glass.—Use it to examine seeds, insects, or fungous pests. By mail.
- No. 114—Double Swing Razor Strop.—Canvas for sharpening and leather for finishing. By mail.
- No. 115—Sta-Fast Shaving Brush.—Ebony black handle with bristles securely clamped. By mail.
- No. 117—Brass Case Compass.—Pocket size, one inch in diameter. By mail.
- No. 118—Ropp's Commercial Calculator.—Valuable information for farmers. Revised pocket edition. By mail.
- No. 119—Anti-Rattle.—Has spring and safety bolts. Safe and no noise. By mail.
- No. 120—Dominoes.—Double six set, black with white spots. By mail.
- No. 121—Game of Authors.—A pocket edition of this ever popular game. By mail.
- No. 124—One Silver-Plated Milk-Tube.—For sore teats. Three lengths, 2½, 3 or 3½ inches. Mention size. By mail.
- No. 125—Teat Plug for hard milking cows or leaky teats. By mail.
- No. 126—Star Darning Machine, for mending anything from socks to lace curtains. By mail.
- No. 127—Farmer's Calculator.—Veterinary advice alone makes this valuable Book of farm record. By mail.
- No. 128—A Stamping and Printing Set.—Type is ½ inch high, in outline. Eight colors of paints and brush. By mail.
- No. 132—Composition Whetstone.—Fast cutting for all kinds of knives, scythes, etc. By mail.
- No. 133—Family Record of births, deaths and marriages, with ovals for ten portraits. By mail.
- No. 134—Household Needle Case.—Contains 25 imported assorted needles, 20 special needles, bodkins, darners, etc. By mail.
- No. 137—Fountain Pen.—Hard rubber, fancy chased barrel with two gold plated points. By mail.
- No. 138—Fountain Lead Pencil.—Metal case with screw feed so lead is protected when not in use, with six leads. By mail.
- No. 140—Hohner Marine Band Harmonica.—Highest grade; 10 single holes, 20 reeds, two brass plates. By mail.
- No. 141—Rubber Stamp Printing Outfit.—Five alphabets, figures, holder, tweezers and ink pad. By mail.
- No. 144—Magic Ruffler.—For any sewing machine. Slips on the foot in a minute's time. Gathers, shirrs or puffs all kinds of goods. By mail.
- No. 145—Darnier for Sewing Machines.—Fits any sewing machine. Darns stockings, towels, underwear, making a smooth even darn. By mail.
- No. 146—Post Card Album.—Holds 100 cards. It is 3¼ inches wide by 9½ inches high. By mail.
- No. 148—Gape Worm Extractor.—For removing gape worms from young chicks. By mail.
- No. 152—Carpenter's 3-ft. Folding Rule.—With metal bound, spring joints, holding it rigidly in position. By mail.
- No. 155—Roger's Nickel Silver Teaspoons.—Genuine silver nickel teaspoons. Solid metal. No plating to wear off. Heavy weight. By mail.
- No. 157—Perfection Cherry Seeder.—Stems and seeds at the same time. Does the work quickly and better than by hand. By mail.
- No. 158—Silver Plated Napkin Ring.—Satin finish with fancy engraving. By mail.
- No. 159—Patent Tension Shears.—Eight inches long, with patent adjustable spring bolt. Prevents the blades from spreading. By mail.
- No. 160—Watch Fob.—Oxidized silver finish on hard white metal base. Black strap with a nickel buckle. By mail.
- No. 161—Tobacco Pouch.—All leather with drawn strings and button fasteners. Will hold a good supply of tobacco. By mail.
- No. 162—Salt and Pepper Shakers.—These are silver plated on a nickel silver base, and will give good service. By mail.
- No. 163—Duplex Poultry Marker.—For marking poultry by perforating the web of the foot. By mail.
- No. 164—Cut Up Puzzle Map of North America.—Map is cut into irregular size and shape pieces which puzzles the children to get it together. By mail.
- No. 166—New Reference Wall Chart.—Including world map and map of Michigan and many other attractive features. By mail.

- No. 167—Rough and Ready Knife.—Two razor steel blades, ebony handle, strong and substantial. By mail.
- No. 184—50 Beautiful Post Cards of landscapes, flowers with mottoes, pretty girls. By mail.
- No. 185—50 Christmas and New Year Post Cards. By mail.
- No. 186—50 Tour of the World on Post Cards. By mail.
- No. 190—50 Post Cards, "How Cook and Peary Discovered the North Pole."—By mail.
- No. 192—"The Conquest of the North."—An authentic account of the finding of the North Pole by Peary and Cook. Biographies of each and short history of Arctic discovery. By mail.
- No. 193—Art Calendar.—A beautiful lithographic reproduction in eleven colors and gold, after the original oil painting by a celebrated domestic animal painter, E. Johnson King, of New York. By mail.
- No. 197—Farmer's Universal Account Book.—So simple and practical that every farmer can keep a complete record of his business. By mail.
- No. 198—A Handsome Lace Scarf.—Nearly an exact reproduction of the genuine lace. Can be used as a cover or a small curtain for window. By mail.
- No. 199—An Illustrated Story Book.—Something that will amuse and entertain the young folks. By mail.

Class B.

- No. 103—Ladies' Hand Bag.—Black seal grain welted, moreen lined. Contains small coin purse. By mail.
- No. 104—Extra Deep Coin Purse.—Black kid leather, 3-inch, 3-ball nickel frame. One pocket is the size of an ordinary coin purse. By mail.
- No. 105—Squaw Bag.—Colored ooze leather with fringed end. Double strap handle. By mail.
- No. 107—Ladies' Pocketbook.—Coin pocket, two extra pockets and card case pocket with a leather lining. By mail.
- No. 116—Seven House Plants.—Ferns, etc. Would cost about \$1.00, if sold by florists or nurseries. By mail.
- No. 122—Safety Hitching Strap.—Heavy cotton webbing, stronger than leather. By mail.
- No. 123—Lock Stitch Sewing Awl.—With straight and curved needles. For harness, sack, canvas or any heavy sewing. By mail.
- No. 130—Sugar Shell and Butter Knife.—Rogers. Solid nickel silver, no plating to wear off. By mail.
- No. 131—Sanitary Dripless Strainer.—Made of polished copper. Quadruple silver plated in satin finish. By mail.
- No. 134—Roman Gold Locket.—Holds one picture. Good quality. Guaranteed for five years. By mail.
- No. 136—Style Ink Pencil.—Uses ink like a fountain pen but writes with a round point like a pencil. By mail.
- No. 139—Rubber Holder Fountain Lead Pencil.—Extra leads are contained in the upper end of the barrel, which has a screw cap. By mail.
- No. 142—U. S. Cotton Bunting Flag.—Sewed stripes. Fast color. Very serviceable. Size 2½x4 feet. By mail.
- No. 143—Magic Tuckers.—Fits any sewing machine. Is easily adjusted. By mail.
- No. 149—French Poultry Killing Knife.—Of best instrument steel. Finely tempered and ground. By mail.
- No. 150—Child's Silver Plated Cup.—Good weight to give good service and strong handle to stand the thumps which such cups get. By mail.
- No. 151—Rolled Gold Cross.—With stone setting for ladies' neck chain. By mail.
- No. 153—Ladies' Gold Shell Ring.—Will wear and look like solid gold. Made of 14 kt. solid gold, drawn over composition base. By mail.
- No. 154—Gold Shell Band Ring.—For ladies or gentlemen, same quality as the ladies' ring. By mail.
- No. 156—Nut Cracker and Six Picks.—A good, serviceable, well-made and finished set. By mail.
- No. 168—Gentlemen's Strap Wallet.—Made of genuine sheep skin leather, one drop pocket for bills, and three card pockets. By mail.
- No. 177—Bon-Bon Dish of Silver Plate.—Quadruple silver plate. Full gold lined, crimped sides. By mail.
- No. 180—Cook Book.—A very convenient size with white oil cloth cover which can be washed clean when soiled. By mail.
- No. 147—Rolled Gold Link Cuff Buttons.—Roman gold finish. By mail.
- No. 196—Michigan Farmer Handy Atlas.—Contains maps of every state in the union and all the countries of the world. By mail.
- SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.**
- No. 170—Outfit to Cure Milk Fever.—The outfit will protect you against loss. Save Veterinarian fees, and if used once will be worth the price of a valuable cow. Sent for nine subscriptions. By express.
- No. 171—Silver Bread Tray.—Best quality quadruple silver plate. Guaranteed for 10 years. Heavy diwork design. Sent for seven subscriptions. By express. If nine subscriptions are sent, we will prepay charges.
- No. 172—Farmers' Knife.—Three razor

steel blades, special castrating blade, stag handle, brass lined, German Silver tips and shield. Sent for five subscriptions. By mail.

No. 173—Wall Hat Rack.—The frame is made of pressed steel. Ormola gold finish baked on. Mirror in center, with six removable hooks. Sent for seven subscriptions. By express. If 11 subscriptions are sent we will prepay charges.

No. 174—Imported German Razor.—Best quality English razor steel. Ground by German grinders and imported by us. Sent for five subscriptions. By mail.

No. 175—Boy's Watch.—This is a good dependable watch and will last a long time, if not abused. Sent for only six subscriptions. By mail.

No. 176—Silver Berry Set.—These three pieces are quadruple silver plate, full gold lined and crimped sides. Sent for seven subscriptions. By express. If nine subscriptions are sent we will prepay charges.

No. 178—Kitchen Outfit.—A utensil for every purpose, and everything in its place. With good quality utensils. Sent for six subscriptions. By express. If nine subscriptions are sent we will prepay charges.

No. 179—Moving Picture and Magic Lantern.—Machine stands 10½ inches high on a base 7x3½ inches. The body is made of polished blue steel, fitted with oil lamp and glass chimney. Sent for seven subscriptions. By express.

No. 181—Toilet Clippers.—Best quality, ½-inch cut, concealed spring. Sent for five subscriptions. By mail.

No. 182—Fancy Gift Clock.—Reliable one-day movement, with alarm attachment. Given for eight subscriptions. By express. If 11 subscriptions are sent we will prepay charges.

No. 183—Post Card Album, 300 Cards.—Handsome black alligator grain paper cover. Title embossed in gold, reinforced binding. Stitched and stubbed to prevent bulging. Sent for five subscriptions. By express. If six subscriptions are sent, we prepay charges.

No. 194—Six Wildwood Teaspoons.—Reliance plate is made by the Oneida Community and every piece is guaranteed for ten years. It is for sale by all leading jewelers. Sent for \$2.18 with the Michigan Farmer for five years. By mail.

No. 195—Berry Spoon.—The same design and quality as the Wildwood teaspoons. Sent for \$2.18 with the Michigan Farmer for five years. By mail.

No. 200—Gasoline Blow Torch.—For any purpose where cheap, clean and intense heat is desired, either in hand work or bench. Free with four subscriptions to the Michigan Farmer. By mail.

No. 201—Combination Tool.—Can be used for ten different things. Very convenient, light and strong. Contains set of ten oil tempered, well finished, forged steel tools. Sent free for a club of three subscriptions. By mail.

For added premiums watch closely our paper each week.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

For each club of two subscriptions we will send you any one Class A premium.

For each club of three subscriptions we will send you any one Class B or any two Class A premiums.

For each club of four subscriptions we will send you one Class A and one Class B premium.

For each club of five subscriptions we will send you any two Class B or any three Class A premiums.

The subscribers will also get their choice of premiums with their subscriptions as given above.

Your own subscription may be included in the club in which case you get premium with the subscription and also for the club.

Always mention Premium Number.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Detroit, Michigan.

BOOKKEEPING TAUGHT BY MAIL

If you wish to earn \$20 to \$40 per week, write us. We teach you bookkeeping at home in a few weeks of your spare time, and give diploma. Our new system is so simple anyone can learn. Free Employment Bureau open to all our pupils. One free scholarship in every town. Write for particulars. Lincoln Commercial School, 944 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—to correspond with one who understands the raising and marketing of celery and who would like a position in the spring. J. W. KENEY, Erie, 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.

CEDAR POSTS for sale. Write for prices. JESSE L. BARRETT, Missaukee, Mich.

\$90 a Month—\$80 Expense Allowance at start to put out M.d. & grocery catalogs. Mail order house. American Home Supply Co. Desk 14, Chicago

BUILD Concrete Highway Bridges, Tanks, Fence Posts, etc. We furnish sample plans and instructions. Trenton Engineering Co., Lock Box 152, Detroit, Mich.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE—\$9,000 farm for \$6000. South Central Michigan. Must sell. Address W. A. WHITEHEAD, Ionia, Michigan.

I SELL FARMS IN OCEANA. The best county in the United States; fruit, grain and stock. Write for list. J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

Truck and Dairy Farm, 100 acres on stone pike, 3 miles from Toledo with 200,000 people, 32 railroads, etc. etc., for sale on reasonable terms. A sure money maker. J. H. BELLows, 1685 The Nicholas, Toledo, Ohio.

STOCK OR DAIRY FARM of 240 acres, about 5 miles from village and electric road, between Detroit and Saginaw. Land rolling, soil productive, 40 acres, thirty timber, 8-room house, 3 large barns, silo, apple orchard and other fruit, lake frontage. Sold reasonable. Box 89, R. F. D. 2, Ortonville, Mich.

MICHIGAN FARMS—Fruit, grain and stock farms, BIG BARGAINS, splendid climate, water, roads and schools. Write for list No. 4. C. B. BENHAM, Hastings, Mich.

312 Acre Water Front Farm On the Eastern Shore.

A hustler can make this place worth \$10,000 in a few years and put several thousand dollars in the bank while doing so; cuts 100 to 120 tons hay, fields level and easily cultivated; 5 acres well stocked oyster bottom; cheap water transportation to Baltimore; two residences, 7 and 14 rooms respectively, ample outbuildings, artesian well; aged owner retiring; price for immediate sale only \$4,600, part cash. See page 165 "Strout's Farm Buyers' Guide No. 28," copy free. E. A. STROUT Co., Desk, 101, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Fertile Farms in Tennessee \$5 to \$10 per acre

Fortunes are being made on fertile Tennessee farms. They raise big crops of Cantaloupes, Cabbage, Tomatoes, String Beans, green corn, etc., also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry and Eggs. Write me at once for Free Literature. I'll tell you how to get one of these splendid farms for \$5 to \$10 per acre. Act quickly! H. F. Smith, Trsf. Mgr., N. C. & St. L. Ry., Dept. O, Nashville, Tenn.

CHOICE VIRGINIA FARMS

\$10.00 Per Acre and up

Rich Soil, Mild Winters, Good Markets. For Handsome Booklet and Low Excursion Rates, address: C. B. WALL, Real Estate Agent, C & O Railway, Box 15, Richmond, Va.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

The Nation's Garden Spot—

THAT GREAT FRUIT and TRUCK GROWING SECTION—

along the

Atlantic Coast Line RAILROAD

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to

WILBUR MCCOY,

Agricultural and Immigration Agent, Atlantic Coast Line, - - Jacksonville, Fla.

FARMS on the Virginian Ry.

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

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

WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, says: "The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue."

Senator Dolliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada, and says: "There is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people; this will account for the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with the government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."

Iowa contributed largely to the 70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country close to \$170,000,000.00.

Grain raising, mixed farming, cattle growing and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160 acres pre-emption at \$5.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building lumber plentiful.

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

M. V. McInnes, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS, Box 219 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

SANITARY BARNYARDS.

A barnyard that mudds up, or "punches" up with the tramping of cows in wet weather is not a sanitary yard. It is almost impossible to keep cows clean and produce clean milk where the cows have to wallow thru the mud every time they are let out of the stable. When they come into the stable their legs are covered with mud and sometimes their udders. When they lie down the udder comes in contact with the hind legs and is smeared over with this mud from the barnyard. It is absolutely impossible to keep it off the udder unless one takes pains to wipe off the hind legs of the cows and care for them in much the same way as you would for horses. Of course, where a man has a gravelly, or sandy yard and surroundings, and only keeps a few cows, it may be possible to have a sanitary barnyard without making any special preparation for it; but for the dairyman who keeps a herd of ten cows and up, on ordinary soil, it is practically impossible to keep a clean barnyard unless some special effort is made.

