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FARM NOTES.

The Spring Seeding Problem.

The condition of the clover seed market is not reassuring to the average farmer who has not yet purchased his clover seed for spring sowing. Nearly always when clover seed is high in price there is a tendency on the part of some farmers to reduce the area seeded, or else to buy a cheap grade of seed, because prime seed is so costly. Neither course is a profitable one, and neither will be followed by the business farmer. In fact, when clover seed is scarce and high in price, it is all the more necessary to be careful in selecting the seed to be certain that the quality is good, that it is free from the seeds of noxious weeds, and that a fair percentage of it will germinate, and will produce strong and vigorous plants. If one must economize in this direction it is better to economize in sowing less seed per acre than by sowing seed that germinates poorly, and by being a little more careful to sow it at just the right time, when soil and weather conditions are just right and in just the right manner to insure the best possible stand upon the kind and condition of soil upon which it is sown.

But it will not pay to economize to this extent in many cases. The regular area should be sown to clover, provided the seed can be secured at any reasonable price, and the usual amount which will insure a good stand of clover should be sown. But it is far better to sow half the quantity of good clean seed of good vitality, which will germinate satisfactorily, than it is to economize in the quality of the seed sown. Where there is any doubt about the quality of the seed, it is best to make a careful examination to determine whether or not there are weed seeds present, and if so, of what kind. Where the purchaser is not sufficiently familiar with the appearance of the seeds of the more troublesome weeds likely to be present in clover seed, it would be a wise precaution to send a small sample of the seed to the Agricultural College for examination. This work will be done free of charge but the samples should be forwarded as early as possible to avoid the bunching of such requests when seeding time arrives. A sample of a teaspoonful will be sufficient for such an examination and the precaution advised may save a good deal of disappointment in the result of the seeding and a large amount of work in eradicating weeds pests in after years.

It is possible to economize to a certain degree by using a judicious mixture of clover and grasses for the spring seeding instead of using June clover alone, as many farmers prefer. Alsike clover is cheaper in price and, being a smaller seed, will go much further than June or mammoth clover, for which reason it may be profitably made a larger factor in the mixture than in ordinary years, but the same care should be exercised that it is free from the seeds of noxious weeds. In a year like the present, it is better not to delay the matter of selecting and purchasing clover and grass seeds until they are

A FEW LEADING ARTICLES OF THE WEEK.

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needed, since the supply of good seed is known to be limited, and under these conditions, the price is not likely to grow cheaper as the season advances; but in any event no farmer can afford to cut down the area sown to clover and this should be the last way in which any may undertake to economize in the matter of spring seeding.

Fertilizer Questions.

I have four acres of sandy land that I had a fairly good crop of cucumbers on this last year. I desire to plant the same land to corn, potatoes and cucumbers this coming spring. As I have no manure would it be advisable to sow commercial fertilizer? If so, what kind, when should it be applied and how much to the acre? Shiawassee Co. L. B.

If the cucumber ground was well fertilized with stable manure last year, fairly good results might be expected from a liberal application of commercial fertilizer for the crops mentioned for the coming year. It would be impossible to advise intelligently just what fertilizer should be used without knowing the nature and condition of the soil. If an application of say 200 lbs. per acre of a standard fertilizer in the hill for the corn and cucumbers, and two or three times that quantity broadcast for the potatoes is given, fairly good results should be secured provided the land is in a fertile condition, and was well fertilized last year, otherwise heavier applications sown broadcast should be made. A still better plan would be to devote this cucumber ground to some grain crop, such as oats and barley, and seed it down to clover, planting corn and potatoes on other land

as a rotation of crops is always better than any plan of farming which brings the same crop on the same ground in successive seasons, especially if no stable manure is available to maintain a supply of humus and keep up the soil fertility.

Seeding Clover in Wheat.

I have a field of fall wheat which I wish to seed to clover in the spring. Would it be advisable to seed with disk drill having grass seeder attachment, with drill set shallow, or would it be best to use a fiddle seeder and drag it with spiketooth drag?

Otsego Co.

T. REARDON.

The nature and condition of the soil is an important factor in determining the best method by which to sow clover seed in wheat. On heavy soils which are fairly well supplied with humus, it is still the general practice to sow the clover broadcast on the field when the surface soil is in a somewhat honey-combed condition, due to the action of the spring freezing and thawing. Where these conditions are present, this is probably as good a way as any, but if the soil is deficient in humus or sandy in character it will generally prove more satisfactory to put the seed into the ground by some method such as suggested in this inquiry. The disk drill should prove satisfactory for this purpose. The writer has used both a sharp hoe drill and a drill with a special attachment for sowing clover seed for this purpose with good results, and rather prefers it to sowing the seed broadcast and harrowing it in. It is better to sow cross-ways of the drill marks in which the wheat is growing, as less damage will be done to the wheat in this way. The

ground should also be gone over with a roller or weeder, according to its moisture content, if a good rain does not come soon after the drilling is done.

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF FARMING.

Farm Management by Renting.

Of all the business relations that are complex, and the cause of genuine ill feeling, perhaps none exceed that occasioned by the landlord and tenant system of farming.

Somewhat this relationship seems to be lacking in the glamor that surrounds the fact and fiction of the business world. The young man who started as a water boy and became the president of the railroad, thru successive years of earnest application, would not have succeeded as a tenant farmer. In the beautiful pictures of California days, as revealed by old settlers and portrayed in Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona," when the flocks were tended by farm laborers and driven to be shorn, then fattened on the barley stubble fields, the ministrations of the padre and the ringing of the Mission bells would lose their happy colorings if the landlord was looking after his tenants. When any of our modern fiction writers are looking for local coloring they will hardly go to the Wadsworth estates in New York, with the unpainted farm houses and iron-clad contracts of leasehold. Alongside the tracks of the Rock Island Railroad in Iowa, stretch for miles, fertile cultivated fields and the communal towns of the Mennonites, North Amana, South Amana, East Amana and West Amana. Individual ownership does not exist; all is communal. Full bearded, earnest, sober-minded men have sought to solve the problem by all working in common and enjoying the fruits of their labor under the direction of the wiser members. No better blankets are made anywhere than in Amana woolen mills, made from Amana sheep's wool and tended by the communal shepherds of the Amana towns. Fine cattle and swine are produced and marketed. But always and ever a longing for individual existence drives the younger members to seek their opportunities outside of personal dictation of the elders; and even the earnest God-fearing Mennonites have not solved the problem. There are woeen around the old plantations of the south-land some of the most beautiful tales of

devotion, chivalry and nobleness that arose on the dark background of African slavery. The completely equipped plantation made a sort of social unit that brot out the nobler graces of loyalty and fidelity among the colored population that, in the younger generation of tenant farmers since emancipation, is lacking. All of the precedents in the United States seem to be in support of the proposition that tenant farming is unsatisfactory. The large concerns of today, which are the example and the result of systematic operations have gone deep into the underlying philosophy of business, and find that the relation of landlord and tenant are undesirable, and that better results are obtained from the wage system, when coupled with recognition of ability and fidel-



Farm Barn of A. G. Barrett, of Oakland Co. (For description see "A Modern Concrete Block Silo," page 27).

ity. As a rule, the tenant is lacking in capital, and the unwritten law of the soil receiving one-third or, if equal equipment is provided, one-half, nearly always curtails the farm income from lack of working capital, which the tenant cannot furnish and the landlord will not. The time of the tenant during periods when not employed at actual farm work is not devoted to farm maintenance and in course of time the farm depreciates and passes to a poorer tenant. The same tenant as a wage earner, would maintain the farm in repair and would insist on a certain standard of equipment, which the owner would supply as an employer, but not as a landlord. The present economic condition of high prices for farm equipment, live stock, etc., accentuates the demand for more capital in farming. The return to the farms of men from the shops and factories, particularly those of some skill as mechanics, is giving the landowner an opportunity to employ for wages where formerly he let to tenants.

It is to these newer conditions that the landowner, as a business man, must adjust himself. Mr. J. J. Hill, perhaps the most farseeing of railroad operators, points out that population is increasing faster than production. Prof. Cyril Hopkins, of the Illinois Agricultural College, like Jeremiah of old, is calling attention to the soil depletion. And in the city and village the farmer is looked upon as the cause of high prices of food, a sort of oppressor of the poor, a modern Dives, riding in his automobile, clothed in purple, and faring sumptuously.

The New Economy demands that the farmer employ more capital and more supervision.

The same man who, as foreman in a shop, or who has been under an intelligent foreman, will bring system and application of mechanical skill to the farm. The wages, when measured by cost of living, are now equal to that paid in the cities. The farmer must learn to operate during regular hours; he must have adequate horse power, tools and implements suited for the work, and sufficient supplies to operate at the least cost. It is neither economy nor good citizenship to make an employe work at a disadvantage. Machinery and implements with seats are positively a saving, as a tired employe is not an efficient one.

"There's a wideness in God's mercy like the wideness of the sea," and now when the opportunity has come for the farmer to secure trained men of mechanical pursuits, he must expect that suitable wages, suitable housing and treatment be accorded. A higher standard of living among all wage earners is the greatest blessing that can come to an agricultural nation. For years the flow of population has been toward the city and now, when those men, trained for the application of mechanical knowledge to the farm, find equal or better wages in the country, the farmer must rise to the occasion to direct that labor; in better tillage, drainage, etc., to meet the changed farming conditions. The relation of employer and employe will be more personal than in the city shop, and unions will have very little place among farm people. For years the agricultural journals, the various experiment stations and the Department of Agriculture have been placing the physical farming conditions before the American farmer, that he will be ready to grasp the economic demands that are now being made upon him by the increased call for food and raiment, and become the ideal employer of labor.