People have advocated everything. They scrape up the mud occasionally and draw in fresh gravel, some have drawn in cinders and some have paved the yard with stone. A stone pavement properly laid, does very well, yet it is very

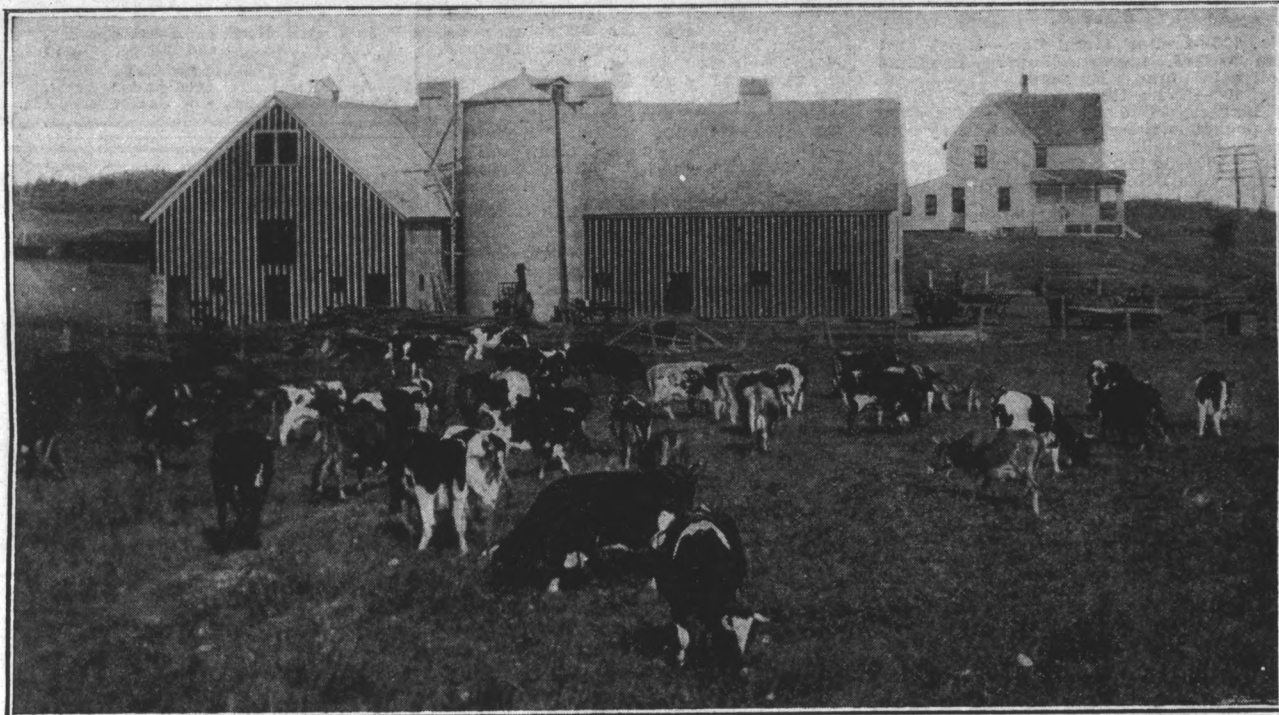
they must have exercise outside of the pen, and when they are turned into yards it is almost impossible to keep these yards in anything like proper condition unless they are paved with cement. The same thing will apply to the dairymen's barnyard. He must have an exercise yard for his cows and in order to have this sanitary it must be in such shape that the cows can be kept out of the mud and the yard can be cleaned occasionally. I do not think it necessary to have this yard with so much slope that the rain will wash it off clean. This would be in many instances quite a waste of manure. But if it is level and the droppings have to be scraped up with a shovel and drawn into the field, it can be kept clean. It can be kept in such a condition that very little of the droppings on the cement floor will adhere to the feet and legs of the cow, no more so than the stable floor, so that when the cows come back to the barn and lie down their udders do not come in contact with the filthy mud of the barnyard which has adhered to their legs. And the yard will not only be much more sanitary and the milk produced from it much more clean than from a muddy and unsanitary yard, but there will be a great deal of satisfaction to the dairyman. Hauling in gravel only stops the difficulty for a short time and the droppings from the cows mixes in with the gravel and the first thing you know you have a nasty, filthy mess for the cows to walk thru again. With cement however, this would not occur and it could be easily cleaned say, once a week, and hauled out into the field and thereby

aerator and to run a water motor bottle washer.

An icehouse in which was a good sized cold storage room seemed to play a very important part in making this dairy farm a fine place to live.

The illustration shows the south side of the barn and shows its design, and the location of the concrete silo. I cannot recall distinctly just how many cows the barn will stable but it is around 70 head. They are in swing stanchions and the stable that extends to the east has cement floors and mangers. These mangers are high, and wide enough at the top to keep the cows from dropping their feed over in the alley. There are partitions in the mangers to keep the cows from eating one another's grain. There are no partitions between their bodies. The drop is 8 in. high and the gutter 16 in. wide. The other part of the stable is made of wood.

The horse stable is in the northwest corner of the building and has a fine cement floor and running water and is generally well equipped. The silo is of concrete and has hollow walls, cement roof and chute, 16x30 ft. in size, and will hold from 140 to 150 tons. The silo seems to be very satisfactory and successful. I spent six weeks on this farm last year and learned that they had only discovered that they could grow corn successfully about five or six years ago, and I believe the owner of this dairy farm, Mr. F. H. Vanderboom, told me that the first crop of corn grown in that section was grown on his place four years before. He says that the heavy snow would come



Farm Buildings and Herd of Mr. Vanderboom's Well-Equipped Dairy Farm, of Marquette County, Upper Peninsula.

difficult to clean. I am of the opinion that in the future a barnyard will not be considered sanitary unless it is made of grout—a cement barnyard. Of course, in the past it was a question of considerable expense to have a cement barnyard, but at the present price of good Portland cement and with our general knowledge of laying the material it is not so very expensive. Cement can be bot in car load lots from \$1.25 to \$1.35 a barrel. Mixed five to one will make a grout barnyard that will stand all conditions of weather. It need not be over four inches thick if the ground is well prepared and well tamped under it. For the farmer who has a gravel pit upon his own farm, the expense is comparatively light. For those who have to buy the gravel, of course, and haul it any considerable distance, will make the expense greater.

The demand is for more sanitary yards. The man who sells milk in the future will be required, if he puts his milk upon the market, to have his yard in such condition that the cows will not have to go thru the mud in going in and out of the stable. So I believe it will only be a short time before every milkman will deem it advisable to put in a grout floor in his barnyard. As a matter of fact, grout will be used, and is used now extensively on farms. No one thinks now of putting in a stable floor, or a hog pen floor, or a henhouse floor of any other material than cement. Cement hog troughs are superior to all other kinds and cement hog yards have come and are bound to stay. Where a man keeps a large number of hogs in the winter time,

save a large amount of manure which is now tramped and mixed up with the earth and absolutely lost to the farmer. A cement barnyard will in my opinion be a necessity in the near future.

THE MARQUETTE CITY DAIRY.

A Northern Peninsula dairy farm that has many attractive features besides being a very practical and modern milk and money producing proposition is this dairy farm.

Among the good features is the farm home. The picture shows its south side, but it has more than one sunny side. It is a very good example of the best modern farm homes of the present day. It has good plumbing thruout, bath and toilet, hot and cold water, and about all else one could really use in a good home.

The water plant is about the best I have ever met with on a farm. The supply comes from a fine spring trout stream that flows thru the place and across the stable yard. The water is piped by gravity from a concrete dam, a short distance up stream, direct into the barn where it flows constantly thru the watering basins, and I found they were a highly valued part of the barn equipment, same as I have always found them to be in stables where they were properly installed and used.

The house supply is forced up there by a ram which pumps direct into a pneumatic tank in the cellar which, in turn, furnishes pressure enough to put the water wherever wanted about the house or yard and thru the milk cooler and

before it was possible to get the crop secure and that it was a very trying proposition to dig the shock out of the snow to feed, but that they did so for several years and then he made up his mind to have a silo, and try it out, and this concrete one was the result. Last winter after he had used it several months he said that it would pay for itself the first year. Last year he did not begin to get the corn from 18 acres of ground into this 16x36 ft. silo and this year he says it took about 15 acres of dent corn to fill it. One can readily see that in a land where they grow mostly timothy hay that there is some advantage in growing corn and using a silo.

The picture shows up the dairy herd in good shape and they were as good as they look. They are breeding Guernseys and had a few very good full bloods and a good many grades and some promising heifers. The rest of the herd is made up of native stock in which is a good deal of Holstein blood.

He fed malt and other grain but did not stick to any one kind. He pastures some rough land that gives very good feed.

This farm has always had to pay its own way and its products have paid for its present good equipment and he is planning to put it in better shape so as to produce a greater amount at a smaller cost.

Many would be surprised to know that crops and vegetables in general grow much quicker up in this locality than they do much further south, also they are finer in quality and flavor and more tender. In fact, I was surprised to find that our

Not Alike

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators are unlike all others.

Common separators have heavy, complicated, side-tipping bowls that are hard to handle, hard to wash, sure to lose their balance, sure to get shaky. Then they waste cream, run hard, wear out. That is because common separators are built wrong.

Sharples Dairy (Tubular) bowls are light, simple, sanitary, easy to clean, self-balancing, always run easy, are guaranteed forever. That is because Tubular bowls are built right—hang like a plumb bob below a single practically frictionless ball bearing. Patented. Cannot be imitated.

Tubulars are the only modern separators—The World's Best. Made in the world's biggest separator factory by America's oldest separator concern. Branch factories in Canada and Germany. Tubulars probably replace more common separators every year than any one maker of such machines sells. Sales easily exceed, most, if not all, others combined.

Write for Catalogue No. 152

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore.
Toronto, Can., Winnipeg, Can.



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

First—Always Best—Cheapest,
For Thirty Years
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is assured to the cattle that live in the barn that is equipped with

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The sooner you put one in the sooner you will begin saving money. Write for our catalog No. 37 which tells all about our Star Litter, Feed and Milk-Carriers.

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of your barn and we will draw it to a scale and will tell you what style of outfit you require and just what it will cost.

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Mfrs. of Barn Equipments for 25 years,
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You spend more for repairs on a "cheap" mill than for the mill itself. Our Buhr Stone Mill is not expensive, and lasts a lifetime without repairs or breakdowns. Genuine old fashioned mill stones, not iron grinders. Easily kept good as new. Grinds smooth nourishing stock feed, also the best cornmeal and table flour. Requires little power and no experience. Profitable trade from neighbors. Fully guaranteed. Write for "Book on Mills."

Nordyke & Marmon Co. (Estab. 1851)
1264 Kentucky Av., Indianapolis, Ind.
America's Leading Flour Mill Builders.

great north half was such a liveable place. It is generally looked upon as a place of iron and copper, way off up in the cold. But I assure you that with its many cold, sparkling streams and lakes, beautiful woodland scenes in which white birch and hard maple play an interesting part, the many picturesque and richly colored rocks along the shores of great blue Superior, whose cold, clear waters rival any in the world, its wonderful mines of iron and copper, these attractions along with which are mixed so many big-hearted loyal Michiganders, makes it a part of our state well worth a visit and a study.

Branch Co. R. C. ANGEVINE.

SEPARATOR MILK FOR CALVES; RINGWORM ON CALVES.

I have been feeding my calves on milk from the cream separator, as soon after running thru, as I can. During the last year they have not done well; have scoured. They have also many white patches on their faces and eyelids like a run-around. What is the trouble and how can I remedy it? Whether these two troubles are connected or not I am not advised.

Oceana Co.

SUBSCRIBER.

Usually when calves have scours it indicates indigestion, and indigestion always indicates overfeeding to the careful feeder. The probability is, therefore, that you have been feeding your calves too much skim milk. Skim milk is an unbalanced ration because the fat in the milk has been removed, and trying to raise thrifty calves by increasing the ration of milk is not a good policy. It cannot be done. The skim milk you feed beyond a certain amount is worse than thrown away. The calf will not thrive upon it. I would suggest that you cut down the mess of skim milk and add to take the place of the butter-fat removed in separating a small amount of flaxseed jelly. By this I do not mean the common oil meal on the market after the oil has been removed, but ground flaxseed boiled and made into a jelly. Put a small amount of this into the calf's milk as soon as you begin to feed it skim milk, and don't feed it too much skim milk. Four or five pounds at a feed is all the skim milk a calf ought to have. If you will do this I doubt if you have any more trouble from indigestion and scours. There is, however, another thing to be noted in feeding skim milk to calves direct from the separator. As the milk comes from the separator and runs down into the receptacle, it gets very frothy. There is a large amount of air incorporated into the milk. Now, if you take this milk at once and feed it to the calf, he gets too much air into his stomach and does not do well. The froth is sometimes four or five inches thick upon the pail. This froth ought to be removed, or the milk ought to stand until it properly settles. The best way is to take this froth off. Then the calf does not get too much air into his stomach and you will have much better results.

The other difficulty which you speak of is undoubtedly the old-fashioned ringworm which is quite apt to occur at any time with anybody's calves. This is a skin disease caused by microbes. It is contagious, that is, can be communicated from one calf to another. The best way, of course, is to separate the calves. This is not always done and is not always necessary from the fact that the ringworm usually yields without any difficulty to treatment. If you will wash the infected parts with soap and water to carefully soak up and remove the scab already formed, and then apply once a day ascetic acid, or sulphur ointment or nitrate of mercury ointment, (you can get any one of these three at the drug store at comparatively little expense), and carefully apply this after the ringworm has been washed with soap and water. I think you will have no trouble in having the ringworm yield to the treatment in a short time.

VALUE OF CORN SILAGE COMPARED WITH CLOVER HAY.

Will you please tell me how many tons of silage it takes to be equal in food value and in commercial value to a ton of good clover hay?

Montcalm Co.

R. B. F.

The chemical analysis of clover is 6.8 per cent digestible protein, 35.8 per cent digestible carbohydrates and 1.7 per cent digestible fat. The chemical analysis of corn silage is .9 per cent digestible protein, 11.3 per cent digestible carbohydrates and .7 per cent digestible fat. Comparing these we find that so far as protein, the most valuable part of the ration is concerned, one ton of clover hay would be equal to over seven tons of corn silage. When we look at the carbohydrates we find that one ton of clover hay

would be equal to over three tons of corn silage. When we investigate the fat, we find that one ton of clover hay would be worth a little over two tons of corn silage. While the protein is the most valuable food for the average farmer, yet the carbohydrates must be taken into consideration and the probability is that one ton of clover hay is about equal in feeding value to five tons of corn silage. In our cow testing association work in this state we figure corn silage worth \$2.50 a ton, and if we take this estimate and say that one ton of clover hay is worth five tons of corn silage, that would make a ton of clover hay at the present time worth \$12.50, which is somewhere near its market value. The succulency of corn silage is worth something and we do not usually take that into consideration when we figure its value. In fact, no one knows how much it is worth, but it is certain that it is worth more than its food value would indicate.

POTATOES FOR COWS.

Will you please answer in your columns, how many potatoes you find profitable to feed to milk cows? I have one that comes fresh in April, the other in May. Will too many potatoes cause them to drop their calves?

Emmet Co.

B. ABMOCK.

Potatoes make a fairly good succulent feed for cows, providing, of course, they are cheap enough so that one can afford to feed them. They probably are not quite so good as mangel wurzels or beets or carrots, because the cows do not relish them quite so well, but they form a good variety of succulent food. If one has nothing of that sort, no roots, corn silage or any succulent food, I believe it will pay, certainly at the present price of potatoes, to feed a small amount each day. What is wanted is a little succulent food to keep the digestive system in good condition and help the animal to assimilate and digest the balance of the ration. Indeed, if they were fed in excess they would probably do harm. I would advise you to start in gradually and increase the amount of potatoes. You could safely feed a peck of potatoes to the cow night and morning; that would make one-half a bushel a day. But I would not feed in excess of this. I do not believe it would pay to feed a heavier ration of potatoes than this to cows. Their food value is not very great, their succulency being the greatest reason for feeding them at all. I am convinced that should you feed them in excessive quantities and not keep up the rest of the ration, the hay and the grain, that the cows would be injured. I am not positive that it would cause them to abort or lose their calves, but I would not give a cow all the potatoes she could possibly eat, and withhold the rest of the ration.

Waterproof Roofing.

Most people think that a material which is called a roofing is, of course, waterproof. As a matter of fact, ordinary ready roofings are only waterproof for a little while, and do not really become roofs at all until they are painted. Most ready roofings when new have a coat of paint which has been applied at the factory, and when the paint wears out it must be promptly renewed or the manufacturers' guarantee will not hold. An up-to-date roofing like Amatite, has a surface of pitch and mineral matter which is absolutely proof against water. The pitch in Amatite Roofing is in two good thick layers. On account of the oily nature of pitch, water has no effect upon it, and accordingly Amatite Roofing needs no paint whatever and can be left out in rain and snow and sun year after year without any attention or care. Despite this peculiar surface, Amatite is just as easy to lay as any other roofing and does not cost any more. A sample of Amatite can be obtained free on request to nearest office of the Barrett Mfg. Co., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

How to Remove Stumps.

The Du Pont Company has just recently issued a little booklet entitled, "What a Massachusetts Farmer Did to Boulders, and a Minnesota Farmer to Stumps with Dynamite." The booklet is further described as "Practical Talks by Farmers to Farmers," or "How to Clear Land of Boulders and Stumps." In other words, the booklet contains what might be described as a recital of the experiences of two practical farmers who cleared their land respectively of boulders and stumps, to their great financial benefit. This booklet will be sent upon receipt of request for same, to anybody who writes to Dept. 29, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

Hygeno A

"The Farmer's Friend," is the title of a booklet published by the Hygeno Disinfectant Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. This is a neatly illustrated book giving specific directions for the use of Hygeno as a dip and disinfectant for the many purposes for which it is suited, in and about the stables and for all kinds of live stock. It will be sent to readers of this paper who write the above company asking for it.



How Would You Build a Separator?

"You've got an anvil and a drill press in your repair shed, haven't you?" asked our foreman.

"Yes," replied the farmer visiting our factory.

"Well, there's a lot of people think they can build separators with about that equipment," continued our foreman, "and to show you the difference let me tell you how we do it at our factory.

"First we get high-carbon steel—that costs more, but with it we can secure exactness down to a fourth-of-a-thousandth of an inch.

"Then every casting is put into a revolving shaker which removes the sand and cleans the casting so any imperfection may be seen and the casting rejected.

"When it comes to the bowl we draw each one from discs of the toughest steel cut to exact size so there will be no waste. Every stamp of the big press draws the bowl a little deeper until finally it comes out a perfect shell without seams.

"But the hardest part

is yet to come—the bowl must be balanced so as to run smooth and quiet without the slightest jar or vibration. We employ the most expert men and pay them big wages for this delicate work."

"Yes," interrupted the farmer, "but how can you sell the machine for such a low price?"

"Because we are making more than 50,000 this year," smiled our foreman. "We divide our overhead

expense among this tremendous number so it amounts to a very little on each machine. Then we sell it direct to the farmer and avoid the traveling salesman's expenses and the profit for the local dealer and county agents. "The big 600-pound machine we sell for \$43.65 would cost if sold through dealers about \$125.00.

"Perhaps you would like to see the factory," suggested our foreman. "Just step over this way into the first room where we —"

The rest of this interesting story is contained in our new booklet, called "Facts About Our Factory." Sent free on request—write for it today.

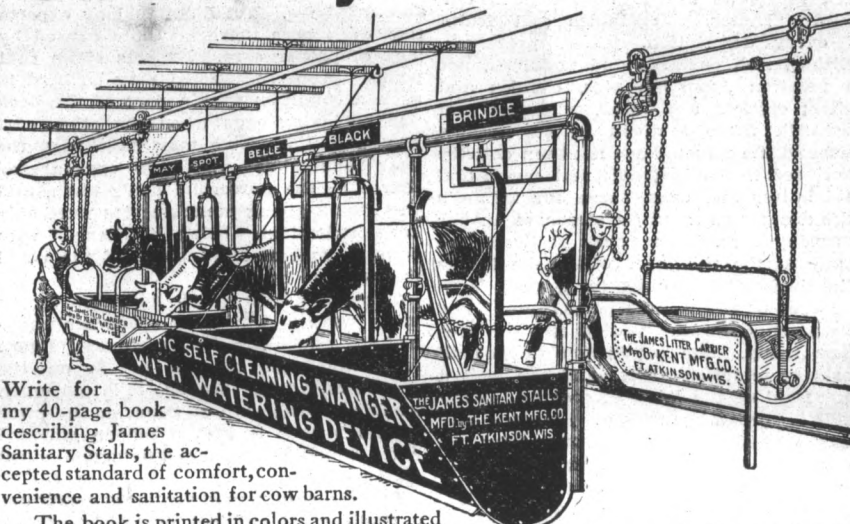
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W. D. James, Manager, KENT MFG. CO., 131 Cane Street, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Keep It Off The Cows Put It On The Fields

No matter how hard you try you can't make an old stable with dirt floors and wood partitions sanitary—you can't keep it clean and sweet. Wood partitions gather dust and disease germs. Dirt floors with their trapped-in filth should never come within a stone's throw of your milk pail. When a cow gets off her feed and her milk yield falls below normal, look to your stable. It may be as clean as you can make it; but that may not be clean enough. Equip your stables

The Louden Way

then profits will not fall off. The cow that is best treated gives the most milk—the best milk—the richest milk. She has a heap of cow sense. She appreciates light and air, and she will see that you get your money back for making her home modern. If you will put a Louden Litter Carrier to work behind her, your boys or your man will clean the barns in less time and with less labor. We have been fitting up barns for 50 years. We will be glad to give you the benefit of this experience by suggesting what you need for yours, without any expense to you. Send for catalog, tell number of cows you have and submit rough sketch of stable. LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY, 603 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.



H. R. CENTRE, STEWARD OF WORCESTER INSANE HOSPITAL, WORCESTER, MASS., writes:—I have given

UNICORN DAIRY RATION

a test and find it to be a superior feed for making milk. Send for booklet and prices to CHAPIN & CO., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Was the Criticism on the Farmer Just?

THERE are some of our readers who have taken exceptions to the article published in this department recently, written by Dorothy Hudspeth on "The Country's Attitude Toward Life's Refinements." They said it was unjust and untrue, as the farmer was not the unmannerly creature that the writer pictured.

We used this article because it contained facts sufficient to warrant it. It was severe when aimed at the farmer as a whole, but this was not the intention. Country life is no different than any other phase of human existence. You will find the good and the bad, the thrifty and the sloven, the progressive man and the slug-gard in any pathway you choose to walk. The preacher must talk to his flock as if to a single person, but his sermon is sometimes written to reach just one man in his congregation, whom he may have in mind.

There are isolated cases of the tillers of the soil who need just such a reprimand to startle them from the careless and ill-mannered customs which they have allowed themselves to settle in. And a few such words of warning to others,

who unthinkingly neglect the little niceties of life, which make it worth living, are often found valuable to them, to arouse them from the heedlessness into which they have fallen and to freshen their memories on the little things which their busy lives often threaten to crowd out.

There was a time when the farmer lived in a world of his own. There were no daily mails, no telephones and few trains to keep him in touch with the city world. Papers and magazines were rarely received and the pioneer was too busy wrestling a living from the prairies and forests to read them, if they possessed them. Then it was that he fell far behind in the pace of civilization but that belonged to the past centuries. The average farmer today is the most independent man in the world. He gets his daily mail the same as his city brother. He reads scientifically prepared magazines written especially for his use, and he has but to live and learn and he can hold his own with any people, feeling proud that he is one of nature's noblemen—an American farmer.

EDITOR WOMAN'S DEPT.

THE FOOD PROBLEM FOR THE "OTHER HALF."

The prodigality of the American farmer's wife in the matter of setting her table has long been a subject for wonderment, not to say envy, to the women of her class in other countries. Foreigners coming here to settle and writing back home tales of the good things to eat and drink in this land of the free (?) and home of the trust, are not believed by their friends in the old world. The imagination of the peasants there absolutely fails to grasp anything quite so bounteous and delicious, as the American farmer's daily fare.

Nowhere else in the world can one find such meals as are to be found in our country homes. Vegetables and fruits of every description, jellies, preserves, relishes, rich custards and puddings, not to mention American pies, cookies and cakes; chicken and meat, with fish and game in those sections where streams flow and the forests have not been entirely sacrificed to man's greed; real cream and real butter and eggs, these our farmer's wife accepts as a matter of course for her everyday fare. She never realizes that many of the things of which she thinks slightly are luxuries for a very large per cent of the world's population. They are at hand for the taking, and she uses them freely. She knows how to cook all sorts of tempting dishes and she isn't a bit afraid of the labor of cooking, so her table is spread bountifully. And it is only right that she is so well provided for. It is one of those compensations arranged by Providence for the life of toil, often of loneliness, she is obliged to live. No one of us would deprive her of one of her blessings, much as we may envy her their possession. But how we all wish that she, in the midst of her plenteousness, would think of us city dwellers who, because of flattened purses and piratical prices, are forced to go without many of the things she enjoys. Not that we want her charity. Far from it. We simply want her co-operation.

One of the chief reasons put forth for the present high price of foodstuffs is that the supply is not equal to the demand. The population has increased so rapidly that the farmers have not been able to keep up with the demand, say statisticians. All this sounds very well, but somehow I have never been able to believe it fully. Why? Because I have seen so much waste in the country. This year we were told was a very poor apple year. Prices in the city were prohibitive to the poorer classes, and even those of larger income grumbled when they paid for a peck of inferior apples as much as a bushel of good ones would have cost ten years ago. And yet, not so very far from Detroit I saw rotting on the ground Northern Spy apples which would have sold for 45 cents a peck. The farmer would not pick them up because there were better ones still hanging for their use and they couldn't understand that anyone would actually pay money for the windfalls at which they scoffed.

will receive the pretty trifle with due admiration of its beauty, and a sigh for the extra article which must be dusted and cared for.

How much more welcome a pretty dish, plate, bowl or set of cups and saucers, salt and pepper or sugar shaker. Any of these may be purchased at prices to suit all purses. I know one dear little home keeper who received many years ago a nickle teapot, and who still uses it in preference to one much finer when she is entertaining friends.

For the husbands, sons and brothers, there are slippers and books and many there are who rejoice in some article to use, a new hammer, saw, a level, a set of bits, or anything they can use. At least we can wish one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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MR. FIG-RAISIN AS A CHRISTMAS GREETING.

BY EMILY L. RUSSEL.

This sweet little fellow, toothsome, altho toothless, is better than he looks. He gets his plump body from the Fig family; his shapely limbs, intellectual head (and cap) from the Raisins, while his delicate bones are like cousin Cinnamon Sticks. His bright eyes, also the buttons on his coat and the cap tassel are heirlooms from his ancestors—the Cloves.

His diminutive nose, like a slit in the skin and well-pinched, tilts saucily above the smiling lips that have been kissing Miss Cranberry. Lest he forget, his card of greeting is attached to his back—a sort of coat of "mail." He is easily made and will please the children and the grown-ups as well.

THE FARMER AND REFINEMENT.

BY E. E. R.

In the Michigan Farmer of November 27, Dorothy Hudspeth, in an article on "The Country Attitude Toward Life's Refinements," shows up what she calls the average farmer in a light which I believe to be not only unrepresentative but unjust to the men of the farm of the present day.

The writer of the article tosses a sop to the type of men whom she depicts by saying that they are in many respects leaving behind the old-time agriculturist as portrayed in caricature and have developed a new type who shave at least on Sunday, and patronize the barber for a hair cut, the wide-awake, shrewd business farmer in touch with the world thru his telephone and the daily mail. Further along in the article come the charges to which I, as one who has known the entire farming community of more than one locality personally and well, take exception. "Do you know a farmer who raises his hat to a woman?" asks the writer. To this I reply, yes, scores of them. And as for the ones who do not, in my opinion it is not for the reason that they consider such a courtesy as beneath their manhood, but because they did not acquire the habit while young and simply do not think of it. Those things come from education, contact with the world, or by observing other people. Mothers are to blame for not properly training their sons, to begin with. As for table manners, I find in recalling the many farm homes where I have been a guest, in almost every county in the state of Michigan, by the way, the farmers and their sons are not behind others in this respect. In fact, I cannot now recall a single instance where either the farmer, his son or the hired man poured his tea into his saucer or ate with his knife. Forty or fifty years ago both these were common practices in other than farmers' families. As for the man of the house not serving the food but compelling the different members of the family to help themselves, I do not think the custom finds many followers at the present time. In all the farmers' families where I am acquainted, the father serves, not alone when guests are present, but at every meal. For a fact, I do not know that I ever even heard of a man who did not consider this a part of his duty, and more than three-fourths of my life has been spent on a farm where certainly some idea of country customs and practices ought to be obtained, if anywhere.

The assertion that the sight of a starched collar or blackened boots would mark one for criticism actually makes me smile, and I cannot help wondering

Habit's Chain

Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break.

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a life-long habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach."

"I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 36 I was in very poor health indeed. My sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard."

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing at all for coffee."

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

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

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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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Wolves, Beavers, Otters, and all fur-bearing animals. We pay express charges. Write for price list. We also pay best prices for
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Send postal for prices on TANNING HIDES and MANUFACTURING COATS and ROBES. MOth PROOF TANNING Co., Lansing, Mich.

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where Dorothy found such conditions as the ones described. Why, there are very few farmers who do not polish their shoes, that is, their best ones, and as for collars and neckties the number who have not a personal acquaintance with them, is sadly in the minority in this neck of the woods. Come with me any Saturday afternoon upon the streets of our town and I will show you farmers whose appearance would do credit to any business man, in fact, these are business men who own and operate the land, taking just pride in their occupation and in their own personality, as well.

A visit to almost any grange or club will reveal this type of agriculturist and were you to go to his home you will find that he and his sons possess a wholesome respect for the etiquette of the table in manners which would not call for much criticism anywhere. I can assuredly not agree with the writer that the farmer's attitude is one of scorn for the necessities and refinements of life.

LINES TO ACCOMPANY GIFTS.

From various writers the following appropriate quotations to accompany Christmas gifts are chosen:

To be sent with books:

"This little paper traveler goes forth to your door, charged with tender greetings. Pray, you, take him in. He came from a house where you are well beloved."—Stevenson.

"I thot to myself I would offer this book to you.

This, and my love together."—Tennyson.

With a picture:

"A pleasure that can never pall.
A serene moment, deftly caught and kept,
To make immortal summer on your wall."—Lowell.

For the home-made gift:

"For the joy in their making
Take them, O fond and true.
And for his sake who made them
Let them be dear to you."—Henley.

"Alone I did it."—Shakespeare.

For various gifts:

"Wear this for me—one out of suits with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means."—Shakespeare.

"Consider not the gift of the lover, but the love of the giver."—Thomas a Kempis.

"Good wishes go with this."

And love, packed in a kiss."—Baldwin.

"I bring in Friendship's fearless trust
my offering.
How much it lacks I feel, and thou wilt see."—Whittier.

"The heart of the giver makes the gift dear and precious."—Luther.

M. M.

A GIRL'S LOST CHANCE.

I was much interested in reading Dorothy Hudspeth's wise (?) article in a recent number of the Michigan Farmer, on women who have never had a chance. It sounds to me like one who is trying to tell of something she knows nothing of from experience. I believe there are plenty of women making poor housekeepers today who would be capable of making their mark in the world if circumstances had favored them while younger. One girl years ago longed for an education. Her parents were poor and there was a large family to care for, so because her clothes were not always as nice as those worn by her friends her mother kept her from school. Finally after much hard work she mastered the three "R's."

A friend then offered her a year in a good graded school. Here again her mother's foolish pride interfered, her clothes were not good enough and so that chance went by. A few years later opportunity once more came her way, this time to be grasped with a will. She seemed on the way to success when she was called home to care for a sick mother, altho there was a younger sister. But her education must not be interfered with. When the load was once more lifted and she was free to try again, she found herself so far behind the times she had no chance whatever to compete with those younger and better educated. Today she is dragging out the time doing work she detests and dreaming of what might have been had she been allowed to make the best of her life. Now, perhaps Dorothy Hudspeth can tell us wherein this woman failed. Who knows? Perhaps her wisdom may pave the way for another chance.—E. Harris, Vernon.

In making cookies, stir up the dough with a spoon the day before, and set away in a cool place. It will be stiff enough in the morning to roll out. This is the secret of good cookies, to have as little flour as possible, and it is such a help in the busy morning hours to have the dough all ready.

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.

Mrs. G. S.:—Dip your mildewed cloth in soft soap to which has been added a handful of salt, then spread in the sun to bleach. It may take several days to bleach, if stains are bad, but it will remove it. I have used a strong solution of boraxine washing powder and salt, in place of soap, with good success.—Mrs. C. H. S.

Lemon juice mixed with salt, powdered starch and a little soft soap will remove mildew. Rub in spots and place in the sun.—Mrs. C. B. S.

Soak the article in buttermilk to remove mildew. I took the stains out of a beautiful lace doily by placing on a white plate and setting in the oven for a short time. Don't have oven hot enough to scorch it. The mildew disappeared like magic.—M. E. H. C.

Dear Elisabeth:—When one is a guest at a house is it proper to refold your napkin after a meal? I have heard it is not.—X.

If you are only eating one meal at a home, then you do not fold your napkin after you are thru, but place it at the side of the plate. Do not leave it spread out tho, in an untidy fashion. If you expect to stay for another meal, fold your napkin and place it beside the plate.

Dear Elisabeth:—Should a lady go ahead of a gentleman or behind him in going up and down stairs?—Will S.

It is proper for a gentleman to precede a lady in going upstairs and to follow her in coming down.

Dear Editor:—Will someone please tell me how to take ink stains out of washable cloth after the garment has been washed several times?—Miss B. R.

Dear Editor:—I would like to know how to clean light quilts that have become soiled at the ends and edges.—Mrs. Smith.

Dear Editor:—I have a heliotrope plant but it does not seem to do very well in the house. If any of your readers have had success with this plant indoors I wish they would tell me how to handle it.—Jenny R., Crosswell.

Predict Cut in Insurance Rates.

One of the factors which has had much to do with the prediction of lower rates of insurance is the announcement of an iron-clad \$10,000 guarantee by The Edwards Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of the famous "Reo" Steel Shingles, which are fire insurance in itself, so insurance companies are relieved of their risk as far as roofing is concerned and consequently reduce insurance cost where steel shingles are used. The company back its lightning proof shingles with a \$10,000 guaranty bond. Expansion and contraction of the roofing are provided for and this is a very important consideration. These farmers are given what practically amounts to complete fire insurance at a low cost as "Reo," freight prepaid, is to be had at extremely low prices and is easily put up, simply hammer and nails being required. Many readers now have the Edwards Manufacturing Company's catalog, which is given away free for the asking and is a money-saving booklet of great value to every farmer who is anxious to thoroughly protect his home and buildings.

A Handsome Calendar for 1910.

A most pleasing calendar for 1910 is the one sent out by our friends, the Vermont Farm Machine Company. It is in several colors and shows a pretty dairy maid in full regalia in the foreground, with a setting of trees, a running brook and a herd of dairy cows. And in the corner, modestly symbolizing the support that it is to all dairy maids who use one, is a United States Cream Separator. It is fitting that it should be there, because these famous machines make life a pleasure to thousands of dairy maids and dairy women throughout the world. The original painting is the efforts of one of New York's best artists and is a credit to the painter, lithographer and company issuing it. The Vermont Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., inform us that they will mail to those readers of the Michigan Farmer interested in improved dairying methods, this beautiful ten-colored lithographed calendar, who mention our paper. Better write at once before the calendars are all gone, as we understand their quantity is limited.

Mayer

Special Merit

SCHOOL SHOES

"WEAR LIKE IRON"

They wear best where the wear is hardest. Made of selected leather specially tanned to resist exactly the kind of wear a healthy boy or girl will give them.

Two layers of leather are sewed in at the tip instead of one, to prevent the toes kicking out. The soles are of extreme toughness.

Mayer Special Merit School Shoes are made to fit a child's foot in a comfortable, natural way that will prevent foot trouble in later years, yet they are stylish and good looking. Only the genuine have the Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Special Merit School Shoes, we will send you, free, post-paid, a handsome picture, size 15x20, of George Washington.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes for men, Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Work Shoes.

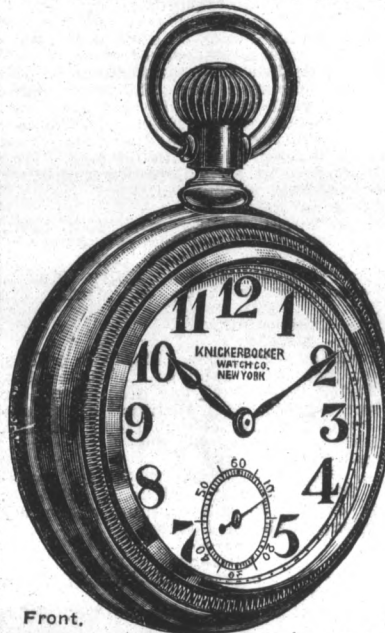
F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO.
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

THEY WEAR LIKE IRON

Watches for Christmas

We made this selection from more than 100 different varieties and believe we have the most popular of the lot, and are offering them at prices a very large purchase enables us to. The prices are at least one-quarter less than the same thing can be purchased for at retail.

About the Knickerbocker watch, we can say we have sold watches manufactured by this concern for years and always found them a very satisfactory concern to deal with because we very seldom have any complaint about their watches, and never any regarding their manner of "making satisfactory." All their watches are reasonably guaranteed, they always make good any defects.



Front.



Back.