There are always underlying causes of movements in population, and the food supply or that of precious metal discovery is generally the cause. It is much better for the farmer who desires to retire and still maintain his farm to operate under the wage system, and not be too niggardly about wages. Leaving the farm to be operated by someone else is called renting. Turning over a factory or store to be operated in the same way would be called—unbusinesslike. It would be of great interest if the forthcoming census would investigate the yields and farm conditions under the wage system and when operated by a tenant. Modern rural conditions, save two things, schools, and social life, are now the equal of the city or village. The keenest minds of the country are turned upon these problems. Ex-President Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, from the widest standpoint of national life, are seeking for a solution. James J. Hill, from the standpoint of transportation, gives his time and services in public addresses all over the country. Dr. Hopkins, of the Illinois College of Agriculture, issues addresses and bulletins, protesting against soil robbing. Graham Taylor, the sociologist,

shows how good men and women come from good soil. The Rev. A. B. Leonard, one of the lights of Michigan Methodism, reads agricultural journals and attends Farmers' Clubs, for he sees and sympathizes with the movement for maintaining the equilibrium between the city and country. The farmers themselves are aware of their problems and can be relied upon to act wisely. If suggestions or advices are in order, one might add to change the system of tenant farming to the wage system and assist the wage earner to become a land owner. A few depleted farms in a community are the same business menace to the farmers that a sale of bankrupt goods is to the city merchant.

Shiawassee Co. JAS. N. McBRIDE.

THE BUSINESS OF FARMING.

As the years roll round, farming is being looked upon as more of a business proposition than it was a number of years ago. Men are beginning to learn that it pays to apply business principles in this kind of occupation, as well as it does the merchant or manufacturer. Farming is like every other kind of business, there is a right and wrong way for doing everything. So it takes time as well as much study to learn how. It is a business that requires constant and close attention, especially as the country grows older. Because if improper methods are pursued, the soil will become so exhausted as to make crops unprofitable, which was not so when the country was newer. A man with a good home in the city or village who, by his trade or profession is earning a good living for himself and family, will probably do as well or better to stick to his trade or profession, as he will to try farming, which he knows nothing about. How to properly feed and care for horses, cows, pigs, sheep or fowl, cannot be learned in a few days, as all of us farmers know too well.

Perhaps there is no business where it is so easy to make mistakes, as in farming. The wrong rotation of crops, the improper feeding of stock etc., often result in loss, which might have been prevented if a little more forethought had been practiced. This has sometimes been the experience of the writer, and no doubt has been the experience of others. In conducting a farm—whether it be large or small—many things will occur that are so puzzling as to require much thinking, if not some experimenting, in order to know just what to do. Of course, the farmer of today has the agricultural press, and the experiment stations, etc., to aid him, but these will not always help him just how to decide certain questions, he must still depend on his own judgment or business ability.

As Mr. McBride says in his article, it has become a sort of habit to buy everything almost, in small quantities, instead of buying more in wholesale lots at a considerable saving, which farmers might do if they only once got in this habit. The writer has found it profitable to buy some articles out of season; such, for instance, as an overcoat, horse blankets, fly nets, as well as some agricultural implements. Money can be safely invested in this way, and a better rate of interest will be made than almost any other way. The frequent saving of small amounts is the most common method of financial advancement of any class of people. This being true, the general farmer (of which there is a large class), must try to keep himself well informed, and so be able to better judge and take advantage of the markets. In order to do so he must be in a position so that he will not be obliged to sell when the market is unsatisfactory or depressed. To do this he must be free from any large debt, and also have good credit.

Ottawa Co. JOHN JACKSON.

AMOUNT OF CORN FOR SILO.

I would like to inquire as to how many acres of corn is required to fill a 14x30 ft. silo. D. E. M.

It would be practically impossible for me to give very much of an idea of the number of acres of corn it would take to fill a silo 14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high. A silo of these dimensions, if filled full, would hold somewhere in the neighborhood of 85 or 90 tons. Now, the corn crop differs so widely in quantity that one cannot tell or give much of an idea how much it would take. If one has good ensilage corn, a good crop, six or seven acres will fill the silo. If you have just a fair crop, it will take ten acres to fill it and if you have a poor crop no one knows how many acres it will take to fill the silo, perhaps 20.

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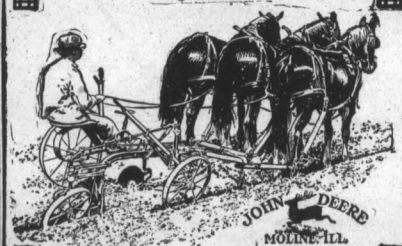
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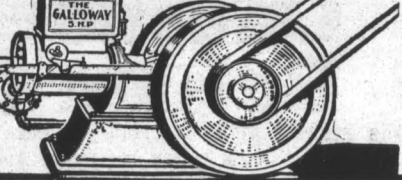


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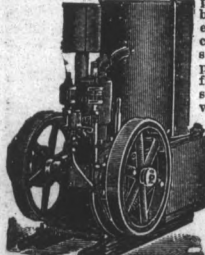
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A MODERN CONCRETE BLOCK SILO.

The accompanying cut is from a photograph of a concrete block silo built the past season by A. G. Barrett, of Oakland county. This is a double wall silo with a 2-inch air space between the walls. The walls are built of concrete blocks or bricks, 4x6x15 inches in size. The outside of the blocks was given a coat of special paint before they were laid, making them a deep red color which corresponds with the paint on the barn, by the side of which the silo was built. The blocks were laid up in white cement mortar, which gives the silo an especially pleasing appearance. The walls are firmly tied together with metal ties, two ties being used to each brick, and the walls are reinforced with 3/8-inch wire cables every three feet, the cables being tightened by means of a turn-buckle in the door frame of the silo, it being of the continuous door type. These cables are of galvanized wire, several strands being twisted together into a cable such as is ordinarily used as guys for telephone poles.

A novel feature of this silo is its roof, which is an arch made of concrete bricks and plastered over with a rich cement mortar. A 4-foot opening was left in the top of this arch into which the blower pipe of the ensilage cutter is directed in filling the silo. Mr. Barrett first intended to put a cupola with windows over this opening, but has concluded to leave it open for at least the present winter, as it admits plenty of light and the storms do not beat into it in an objectionable manner. This silo is 16 feet in outside diameter, and 38 feet from the foundation to the top of the silo proper, but the shape of the roof is such that several more feet are of practically the same diameter, the total height of the silo from the foundation to the top of the roof being 46 feet.

The silo extends below the surface, level with or a little below the floor of the basement. Between it and the barn, Mr. Barrett constructed a feeding room. Both the walls and roof of this little building are of cement, the walls being solid and the roof consisting of a thin coating of cement laid over the roof boards, which are closely nailed to the rafters. This type of roof enabled the making of a tight job next the silo, which would be difficult with an ordinary roof. There is a window in each side of this little building, which gives plenty of light in the silage feed room.

Four thousand six hundred of these cement bricks were used in building the silo proper. About one barrel of cement was used for each 100 bricks, and the labor of making the brick cost about \$60. About 800 bricks, 3x4x16 inches were used in making the arched roof. Five barrels of cement and four of stone lime were used in laying up and plastering the roof. Eight barrels of cement and 12 barrels of lime were used in laying up the blocks of silo proper, while three barrels of cement and one of lime were required to plaster the silo. Including the foundation, which cost about \$100 and the feed room between the silo and barn, the silo as completed, including all items of expense, the boarding of help, etc., cost Mr. Barrett a sum close to \$500. The cost of making the brick was about \$60 as above stated, the cost of laying up about \$65, the cost of the roof about \$100. No effort was made to spare expense in the construction of this silo, in any essential which would add to its value or permanence, and the structure as completed is perhaps one of the best of its type in the state.

The barn which is illustrated on the first page is 58x80 feet in size with a basement under all. The posts of the main barn are 18 feet high. An addition was made to the barn and basement a year ago, running along the south side for the entire length of 80 feet, which is used as storage for straw. The basement is divided into stables for horses, dairy

cows and feeding cattle, the latter being run loose in the stable in accordance with the method now generally followed by Michigan cattle feeders. Hogs are made an important factor in the economy of the feeding business done upon this farm, and there are also pens for brood sows with young pigs in the basement of this roomy and convenient barn.

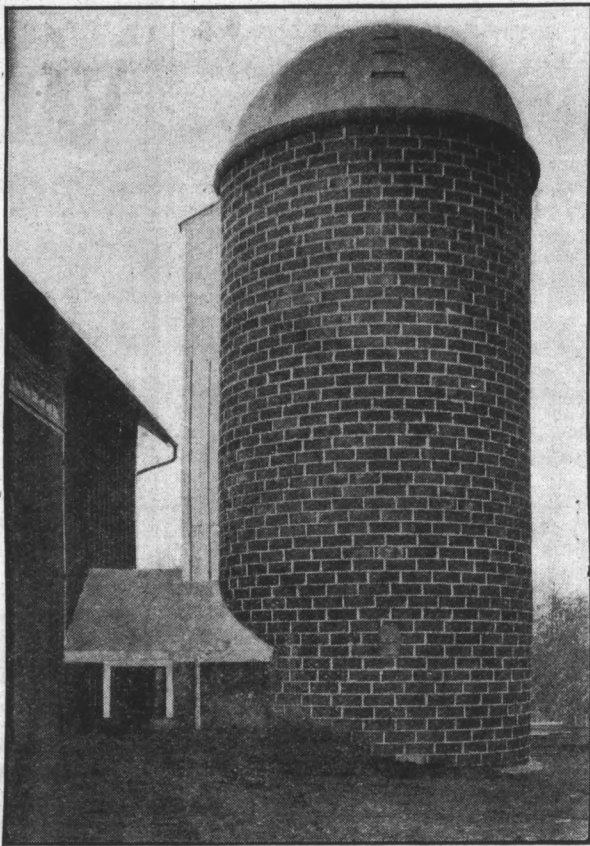
VARIETIES OF OAK TIMBER.