No. 94—This popular watch is built to stand rough usage. Heavy mi-concave crystal. Screw case is practically dust and moisture proof. Nickel damaskeened movement, jeweled balance, tool steel pinions, carefully adjusted duplex escapement. Countersunk pinion holes. A beautiful raised gold stag on back case. A thoroughly good, accurate timepiece. Our price, \$3.30.

No. 300—This watch is similar in design No. 1102, is a 16-size new thin model, open face, in a gold filled, screw back and bezel case. Case is warranted to wear for 20 years. It is fitted with a fine seven-jeweled nickel damaskeened lever movement, has quick train, cut expansion balance and exposed pallets. Fine porcelain dial, sunk second hand, stem wind and set. A splendid time-keeper, fully warranted and an ideal timepiece for a gentleman. Case may be either plain polished or engine turned. Price only \$7.50. A genuine bargain.



A LADIES' OR GIRL'S WATCH.

No. 458—A 6-size Nickel Silver watch with genuine American watch movement. Case warranted to wear permanently and not to change in color. Stem wind and set, antique bow and crown. Enamel dial. An excellent watch for ladies and girls. Furnished in satin lined boxes. Our price only \$2.40.

No. 1102—Extra thin, 12-size watch, semi-bassine design, antique bow in solid nickel silver case, fitted with damaskeened genuine American watch movement, jeweled escapement, also white porcelain dial, Arabic figures. The best and most attractive watch for the price ever offered. Choice for young men, or a dress-up watch. Price only \$2.40.

We can furnish higher priced watches, but the selection offered answers the general demand. Order Early. Call at our office and see them when possible, but orders by mail will receive careful attention and will be as satisfactory.

All watches sent postage paid by registered mail. Address order to THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Michigan.

MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

December 8, 1909.

Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—The week opened with an advance, based mainly upon rather indefinite reports of frost injury to the Argentine crop now being harvested. Cash wheat advanced a whole cent on the strength of this crop scare, but Tuesday brought an almost complete reversal of sentiment, altho local conditions were seemingly favorable to continued strength in this market as local receipts were not large and the milling demand was fairly active. However, this was offset by the fact that the government crop report, which became public before the close of the day, showed an increase of 3½ million acres of winter wheat over the acreage of a year ago, and also that the condition of the crop now entering winter is about 10 points better than the condition at this date last year. Prices almost immediately declined a cent from the high point of the day, and while the final quotations were only fractionally lower than on Monday, the market closed dull. The price paid for No. 2 red wheat in this market one year ago was \$1.05½. Quotations for the week are as follows:

	No. 2	No. 1	Red.	White.	May.	July.
Thursday	1.19½	1.19½	1.23	1.02		
Friday	1.20½	1.20½	1.23½	1.02		
Saturday	1.20	1.20	1.23	1.01½		
Monday	1.21	1.21	1.24	1.02½		
Tuesday	1.20½	1.20½	1.23½	1.02½		
Wednesday	1.21½	1.21½	1.24½	1.02½		

Corn.—The corn market is showing increased firmness with the advent of cold weather. This market has been rather dull ever since the movement of the new crop began, but a more active business from now on is expected. Prices declined during the latter part of last week, but are again on the up grade and the present feeling is that nothing but a car shortage can interfere with an increased activity in this grain. One year ago No. 3 corn was selling in this market at 61½¢ per bu. Quotations for the week are as follows:

	No. 3	No. 2	Yellow.
Thursday	60	61	
Friday	60	61	
Saturday	59½	60½	
Monday	58½	59½	
Tuesday	59	60	
Wednesday	59	60½	

Oats.—Offerings of this grain continue small and the demand at present is rather ahead of the supply. In consequence of these conditions, the market is firmer and the price on standard grain advanced ½¢ early in the week. One year ago the price for No. 3 white oats was 50½¢ per bu. Quotations for the week are as follows:

	Standard.
Thursday	43
Friday	43
Saturday	43
Monday	43
Tuesday	43½
Wednesday	43½

Beans.—There is little demand for beans at present and the market is dull with prices nominal and unchanged during the past week. January beans are quoted 2¢ above cash stock. Quotations for the week are as follows:

	Cash.	Jan.
Thursday	2.05	2.07
Friday	2.05	2.07
Saturday	2.05	2.07
Monday	2.05	2.07
Tuesday	2.05	2.07
Wednesday	2.05	2.07

Cloverseed.—Receipts are not very liberal and the steady demand has brought some price changes in the past week. The feeling in this market is that the crop is not an especially heavy one, and to that fact the present firmness is no doubt due. Prime spot seed has advanced 35¢ per bu. in the past week, while March seed and alsike are also higher. Quotations for the week are:

	Prime Spot.	Mar.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$8.80	\$9.05	\$7.75
Friday	8.75	8.95	7.75
Saturday	9.05	9.30	7.80
Monday	9.15	9.35	7.85
Tuesday	9.15	9.35	7.85
Wednesday	8.90	9.15	7.85

Rye.—Market easier with prices nominally the same as ruled previous to the advance noted last week. Cash No. 1 is quoted at 76½¢ per bu.

Visible Supply of Grain.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	31,086,000	29,418,000
Corn	4,206,000	3,288,000
Oats	13,580,000	13,686,000
Rye	912,000	918,000
Barley	4,058,000	3,282,000

Flour, Feed, Provisions, Etc.

Flour.—Market steady, 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.—Market quiet and easy. Practically no change in values altho there is a disposition to shade quotations in some instances. Quality of offerings continues very variable. Michigan grown are selling in car lots at 35¢ per bu. in bulk, and in sacks at 38@40¢.

Provisions.—Family pork, \$26@26.50; mess pork, \$25.50; medium clear, \$26.50; pure lard, 14½¢; bacon, 16½¢@17¢; shoulders, 12½¢; smoked hams, 15¢; picnic hams, 13½¢.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—The big advances of the past two weeks have not only been well maintained but another ½¢ gain was made on Tuesday, following a similar advance at Elgin. Market steady at the advance. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 33¢ per lb; first do., 32¢; dairy, 24¢; packing stock, 22½¢.

Eggs.—Despite the facts that current receipts of eggs are gradually improving in both quantity and quality, and that holders of storage goods are anxious to unload them before the advent of the new year, fresh stock has advanced 1¢ since this time last week. Market steady to firm on fresh stock. Current offerings cases included, are quoted at 28½¢ per dozen.

Poultry.—The tone of the market shows the effect of better weather conditions and the continuance of cold will undoubtedly bring the keen demand and general activity which has been wanting for many weeks. Prices remain practically unchanged. Quotations for the week are: Live—Springs chickens, 13½¢; ducks, 14¢; geese, 12¢; turkeys, 16@17¢. Dressed—Chickens, 13@14¢; ducks, 14@15¢; geese, 12@13¢; turkeys, 17@18¢ per lb.

Cheese.—Higher. Michigan full cream, 16½¢; York state, 18¢; limburger, 17¢; schweitzer, 21¢; brick cream, 18¢ per lb. 8@9¢ per lb.

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

Fruits and Vegetables.

Cabbage.—Steady. Home-grown, \$1.25 per bbl.

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

Apples.—Snow, \$5.50@6; Spy, \$2.25@3.50; common, \$1.50@2.50 per bbl.

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

Vegetables.—Beets, 45¢ per bu; carrots, 45¢ per bu; cauliflower, \$1.25 per doz; hothouse cucumbers, 75¢@1.25 per doz; green onions, 12½¢ per doz; green peppers, 75¢ per bu; mint, 25¢ per doz; parsley, 25@40¢ per doz; spinach, 60¢ per hamper; turnips, 30@35¢ per bu; watercress, 25@30¢ per doz.

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

With the exception of corn, grains are unchanged this week. The mills are paying 58¢ for the new crop of corn, which is quite a decline from quotations on the old crop. Dressed hogs, however, continue firm and are readily bringing 10¢, while in some cases 10½¢ is reported. Creamery butter has advanced ½¢ this week. The egg market is steady. Hay continues firm at \$15. Potatoes and other produce remain unchanged.

Quotations follow:
Grain.—Wheat, \$1.16; oats, 42¢; corn, 58¢; buckwheat, 60¢ per bu; rye, 68¢.
Beans.—Machine screened, \$1.80.
Butter.—Buying prices, Dairy, No. 1, 25¢; creamery in tubs or prints, 32¢ per lb.
Eggs.—Case count, 27¢.
Apples.—45@65¢.
Vegetables.—Potatoes, 35@40¢; onions, 50@60¢ per bu; cabbage, 30@40¢ doz; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.60 per doz; beets, 50¢ per bu; carrots, 40¢; turnips, 35¢; Hubbard squash, 1¢ lb; celery, 12½¢; parsley, 20¢ doz; cucumbers, 80¢ doz.
Hogs.—Dressed, 10¢.
Live Poultry.—Fowls, 10½@11¢; roosters, 8@9¢; spring chickens, 11@12¢; spring ducks, 10@12¢; young geese, 9@10¢; young turkeys, 17@18¢.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, \$1.21@1.22; May, \$1.07½; July, 98½¢.
Corn.—No. 3, 57¢; May, 61½¢; July, 61½¢.

Oats.—No. 3 white, 44½¢; May, 43½¢. Buttermilk—Best creamery is 1¢ higher. High-grade dairy has made a like gain, with the market showing considerable strength at the higher range. Creameries, 26@32¢; dairies, 24@29¢.

Eggs.—Prices unchanged and market steady. Prime firsts, 30½¢; firsts, 28½¢; at mark, cases included, 20½@25½¢ per dozen.

Hay and Straw.—Market strong at steady prices. Quotations: Timothy, choice, \$16@16.50; No. 1, \$15@15.50; No. 2, \$14.50@15; No. 3, \$13.50@14.50; No. 4, \$12.50@13.50; No. 5, \$11.50@12.50; No. 6, \$10.50@11.50; No. 7, \$9.50@10.50; No. 8, \$8.50@9.50; No. 9, \$7.50@8.50; No. 10, \$6.50@7.50; No. 11, \$5.50@6.50; No. 12, \$4.50@5.50; No. 13, \$3.50@4.50; No. 14, \$2.50@3.50; No. 15, \$1.50@2.50; No. 16, \$0.50@1.50; No. 17, \$0.50@1.50; No. 18, \$0.50@1.50; No. 19, \$0.50@1.50; No. 20, \$0.50@1.50.

Potatoes.—Market weak and lower. Poorer grades neglected. Choice to fancy quoted at 43@45¢ per bu; fair to good, 32@38¢.

Beans.—Choice hand-picked, \$2.10@2.12 per bu; fair to good, \$2.05@2.10; red kidneys, \$2.35@2.70.

St. Louis.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.22@1.25; corn, No. 3 white, new, 56½@57¢; No. 3 yellow, 57@57½¢; oats, No. 2, 41½¢; rye, No. 2, 77¢.

Hay.—Timothy and timothy and clover mixed are steady under a moderate demand and lighter receipts. High-grade clover and alfalfa continue scarce and strong. Timothy No. 1 is selling at \$15.50@17 per ton; No. 2, \$13@15; No. 3, \$10@11; clover, No. 1, \$15@17; No. 2, \$13; clover mixed, \$14@16; alfalfa quotable at \$17.50@18 for No. 1 and \$15@17 for No. 2.

Potatoes.—Market fairly steady with Michigan and Minnesota stock leading the market. Michigan Rurals of prime quality quoted at 45@50¢ per bu. Fancy, well-matured stock, in car lots on track, quoted at 48@50¢ per bu; good to choice, 43@45¢; common to fair, 30@35¢.

New York.

Butter.—Market quiet with dealers showing an inclination to shade last week's extreme figures. Western factory firsts, 23½@25¢; creamery specials, 34¢.
Eggs.—Market steady with receipts

showing more even quality and the gap between extras and the medium grades has narrowed somewhat. Western firsts to extras, 31@33¢; seconds, 28@30¢; fancy refrigerator stock, 20@24¢.

Poultry.—Dressed, irregular. Western chickens, broilers, 16@22¢; fowls, 12½@17½¢; turkeys, 19@23¢. Live—Chickens, 12¢; fowls, 14¢; turkeys, 12@17¢.

Potatoes.—Market firm for choice stock. State and Michigan potatoes in bulk now selling at \$1.40@1.75 per 180 lbs.

Hay and Straw.—Timothy steady with outside prices a little in advance of last week. Straw quiet and unchanged. Hay, timothy, prime, large, bales, per 100 lb., 97½¢@1; No. 3 a 1, 85@95¢; shipping, 80¢; packing, 50@55¢; clover and clover mixed, 80@95¢; straw, long rye, 80@90¢; short and tangled rye, 60¢; oat and wheat, 55¢.

Boston.

Wool.—As noted for several weeks past, the market is a waiting one, with holdings small and dealers giving considerable attention to the securing of contracts for new wool. Growers seem inclined to hold out for higher prices and the demand from the mills has braced up considerably during the past week, bringing about a revival of interest which augurs well for the future of the market. Former values are being well maintained, and active bidding for the new clip has been resumed in the west. The leading domestic quotations range as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—XX, 37¢; X, 34@35¢; No. 1 washed, 40@41¢; No. 2 washed, 40¢; fine unwashed, 27@28¢; half blood combing, 36@37¢; three-eighths blood combing, 36@37¢; quarter blood combing, 34@35¢; delaine washed, 39@40¢. Michigan, Wisconsin and New York fleeces—Fine washed, 35@36¢; delaine unwashed, 31@32¢; half blood unwashed, 35@36¢; three-eighths blood unwashed, 35@36¢; quarter blood, 33@34¢.

Elgin.

Butter.—Market firm at 33¢ per lb., which is ½¢ above last week's price. Sales for the week aggregated 637,300 lbs., compared with 641,600 lbs. last week.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

December 6, 1909.
(Special report by Dunning & Stevens, New York Central Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y.)
Receipts of sale stock here today as follows: Cattle, 190 loads; hogs, 20,800 head; sheep and lambs, 17,600; calves, 1,200 head.

We had a good active trade today in the cattle department and prices ruled strong to 10¢ higher on all grades except the best feeding steers, which sold at steady prices. We think that cattle will sell better from now on as the range cattle are about all in. Think we will have a better trade next week on the extra good cattle. They will all want a few for Christmas. We didn't have anything good enough on the market today to bring over 7¢. The best fresh cows sold from \$2@3 per head higher, while the springers were slow sale and lower.

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., \$5.60@6.10; medium 1,050 to 1,150-lb. steers, \$5.25@5.40; light butcher steers, \$4.85@5.10; best fat cows, (some extra little higher), \$4.50@5; fair to good do., \$3.50@4; trimmers, \$2.50@2.75; best fat heifers, (some fancy 6c), \$5@5.25; fair to good, \$4.25@4.50; common, \$3.50@3.75; best feeding steers, 950 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.75@5; best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$4.50@4.75; 700 to 750-lb. dehorned stockers, \$4@4.25; 600 to 650-lb. do., \$3.75@4; little common stockers, \$3.25@3.50; best bulls, \$4.50@5; bologna bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3@3.25; best fresh cows, \$5@6; fair to good do., \$3.50@4.50; common do., \$2@2.50.

With only 80 cars of hogs on the market at the opening this morning and a good demand the trade opened strong 10¢ higher than Saturday and closed strong to 5¢ higher than the opening. Everything is sold and the prospects look fair for the near future.

Choice heavy, \$8.70@8.75; mixed and medium, \$8.55@8.60; best yorkers, \$8.50@8.55; light yorkers and pigs, \$8.40@8.45; roughs, \$7.75@7.85; stags, \$6.75@7.25.

The lamb market this morning opened higher, with the best lambs selling at 8¢. We look for firm prices Wednesday but think they may sell some lower the last of the week.

We quote: Best lambs, \$7.90@8; fair to good, \$7.50@7.85; culls, \$6.25@7; skin culls, \$4.50@5.50; yearlings, \$6@6.50; wethers, \$5@5.25; ewes, \$4.75@5; cull sheep, \$2@3.50; best calves, \$9.50@10; fair to good, \$8@9; heavy do., \$4@4.50; grass do., \$3@3.25.

Chicago.

December 6, 1909.
Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Received today 25,000 23,000 21,000
Same day last year 36,379 67,871 44,937
Received last week 32,724 153,655 106,093
Same week last year 59,357 198,506 128,155

Cattle arrived last week in unusually large numbers, the offerings embracing many that were shipped in for the International Live Stock Exposition, and not a few of such lots were not accepted by the show committee and were sold on the open market. There was an extremely large demand, especially for choice beefs adapted to the Christmas holiday trade, and these sold at strong prices, despite the larger offerings. The cattle from the show sold surprisingly well, 52 loads being auctioned off at prices which averaged \$11.45 per 100 lbs., compared with an average price of \$9 for 53 loads a year ago. The championship load was sold by Armour & Co., at \$15 per 100 lbs., or \$4 more than was paid for the champions last year. The champion steer of the show weighed 1,750 lbs. and brot \$18 per 100 lbs. Schwarzchild & Sulzberger being the buyers, the animal bringing \$315. Last year the champion brot \$26.50 per 100 lbs. On the open

market trade was good, but by Wednesday the bulk of the sales showed reductions of 15@25¢, best excepted. Steers sold at \$8.85@4.85 for inferior light weights up to \$8@9.25 for the better class, with a sale of a load of prime 1,573-lb. grade Herefords to Morris & Co., at \$9.50, the highest price since 1867, when sales at \$10 were numerous. Steers went chiefly last week at \$5.25@7.40, while cows and heifers sold at \$2@6, bulls at \$2.75@5, calves at \$3@9, and milch cows at \$25@65 each. Stockers sold at \$2.75@4.50 and feeders at \$4@5.20, with a good call for the better class.

A new week opens in the cattle market today, with a moderate "run" for Monday and an active general demand, prices ruling largely a dime higher for the bulk of the offerings.

Hogs were offered last week more freely than ordinarily, as numerous stock show visitors brot in some with them, but the pressing general demand made a good outlet, and there was a strong undertone, with new high records for prime lots. Tops went at \$8.45, with prime heavy stags bringing \$8.60, and stags sold all the way down to \$8.25, sales of stags being subject to 80 lbs. dockage per head, while boars sold at \$4.50@5.25 and governments at \$2.75@5. The Chicago November hog receipts were only 563,000 head, or 252,403 less than arrived in the same month last year. Shipments from here for November were 74,836 hogs, or 32,240 less than a year ago. The net supply for Chicago packers was 214,163 hogs less than a year ago. The spread in prices was much smaller than a year ago, and the bulk of the hogs sold within a range of 25¢. Today saw a boom of 15@20¢ in hogs under light Monday offerings, trade being lively at \$7.90@8.65. The hogs marketed last week averaged 218 lbs., compared with 224 lbs. a week earlier and 215 lbs. a year ago.

Prime lots of sheep and lambs sold extremely well last week, as there was an active demand for the Christmas holiday trade. Schwarzchild & Sulzberger paid \$11 per 100 lbs. for the championship load of lambs at the International, and Hammond & Co. paid \$7.85 for the second prize winners, while Morris & Co. paid \$7.75 for the prize western yearlings. The demand for feeders in the open market exceeded the offerings, buyers paying \$7@7.15 for the few lambs offered and \$4.50@4.75 for wethers. Mutton lambs sold at \$5@7.85, wethers at \$4.85@5.50, ewes at \$2.50@5.25 and yearlings at \$6@7. The less attractive sheep and lambs were lower towards the close, and even choice lots weakened. The market today was active and higher, with sheep selling at last week's best figures, prime yearlings at \$7.15 and prime native lambs at \$8.15.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Speaking of feeding cattle this season, a representative Chicago live stock commission firm advises its country patrons as follows: "A large number of cattle have been fed nearly ninety days on new corn, and we have already sold several droves that were big money-makers. This turning over process made nearly everybody plenty of money last winter and enabled cattle feeders to immediately replace the cattle they sold with other heavy feeders at a material reduction, giving the feeder the opportunity of duplicating the performance after another sixty to ninety days. We believe that this winter will be another one when plenty of money will be made by following the same course of action. Prime, beef cattle are bound to continue very high in price, and the trade will continue to demand a cheaper grade of beef, which will cause a strong demand for short-fed cattle all winter. We can see nothing but the bright side in feeding cattle, for corn will be reasonable in price and more money can be made in feeding it to cattle and hogs than by selling it on the market. We sold recently 1,250-lb. short-fed steers at \$6.50 that we bot as feeders October 1 at \$5.10, a good illustration of short feeding that paid."

"Seventy-five per cent of my December reports, just in, show that December hog receipts will be in line with the disappointing runs of October and November," says E. W. Wagner, of Chicago. "My Illinois estimates of the December hog run and current hog production mainly range from 70 to 85 per cent of normal. Iowa reports run 80 to 90 per cent of normal. Many reports claim 50 to 60 per cent of normal."

Arthur Meeker and a number of other prominent Chicago capitalists who are incidentally farmers, have started a movement for the organization of the Farmers' Club of Chicago. It is to be formed along the lines of the New York Farmers' Club, which is composed of the Vanderbilts and a number of other wealthy men. The idea is to encourage the breeding of fancy grades of cattle on the fine country places that surround Chicago. It is the intention to have monthly dinners at which papers will be read by well-known authorities on subjects of vital interest to the members, and the members will compare their experiences and be ready to act on suggestions for improvement.

A recent live stock report states that packers are regarding damage to corn complacently, as it means more beef. Many sections of the west have been visited with so much snow and moist, humid weather that conditions have been created rendering cattle feeding imperative. It is in part this which has put new vigor into the demand for stocker and feeder cattle, despite the fact that cattle feeders will have a narrow margin to work on this winter, as thin steers are selling much higher than a year ago. In Nebraska snow has buried unhusked corn in many of the big corn producing sections of the state, beating it to the ground, and growers who had not contemplated beef making have been sending imperative orders to Omaha and Kansas City for feeders, while a similar condition exists in many parts of Iowa.

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.

December 9, 1909.

Cattle.

Receipts, 747. Market active and 25c higher than last week on all grades.

We quote: Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.75 to \$5.25; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50 to \$4; choice fat cows, \$4.50; good fat cows, \$3.75 to \$4.25; common cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; canners, \$2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$1.50; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.25; stock bulls, \$3.50 to \$3.75; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25 to \$4.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.75 to \$4; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25 to \$3.50; stock heifers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4.00 to \$5.50; common milkers, \$2.00 to \$3.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 2 cows av 1,085 at \$3.75, 1 bull weighing 1,050 at \$3.25, 21 steers av 990 at \$5.35, 32 butchers av 569 at \$3.85; to Hammond, S. & Co. 3 cows av 943 at \$2.50; to Breitenback Bros. 4 do av 912 at \$3, 6 butchers av 643 at \$3.80, 1 bull weighing 820 at \$3.50; to Bresnahan 6 heifers av 591 at \$3.50, 1 bull weighing 630 at \$3, 17 stockers av 606 at \$3.40; to Goose 2 cows av 1,175 at \$3.50, 2 do av 1,040 at \$2.50, 2 do av 900 at \$2.60, 20 butchers av 652 at \$3.10; to Kamman B. Co. 8 cows av 1,057 at \$3.35; to Markowitz 1 bull weighing 1,700 at \$3.85; to Hammond, S. & Co. 17 steers av 1,117 at \$6, 2 cows av 900 at \$5; to Newton B. Co. 3 steers av 1,033 at \$4.35; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 6 heifers av 520 at \$3.60.

Spicer & R. sold Sullivan P. Co. 2 steers av 1,045 at \$5, 7 cows av 900 at \$6.50, 1 do weighing 1,150 at \$2.50, 1 steer weighing 740 at \$4.50, 7 cows av 940 at \$3.75, 1 do weighing 950 at \$3.25; to Bresnahan 5 canners av 730 at \$2.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 4 cows av 950 at \$3, 1 bull weighing 1,480 at \$4, 2 cows av 1,190 at \$4, 24 butchers av 822 at \$4, 2 cows av 1,200 at \$3.25, 1 steer weighing 1,080 at \$5.25, 3 heifers av 740 at \$4.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,210 at \$3.75; to Regan 13 heifers av 500 at \$3.25; to Rattkowsky 4 cows av 875 at \$3; to Mich. B. Co. 2 steers av 1,135 at \$5, 11 do av 680 at \$4; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,200 at \$3.75.

Haley & M. sold Regan 3 heifers av 573 at \$3.60; to Kamman 5 butchers av 750 at \$3.85, 3 cows av 933 at \$3.25, 2 do av 885 at \$3, 2 bulls av 800 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 880 at \$3.75.

Roe Com. Co. sold Breitenback Bros. 1 cow weighing 860 at \$3, 5 butchers av 830 at \$3.75, 4 do av 800 at \$4; to Newton B. Co. 9 steers av 733 at \$4.50, 1 cow weighing 900 at \$2.50, 13 steers av 882 at \$5, 6 do av 825 at \$4.25, 5 cows av 820 at \$3.25; to Cooke 1 bull weighing 1,240 at \$4.50; to Mich. B. Co. 5 butchers av 760 at \$3.75, 11 do av 754 at \$4.50; to Goose 2 cows av 1,050 at \$3; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 bulls av 800 at \$3.50, 4 do av 1,600 at \$4.25; to Rattkowsky 5 butchers av 576 at \$3.25, 2 do av 465 at \$3.

Weeks sold Lowenstein 20 stockers av 646 at \$3.80.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 287. Market active at last week's opening. Best \$8.50 to \$9; others, \$3.75 to \$7.50; milch cows and springers steady.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 6 av 125 at \$8.85, 1 weighing 190 at \$5, 7 av 150 at \$8.85, 2 av 350 at \$6, 1 weighing 160 at \$9, 2 av 130 at \$8.75; to Parker, W. & Co. 1 weighing 110 at \$8, 3 av 145 at \$8.75; to Nagle P. Co. 2 av 310 at \$4.25, 7 av 150 at \$9; to Parker, W. & Co. 3 av 125 at \$7.

Haley & M. sold Mich. B. Co. 3 cows av 130 at \$8.25; to Nagle P. Co. 1 weighing 160 at \$8.50, 2 av 105 at \$7.

Roe Com. Co. sold Thompson Bros. 4 av 110 at \$7.50.

Spicer & R. sold Sullivan P. Co. 5 av 130 at \$8.75; to Nagle P. Co. 2 av 130 at \$7.50; to Burnstone 2 av 115 at \$7, 18 av 150 at \$8.50; to Newton B. Co. 5 av 125 at \$8.50, 3 av 130 at \$8.75, 2 av 155 at \$5.50, 1 weighing 100 at \$3.50.

Leach sold Buntline 7 av 140 at \$9.

Lowell sold same 10 av 142 at \$9.

Bergen & W. sold Sullivan P. Co. 7 av 125 at \$8.35.

Johnson sold Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 450 at \$5.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 4,134. Market active and 25c to 50c higher than last week. Best lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; fair to good lambs, \$6.75 to \$7; light to common lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; fair to good sheep, \$4.40 to \$4.75; culs and common, \$3.30 to \$3.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Nagle P. Co. 4 sheep av 105 at \$4, 6 do av 85 at \$3, 88 do av 115 at \$3.90, 17 lambs av 80 at \$3, 18 do av 60 at \$6, 82 do av 85 at \$7.50, 1 learing weighing 100 at \$5.50, 104 lambs av 75 at \$7.50, 13 do av 80 at \$7.65, 7 sheep av 120 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 20 lambs av 60 at \$6, 12 sheep av 100 at \$4, 22 lambs av 60 at \$6, 10 do av 46 at \$6; to Nagle P. Co. 9 sheep av 95 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 15 do av 100 at \$3.25; to Thompson Bros 31 lambs av 55 at \$6.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 8 sheep av 95 at \$3.25, 39 do av 80 at \$3.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 36 lambs av 70 at \$7.50, 2 sheep av 85 at \$5.

Spicer & R. sold Newton B. Co. 65 lambs av 73 at \$7.15, 8 sheep av 88 at \$2, 77 do av 125 at \$3.85; to Nagle P. Co. 6 do av 88 at \$4, 65 lambs av 70 at \$7.25, 110 do av 80 at \$7.60, 30 do av 55 at \$6.50, 14 sheep av 105 at \$3.25, 12 do av 90 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 18 do av 100 at \$3.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 54 lambs av 63 at \$7.35, 27 sheep av 90 at \$4; to Newton P. Co. 11 lambs av 50 at \$6.

\$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 18 do av 100 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 5 lambs av 60 at \$7, 6 do av 60 at \$6.50, 30 do av 73 at \$7.50, 4 sheep av 90 at \$3.50; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 54 lambs av 63 at \$7.35, 27 sheep av 90 at \$4; to Newton P. Co. 11 lambs av 50 at \$6.

Roe Com. Co. sold Stocker 14 lambs av 80 at \$6; to Nagle P. Co. 32 do av 60 at \$7. Johnson sold Young 8 sheep av 85 at \$3.50, 22 lambs av 75 at \$6.75.

Haley & M. sold Nagle P. Co. 55 sheep av 90 at \$4.50, 93 do av 76 at \$7.75; to Nagle P. Co. 4 do av 80 at \$7.50, 7 sheep av 120 at \$4.50, 21 do av 105 at \$3.50, 12 lambs av 85 at \$7, 11 do av 77 at \$7.50. Merritt sold Newton B. Co. 27 lambs av 75 at \$7.25.

Kimmell sold Mich. B. Co. 30 lambs av 67 at \$6.65, 78 sheep av 110 at \$3.75.

Wagner sold Sullivan P. Co. 37 lambs av 77 at \$7.10.

Lowell sold Nagle P. Co. 65 lambs av 70 at \$7.50.

Hogs.

Receipts, 3,927. Market 15c to 20c higher than last week.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8.30 to \$8.50; pigs, \$8; light yorkers, \$8.20 to \$8.30; stags, 1/2 off.

Haley & M. sold Parker, W. & Co. 233 av 200 at \$8.50, 358 av 190 at \$8.45, 237 av 170 at \$8.40.

Spicer & R. sold same 307 av 200 at \$8.50, 276 av 185 at \$8.45, 315 av 165 at \$8.40.

Sundry shippers sold same 380 av 195 at \$8.50.

Haley & M. sold Sullivan P. Co. 49 av 190 at \$8.40, 29 av 185 at \$8.35.

Spicer & R. sold same 209 av 180 at \$8.40.

Roe Com. Co. sold same 69 av 205 at \$8.60, 254 av 180 at \$8.40, 42 av 150 at \$8.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 820 av 200 at \$8.50, 496 av 180 at \$8.40, 210 av 170 at \$8.45, 65 av 160 at \$8.35.

Sundry shippers sold same 310 av 185 at \$8.40.

Friday's Market.

December 3, 1909.

Cattle.

Receipts, 1,840. Good grades steady; common grades dull and draggy. Dry-fed steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75 to \$5; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.40 to \$4.50; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50 to \$3.75; choice fat cows, \$4.40 to \$4.50; good fat cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common cows, \$2.50 to \$3; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25; choice heavy bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.75 to \$4; stock bulls, \$3.50 to \$3.75; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.40 to \$4.50; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.75 to \$4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.75 to \$4; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50 to \$3.75; stock heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.25; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4.00 to \$5.50; common milkers, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Spicer & R. sold David 12 stockers av 450 at \$3.15.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 12 steers av 781 at \$4.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan P. Co. 6 cows av 716 at \$2.40, 4 heifers av 737 at \$3.50, 3 cows av 980 at \$3, 1 bull weighing 1,070 at \$3.60, 2 do av 1,335 at \$4.25, 3 steers av 800 at \$4, 4 stockers av 580 at \$3, 4 cows av 995 at \$3.50, 4 do av 812 at \$3.50, 2 do av 965 at \$3.50.

Spicer & R. sold Bresnahan 1 steer weighing 780 at \$3.50, 5 cows av 875 at \$2.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold same 5 do av 714 at \$3.30.

Gainey sold Hammond, S. & Co. 13 steers av 1,230 at \$6.25.

Haley & M. sold same 1 bull weighing 1,800 at \$4.25.

Clarke sold Weeks 6 butchers av 733 at \$8.

Haley & M. sold Marx 2 steers av 890 at \$4.75, 3 do av 800 at \$3.80.

Same sold Rattkowsky 1 bull weighing 920 at \$3.60, 2 cows av 1,070 at \$3.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 851. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Best, \$8.50 to \$8.75; others, \$4.75 to \$5; milch cows and springers steady.

Clark & M. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 6 av 130 at \$8.

Bishop, B. & H. sold same 4 av 150 at \$8.50, 13 av 130 at \$8.25, 15 av 140 at \$7.75.

Lucke sold same 7 av 150 at \$8.40.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Nagle P. Co. 4 av 100 at \$5, 21 av 150 at \$8.75, 6 av 150 at \$8.25.

Owen & S. sold same 12 av 150 at \$8.

Haley & M. sold same 3 av 170 at \$8.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 7,834. Market strong, 25c lower than on Thursday. Best lambs, \$6.80 to \$7; fair to good lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.70; light to common lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.25; fair to good sheep, \$4.40 to \$4.25; culs and common, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Nagle P. Co. 65 lambs av 70 at \$6.75, 40 do av 60 at \$6.25, 60 sheep av 90 at \$7, 70 mixed av 55 at \$5.50, 39 lambs av 75 at \$6.80, 14 do av 90 at \$7, 13 do av 60 at \$5, 14 sheep av 110 at \$3.75, 129 lambs av 70 at \$6.70, 144 do av 60 at \$6.15, 20 do av 60 at \$6.75, 62 do av 55 at \$5.50, 17 sheep av 80 at \$2, 60 lambs av 65 at \$6.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 16 do av 80 at \$7, 27 sheep av 85 at \$2, 14 do av 80 at \$2.50, 31 do av 83 at \$4.50, 14 do av 110 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 20 do av 75 at \$2.50.

Haley & M. sold Nagle P. Co. 40 lambs av 68 at \$6.75, 27 sheep av 85 at \$3.25.

Roe Com. Co. sold same 34 lambs av 70 at \$6.50, 14 sheep av 80 at \$4.

Spicer & R. sold same 11 lambs av 63 at \$6.25, 1 do weighing 80 at \$5.25.

Hogs.

Receipts, 11,400. Market steady to 5c higher than on Thursday. Light to good butchers, \$8.15 to \$8.25; pigs, \$7.85 to \$8; light yorkers, \$8.80 to \$9; stags 1/2 off.

Market closed very bad on cattle, sheep and calves.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 216 av 170 at \$8.20, 630 av 165 at \$8.15, 366 av 200 at \$8.25, 345 av 150 at \$8.10.

Sundry shippers sold same 270 av 170 at \$8.20.

Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 86 av 180 at \$8.20, 71 av 160 at \$8.15.

Haley & M. sold same 175 av 180 at \$8.20, 80 av 160 at \$8.15.

ADDITIONAL VETERINARY.

Nasal Gleet.—I have a valuable horse that is apparently all right except there is a thick white discharge coming from both nostrils. I have that this discharge varied some on account of weather conditions. What had I better do for him? C. S. Inlay City, Mich.—Wash out nostrils with one part peroxide-hydrogen and four parts water and give 1 dr. powdered sulphate copper, 2 drs. powdered cinchona and 1/2 oz. bicarbonate soda at a dose in feed three times a day.

Barb Wire Cut.—My colt got cut on barb wire, making wound under fetlock; the fetlock joint is swollen and the wound is healed. Can the leg be made smooth and normal? E. T. Eaton Rapids, Mich.—Apply equal parts extract of witch hazel, spirits of camphor, alcohol and tincture iodine to swollen fetlock every two days.

Sprained Tendons.—My 23-year-old mare walks stiff in one hind leg, caused perhaps by a sprain of the cords. The leg is swollen; her appetite is not always good. J. W. Shepherd, Mich.—Dissolve 1/4 lb. sugar of lead in a gallon of water, adding 8 ozs. tincture arnica and apply to swollen leg two or three times a day. Give 1/2 oz. ground gentian, 1/2 dr. ground nux vomica and 2 tablespoonsful ground ginger at a dose in feed three times a day.