I note the inquiry by "Subscriber," of Jackson county, which I do not think fully answered by J. Fred Baker, of the Agricultural College.

The name, "Yellow Oak," is not a local term but is applied to a distinct species of oak.

The yellow oak always grows on our lighter soils and usually near marshes, and rarely grows larger than two feet over at the base.

It is not easy to distinguish it from the red or black oak at this size, from



their external appearance, but is easily distinguished by the color of the inside bark, which in the yellow oak, is of a bright yellow color.

I consider the lumber of the yellow oak superior to that of the black oak, and do not know why it should not be as valuable as that of the red oak except that the red oak grows so much larger, on some of our heavy soils, attaining a diameter of four feet or more.

Cass Co. F. E. SMITH.

SAVE THE MANURE.

Did you ever drop a small coin when you were paying for something that you had purchased at the store? Picked it up, didn't you? You bet. Then why don't you save those scores of nickles and dimes that are being washed away from that heap of manure down behind the stable? Every rain washes away a large per cent of the value of manure that is piled out in the open.

Manure contains certain fertilizing elements that should be returned to the fields from which they were taken. Of course, you can recruit the soil by plowing under a crop but that is very wasteful when compared with the plan of feeding the crop to the stock and then hauling the manure out to the field.

Use plenty of bedding to absorb the liquids as a large per cent of the total value is therein. Don't let the manure pile spread all around but keep it piled as compact as possible and always have the pile in the shelter. By all means save every bit of manure you can and apply it to the fields where it will produce dividends in the way of increased crops.

Ohio. S. C.

"I received my sewing machine, and it came all right. I have used it quite a good deal and like it very much. Am well pleased with it so far."—Mrs. Abner Hays, Holly, Mich.

"We have given the machine a good trial and are well pleased with the results. It runs easier, and does as good work as a \$40 machine we had here on trial before purchasing your machine. I see no reason why your machine should not last as long as the higher priced one."—Wm. E. Hill, Davison, Mich.

PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN FARMER when you are writing to advertisers.

IT PAYS TO PLANT RIGHT.

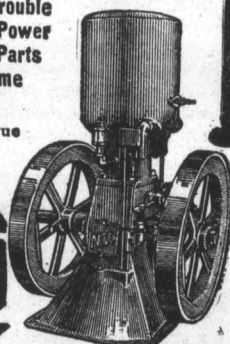
There is a right way and a wrong way to plant. Soil conditions vary, even in adjoining fields, and no ironclad rule can be made to fit every condition. It is essential to have the land in proper condition for seeding, and no one will deny it. There is a time to sow and a time to reap, and the ruler of the universe has never yet failed to provide a time for both. However, some men get in such a hurry to seed that they think they cannot possibly wait another hour, so they get stampeded, mud, in their crops and then wonder why their more successful neighbors get more bushels to the acre. Yes, it pays to plant right. It pays to have a good reliable grain drill to do the work—a drill that will not clog, choke or skip—a drill that will handle any size seed in any quantity desired—a drill that will sow all brands of commercial fertilizers, no matter how difficult to handle. That old, reliable grain drill, the Farmers' Favorite, manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Company, Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, is a drill that can be thoroughly relied upon to do the work of any farmer in any part of the world. Among the many styles and sizes of Farmers' Favorite Drills will be found drills exactly suited to the seeding conditions anywhere. This drill is guaranteed in such a way that the purchaser runs no risk. Send for the Farmers' Favorite catalogue. Go to your implement dealer and insist on looking over the Farmers' Favorite Drill.

You Ought to Know—Before You Buy—

how helpful it is to have a gasoline engine with

1. No Tank.
2. No Fan.
3. No Freezing Trouble
4. No Doubt of Power
5. No Separate Parts
6. No Cumbersome Weight.

SEND FOR NOVO ENGINE BOOK and learn of these improvements.



Gasoline ENGINE

The best way to keep an engine cool is with water, but the tank that usually goes with it is a big nuisance. The Novo has an even better watercooling, and without a separate tank. Watercooled engines have always risked injury from slightest freezing. If the water in the Novo froze solid, it could hurt anything.

Most stationary engines are so heavy it's very hard to move them. The working parts of no engine are stronger than the Novo, but by leaving out the useless iron in the base, it is made less cumbersome and easy to change from place to place.

HILDRETH MFG. CO., 12 WILLOW ST., LANSING, MICH

Make Your Old Wagon New



Just as strong and as good as ever and more convenient. Write us and let us show you how cheaply we can fit your old running gear with our superb

Electric Steel Wheels

which put an end to all break-downs. No shrinking or drying apart or tire setting. Makes your wagon a real handy wagon. Our 48 page book shows you why no other wagon wheels in the world equal the famous Electric Steel Wheels. Reading it will save you time, money and horse flesh. It's free. Write for it to-day to

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 35, Quincy, Ill.

HARVEY BOLSTER SPRINGS

Soon save their cost. Make every wagon a spring wagon, therefore fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc., bring more money. Ask for special proposition. Harvey Spring Co., 153, 17th St., Racine, Wis.



FREE TRIAL TO YOU



ICE PLOWS

Double row equals 20 men with saws. Pays for itself first season. 6 sizes, also ICE TOOLS. Ask for Catalogue. W. H. PRAY, Verbank, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

FEEDERS' PROBLEMS.

A Ration For Fattening Steers.

I have silage, corn meal, beets, corn in the stalk and hay for fattening steers. Of the latter two, am short. How shall I feed and what further supply do I need for profitable results?

Isabella Co.

R. H.

While it would be possible to secure fairly good results with fattening steers by using the feeds above enumerated, yet any combination of them would make too wide a ration for best results and it would pay better to purchase some concentrate high in protein to combine with these feeds than it would to use them alone. Having plenty of succulent feed in the ration, cottonseed meal would perhaps be the cheapest source of this needed protein and, as the supply of shock corn is limited, it would be better to use this feed during the early part of the feeding period than later. By feeding one feed of ensilage per day with the cottonseed meal and a little hay, and one feed of shock corn, a fairly well balanced ration would be secured and more economical results might be expected than would be the case if corn meal were fed in connection with the above feeds. Later on in the feeding period, the shock corn could be gradually displaced with corn meal and cottonseed meal or oil meal with hay for roughage. While ensilage is a good feed for fattening steers in limited quantities, it should not be used as largely as for cows. One good feed of ensilage per day is all that can be profitably used, especially during the latter part of the feeding period, and if a small amount of cottonseed meal is fed at first with a moderate feed of ensilage, and gradually increased until the steers are getting about four pounds per day, a fairly well balanced ration will be secured, provided the hay is clover. If not, a little oil meal could also be added to your ration with good results as the feeding period progresses. The length of the feeding period contemplated will have much to do with whether the steers should be gotten on to full feed quickly or not. If they are to be fed for the late spring market, it will be as well to take plenty of time to get them up to a maximum ration. When they are on full feed, the skillful feeder will regulate the amount of the grain ration to the needs and appetite of the steers to a nicety. No fixed rule can be laid down with regard to the amount it will be profitable to feed, this being an individual problem which must be worked out by the feeder. During the later part of the feeding period the quantity of silage may be profitably decreased, and some roots substituted as a succulent factor in the ration. With the feeds at hand and the concentrates suggested, very good gains should be secured, and profitable results secured from fattening the steers as there is every indication that the market will be a good one.

KEEP MORE SHEEP.

Michigan is fast becoming a great dairy state. There is no good reason why it ought not become a great sheep state, too. No other state in the union has better climatic conditions, soil and market for the economic production of both wool and mutton. Nature has given to Michigan and adjoining states the best she has and holds forth an inviting inducement to keep all the live stock on our farms the land will profitably sustain. I wonder frequently if the farmers of our state are fully aware of the great opportunities that lie within their reach in the production of all kinds of live stock. Michigan is not alone wonderfully well adapted to dairying, but her geographic location, her rich and varied soils and her efficient shipping facilities both east and west into the very heart of consumption places her naturally in the front rank as a live stock state.

Then why should not Michigan and her adjoining sister states maintain more and larger herds and flocks upon her farms. It is the consensus of opinion among practical farmers and able authorities on agricultural subjects that the best and most economic means of improving the productiveness of the soil is to feed out on the land all the roughage and grain removed from the soil and return most of its manurial value back from whence it came to restore plant food and to improve the mechanical condition of the soil. If we

study carefully agricultural conditions in older countries where the soil has been under cultivation for hundreds of years we find that the most highly valued and productive lands are in parts where live stock raising has been the prominent feature of soil tillage. If this be a fact, why not we Americans profit by the lessons given us and endeavor to conserve our natural resources by the adoption of the best and most practical methods of handling the soil and conserving its productive ability.

The farms in this state and many others are not today carrying near the live stock they ought. Numerous instances have come under my observation in the past few years where the fine herds and flocks have been handed down to son from the father only to be sold off the farm and totally eliminated from the plan of soil management. I do not claim that the productiveness of the soil cannot be maintained and improved thru other means of tillage, but I do want to be understood that instances are indeed scarce and far between where such methods are being successfully conducted. Live stock is one of the best means to the end of maintaining soil fertility and when eliminated from the farm grave conditions are almost sure to follow. For best results the farm must become a factory in the full term of the expression. The raw material must be converted into finished products and in such a manner that the larger portion of the roughage and grain removed from the soil can be returned to undergo decomposition and add fertility to the land.

Many farms in this state are not conveniently situated to make dairying and beef production alone the most profitable live stock to raise. These farms are in numerous instances suitable for keeping sheep, and sheep can be made equally as profitable, if not more so, everything considered, than almost any other line of live stock growing. There are also a large number of farms over this state that are not carrying any more live stock than is absolutely necessary to provide the essential horse power to till the land. The method in vogue on some of these farms is simply to turn the soil upside down year after year, and sell the crops off the land as fast as they can be grown. This method of handling the soil has, in most instances, and will in cases where in vogue, lead to the ruination of the land and make it unprofitable for cultivation. Instances in my own community are becoming manifest every year where such methods of soil management have resulted in failure, and numerous more cases will become a matter of record unless the owners of the land give more thought and attention to maintaining the fertility of their soil.

There are hundreds upon hundreds of farms in this state that could very profitably sustain paying flocks of sheep. The fact that they demand much less attention than some other lines of live stock recommends them for the purpose of converting farm grown roughage and grain into finished products for the market. Instances are indeed frequent in many localities in this state where sheep husbandry, both the keeping of breeding flocks and feeding of lambs, has built up rich and productive farms and made land owners well-to-do farmers. The outlook is very encouraging for the production of high-grade wool and mutton. The fact should not be overlooked that both wool and mutton should go hand in hand.

Shiawassee Co. LEO C. REYNOLDS.

THINKS BEET TOPS A SAFE FEED.

I have read Mr. Stockman's articles on feeding beet tops, with much interest, but I do not fully agree with him in condemning the same. When a person condemns a good thing it gives the impression that there must be something wrong in the way of feeding.

In this vicinity beet tops have been fed and valued to quite an extent. We have always fed ours with good results by turning the cattle into the field for an hour or two a day or drawing them up as wanted. I have known of cattle being turned into the field to help themselves for weeks at a time.

Of course, I believe, as Mr. Lillie says, that too much of a thing is injurious, the same as if fed in a poor condition. I think that if a person were to live on saurkraut for any length of time he might get kidney trouble or something worse. Yet I have my doubts whether even Mr. Stockman would condemn it as a food.

I wonder how many of the readers of The Farmer would use a silo without a roof, putting in a load of beet tops, then a load of beet pulp, and so on, filling the



Millions Die From Stomach Worms

Aren't You Losing Sheep from Stomach Worms?

Millions of dollars' worth of sheep die annually from curable or preventable diseases. Haven't your own losses contributed to this amount? In a single year in the Central States alone, three million lambs have been killed by stomach worms. Some of your sheep are dying now. You may lose more.

If the animals move about with lagging steps, drooping ears and dull eyes, if they have lost weight, if they have colic and later diarrhoea, they are infected with stomach worms.

SAL VET Will Save Them Kills Stomach Worms

This remedy is a highly medicated salt. It is simply placed before your stock and they doctor themselves. It absolutely destroys these parasites and prevents spreading of the infection. By toning the weakened digestive organs, it enables the animals to thrive better on less food and puts them in prime condition for the market in least time.

Act now; stop your losses; increase your profits by feeding Sal-Vet. You are losing many times its cost every day you do without it. It costs only one-twelfth of a cent a day per head.

Sal Vet Recommended by the President of the American Shropshire Reg. Association.

"Last year one of my friends was about to give up his flock of sheep kept on his golf grounds, which were sheepled to death. They were dying. His 'vet' said land was infected and he would have to sell his sheep and plow it up. I said 'Nonsense, use 'SAL VET'. He did. Result: he has his sheep; they are healthy and he still uses them to trim his golf grounds. I am still keeping 'SAL VET' before my sheep all the time and they are all healthy." (Signed)

HENRY L. WARDWELL (Pres. Amer. Shropshire Reg. Assn.) Springfield Center, N. Y.

Sal-vet is just as effective a worm destroyer for hogs, horses and cattle. Prices, 100 lbs. \$5; 200 lbs. \$9; 300 lbs. \$13.

SEND NO MONEY

Write us how many head of stock you have and we'll send you enough Sal-Vet to feed them all for 60 days. If it proves unsatisfactory we will not ask you to pay for it. Send in the coupon today. NOW.

THE S. R. FEIL CO.

Department M. F. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Send enough Sal-Vet to feed my sheep 60 days as advertised in Jan. 8th Mich. Farmer, with the understanding that I am to pay you for it if it does what you claim.

Name _____
P. O. _____
Shipping Station _____
State _____
No. of sheep _____
Hogs _____
Cattle _____
Horses _____

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These Horses are all Prize-Winners

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

Every horse guaranteed, and all at low prices.

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

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



Prairie Stock Farm

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

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

Dehorn Quickly and Easily

Dehorned cattle give best results, quantity and richness of milk and beef.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER

by its 4-way cut does it quick without trouble at the time or later—horns quickly.

Write for Free Booklet.

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Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



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 Blisters ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment ever made.

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 CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

HORSES WANTED with Heaves

Our treatment is an absolute guaranteed cure or money back. Particulars free. Dr. Frank's Remedy Co. Dept. 10 Detroit, Mich.

silos, and feed this combination after it was in a condition so that all passers-by commented on "the lovely smell;" or pile up a lot of beet pulp and feed it in a frozen condition. Such things have been done, but it seems as tho it might be poor policy.

I think that feeders of beets and beet tops need not be much alarmed if they are careful in feeding the same.

Eaton Co.

L. T. OPPENLANDER.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

There are not many sheepmen who practice fall shearing of their flocks of sheep and lambs, as the plan looks unattractive to them, but feeders who have done so recently have been reporting profits of from 25 to 35 per cent. The flocks that were shorn in the fall were kept in covered sheds and thrived well, some lambs nearly doubling their gains in weight after being clipped, while those that were "ticky" made gains of about one-third.

Prominent live stock commission firms located at Chicago have been overworked on some recent Mondays on account of the disproportionately liberal cattle "runs" on that day. On a recent Monday considerably more than half of the receipts for the entire week came in on Monday, and the market was in bad shape for three days, great numbers of cattle accumulating in the yards and selling at greatly reduced prices. Various causes led to this rush of cattle to market, but the principal reasons were the dearth of corn and a desire to cut feed bills, and higher prices in Chicago than those paid at Missouri river markets. Too many cattle have been marketed in a number of recent weeks, the great bulk comprising steers that had been fed but a short time and were not fat, and especially bad results have followed having the great bulk of the Chicago receipts on Monday and Wednesday. Glutting the market on Monday gives the buyer an undue advantage, and John Clay, a prominent commission merchant, says it would be putting it mildly to say that having 46,294 cattle on the Chicago market on Monday, December 13, cost country shippers \$250,000. It is extremely unfortunate that domestic buyers, as well as exporters want the bulk of their cattle on two days in the week. On the Monday referred to there were over 132,000 animals in the Chicago stock yards to handle, embracing, in addition to the cattle, 37,709 sheep, 46,294 hogs and 2,398 calves.

The average quality of the hogs now arriving at the Chicago stock yards is good, but the offerings are unusually uneven in weight. A trader remarked a few days ago: "A short time ago buyers had no difficulty in making up droves of hogs of even weight, but now the offerings run all the way from 200 to 600 pounds, and a uniform load of hogs is almost an oddity."

Last spring's pigs are fattening rapidly, and almost invariably they are reported as healthy. Few stock feeders fail to recognize the importance of taking the best care of their droves of hogs and furnishing them with plenty of feed, and it is generally believed that it will pay well to feed corn at even higher prices than those now current. Hogs may sell on a lower basis than that now prevailing, but no one expects to see low-priced hogs for a long time ahead, and it is figured that on the basis of recent prices of hogs, corn fed to hogs should be figured at 80¢ a bushel. It is manifestly impossible to know the extent of the spring pig "crop," but the general belief, based on reports from all sections, is that it is smaller than usual. It is certain that the requirements of the trade are extremely large, and this has been well demonstrated recently by the way the big receipts on some days were gobbled up by the Chicago packers. It has also been shown that stockmen are determined to get their own prices for their hogs, and the country has been holding hogs firmly at \$8 per 100 lbs. on the farm and ceasing to sell freely on every considerable break in prices.

The condition of country roads exerts a marked influence on the marketing of hogs, and at frequent intervals for months past the shipments from country points were checked materially by the impossibility of hauling the swine to loading stations. Cattle can be driven, regardless of road conditions, but farmers have been forced in numerous instances to wait for the roads to harden before they could send in their fat hogs. A great many April pigs are getting in marketable shape, and with good winter weather, larger supplies may be looked for.

The statement of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that Chicago retail meat dealers make an average profit of 46 per cent has been affirmed by John H. Schofield, secretary of the American Association of Master Butchers. He has made a careful investigation, following the recent statement by Secretary James Wilson. According to a test he conducted, taking the price submitted by former Chicago Alderman George Duddleston, a large butcher, as an average, Mr. Schofield declares that from a single steer he would receive \$59, or a gross profit of \$19, which is 47½ per cent gross profit. Mr. Schofield says that when the retailers realize a smaller profit it is thru failing to figure the disposal of the cattle properly.

The Chicago provision "pit" on the Board of Trade of late has reminded the old trader of the early "eighties," when the whole world of commerce was interested in the daily fluctuations of the Chicago market. Many outsiders have made large profits by their foresight in buying January and May provisions steadily ever since the beginning of last October. Although hog receipts are increasing in volume, consumption is still up to production, and cellars are as bare of hog products as they were last November. Most of the hog receipts are used to satisfy the fresh meat trade, and increasing the stocks of cured meats and lard is slow work.

If You Have Cattle, Hogs or Sheep to Market

Or Are Thinking of Buying Feeders—

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We invite your consignments, whether large or small. Whether you are a feeder who ships only an occasional carload, or a regular shipper, you may rest assured of first-class service and highest market value.

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Write today for FREE SAMPLE. You will make more money than ever before. Agents say stock sold out before fairly got started. Thomas Mfg. Co., 645 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio.

Grinds Table Flours, Too!