Acidity of Stomach.—I have an eight-months-old calf that is in an unthrifty condition; he is inclined to chew rags and other trash; lately he has lost flesh and I am undecided whether it will pay to keep him or not. I also have a cow that has garget and gives lumpy milk. M. F. M., Springvale, Mich.—You can best decide whether it will pay to keep your calf or not; give a tablespoonful of bicarbonate soda and a dessertspoonful hypo-sulphite of soda at a dose in feed twice a day.

Indigestion.—My 6-year-old cow has had several sick spells during the past six weeks; part of the time she showed indications of having colic; her appetite is very irregular; bowels costive part of the time and loose other times. She grunts when expelling the air from lungs; I have given her aconite, calomel and stock food but it failed to help her. F. B. Manton, Mich.—Your cow suffers from a digestive ailment. Give 1 oz. bi-carbonate of soda, 1 oz. powdered charcoal, 1 oz. ground ginger and 1 dr. salicylic acid at a dose in feed two or three times a day. If she will not take the medicine in feed, drench her.

Indigestion in Shoats.—I have some shoats that have been fed corn on ear; some of them appear to choke when eating and when running out do considerable rooting as tho they were anxious to find a remedy for their ailment. C. C. Galesburg, Mich.—Give your shoats a teaspoonful of the following compound powder: Gentian, cinchona, fenugreek, bi-carbonate soda and salt. This medicine should be fed to them in feed twice a day.

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EXPLANATION.—The first column is the regular subscription price of the other papers. The second column gives our price for a year's subscription to both the other paper and Michigan Farmer. The third column gives the price at which the other paper may be added when three or more are ordered. Example: We will send the Michigan Farmer and Detroit Semi-Weekly Journal for \$1.85. If, for instance, McCaffrey's Magazine also is wanted add it at 40c making total \$1.75. Any number of papers may be added at third column price if they are for a subscriber to the Michigan Farmer.

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NAME OF PUBLICATION.	See Explanation above.			
Daily, (6 a Week.)		\$	\$	\$
Journal, Detroit, Mich on rural route	2 50	3 25	2 50	
off " " "	5 00	5 00	4 75	
Times, Detroit.....	2 00	2 50	1 75	
News Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2 00	2 00	1 60	
Courier-Herald, Saginaw, Mich., (Inc. Sunday) on R. R.....	2 50	2 30	1 80	
News, Cleveland, Ohio.....	2 00	2 80	1 65	
Tribune, Bay City, Mich.....	2 00	2 80	1 85	
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America'n Poultry Journal, Chicago (m)	50	1 05		
American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y. (m).....	50	1 05		
American Sheep Breeder, Chicago (m)	1 00	1 50		
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Farm Poultry Boston, Mass. (s-m)	50	1 05		
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Jersey Bulletin, Indianapolis, Ind. (w)	1 00	1 80	1 00	
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Swine Breeders' Journal, Indianapolis, Ind., (s-m).....	3 00	1 05		
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American Magazine, (m).....	1 00	1 50		
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Century Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	4 00	4 30	3 85	
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Etude, Philadelphia, Pa. (m).....	1 50	1 70	1 00	
Garden Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	1 00	1 45		
Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich. (m)	1 00	1 20		
Good Literature, N. Y. (m).....	35	1 00		
Hampton's Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	1 50	1 75		
Harper's Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	4 00	4 30		
Metropolitan Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	1 50	1 75		
Mechanical Digest Grand Rapids (m)	50	85	25	
McClures, Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	1 50	1 80		
Musicalian, Boston, Mass. (m).....	1 50	1 80		
Outing Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	3 00	3 00		
People's Home Journal, N. Y. (m).....	3 00	0 00	3 00	
Pearson's Magazine, New York (m).....	1 50	1 50		
Red Book Magazine, Chicago, Ill. (m)	1 50	1 95		
Suburban Life, N. Y. (m).....	3 00	0 85		
Success, N. y. (m).....	1 00	50		
World To-Day, Chicago Ill. (m).....	1 50	1 50		
Ladies' or Household.				
Designer, N. Y. (m).....	75	1 30		
Everyday Housekeeping, Salem, Mass. (m).....	1 30	1 30		
Harper's Bazar, N. Y. (m).....	1 50	1 80		
Housewife, N. Y. (m).....	1 35	1 00		
McCall's Magazine, N. Y. (m).....	50	1 10		
Mother's Mag., Elgin, Ill. (m).....	50	1 10		
Modern Presclila, Boston, Mass (m).....	75	1 30		
Pictorial Review N. Y. (m).....	1 00	1 50		
Woman's Home Companion, N. Y.....	1 25	1 75		
Religious and Juvenile.				
American Boy, Detroit, Mich. (m)....	1 00	1 25		
Little Folks, Salem, Mass. (m).....	1 00	1 50		
Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, Pa (w).....	1 00	1 55		
St. Nicholas, N. Y. (w).....	3 00	3 30		
Young People's Weekly, Elgin, Ill. (w)	75	1 20		
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass. (w) (new or old).....	1 75	2 50		
(w-weekly; m-monthly; s-m-semi-monthly)				

HOME AND YOUTH

SONG OF SUPPER.

BY FRANK H. SWEET.

Sing a song of supper,
Cried little Tommy Tupper;
I'm dreadful, dreadful hungry
And awful, awful cross.
Then Anna Josephina
Took up her concertina,
And sang this lovely ditty
Without a moment's loss:

The clock had struck ten,
And down in the glen
It was dark as a den
Or a pocket;
But over the hill
Shone the moon white and still,
And bright as a new
Silver locket.

Mr. Solomon Owl
Was out for a prow,
And his wife, Honey Owl,
Was beside him.
He was hungry, and so,
As perhaps you may know,
It felt very empty
Inside him.

Said he, "Something here
In my bosom feels queer;
'Tis my heart. Love, I fear
I am dying.
If I am, don't forget
How I've loved you, my pet.
You smile? Why, you ought
To be crying."

Said gay Mrs. Owl,
'Twixt a laugh and a scowl,
'You dear, hungry fowl,
In the thicket
We'll find something nice,
Either young birds or mice;
When you've supped you'll be smart
As a cricket."

Her words all proved true;
And homeward they flew,
In the darkness and dew,
Very jolly.
'A-singing like mad,
'Who, who would be sad!!
Away with all dull
Melancholy!"

THE BABY WITH FIFTY MOTHERS.

BY SHIRLEY BURNS.

Greta could hardly wait to get home from school in the usual way. Wings would not have carried her there quick enough. She had heard of something that afternoon that she must tell mamma quick, and so her black-stockinged legs twinkled along the snow-white road, for it was winter time, and her cheeks were rosy red and her breath came fast from running, the while her busy brain raced on faster than her feet could fly.

Bursting into the sitting room where her mother sat placidly sewing she threw books one way and cap another as she excitedly began her story. "Oh, mamma, there is a poor little crippled baby down to Grandma Ellis' and Grandma has kept him all summer and now she is too poor to keep him any longer because it takes so much money to buy wood this winter and she can't earn much and take care of him, so the officer man says he has got to go to the orphan 'sylum. Grandma feels dreadfully. She says nobody loves him like she does and she wants to keep him so. Ain't it too bad?"

"Pick up your things, dear," said mother, "and then come tell me who told you about this crippled baby."

Greta obeyed and then came and leaned lovingly against her mother's shoulder with one arm around her neck.

"Blanche Brown told us at noon recess," she said. "Blanche lives right close to the house where Grandma lives you know. I saw him once when I was playing with Blanche. He has such a cunning little face with great big eyes that look just as if he was asking you to love him, but he is all crooked and his hands look like Goldie's feet almost, they are so long and thin. His clothes looked funny, Mamma, made of calico and all faded, but they was just as clean, as clean! Grandma said he never could walk. She said his papa hired her to take care of him when he was a teeny weeny mite, way last spring, but he never paid her, and now he had been gone away this long time and she didn't know where he had gone. His mamma died, she says, and there ain't anybody to take care of him."

"Why don't Grandma send him to the asylum? Isn't that the best place for him?" queried Mamma.

"Oh, you don't know Grandma. She is little, and bent way over, and her hair is white, and she wears old patched dresses, but there is just the dearest twinkle in her eyes, and the dogs run to her for a pat on the head, and she always says such nice things to us children when we meet her, and she asks us in to see her cat and kittens, and if she has any she gives us cookies—such good ones

with caraway seeds in them. The caraway grows in her little garden; I've seen it growing. She ain't had any cookies for us lately. The baby has to have all there is to spare and Grandma's cheeks are awful hollow. I don't believe she eats hardly a mite herself. She couldn't let Bennie go to the 'sylum where there wouldn't be anybody to love him; besides he aches awfully sometimes and Grandma rubs him and rubs him and does him all up in pieces of soft old flannel. She's afraid there won't anybody like him well enough to do that for him cause there will be so many others. 'Sides that he loves Grandma and couldn't bear to go."

"How does Grandma earn enough to buy food?"

"Oh, she washes and irons and mends for folks but she is getting so old and Bennie is so much work to take care of that she can't earn much. She works all she can."

"What can we do about it, little daughter?" asked mamma.

"There's a whole lot of us girls in school that know Grandma and Bennie. Couldn't we pay Grandma to keep him?"

"How much money will it take, do you think?"

"Grandma says if she could have just a little help, just a dollar or two a week, that she could get along fine. Don't you think we could do it, mamma?"

"Perhaps so, dear," kissing the wistful face. "How many girls are there who would help?"

"Blanche and I counted them and there are fifty in the whole school who want to help. Couldn't we pay five cents apiece a week and have Grandma keep Bennie?"

"I think you could dear. Now I think you should form a club and adopt Bennie. You will enjoy that and you will learn how to conduct such an organization. Ask your teacher to help you get started, and make her your president if she will accept it."

"Oh, goody, goody," cried Greta. "That will be just fun. Oh, I know she will help. She is just as good, as good!"

Greta could talk of little else all that evening and she that she lay awake most all night thinking about it, but time in the night seems long to a little girl, and mamma found her fast asleep when she went to bed herself at half past nine.

THE ORTEGA GOLD
BY HOPE DARING.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.—Ortega Ranch, an expansive and one-time prosperous estate, among the foothills of California, is forced upon the real estate market because of neglect and lack of management on the part of the aged Senor Ortega. Full of resentment, the old Spaniard and his daughter Carina, are obliged to take up their abode in an adobe hut on a five-acre plot not covered by the mortgage. A tradition to the effect that an early ancestor had sold a portion of the ranch and hidden the resulting gold about the place is held responsible for the senor's apparent want of energy and aggressiveness. The ranch passes to two young men from the east, Guy Cross and John Martin, cousins. Both are anxious to make of it a paying property and a comfortable home. The belligerent senor refuses to welcome them as neighbors, and his daughter, altho recognizing the injustice of her father's views, humors him by maintaining a like attitude. However, an accident to one of the cousins shortly after their arrival causes Miss Ortega and her faithful Indian servant, Wana, to offer their services, the former mounting her pony and riding for a doctor while the latter extends first aid to the injured man.

Chapter III.—Carina.

It cost John Martin a great effort to retain his self-control. The tie between the cousins was a close one; they loved each other as brothers. Then they were in a strange land, thousands of miles from their kin or even their friends.

"I am afraid that he is badly hurt," John said as they laid the unconscious man on his own bed. "Wana, you heard what the Senorita Ortega said. What can you do for my cousin?"

"Wana will do for the intruder, because the blessed senorita bade her," the Indian woman said slowly. "Bring cold water and bathe his head. Wana must go to the house across the way for the yerba buena to bind on the wound."

In a few minutes she returned with a handful of dried herbs which she ordered John to moisten with cold water. While he did it, Wana mixed a powder in a glass of water and forced a few drops of it between Guy's lips. Soon the injured man began to show signs of returning consciousness. By the time the sound of horses' hoofs were heard outside, Wana had succeeded in getting Guy to swallow

The next day at school there was much important consultation among groups of girls from the different grades, and much with Miss Maxwell, Greta's teacher. She entered heartily into the project and called a meeting in her schoolroom directly after 4 o'clock. All were enthusiastic and then and there was organized the Little Mother's Club with fifty members. Miss Maxwell was chosen president, with other officers and an executive committee on which Greta was appointed to serve. Meetings were to be held in the schoolroom each week during school sessions, and at the homes of the members during vacation. Each member was to pay five cents at each meeting, absentees to pay up at the next meeting at which they were present.

Saturday afternoon Greta, with Blanche and another little schoolmate, proudly carried Grandma Ellis \$2.50 and stayed awhile to play with Bennie and to tell Grandma about the club, altho her blessings on them, poured forth with the twinkly eyes all dim with tears, made them feel uncomfortable even while it made them glad.

Cookies enough to go around were found in the jar, for Grandma said she could make some more now.

A new committee carried the money each week, that all might in turn share in the joy of the giving. The mammas became interested and warm garments and useful things for the home found their way to the little cottage. Some of the papas lived on farms and these occasionally brot vegetables, or meat, or a load of wood so that the Little Mothers not only adopted Bennie but really Grandma as well. So many things being furnished, Grandma could afford strengthening food and medicine for the crippled child and he throve exceedingly altho he could never walk. The club is now discussing the advisability of raising money to pay a noted specialist to come and see Bennie and find out if his crooked limbs can ever be made straight enough to carry his body. "It will take a lot of money," said Greta, "but we'll get it I know. We will get up some entertainments. Folks will come, I know, when they know what we want of the money, and I'll work just as hard as can be and so will all the rest."

the contents of the entire glass. He opened his eyes and stared vacantly round the room. John bent over the bed, but, before he could speak, old Wana pushed him aside.

"Wait! That has not yet come back to your brother. Here is the doctor."

An old man entered, walking at Carina's side. He had a high-bred Spanish face, and the long hair that was thrown straight back from his forehead was snow white. It was Carina who spoke in a soft, alluring key that made John think of the far-away notes of a silver-voiced flute.

"It is Doctor Encino. And these are the gentlemen who have come here to live."

"Thank you, Senorita Ortega," John said with a low bow. "My name is John Martin, and my cousin who is injured is Guy Cross. I hope, Doctor Encino, that you can tell me that he is not seriously hurt."

As the physician stooped over his patient, old Wana approached Carina. The Indian woman's voice was low, but John heard her say: "The senor, your father, says you are to go to the house across the way at once. He is angry because you came to your home while they—the intruders—are here."

The girl sighed. "I feared that he would be angry, but, when life is at stake, one does not remember property quarrels. Wana, you remain here while you are needed."

Then Carina turned to John. "I must return to my father. If anything we have will be of service to you, let Wana come for it. She will remain while you need her."

John walked at her side out thru the living-room to the veranda. "Thank you, Senorita Ortega. I do not know what I should have done in this trouble had it not been for your help. I wish we could be friends."

Carina raised startled eyes to his face, but his grave, earnest look reassured her. It was a moment before she said, "That is impossible, for my father cherishes a mistaken sense of resentment towards



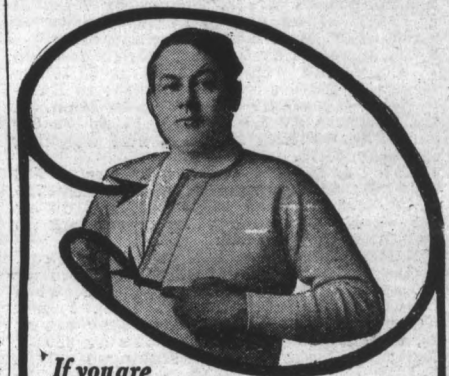
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you. I am sorry. It is hard to see one's old home pass into the hands of strangers, but you are in no way to blame for our troubles."

"Thank you for saying that. I can understand how you must have loved this old home."

The girl looked round the veranda, and sudden tears filled her eyes. "I am not sure you know; I did not until I had had the experience. Good-by, and I hope that Mr. Cross's injury will not prove a serious one."

She walked away. John stared after her for a moment, then returned to Guy's room. Doctor Encino smiled benignly over at him.

"Your friend will be all right on the morrow. Wana gave him just what he needed. Yes, you may talk with him for a moment; then darken the room and I think he will sleep. Nature is the best restorer."

"And the wound on his head?"

"A mere scratch. It was the force of the blow, not the wound, that stunned him. I will leave some medicine, should there be any symptoms of fever."

Doctor Encino remained at the ranch for an hour. He was much interested in the young man's plans for improvement.

"The good old days are gone," he said with a sigh. "I regret it, perhaps as much as does Jose Ortega, but I see the uselessness of waging war against the present. It is to you and the men like you that we must look for the development of this great state."

"Thank you, Doctor Encino, I cannot tell you how much I regret the attitude of Senor Ortega towards us. I am sincerely sorry for him and his daughter. It must be hard for them to stay where they are, ever facing the old home which has passed from their hands."

"Do not pity the Senorita Carina; she is heaven's favored child. Just now the brightness of her life is eclipsed, but the darkness will pass. As for Jose—well, I think the loss of his wife broke his heart. He had given up his church and his faith for her. She was a beautiful woman, but she was of a different race and day from her husband. Carina is like her. Jose has suffered all his life because of his belief in the hidden gold and the freedom from all care that its finding was to bring him."

"I have heard that story. Is there any truth in it?"

"It is true that the gold was hidden; that story is a part of our church's history. I do not think it has ever been found and stolen by a thief. That is one reason why Jose hates you. He declares that when the gold is found it will be you, not the Ortegas, who will profit by the finding."

John Martin smiled. "I am not a robber. If I find the Ortega gold I will be glad to turn it over to its rightful owner."

Doctor Encino was right; on the following day Guy Cross was up and about. He appeared to be none the worse for the accident.

One result of the affair was the establishment of friendly relations between Doctor Encino and the owners of Ortega Ranch. The old physician lived alone in the village, not far from the ruins of the mission church. He was a scholar and was greatly beloved by all the dwellers in the valley.

The accident also brought about a better understanding between Wana and the young men. The Indian woman still looked upon them as intruders, but Carina had said there was to be no ill will, so Wana no longer openly upbraided John and Guy for their presence at Ortega Ranch. Their gifts of fruit, cream, and eggs were accepted by her, altho she frankly told them that the senor and his daughter must suppose the things were purchased by her or were the gifts of other neighbors who were old friends.