Our Buhr Stone Mill does not tear or "burn" the grain. It grinds smooth, nourishing stock feed and high-grade cornmeal and table flours. Genuine old fashioned mill stones, not iron grinders. Low first cost. No repairs. No break-downs. Easily kept good as new. Requires little power and no experience. Profitable trade from neighbors. Fully guaranteed. Widely sold for 40 years. Write for "Book on Mills."

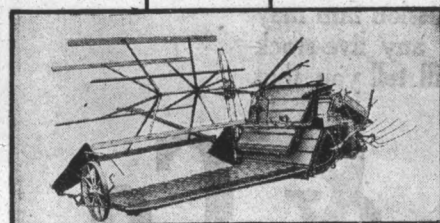
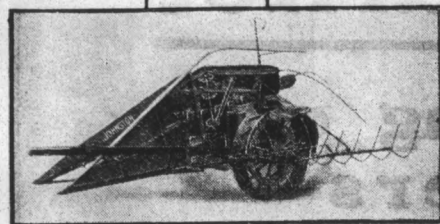
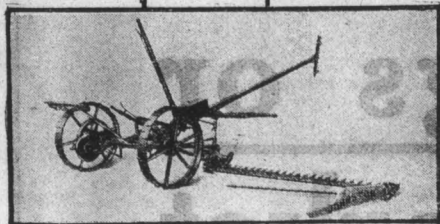
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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at d'l's or d'ly'd. Book & Dfree. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. \$1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Hemorrhoids, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Alays pain quickly. W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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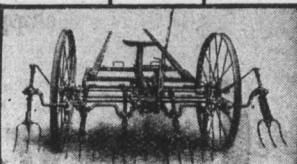
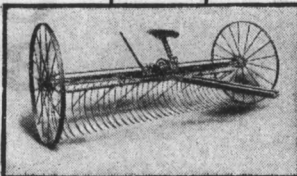
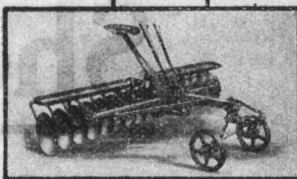
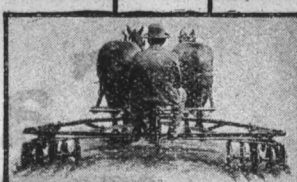
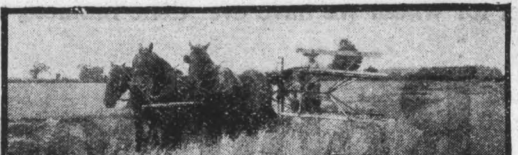


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Let us send you our interesting 1910 catalog, which is free. It will certainly interest you. Write to-day.

THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO.
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Hornless delaine, Black tops.
ROMEYN C. PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich.

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bred to imported rams for sale at farmers prices.
B. F. MILLER, Flint, Michigan.

Rockland Farm Delaines—A few choice rams for
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FOR SALE—Registered Ramboulllets. 30
ewes and 42 ram lambs.
THOS. FLETCHER & SON, Chelsea, Mich.

130 Reg. Rambouillet Ewes for sale, descended
from the best flocks and bred to a pure Van
Horn and a ram sired by a Gilbert ram and im-
ported dam. All in perfect health. In lots to suit buy-
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KOPE-KON FARM, Kinderhook, Mich., offers year-
ling and two-year-old Shropshire
ewes and bucks at prices you can afford to pay.

10 (Reg.) RAMBOUILLET ewes
and 1 ram cheap. A. A. WILSON, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS \$16
(sixteen) each. Express paid to quick buyer
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SHROPSHIRE CHOICE RAMS
AND EWES.
\$10 to \$16 each. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE HALL STOCK FARM.
Will make special prices for thirty days, on ewes
from 1 to 3 years old, all bred to Imported Cooper,
and Mansell rams to lamb in March and April, also
on very choice ewe lambs, this is to make room for an
importation that is going to arrive this spring.
L. S. DUNHAM & SONS, Concord, Michigan.

HOGS.

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

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.
Have a fine lot of spring pigs, both sexes. The type
for profitable pork production. Vigorous and strong
and of best blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. A. BYWATER, Memphis, Mich.

BERKSHIRES of the most fash-
ionable type and
strains. C. S. BARTLETT, Pontiac, Mich.

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

NORTHERN GROWN BERKSHIRES.
ROYCROFT FARM, Sidaaw, Mich.

Two Boars, do for fall service. A few gilts left. Also a fine
lot of fall pigs ready for weaning. Either sex or pairs
no kin. A. A. PATULLO, Deckerville, Michigan.

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

IMPROVED CHESTERS. Choice young Boars ready
for service. Sows bred or
open. Also choice Holstein Bull Calves, of the best of
breeding. W. O. Wilson, Okemos, Mich. Both phones.

Puritan Herd of Chester Whites—The peer of any in
America. Mature
sows and spring gilts, bred for March and April
farrowing. WILL W. FISHER, Watervliet, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. Shepherd Dogs. B.
P. Rock eggs, \$1
for 15. J. H. BANGHART, Lansing, Mich.

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

DUROC JERSEYS
CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

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

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

O. I. C's FOR SALE—Spring pigs all sold
Good fall pigs to offer. Either sex,
not akin. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

POLAND-CHINAS—Spring and yearling sows bred for
spring farrow. They are right
and priced right. WM. WAFFLE, Coldwater, Mich.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS—Butler's Famous Wonders—
Sept. farrow. Big, western
type, big bone, long bodies, big litters. The farmers' hog. Pairs
& trios. They'll make you smile. J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

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

POLAND-CHINAS—Long bodied, strong boned,
P. sows, bred to choice boars. Send for snap-shot
and close prices. ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Mich.

P. C. SOWS Bred for spring
farrow
WOOD & SONS, Saline, Mich.

P. C. BOARS of great quality and of
the best breeding. Satis-
faction guaranteed. R. W. MILLS, Saline, Mich.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—September far-
rowed pigs, either
sex, \$12.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you
want the most economical feeders possible, breed
your sows to a Yorkshire boar. Yorkshires are sure
to be the most popular breed of the future.
COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

Savings from a Well-Fenced Farm Will Pay for Other Improvements

"The most profitable crop walks to market or is carried in the cream can." The raising of swine can be made one of the most profitable industries. It promises quicker and greater returns for labor and capital expended. Changing swine from one pasture to another is desirable, as they will do vastly better on fresh pasture and keep much healthier."

W. W. P. McCONNELL.

Ellwood Fence is built on simple, correct principles. The cross (or mesh) wires are firmly wound around heavy cable horizontal or line wires, forming a truss brace that effectually prevents side-slipping. It really is a WIRE BOARD, with meshes only 4 inches across throughout the first 18 inches of all styles of hog fences.

Ellwood Fences combine great strength with closeness of mesh. They hold the grown hog and the suckling pig. All

styles furnished with barbed wire woven at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Hog Fence you save the cost of an extra strand of barbed wire stretched under the fence, as is required with plain bottom fence.

F. BAACKES, Vice-President and General Sales Agent
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

NOTE.—Dealers Everywhere. See the one in your town and have him show you the different designs and give prices. Also get from him booklet entitled "How to Build a Cheap Concrete Fence Post," furnished free for the asking.

27-Cows at Auction-27

Also a Quantity of other Desirable Property.

Having bought at forced sale, will sell at Public Auction at the Colonial Stock Farm, Oak Grove, Mich., on **FRIDAY, Jan. 14th**, at 1 o'clock, p. m. 27 head of grade Holstein females, fresh and to freshen soon. Also 1,000 rods of wire fence, 500 rods of barb wire, and 1,000 bundles of corn, together with a quantity of new farming tools. Oak Grove is situated on the Ann Arbor R. R., 27 miles north of Ann Arbor, and 15 miles south of Durand; trains arrive at 10 o'clock, a. m., and leave at 5:20 and 6:18, p. m.

J. B. TAZIMAN, Oak Grove, Mich.

Death to Heaves Guaranteed

Or Money Refunded.
NEWTON'S
Heave, Cough and
Distemper Cure.
\$1.00 per can at dealers,
or express paid, 18 years'
sale. Send for booklet,
Horse Troubles.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio.

JACKS AND MULES.
Raise mules and get rich.
300 fine, large Jacks, Jen-
nies and mules, 14 to 17
hands high, weigh from 700
to 1500 lbs. Good ones. I
pay a part of shipping.
Mules in teams or car-
load lots. Stock guaranteed.
Write for prices today.
KREKLER'S JACK FARM
West Elkton, Ohio.

KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS.

Registered Mammoth Jacks, [Saddle Horses,
Trotting and pacing stallions, 260 head to
select from. Catalogues are now ready.
J. F. CROOK & 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, Allen, Mich.

For Sale—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Dogs
or Poultry, nearly all breeds. Sires
exchanged. Southwest Michigan Pedigreed Stock
Association, R. E. Jennings, Sec., Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered PERCH-
ERON STALLION,
two years old, fast. F. L. KING, Charlotte, Mich.

HORSES Going Blind, BARRY
CO., Iowa City, Iowa,
Can Cure.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Herd headed by **UNDULATA BLACKBIRD**
ITO 83836, one of the best sons of **PRINCE ITO**
50066, and Grand Champion Bull at the Detroit
and Grand Rapids Fairs of 1907, 1908 and 1909. Herd
consists of Ericas, Blackbirds, Prides, etc.
WOODCOCK STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND POLLED DURHAM
BULL BARGAINS. Choice registered Show Bulls.
Blue-blooded pedigrees. No reasonable offer refused.
The Clover Blossom Farm, Fort Austin, Mich.

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

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

LONG BEACH FARM.

40 HOLSTEINS All Regis-
tered.
4 Young Bulls—One \$30; three at \$45; one at \$100.
F. S. KENFIELD, Augusta, (Kalamazoo Co.) Mich.

If you are interested in
Holstein Friesian Cattle

before you buy do not fail to write us in reference to
some male calves we have from carefully selected
and officially tested dams some of which have made
over 8 lbs. of butter in a day and sired by the Grand
Champion, Ohio, Michigan and West Michigan
State Fairs, 1909. Prices \$20 to \$35 each.
GREGORY & BORDEN, D No. 2, Howell, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF
a BARGAIN if
sold at once. C. D. WOODBURY, Lansing, Mich.

HOLSTEINS—Yearling bulls from A.
R. O. stock \$75. Bull calves
\$25 to \$50 each. E. R. CORNELL, Howell, Mich.

Holsteins—Bull calves for sale from A.
R. O. dams, at \$25 to \$50 each.
E. COLLIER, R. F. D. 5, Fowlerville, Mich.

TOP NOTCH HOLSTEINS.
Top Notch registered young Holstein Bulls com-
bining in themselves the blood of cows which now
hold and have in the past held World's Records for
milk and butter-fat at fair prices.
McPHERSON FARM CO., Howell, Mich.

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

BOARDMAN STOCK FARM, Holstein Cattle.

JACKSON, MICH.
Has more imported Holstein-Friesian Cows
than any farm in the Middle West. Registered
BULL CALVES of the most fashionable breeding. 30
fine, registered, Duroc Jersey sows due to farrow soon.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS headed by Canary
Mercedes Royal King.
B. Rock cockerels. W. B. JONES, Oak Grove, Mich.

Holstein Service Bulls.
Bull Calves, Yearling, two-year-old Heifers, bred,
and cows, due to freshen in spring for sale. 50 head
in herd. L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio.

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. Inspec-
tion invited. Full information cheerfully furnished.
If you cannot visit our farm at once write
BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Mich.
A. W. MUMFORD, Manager.

Northern Crown Jerseys.
ROYCROFT FARM, Sidaaw, Mich.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS
FOR SALE.
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan.

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

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.

BLACK MEADOW FARM
JERSEYS
ROYAL OAK MICH.

Register of Merit Jerseys. Official yearly
records.
T. F. MARSTON, Bay City, Michigan.

JERSEY BULL CALF born Mar. 13, '09. 2nd calf
of a heifer that gave 824 lbs. of milk in 1 year;
first calf as 2-year-old, fine individual.
MURRAY-WATERMAN CO., R. 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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.

Mange.—What can be done to cure calves of mange? Mine have it. A. B., St. Johns, Mich.—Apply one part sulphur and four parts lard once a day, or coal-tar disinfectant.

Rheumatism.—I have a cow that is troubled with rheumatism; her joints swell; she is well fed and runs out for exercise five or six hours a day. J. L. B., Albion, Mich.—Give ½ oz. doses nitrate potash three times a day and apply mustard and water to swollen joints once daily.

Founder.—Two months ago my 15-year-old mare was foundered and as I didn't know what ailed her she was not treated properly, consequently she is very stiff and sore. R. M., Arcadia, Mich.—Keep her forefeet cool and moist and blister coronets in front once a week, using cerate of cantharides. Stand her in a tub of warm water three hours daily.

Surfeit—Itchy Skin.—I have a Clyde mare that has been troubled for some time with a roughness of the skin, causing her to rub and make the hide sore. She has better than ordinary care, her heels have been sore but are well now. A. L., Hetherton, Mich.—Give 2 tablespoonfuls of baking soda at a dose in feed three times daily; groom her twice daily and apply one part coal-tar disinfectant and 50 parts of water daily to itchy parts of body.

Constipation—Anemia.—My cow has poor bowel action; her appetite is irregular; our Vet. has treated her for anemia and constipation, but she does not gain in flesh and strength. Is all my other stock in danger of becoming infected? W. M., Mears, Mich.—It is possible that your cow has tuberculosis, and I suggest having her tested with tuberculin. Give 1 oz. ground gentian, 1 oz. ginger and 2 ozs. Glauber's salts at a dose three times a day for five days then give it twice daily. Feed her whatever kind of food she craves.

Bone Spavin—Cow Has Poor Appetite.—I would like to know how to treat a horse for spavin; also, what to give a cow that has a poor appetite. R. W. C., Zeeland, Mich.—If the spavin does not cause lameness leave it alone; if lame, blister with cerate of cantharides or red iodide mercury one part, and lard six parts, or try any of the spavin remedies that are regularly advertised in this paper.

Lousy Cattle.—My cattle are frequently troubled with lice and I would like to know what to keep on hand that will kill them? C. B. R., Sparta, Mich.—Perhaps the most effectual lice killer is a decoction or infusion of Stavesacre (seeds). Put ¼ lb. in a gallon of hot water, let it simmer for an hour or longer then strain and apply daily for two or three days, then once a week. Kerosene and lard, equal parts, kill lice, so does insect powder and coal-tar disinfectants.

Canker.—My dog shakes his head almost constantly on account of having sore ears; his eyes are also sore. Tell me how to treat him. J. I. B., Hastings, Mich.—Drop one part peroxide hydrogen and three parts clean water into dog's ears very slowly once a day, rub on some dry sulphur where he itches and put some boric acid into eyes once a day.

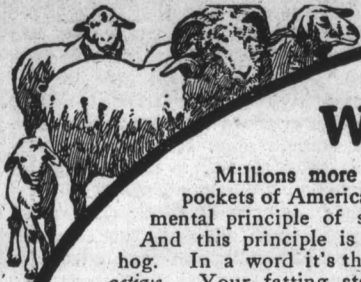
D. S. H., Kibbie, Mich.—See treatment for lice in this paper.

Wound on Leg—Bog Spavin.—Tell me what to do for two-year-old colt with bog-spavin; also, how to heal the wound on the shin and pastern of a colt. C. E. L., Williamston, Mich.—Blister with cerate of cantharides or any of the blisters that are advertised regularly in this paper. Apply peroxide hydrogen twice a day; ten minutes later apply equal parts powdered alum, oxide zinc, calomel and iodoform. Don't bandage the sore too much; cover it lightly with oakum and a cotton bandage.

Nausea—Weak Stomach in Pup.—My four-months-old pup seems to have a weak stomach; there is a rattling sort of noise in his throat which is somewhat relieved after he vomits. What shall I give him to overcome this ailment? E. W. D., Woodville, Mich.—Give 10 grs. chlorotone in a teaspoonful of glycerine twice a day, but if the pup is small and not of 20 lbs. weight give 5 grs. at a dose. He may be wormy; if so give 20 grs. powdered areca nut in the morning twice a week.

Condition Powder for Horses.—Please give me a formula to take to drug store and have made up in bulk, that will prove to be a good condition powder for live stock, and I shall be thankful for it. S. W., Fennville, Mich.—A good and not too expensive condition powder for horses and other live stock is made by mixing equal parts by weight: Powdered sulphate iron, ground gentian, ground ginger, bicarbonate soda, ground cinchona, charcoal and salt. A tablespoonful or more given at a dose in feed to either horses or cattle will tone up their digestion and they will thrive better than if not taking it.

Impaction—Lice.—We gave out eight-months-old heifer calf nearly two gallons of linseed oil, some castor oil, also epsom salts before we succeeded in relieving her of constipation; now her appetite is not good and she bloats some. My calves are troubled with large black lice. How can I kill them? R. C., Montague, Mich.—She has not yet recovered from the effects (Continued on page 43).



There's a Right Way to Feed Stock

Millions more of good dollars would lie snugly in the pockets of American farmers and stock feeders, if the fundamental principle of successful feeding were better understood. And this principle is the same for sheep, cow, steer, horse or hog. In a word it's this—*keep the digestive function healthy and active.* Your fattening steer, growing sheep or milking cow, must consume large daily rations of rich foods, or they will not produce more than nature requires for maintenance. And—if the digestive organs are not strong, this heavy feeding will result in impaired appetite, stomach derangement and loss. To obviate this danger, Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) offers an unfailing preventive—

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

Not a food ration, but a tonic, which acts upon the digestive organs, and not only keeps them at healthy, normal activity, but gives added power, so that a feeder may steadily increase the mess up to the capacity of the animal. This is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding, and to follow it on the farm means more milk from the cows; bigger, fatter steers; thrifty, growing sheep; vigorous, handsome horses, and fat, sweet, wholesome pork. Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee. The dose is small and twice a day is often enough to give it.

100 lbs. \$5.00; Except in Canada and extreme West and South. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.
25 lb. pail, \$1.60. Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.
FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time by asking.
Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A does away with the doubtful side of poultry keeping, and makes it a positively successful venture for the man or woman who uses it. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a aids digestion, promotes assimilation, makes pure blood and good health. Fed in small portions once a day in soft feed as Dr. Hess directs, it increases egg production as no other known preparation will. It is not a condiment but a tonic, and is as beneficial to growing chicks as to laying hens. It helps through the moulting period and feds old fowls in a short time. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 25c; mail or express 40c. 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail \$2.50.
Except in Canada and extreme West and South.
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

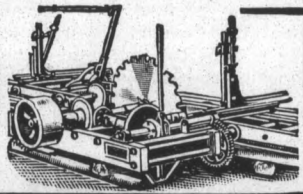
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



AMERICAN SAW MILLS

Make most money because they do best work in quickest time with least power and smallest crews, owing to their simple construction and improved, patented devices. Portable and stationary. All sizes. Variable Friction Feed, Combined Ratchet Networks and Quick Recliner and other superior features. Free Catalog and Prices will interest you. Lists our complete line of wood working machinery.

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
128 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J.
1609 Terminal Buildings, New York



Death to the Stomach Worms Guaranteed.

We will send you 100 lbs. of DR. HOLLAND'S MEDICATED STOCK SALT on 60 days' trial, freight prepaid. If you derive no benefit, it costs you nothing; if you do it costs you \$5.00. Give us your order at once.
The HOLLAND STOCK REMEDY COMPANY, Wellington, Ohio.