Occasionally John met Senor Ortega on the highway. The young man's polite greeting was returned by an icy stare, until John came, on such occasions, only to touch his hat and quickly look away.

Time went by. The rains awoke the encircling hills to new beauty. They were spread with a mantle of wonderfully blended shades of emerald, and the wild flowers had begun to blossom. At first they were but few, a promise of the wealth of beauty that was to come later.

Christmas passed quietly at Ortega Ranch. Both young men were lonely. Guy declared that, before the next Christmas, the ranchhouse should have a mistress.

"Ruth will have to finish her year teaching. Then she shall come out here. Our success is enough assured so that I can urge her coming."

Two weeks after the holiday season

John was returning from a long ride among the foothills. He dismounted, to examine a strange shrub that was growing near the winding, rocky highway. Instead of remounting he walked on, his bridle over his arm. Rounding a curve in the road he came upon Carina Ortega.

She was sitting upon a rock, her hands folded idly in her lap. Just behind the girl a dwarf live-oak made an effective background for her delicately-colored face and gray-clad figure. She had removed her hat, and it lay upon the ground at her side.

"Miss—I beg your pardon, Senorita Ortega!" John exclaimed, raising his cap. "I hope I did not startle you."

"No, I heard your horse's approach. Mr. Martin, I wish you would call me Miss Ortega, as you started to do."

He stared. "I thought—"

"You thought that I clung to the old Spanish traditions with my poor father's mistaken zeal," and the smile that looked from her eyes was sad rather than merry. "No, I am at heart an American, as was my mother. Then I had two years at boarding school, and there I came to long for a life like that of other American girls. See!" pointing off down the canon. "Is not the view a beautiful one?"

John felt that she wished to change the subject. He looked in the direction in which she pointed. The space between the chaparral-covered hills widened, then narrowed, and the projecting crags made on the green walls a sharp contrast of sunlight and dark shadows. Somewhere out of sight a tiny brook slipped along amid the brush, and its voice came distinctly to their ears, babbling gayly as if for joy. The sky was a pale blue, touched here and there with white clouds. To the west those clouds congregated, and in that direction the landscape was veiled with the filmiest of mists.

"Indeed it is a fair land," John said softly, as if in some strange way he had entered into the girl's thoughts. "I do not wonder that you love it. At times I feel its magical spell."

"That feeling will grow. I love the mountains and these shadowy canons. Somehow I feel so secure here, as if I was shut round by my own. And the breath of the salt air upon my cheek is like the kiss of one I love. The sea has a mood for every hour of a man's life. With the poet I cry,

"Let us go down to the sea, ere the noisy day be over,

Let us go down to the sea, and strip us of care and of toil!
There are graves in the heart of man that only the sea can cover.

There are deeds in the life of man to be sown as the deep sea spoil,
And the grief which lieth behind us give to the grave of forgetting.

And the faith that is dimmed let us shrive with the keen, clean salt of the sea.

And the fruitless doubt let us fling beyond the bond of regretting,
Where only the wave and the sky and the soul of man may be."

For a half hour the two talked. From the mountains and the sea they turned to books. John learned that Carina had read much.

"The Ortega library was a large but an old one," she said. "The uncle who sent me to school gave me many books. Then Doctor Encino and the Marshalls are always ready to share their new books with me."

"If I could only bring over to you my new magazines and—"

"Thank you. Let us forget for this afternoon that you cannot. Mr. Martin, I have always felt that I ought to apologize to you for our leaving so much of our old furniture at the ranchhouse. Our present abode is so small. Various friends stored things for us, but father would not consent to a single article being sold or destroyed."

"No apology is necessary; we occupy but a few rooms. Next fall Guy hopes to bring home a bride, then things must be different, but even then there will be many unused rooms, and you are welcome to leave anything in them that you wish."

It was a little later that John said, "I see your pony is tied here. Miss Ortega, I wish I could ride home with you."

"It would make my father very angry," she said, the pink flush on her cheeks deepening to crimson. "You must ride on, and soon I will follow, for the day is almost done."

There was nothing for John to do but to bid her good afternoon and depart. Ere he reached the next turn in the road he looked back. Carina sat, as he had first seen her, her hands folded in her lap, her face turned towards the sea which she loved.

Not long after that John and Guy were invited to the home of the Marshalls for dinner. Mrs. Marshall was a pretty, girl-



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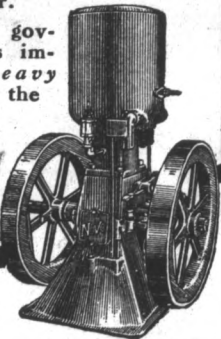
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ish woman of twenty-five. Upon entering the parlor the two young men were surprised to see Carina Ortega and another young lady seated there.

"My cousin, Miss Cornell," Floy Marshall said. "I am sure that you gentlemen need no introduction to Miss Ortega."

"I was first introduced to her when I was in an unconscious condition," Guy cried gaily. "I'm most grateful, Miss Ortega, for your coming so promptly to my assistance."

"You see, Mr. Cross, that it does not do to tilt against windmills, Don Quixote notwithstanding," was Carina's quick reply.

To both the young men the evening was a genuine treat. In their eastern homes they had been accustomed to society, and they had never realized how keenly they felt the deprivation of their present position until that evening contrasted so sharply with their usual solitary ones. Guy devoted himself to Carina and before the evening was over he had told her all about "the little girl," as he called his betrothed, Ruth Saunders.

"I shall go after her next fall. I say, Miss Ortega, I'd give a good deal if you could be a friend to the little girl, for it will be dreadfully lonesome for her here."

A shadow swept over Carina's mobile face. "If I only could! Please let us talk of something else."

"That's a remarkable girl," Sam Marshall said later in the evening as he and John found themselves a little retired from the other occupants of the room.

"You mean Miss Cornell?" John asked politely.

"Madge? Bless you, no! Madge is a dear, but she is just an average American girl who has been petted and spoiled, or would have been that last if she had not had good sense. Her people live on a ranch twenty miles away, and it was at boarding-school that the two girls met. It is Carina that I call a remarkable girl."

"She is very pretty."

"But that's not remarkable; so are hundreds of other girls. Carina is as loyal as death to that conceited old prig, her father. She loves the old life, but she sees it for what it is, a picturesque background for the present which may retain much of the best of that past. But she longs for freedom and the opportunity to make the most of her gifts."

"What of the uncle who educated her? Can he do no more for her?"

"He is a New Yorker, a rich childless man. With all his heart he longs for Carina. He had asked her to come and live with him, but she had refused. I think the school was a bait. Mr. Allen felt sure that his niece would not renounce the life she had once come to enjoy. When her schooldays were over, Mr. Allen offered to make Carina his heir if she would leave her father forever and go east with him. The girl very properly refused."

"Her life is a hard one."

"It is made much harder by her father's stubborn pride. When Carina found that her father would not move to Los Angeles, so that she could accept the position in a private school that was offered her, she agreed to teach the Capistrano school. How the old man raved! A woman of the Ortega family earn money! The poor girl had to give it up, and the drawn-work that brings the old man bread is done without his knowing that it is for sale."

Just then Madge Cornell called John to the piano, asking him to join in some songs. During an interval in the singing Guy said to Carina: "If you had any idea, Miss Ortega, how good your piano and your voice sound to two lonely men you would sing long and loud in the evening."

The girl laughed, altho her face colored. "It is such a tinkling old piano! Still, I am glad that you enjoy it."

After that evening it was not easy for John to pass Carina with only a formal bow on the rare occasions when they met. He did it, for he knew that for him to do otherwise would make life hard for the girl.

The rainy season was nearly over. Flowers lined the canon walls, the yellow bloom of the wild mustard spread over the hillsides like a wave of gold, and in the valley there were many spots made bright by the vivid orange flame of the California poppies.

All things at Ortega Ranch went well. Returns from the sale of the cream were satisfactory. The work of clearing up the grounds was still going on, and the flowers rescued from amidst the tangle of weeds made the old garden a spot of rare beauty.

One morning the sun rose in an un-

clouded sky. Ere noon a slight fog drifted in from the sea. It ascended and so tempered the rays of the sun that they fell with the gentleness of a tender caress over the valley. The air was perfectly still, and it was not until the middle of the afternoon that the fog thickened. Then all at once it came rolling in, dense, impenetrable.

Guy had ridden into the village. John was at work in one of the outbuildings, packing a box of oranges. The fruit raised on the ranch was not of first-class quality, because of the neglect from which the trees had suffered, but the cousins were disposing of it as best they could. John was whistling cheerily when a low, monotonous voice asked: "Will you aid the Senorita Carina?"

It was old Wana who spoke. She had approached so quietly that John had not heard her footsteps.

"What do you mean, Wana. I shall be glad to do anything for the senorita."

"Just after lunch she saddled Nacha and went for a ride. It was to the sea that she went. Nacha has just come home, riderless and covered with lather. Wana cannot go, because she promised not to leave the senor. Something has happened to the blessed senorita."

John straightened his stalwart shoulders. "I fear something has happened. I will saddle Dick and go in search of Miss Ortega."

"Go at once. It is to Point Cypress that she rides, to gaze out over the sea."

A few minutes later John Martin rode down the highway. He could see but a few feet in advance of his horse's head; on all sides the dense fog shut down round him, like a heavy gray curtain.

(Continued next week.)

For Any Man or Boy.

Everybody wants to give a present for Christmas that will be appreciated and is at the same time useful. Here's a gift for any man or boy that bespeaks the wisdom of the giver in presenting it. As long as it lasts it acts as a constant reminder of the giver to the recipient—and it never wears out. It's a choice of three things, and every choice a good one, too:—Stevens' Rifles, Shotguns and pistols. There's the Favorite No. 17 rifle that's a favorite with everyone. Then there's the No. 520 repeating shotgun (Browning's patent), the fastest, easiest working gun made. Then there's the No. 70 visible loading repeating rifle, the Stevens' new demi-bloc double barrel hammer and hammerless shotguns. If you would really like to know more about the Stevens guns write to the makers, the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., and they'll send you their catalogues and descriptive matter on all the varieties. Simply send six cents in stamps to cover postage. Or if you know what kind you want now, you can get it of any progressive dealer. But if you can't obtain it the Stevens people will ship it direct, express prepaid, on receipt of the catalogue price. If you want the catalogue for any Christmas purposes, you had better send early.

Square Dealing Builds Business.

The manufacturers of rubber and woolen foot-wear have made tremendous strides in late years. Their great economy, comfort and serviceability have made them a necessity. An excellent illustration of what one company has done in this field is that of the Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co., of Mishawaka, Ind. (not in the trust). From their small beginning in 1868 they have grown so fast, that today they are the largest manufacturers of rubber and woolen foot-wear in the world. Their plant covers 40 acres of floor space. They have always been noted for the quality of material and workmanship they put into their foot-wear and any one buying rubber or woolen foot-wear will do well to look for the identification mark they put on each article. The trade-mark of the Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co., is a red ball. Their trade name is "Ball Band" which is printed over the upper side of the ball. On their arctics or woolen boots, the trade-mark is easily seen on the right side of the boot near the top. On their rubber boots it is shown at the top of the front side. The red ball is always noticeable. Whenever you buy arctics, wool or rubber boots look for this mark. It always stands for quality and longest wear. The Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co., have sacrificed a million dollars in profit to give good, old-fashioned, honest-made goods—the kind they are proud to mark with their name and brand. It always pays to buy the best for they last longer, give greater satisfaction, and are the most economical in the long run. Ask your dealer for "Ball-Band."

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

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

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GRANGE

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

THE DECEMBER PROGRAMS.

Suggestions for Second Meeting.

The earth has grown old with its burden of care, but at Christmas it always is young.—Phillips Brooks.

Opening song.
Fifteen minutes of Christmas poetry, in charge of Pomona and Flora.
Fruit Growing—III. Planting and Care of Fruit Grounds.

A Christmas story (read, recited, or told from experience or observation).
Cookery—III. Bread.
A Christmas wish, voiced by the chaplain.

STATE GRANGE NEXT WEEK.

This year's State Grange meeting offers unusual attractions to Patrons in all parts of Michigan. Besides being held in a section which is new to many Patrons, the body of delegates is almost certain to be the largest ever assembled as a State Grange in this state. The enthusiasm awakened by a year of earnest successful endeavor in planting the Grange in new territory will here be seen at its height. With excursion rates in force on the railroads, and the hotels of Traverse City granting special rates for the meeting, the prediction that the attendance of visitors will also surpass that of all former meetings would seem a safe one.

The Michigan Passenger Association has authorized an excursion rate of one and one-half regular one way fare for the round trip to Traverse City from points in the Lower Peninsula; minimum rate \$1.00 with sufficient added to make each excursion fare end in 0 or 5. Dates for the sale of excursion tickets are Dec. 13, 14, 15 and 16, with return limit Dec. 18, 1909.

This rate will also apply from points in the Upper Peninsula on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry., Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry., and Copper Range R. R. Dates for sale of tickets Dec. 13, 14 and 15, with return limit Dec. 20.

The rates made by the hotels for the benefit of Patrons range from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day. There are six hotels and accommodations are also available in many private homes of the city.

The first session will open at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Dec. 14, and it will be late Friday night when the last session adjourns.

BIG PRAIRIE GRANGE FAIR.

The members of Big Prairie Grange, of Newaygo Co., are proud of the Grange fair which they held in October. They had a fine showing of fruit, both fresh and canned, and a creditable exhibit of grains and garden stuff. The table of apples was especially admired, much of the fruit being remarkable in size and beauty, and it was made the subject of the photograph which is reproduced upon this page. A showing of similar products, made by the pupils of the local school, was a feature of much interest for the reason that the teacher of the school has made some little effort to introduce practical agriculture. The pupils brought apples, corn, potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, grapes, melons, squash, pumpkins, black walnuts, beans, cabbage, lettuce and popcorn to the fair and surprised themselves and others by taking home some of the prizes. Bro. Chas. P. Dunham, master of the Grange and prominent in the photo, was active in making a success of this innovation.

THREE NEW ONES FOR MANISTEE.

Arcadia Grange.—State Deputy John Wilde organized a Grange in Arcadia township, Manistee Co., Wednesday evening, December 1, with the following officers: Master, Geo. W. Hull; overseer, P. Chamberland; lecturer, Joseph Youdn; steward, Myron Hysell; ass't steward, Wm. St. Pierre; lady ass't steward, Mary St. Pierre; chaplain, Kitty E. Hull; treasurer, Geo. St. Pierre; secretary, Arthur Chamberland; gate keeper, Arthur Youdu; Ceres, Delphine Chamberland; Pomona, Maud Tondur; Flora, Minerva St. Pierre.

Manistee Grange.—A Grange was organized at Arenal, Manistee Co., Tuesday evening, November 23, by Deputy Wilde. The following officers were elected: Master, Chris. Sorenson; overseer, Fred Sunbeck; lecturer, Louisa Kinseley; steward, Gerald Pomeroy; ass't steward, Victor Pomeroy; lady ass't steward, Martha Zeller; chaplain, J. O. Pomeroy; treasurer, John Olson; secretary, Frank Switalska; gate keeper, Joseph Pomeroy; Ceres, Selma Olson; Pomona, Agnes Switalska; Flora, Minnie Olsen.

Tanner Grange.—Deputy Wilde organized a Grange at Tanner, Manistee Co., Wednesday evening, November 24, with the following officers: Master, Levi Hilliard; overseer, Ludwig Larsen; lecturer, Gus Gustafson; steward, Reed Lovejoy; ass't steward, Edward Gustafson; lady ass't steward, Clara Larsen; chaplain, Harriet Lovejoy; treasurer, Wm. Lovejoy; secretary, Richard Eckman; gate keeper, F. Litze; Ceres, Sarah Hilliard; Pomona, Martha Larsen; Flora, Christina Eckman.

AMONG THE LIVE GRANGES.

The Money Crop.—Deer Lake Grange, of Charlevoix Co., at its regular meeting on November 25, discussed the question "What is the money crop of the members of this vicinity?" T. S. Barber said his banner crop was rye, averaging 25 bu. per acre. H. C. Barber's banner crop was corn, averaging 75 bu. per acre. Willburt McGeorge's banner crop was wheat, averaging 26 bu. per acre. H. J. Korthase's heaviest crop was potatoes, averaging 150 bu. per acre. The sisters named butter and eggs as their principal money crops.

Lenawee Pomona Officers for the coming two years were elected, at a meeting in Adrian on December 2, as follows: Master, C. H. Bramble; overseer, E. A. Beamer; lecturer, A. B. Graham; steward, J. W. Sell; ass't steward, A. C. Green; chaplain, Mrs. G. B. Horton; treasurer, M. T. Cole; secretary, A. H. Osborn; gate keeper, E. R. Illenden; Ceres, Mrs. E. A. Beamer; Pomona, Mrs. A. H. Osborn; Flora, Mrs. E. R. Illenden; L. A. S., Mrs. A. E. Green; member of executive committee for three years, W. G. Shepherd.

Discussed Fire Insurance and the Season's Crops.—Elk Lake Grange, of Grand Traverse Co., at its last meeting, passed a resolution asking for a change in the articles of association of the Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. This Grange desires that the board of arbitration which can be called into existence for the settlement of fire losses, shall be so constituted that the persons sustaining the loss shall have representation upon the same. Among other matters of interest was the presentation of crop reports. Each member present made a report on the crop that had proved best with him the past year. One Patron reported 1,000 bushels of potatoes from five acres. Another told of a big hay yield, another had a bean crop that he was proud of; several had done well with apples, and one had made a success of raising sugar beets. Two farmers were especially proud of their corn crops. The purpose of the several reports was to create an interest in the element of quality, that the Elk Lake region and the Grand Traverse region shall become famous because of the quality of the products offered for sale.

Kent Pomona.

The meeting of Kent County Pomona held at Cedar Springs, November 26 and

FARMERS' CLUBS

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, Davisburg; T. B. Halladay, Norvell; E. C. Hallock, Almont; B. A. Holden, Wixom; Wm. H. Marks, Fair Haven.