Send coupon or postal for our low, factory price. *Real Free Trial*—Cash or Credit Offer—Unlimited-Time Guarantee, and the One Best Book.

Here Is the Only Real Tongueless Disc—We Will Prove It

It was the first and still is the only genuine. All other "tongueless" discs are weak imitations of the Detroit-American—*are make-shifts*—old-style discs with tongue cut off and trucks stuck under in front. Remember, that the Tongueless Disc is sold only by us, direct from factory to farm. Let no dealer or mail-order man give you an imitation. We sell to no dealers—only direct, at low factory price. Get our book. Then you'll be prepared to tell all the others that you can do better.

Don't get into another season without this saver of horses—this saver of bother—this better working harrow. Does away with the tongue-thrashing and jamming of horses, that pulls them down or puts them out of use entirely, just when most needed.

Just let us send you one on
30 Days' Free Trial—No Money—No Deposit
Cash or Credit—Take Your Choice

We want to quote you a price that you will find mighty interesting and we want you to try this harrow entirely at our risk. Use it a month—or even more. If it does the work as we say it will, send us the price—if not, return the machine. We take care of the freight in both cases; the test won't cost you a nickel.

Big, Money-saving Book Free

Not only best Harrow book published, but best book on Manure Spreaders—the famous Detroit-Americans at cut prices, best book on Cultivators—all at lowest factory prices and on same liberal terms. Send coupon or postal for this guide to the right harrow at the right price.

American Harrow Co., 1074 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.
Prompt Delivery Insured—Warehouses in many cities

Better than Ever—at the Same Low Factory Price—the One Genuine Tongueless Disc Detroit-American

In five years this machine has revolutionized disc harrowing on the farm—revolutionized the harrow business—and made a reputation for itself that no other disc has ever made. All-steel frame. Hard-maple bearings take up end thrust; sections do not run together in the center; rigid steel adjustable standard; pipe oilers away from dirt and most convenient; shifter bars and adjustable bumpers; double levers; indestructible steel spools between blades; steel sections; no breaking.



For Your Protection on Prices of Harrows—Manure Spreaders and Cultivators

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Send me your new, big book, free, and quote me your low, direct factory price.
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THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

THE COMING FIGHT ON OLEO.

Representative Burleson, of Texas, has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill repealing the tax on oleomargarine and other dairy products fixed by the act of 1902. This, of course, means that the oleo forces of the United States are determined to repeal the Grout bill, the present law governing the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. Everyone will remember that the present law allows the manufacture of uncolored oleomargarine by paying a tax of one-quarter of a cent a pound, which tax was imposed upon the product simply so the government could keep track of the manufacture of it. But colored oleomargarine, colored to imitate yellow butter, is subject to a revenue tax of ten cents a pound. It is this feature of the present bill, of course, that the oleo forces strongly object to. What they want is to be allowed to color oleomargarine without restriction, to imitate butter, and that is just what the dairymen and what the consumer ought to fight against. This is the bone of contention between the two forces.

The oleo manufacturer argues that as long as the dairyman has a right to color butter artificially, he ought to have a right to color tallow artificially to make it look like butter, but there is no logic in this whatever. The farmer simply colors winter butter so that it looks like June butter. There is no fraud about it, no attempt is made to sell the product for anything but butter. The sole object in coloring winter butter is to have butter uniform in color thruout the year. Nobody is defrauded. Everybody understands it. But when the oleo manufacturer colors tallow, in imitation of yellow butter he does it solely for the purpose of deceiving the purchaser, the customer, and really the customer is more interested in the legislation governing this than the dairyman. The dairyman and the consumer as well can have no objection to the packers manufacturing oleomargarine. It is clean and, in a large measure, wholesome. Is is very hard on digestion and certainly invalids and children ought not to think of eating oleomargarine if they can get butter-fat, because butter-fat is the most easily digested of all fats. But laying that aside, the dairyman and consumer, I say, have no particular objection to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine if it is sold and purchased for what it really is. The trouble of it is, the oleomargarine manufacturer wants to sell oleo for butter. He wants to deceive the consumer so that he can get an unwarranted price for his product. Now, in this the consumer ought to be as much interested as the dairyman. The principle really comes under the same heading as the most of our pure food laws. The pure food laws of today are largely for the purpose of preventing fraud and deception, and no manufacturers put ingredients into food products that are detrimental to any appreciable extent; but they try every way possible to cheapen the product, to make a cheap product look like some other product so that they can sell it for that product and deceive the people. What they are trying to do is to cheapen the cost of production so that they can undersell somebody else and get the lion's share of the market. That's just what the oleomargarine manufacturer wants to do. When the consumer goes into the market and asks for a pound of butter, it is an imposition upon the people to sell him a pound of oleomargarine. The consumer has no way of telling the difference. They are colored alike, they are put up in the same package, they look alike and you cannot determine which you have until you eat the product, and then you are not sure until you make a test of it, but nevertheless the manufacturer and seller perpetrates a fraud upon the consumer. Oleomargarine is a cheap product, viewed from every standpoint, compared with butter, and it ought to be sold for much less, and it is an imposition to charge the consumer as much for it as he has to pay for good butter. If the city people will look upon this question as they do, for instance, upon the question of maple syrup, or vinegar, there wouldn't be any question about Congress changing the present oleomargarine law. Public sentiment would never allow it. But the average consumer in the city has a wrong idea, and he is given this wrong idea by the packer, the manufacturer of oleomargarine. They are led

to believe that this is a farmer's law, that it is made for the benefit of the farmers when in reality it is made more for the benefit of the consumer so that the consumer will know exactly what he is getting, than it is for the dairyman. The dairyman can have no particular objection to the manufacture or sale of oleo as such because the dairyman of today is not producing enough butter to go around. There are plenty of people who will buy the dairyman's good butter at a good price, and the oleomargarine law simply protects the man who thinks he can afford to pay 35¢ a pound for good butter and prevents the dealer and the manufacturer from charging him butter prices for oleomargarine. Oleomargarine should be governed more by the price of beef than the price of butter, because it is a beef product.

The bill introduced by Representative Burleson has one good feature, and that is, if it should become a law, all oleomargarine must be manufactured in one and two-pound packages or prints and each print must be labeled oleomargarine, by having the word oleomargarine pressed into it, so that it cannot be erased, and the law prescribes that it shall be sold in the original package only. But people do not comply with such laws. The trouble is, that if we allow manufacturers to color oleomargarine yellow, there will be a way found so that this word oleomargarine will not appear, and it will be sold largely as print creamery butter. Dairymen should insist that the oleo manufacturer be not allowed to color oleomargarine in imitation of yellow butter. It is a fraud to do so. It is trying to make one product that is inferior, look like another.

PRODUCING HIGH GRADE CREAM.

In the production of cream that will meet the demands of a fancy city trade the care of the milk and the sanitation of the stable, barns and milk house are the most exacting phases of the business. Many people when handling milk seem to forget that they are dealing with a food product. If filth is allowed to get into the milk at any point of its production, no amount of care at other points can make amends for the infection.

In selecting a breed of cattle for producing a good article of cream, the dairyman finds it part of his economy to select individuals from the breeds that possess an inherited tendency to produce a large amount of butter-fat at the lowest possible cost, and for this purpose the Jerseys and Guernseys stand at the head.

The next important factor is the sanitary surroundings for the herd and equipment. To produce clean and wholesome cream we must have clean and wholesome milk to begin with and to do this it is essential that we have clean stables, clean yards, clean dairy utensils, clean and fresh water, clean and wholesome food and that the cows be milked by clean milkers.

Cows are to be kept comfortable at all times. In order to have this it is necessary to have a warm stable, with plenty of light. Pure air is just as essential to the production of untainted milk or cream as is the feed the cow consumes. A number of our leading dairy authorities have said considerable about how much air space each cow should have, but, I believe that it is far more important that we provide means for the frequent change of air than to any certain amount of air space.

To be sweet and clean it is desirable that the cow stable be whitewashed at least twice a year. This makes a cheap and effective disinfectant and it can be easily applied with a spray pump. It should be well mixed and free from lumps before applying, as lumps are liable to clog the spray nozzle. Cement floors are the best adapted of any floor for the cow stable, and are easier to keep clean and free from dirt and foul odors than plank floors. With cement floors and the liberal use of absorbents it is not a difficult matter to keep the stables in a sanitary condition.

Many very good dairymen disagree as to whether it is best to separate the cream while it is warm and fresh or whether it is best to wait until it is cooled and again brot to the proper temperature before being separated and pasteurized. On most farms where fancy cream is being produced a portion of the milk is supplied by other dairymen, and for this one reason it is desirable that the separating be done by one man and at one place, thus insuring a more uniform quality of the cream.

Few dairymen realize the tremendous significance of the cream trade that has been developed during the past few years. Many car loads of cream are shipped every day in the year from localities five hundred or more miles distant to the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, to say nothing of the demands of the hundreds of smaller cities that are supplied by the same dairying sections. In fact, the competition of the city milk and cream trade is practically putting the small creamery operator and cheese factory owner out of business thruout the dairying sections of the eastern states.

When the cream is separated from milk gathered from various farms it is essential that it is cooled down rapidly after it is drawn from the cows and the cans set in a tank of cold water and allowed to stay in the tanks until ready to start to the place where it is separated. Bacteria that get into milk develop very rapidly as long as the milk remains warm, but as soon as cooled to fifty degrees or lower they will develop very slowly, and if kept down as low as forty degrees their action is almost entirely stopped. It is very important to have a small milk house entirely away from the other dairy buildings.