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

Associational Motto.

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

Associational Sentiment.

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

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

As we go to press the delegates are gathering at Lansing, for the annual meeting of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs. All indications point toward a successful meeting. In our next issue will appear a general report of the meeting, and important details of the work done by the delegates assembled will follow as space permits.

This report should be carefully read by every Club member in the state, and the report of the delegates to the State Association which will be presented at succeeding meetings of the local clubs, should be carefully considered and discussed, to the end that the local clubs and their membership may derive a full measure of benefit from this meeting, which holds much of encouragement and

and a large number gathered. The program hour was largely devoted to discussion of our schools. It is said less than one-half the applicants for teachers' certificates are able to pass examination, many of them failing in what would be lower grade work. It was believed by the members of the Club that better work must be demanded of pupils in the lower grades. Too many scholars, also teachers and parents, are anxious to push the pupils, that they may reach the eighth grade graduation, forgetting that the first principles are most important. Most pupils, after graduating from the eighth grade, could very profitably go over the eighth and even the seventh grades again. Several teachers were present and took part in the discussion.

Failures of the Year.—The Club also discussed the question of the failures of the past year. Herbert Smith said he made a mistake in planting all western corn for silage, could have done better with our common corn. President Ross planted his oats too deep, and the cold wave coming on in the spring they never came up. Others had failures of different kinds, but all agreed that their success had outnumbered their failures, and it had been a year to be greatly thankful for. Gilbert Thompson was named as delegate to Lansing. The next meeting will be annual meeting, held at the home of Rev. and Mrs. H. Calahan. The Worden choir furnished excellent music.

Elect Delegates to State Meeting.—The Hadley and Elba Farmers' Club, of LaPeere Co., met with Mr. and Mrs. John Simons, November 18. Alfalfa for Michigan was especially interesting and instructive, as given by Mr. J. W. Tower, who spoke from experience. Many questions were asked, and answered satisfactorily. The emergency program was entertaining and worth continuing, as valuable hints are thrown out in such a discussion. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pierson were elected delegates to the State Association December 7-8, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Selby alternates. The next meeting will be at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, December 16, when the report of delegates to the state meeting, and election of officers will be features of the program. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the last meeting of 1909, and help plan for those of 1910.—Jennie E. Johnson, Sec.

Benefited by Big Picnic Meeting.—The Ellington-Almer Farmers' Club have not made their appearance in print for several months, but we are still alive and working harder than ever since our picnic in August, where we had the great pleasure of entertaining our worthy president, Hon. A. L. Chandler, and many other noted speakers. The picnic was attended by some 800 to 900 persons from the city and surrounding villages, who, by their presence gave evidence of more or less interest in the Club work. The Club was assisted by Miss Ula Kitchen and Mrs. Edward Purdy. Both presided at the piano, while Miss Blanche Hawley, Caro's famous elocutionist, was more than pleasing in her readings. Hickory Club also bestowed her contribution toward the entertainment by presenting a unique calisthenic movement with dumb bells, by eight young ladies, and Mrs. Georgia E. Clarke exemplified the Errata system of Indian club swinging. Altogether the picnic was a profitable proposition from many viewpoints. It was good for us to have our president with us and much regret was expressed that he could not be induced to remain, at least one night in Caro. A vote of thanks was kindly tendered to President Chandler by the Club, also to all who assisted in the entertainment.—Mrs. C. L. Wright, Cor. Sec.

Members Tell of Experiences.—The Summit Farmers' Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Purdy on the third Thursday in November. The forenoon session was called to order by the president. After the opening exercises and the business meeting the Club adjourned to enjoy a Thanksgiving dinner. The afternoon session was opened by reading of the by-laws by H. C. Eddy, followed by some good readings. The members of the Club told where they had been and what they had seen during the past summer. The time limit was two minutes. It seems that our Club men have been doing a large amount of traveling. An elderly couple spent the anniversary of their honeymoon at Niagara Falls. A young man of the neighborhood who spent the spring and summer in Idaho, told of fishing in the mountain streams. Others have been to Lansing and visited the Agricultural College and other points of interest.—Mrs. J. Gray, Cor. Sec.

FARMERS' CLUB FAIRS.

Groveland Farmers' Club.

The Groveland Farmers' Club, of Oakland county, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Coventry, October 30. Eight families were represented. Dinner was served. It being the Club Fair day no program was arranged. After the usual business of the meeting, the time was passed in looking over the exhibits. The first prize for field corn was won by Wm. Renfrew. Allan Brosius won first prize for sweet corn and popcorn. Frank Downey won in the apple exhibit. Philip Coventry was the grain and seed winner. Potatoes, vegetable and garden seed won by Mrs. James Auten. Pastry and table dainties, etc., won by Mrs. James Auten. There were no second prizes, so those taking first took all in each exhibit. The officers for the ensuing year were elected at the September meeting, and are as follows. President, Frank Downey; vice-president, Lewis Croup; secretary, Mrs. Jessie Renfrew; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James Auten; treasurer, Albert Kier; chorister, Mrs. Helen Coventry; organist, Alice Thayer. Question for discussion at next meeting, "Would it not be more beneficial to us as farmers, to use the raw material of our farms in manufactured articles?"—Mrs. James Auten, Cor. Sec.



The Fruit Exhibit at Fair Held by Big Prairie Grange, No. 935.

27, was one of the most successful ever held by that organization. The secretary's report brot out the fact that Kent Co. now has nearly 200 fifth degree members in good standing. The feature of the lecturer's program was an able talk by Colon C. Lillie on "Maintenance of Soil Fertility," which was supplemented by the experience of various members and a lively discussion of the several phases of the fertility problem.

The Grange passed a resolution concurring in the report of the subcommittee of the State Grange, recommending the extension of the work of the farm visiting inspectors of the Agricultural College. Also one asking the State Grange to establish a system of reliable market and crop reporting thru paid reports from the subordinate Granges to the National Grange publications. Also one declaring "That we as an order, approve the effort now being made to submit the question of local option to the voters of Kent county."

On December 1 the members of Kent Pomona met in Grand Rapids and elected officers, delegates to State Grange and a committee to oversee the publication of their annual Pomona year book. The following were elected: Master, T. H. McNaughton; overseer, Eli W. Allen; lecturer, Mary S. Curtiss; steward, Charles Keech; ass't steward, Leslie H. Burch; chaplain, Jane Thomas; treasurer, W. H. Smith; secretary, Frank D. Saunders; gate keeper, Winfield Scott; Ceres, Edith Whitney; Pomona, Lena Johnston; Flora, Alice Smith; delegates to State Grange at Traverse City, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Dean, of Whitneyville; year book committee, Mrs. F. D. Saunders, Elmer F. Dean and Mary L. Curtiss.

COMING EVENTS.

Pomona Meetings.

Ionia Co., with Banner Grange, Thursday, Dec. 30.
Emmet Co., in Maccabee hall, Petoskey, Friday, Dec. 10.
Oscoda Co., with Richmond Grange, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

A Thanksgiving Meeting.—The Indianfield's Farmers Club held its November meeting on the 18th at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arnold. About fifty were present at the noon hour when the annual Thanksgiving dinner was served under the direction of Mrs. J. L. Fournier. After a pleasant social hour the club was called to order by the president, J. M. Miller. A committee was appointed to frame resolutions in memory of our honored member, William A. Hearitt, whose death occurred October 28. B. H. Smith was chosen delegate to the State Associational meeting to be held at Lansing. Chas. Pierce was elected alternate. An interesting program was given. Pleasing recitations were given by Mrs. Ella Andrews and Miss Gladys Miller. "Thanksgiving Day, how observed in the past and the present," was the subject of a well prepared paper of timely interest, by Mrs. Margaret Arnold. The subject for general discussion, "Waste on the Farm," was ably led by W. L. Eldridge. A vocal solo was finely rendered by Miss Rowana Arnold. The Ladies' Quartette sang "Kentucky Babe." This was immensely enjoyed by all for they appeared as colored mammites with a rag picnany. They received a round of applause and responded to an encore. The club will meet in December at the home of M. Anger.—Martha R. Purdy, Secretary.

Discuss Common Schools.—The Salem Farmers' Club held its November meeting at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Tyler. The day was pleasant



(Photograph taken October 29th of a delegation of 41 Wisconsin farmers who came to visit William Galloway and inspect his Big Factories and Investigate his methods of Co-operating with farmers, at Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa. Galloway stands in the center of the front line above cross-mark.)

"We Have Found a Big Brother"

That's What 41 Wisconsin Farmers Said To Galloway At His Factories October 29

THESE 41 practical Wisconsin farmers came to Waterloo on William Galloway's invitation and at the expense of the William Galloway Company of America, to inspect Galloway's manufacturing methods and selling methods for themselves, October 29th. That is what is happening almost every day in the year at Galloway's factories. He has for five years extended the invitation to farmers, everywhere, to visit his factories. He is glad to have any and all farmer delegates visit Waterloo.

He is glad to do this, so as to give farmers everywhere in America all of the real inside facts about his manufacturing methods—his materials—the kind of labor and machinery he employs—the kind of factories he has—and to let every visiting farmer go over his office records and see, county by county and state by state, the inside facts of the satisfaction that tens of thousands of farmers all over America are having, everywhere, with Galloway machines.

He shows you their letters, maps, sales records—freight receipts—every day's orders—costs—pay-roll expenses—and every detail of this great business of his manufacturing and selling direct to the farmer at the cost of raw materials bought in great quantities—cost of labor—and with only one small profit added, by selling this way direct to the user. Galloway has always considered himself the "Trustee of the Farmer" in this great manufacturing business of his.

These Wisconsin farmers, after they had spent all day and all evening going over Galloway's factories, office methods and plans, said to him, when they were bidding him good bye that night—

"We're glad we came. We know there was such a man as Galloway—we supposed you had some kind of a factory—but we had no idea in the world that we would find anything so splendid, so big, and so well conducted in the interests of farmers as we have found today. We feel as if we had found a Big Brother—and we tell you right here that if the farmers of America could only have the experience that we have had today in seeing what you have got and what you offer, you would get orders from a million of them tomorrow and there would not be factories enough in the State of Iowa or the central west to take care of your business."

In thanking these FARMERS, William Galloway said: "There is nothing I enjoy so much as to have the farmers come here, as you have, today, and see what we've got and what we are doing. You have found that our manufacturing methods are right—our selling methods are right—that we are the trustees of the farmer in this business—that I am simply here working for you—selling direct to you on this big co-operation plan of ours—you keep all dealers—supply houses—catalog houses—brokers—and other unnecessary profits of the outsider in your own pocket."

"When I sell you a Galloway Spreader I save you \$50 or more on the price, that is what I call 'patronizing home industries.'"

"You put that \$50 right down in your own pants pocket."

"That is as near home as you can get, isn't it?"

No salesman or jobber in the big cities gets any of that to spend—no supply house, catalog house or dealer gets any of it. You keep it all. I haven't anything against the dealer, understand. He is a good fellow. He is not to blame. I have lots of good friends among the dealers myself. But I do not see any reason why some broker sitting in his big, leather chair, somewhere in the city, wearing a diamond as big as a hickory nut in his shirt front, should get any of your money. Do you?

I call patronizing home industries keeping the money in your own pocket and just paying for raw materials and labor and getting the best quality that brain and brawn and ingenuity can deliver to you in practical products, delivering direct to your farm from my factories. And I can see that you agree with me.

There are over one hundred thousand farmers in this country today who also agree with me on this proposition.

Here's Galloway's invitation to the readers of Orange Judd Farmer.

Write Me Today

- Get My Big, Free Spreader Book.
- Get this \$5.00 Cash Money Saving on My Price Direct-to-You.
- The Lowest Ever Made on a First-class Manure Spreader—

I am the Manure Spreader man. I sell Galloway Manure Spreaders direct from my factories to the railway stations of any farmer in this country at a cash saving to you of from \$25 to \$50 on price.

I am making 30,000 Galloway Manure Spreaders this year and my price is based on that capacity—based on the actual cost of the enormous quantity of materials I buy—on the cost of labor shown by my regular Tuesday pay-roll with only one small manufacturing profit added to the price.

Every Galloway machine is made of the highest quality. Galloway Spreaders have four features, alone, which are worth from \$25 to \$50 extra for the work and service that you get in Galloway Spreaders—

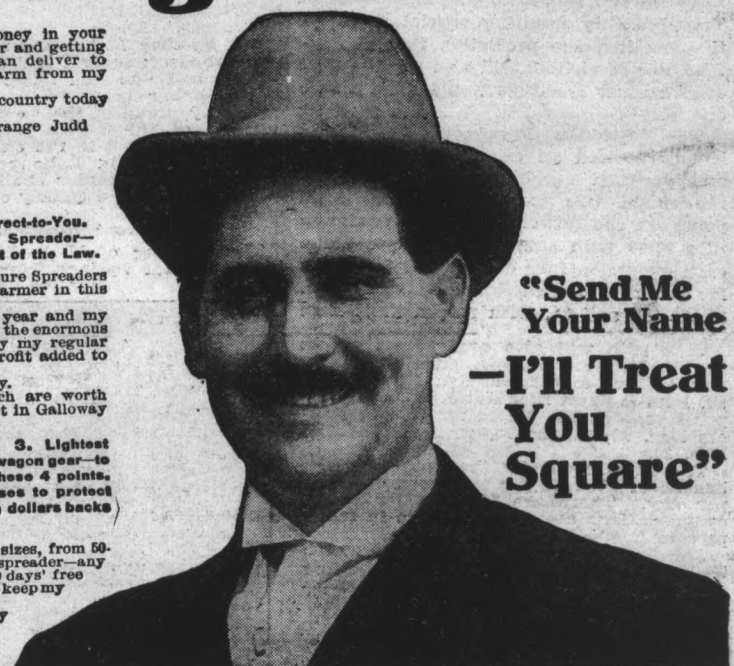
1. Is Detachable Force Feed. 2. Is Roller Feed. 3. Lightest Draft Spreader Made. 4. Adjustability to any kind of wagon gear—be had on no other make of spreaders. Do not overlook these 4 points.
- Besides, also, Galloway's 11 patents, which he proposes to protect against all infringers for damages. A quarter of a million dollars backs this up, or more, if necessary to protect them.

I send you any Galloway Manure Spreader—made in 5 sizes, from 50 bushel to 70 bushel, including a complete steel truck spreader—any machine you want, freight prepaid (east of Rockies) on 90 days' free trial instead of 30 days' if you say so, and be the judge and keep my machine if it proves satisfactory in every way.

Money back at 6% interest after 360 days if any Galloway Spreader does not prove a paying proposition to you.

Any Galloway machine sent right away, prompt delivery from my factories substations in every leading trade center from New England to California. Here's how I will sell you a Galloway for only \$42.50 if you say so.

If you send the \$5.00 cash free coupon in the corner of this ad and want to buy and pay freight from Waterloo, Ia., I will sell you my Galloway Wagon Box Spreader without mud lugs or force feed for only \$42.50 (but you absolutely need them on any spreader).



"Send Me Your Name —I'll Treat You Square"

The William Galloway Company of America
The Farmers' Manufacturer

Galloway Spreaders

Get \$5.00 Cash off the price at once. Freight Prepaid (east of Rockies or north of Tenn.) direct from factory on 90 Days' Free Trial. Money back at 6 per cent interest after 360 days, if my spreader does not prove a paying proposition to you. Quick, Prompt Delivery Now

That is my selling plan. Nobody can beat it. Nobody can touch it. It has them all on the run. All my prices are in right proportion to the size of the spreaders that I make.

Do not get fooled or misled by the other fellow's prices. They haven't got the exclusive, practical, patented features found on all Galloway machines. They haven't got my force feed, and they can't get it, or other patents of mine. They charge you extras in freight. Watch out and see for sure what you are doing before you buy. I have told you just above here how I will sell you a Galloway for \$42.50 without mud lugs or force feed if you pay the freight from Waterloo. But if you want to buy my whole outfit complete, which sells regularly for \$59.50, including freight prepaid east of the Rockies (average estimate of \$5.00 for freight), force feed \$5.00, mud lugs \$1.00, then send me the \$5.00 Cash Coupon in the corner of this ad and \$54.50 and I will send you the complete Galloway Spreader outfit, freight paid. Or, I will send you the Spreader, less the Force Feed and mud lugs, and you pay the freight—from Waterloo—for \$42.50 and the \$5.00 Cash Coupon. My Force Feed is the greatest invention in manure spreader history—the only endless apron force feed in the world, easily worth \$5.00 alone in labor saved. Nobody else has it or can get it for you.

Nobody can beat these prices—made to show you that we can knock the Dollar Spots off Competition from Everybody and all of them Combined FOR YOU and you get all the savings.

Remember—No Obligation—Write For Book

Just send your name for my big, free, color illustrated Galloway Manure Spreader book and this offer by writing me, and then decide on your good judgment how quickly you will let me send you, promptly, safe delivery guaranteed freight prepaid east of the Rockies or north of Tenn.

Wm. Galloway, Pres., The William Galloway Co., of America, 649 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

Authorized Capital, 3,500,000.00.

My New Roller Feed is Worth \$50 Extra and Costs You Nothing Extra on this Galloway



The Only Spreader with Malleable and Steel for All Parts that Break and Wear Out in Other Spreaders

Only \$54.50

and Upward—Without Trucks. Regular price, \$59.50. And Upward—Direct—90 Days' Free Trial—\$25,000 Guarantee—5 Sizes, 50 to 70-bu.—Remember, this Price is All complete and—

FREIGHT PREPAID East of Rockies, and north of Tenn.

Free Coupon Proposal Worth \$5

In Cash

William Galloway
President
The William Galloway Co.
of America
649 Galloway Station
Waterloo, Ia.

Here's my name. Write me personally—send your big, free Galloway Manure Spreader Catalog and latest \$5.00 cash reduction on price, direct to my farm on my 30,000-capacity proposition on 90 Days' Free Trial instead of 30 days, if you say so. No obligation on my part.

Name.....

Address.....

Town..... State.....