All dairy utensils should be washed as soon as possible after being used. The best method to keep the cans clean consists in washing them with cold water first in order to remove the milk, then with hot water and soap or other washing preparation. Cans should also be sterilized at least twice or three times a week, in order to kill all germs that may have secreted themselves in the seams or rough places on the tin. Leave the cans open so that the sun and air may have an opportunity to act on the germs. The bottles in which cream is delivered need to be washed and sterilized to kill all disease germs. In fact, the whole secret of producing a fancy grade of cream is cleanliness from the time the cows are milked until the cream goes onto the table of the consumer.

Avoid sudden changes in feeding. A sudden change of feed often deranges the cow's whole digestive system to an extent that her milk will have a peculiar, disagreeable odor and will be the means of spoiling the cream. When we feed turnips, cabbage or other vegetables we run more or less risk of spoiling the quality of the product, and when feeding corn ensilage it is much safer to feed after the milk has been removed from the room where the feeding is done.

Every dairy room or cream separating room should have good drains, cement floors and be plastered and whitewashed and the floor should have sufficient slope to carry all water to the drain tiles. Sanitary and clean methods do not mean expensive methods, but that all of the buildings, equipment and help employed must be neat and tidy and the milk kept free from all bacterial dirt. Some of the best and most sanitary creamery rooms are the least expensively equipped.

The next important step is the marketing of the product. Here the main point is to put up on acceptable article, one that the consumer has reason to believe can always be depended upon to be uniform. There will be no trouble in securing a ready market for such a product at an advanced price. There is not a city of thirty thousand inhabitants in the country but what would be a good field for a man to start in the business of selling a fancy grade of cream to the best consumers at an advanced price over what the common dealers are now selling it for.

If you are selling a twenty per cent grade of cream keep your product at that test, and if your trade calls for a forty per cent grade of cream, do not try and work off a cream of a lower test when you are a little short. Always sell what you advertise and try to keep your product uniform. Ask a price that will leave a good margin of profit and enable you to keep up the high quality of your cream.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

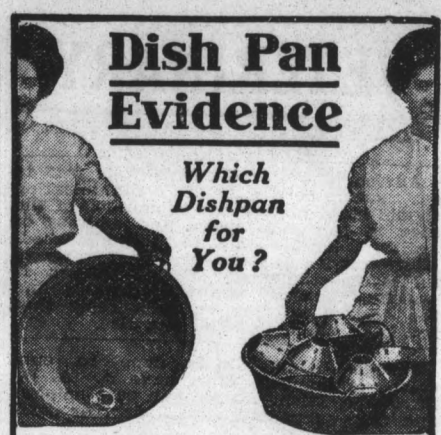
AMOUNT OF ENSILAGE IN RATION.

How much corn ensilage is considered a feed for a 900 to 1,000 lb. cow? There is a wide difference of opinion in this vicinity in regard to these questions. Your opinion would be authority.

Wexford Co. D. E. M.
About 30 lbs. of corn silage per day in two feeds, 15 lbs. night and morning, is about all a cow weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. will consume on the average right along, day after day. That usually would be a good full ration.

Dish Pan Evidence

Which Dishpan for You?



The practically empty pan contains the only piece used inside Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowls. It is smooth, tiny, instantly removable. The full pan contains the disks from a single common cream separator — one of thousands of the common sort that are discarded for Tubulars every year.

The simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular is the only modern, easy-to-clean cream separator — has twice the skimming force — lasts a lifetime. The dishpans show one reason why every woman should insist on a Tubular.



World's biggest separator factory. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators every year than any one maker of such machines sells. Write for catalogue No. 152.

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EARN ITS COST BEFORE
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THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 14. Send for it now. It is FREE.
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Ornamental Fence Cheaper than wood for Lawns, Churches, Cemeteries, Public Grounds. Also Wrought Iron Fence. Catalogue free. Write for Special Offer.
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Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.
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14¢ Cents a Rod
For 22-in. Hog Fence; 15 3/4-in. for 26-in.; 18 3/4-in. for 31-in.; 22 1/2-in. for 34-in.; 25¢ for a 47-in. Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 25¢. Sold on 30 days' trial. 30 rod spool Ideal Barb Wire \$1.55 Catalogue free.
KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 278 MUNCIE, IND.

GRAIN TO FEED WITH COB MEAL.

With cornstalks and hay, which is part clover, for roughage, what grain or grains would you put with corn-and-cob meal to balance the ration? I have a hundred bushels or so of mangels but, of course, they won't cut much figure with nine cows. Will the cob meal dry up the cows? Lapeer Co. J. W. THOMAS.

With corn-and-cob meal for grain and mixed hay and cornstalks for roughage, I do not believe you get a better grain ration than the following mixture: 200 lbs. of corn-and-cob meal, 200 lbs. of wheat bran, and 100 lbs. of oil meal, mixed together to be fed twice each day for the grain ration. I cannot tell you exactly how much to feed each particular cow in your herd. You will have to use your own judgment largely, but I can give you an idea if you have got good fair dairy cows, that is, cows that will make good use of their feed in the production of milk. Feed a pound of this grain per day for every four pounds of milk a cow produces. For instance, if a cow produces 20 pounds of milk a day, then feed her five pounds of this grain mixture. If she produces 40 pounds of milk a day, then I would feed her ten pounds per day of this grain mixture. Of course, you will have to take into consideration, however, the fact that milk differs in its food value. If your cow is producing five per cent milk, it will take more grain for the number of pounds of milk than it will if the cows are only producing three per cent milk, because the three per cent milk does not contain food constituents in proportion to its weight. Another rule to follow is to give each cow (and I think this is the better rule), as many pounds per day of the grain mixture as she produces pounds of butter-fat in a week. This takes into consideration the quality of the milk as well as the quantity. Corn-and-cob meal will not dry up cows. It is not a good feed to feed alone because it does not contain enough protein. By mixing with bran and oil meal you will increase the protein. I would feed a few of the mangels every few days and not feed them all at once. String them along all thru the winter.

RYE VS. BRAN FOR COWS.

Will you please advise me which would be to the best advantage for the dairy cow: To grind up rye and feed it with other ground feed, or to sell the rye and buy bran? Bran costs \$26.00 a ton and rye at 70c a bushel costs \$25.00 a ton. Also, how would it be to mix a little rye with oats and grind it for the horses? Macomb Co. A READER.

Cows do not relish rye very well in any form, and therefore it is not good feed for them. A ton of rye is not worth as much as a ton of bran because it does not contain as much digestible protein. Rye contains 9.9 per cent of protein and wheat bran 12.9 per cent, or in other words, a ton of wheat bran, in protein content, is equal to one and one-third tons of rye. You can get about \$23.50 a ton for your rye when you sell it, and you can buy bran for \$26.00 a ton, besides this it would cost you 10c a hundred probably to get this rye ground so that you could feed it to the cows. You would have to haul the rye to market, consequently you would lose nothing by going to town after the bran. In other words, it would cost you nothing to haul the bran because you would have to take the rye to town to get it ground anyway. The bran would be more palatable for the cows than the rye. It would be much better to grind some of the rye and mix it with oats. I think you would make money by selling the rye and mixing bran with the oats for the horses. However, it will do very well to mix oats for horses and it does very well for a hog feed also if it is ground up and mixed with water or with milk.

DRIED BEET PULP FOR COWS.

I noticed in the last issue of the Michigan Farmer that great claims are made for dried beet pulp. Would you kindly give me your opinion as regards this claim and whether, in your estimation, it is a profitable feed, especially for dairy-men? Bay Co.

Subscriber. I consider dried beet pulp a valuable feed for dairy cows and, in fact, for all live stock on the farm, with the exception of hogs. It is a splendid food for part of the ration for horses and also for hens. Dried beet pulp is especially valuable where there is no succulent food in the ration like corn silage, or beets, or mangels, or anything of that sort. A succulent food in the ration tends to make all of the ration more appetizing and seems to keep the digestive tract in good condition. Beet pulp, if it is moistened two

or three hours before it is fed, will swell up and become very much like the green or raw beet pulp, and, to a certain extent, possesses the qualities and takes the place of a succulent food in the ration. Just what its value is from this standpoint of course I do not know, but I am convinced from quite an extensive experience in feeding it that it has some value in this direction. Dried beet pulp, according to chemical analysis, contains just about as much protein as corn meal. It is, so far as the chemical analysis is concerned, very much of the nature of corn meal, altho it is not quite as digestible. For young growing stock, especially young dairy stock, I think that dried beet pulp is better even than its chemical analysis would seem to indicate. It has a splendid effect upon growing young cattle, is very palatable and greedily eaten by them. The price of beet pulp, of course, has advanced the same as all other feeds, and while we might think that the price is exceedingly high at the present time, yet when we take into consideration the price of other feeding stuffs, we realize that we can afford to pay more for dried beet pulp now than we could a few years ago when other feeding stuffs were also much lower.

FLAX SEED, RYE AND OATS AS A GRAIN RATION FOR COWS.

Will you be so kind as to give me advice with regard to compounding a balanced ration for my cows from oat, rye and wheat straw, good clover, alsike, some timothy hay, and corn stover with the nubbins left in, for roughage, and from flaxseed (not ground) and ground rye and oats for grain? The cows are not giving much milk now, but will all freshen in April and May. Will it pay to grain them? They have mangolds, about one peck each per day. I have the above grains on hand but corn supply is limited. I can buy bran at \$25 per ton. Alpena Co. A. CHABOT.

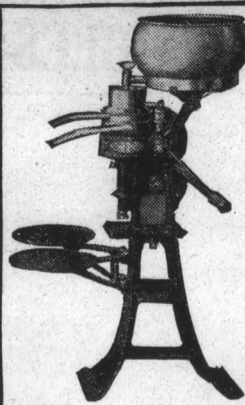
Here we have a splendid variety of foods for roughage. They are all good, but of course we cannot expect cows giving milk to eat very much rye or wheat straw, in fact, not very much oat straw, tho that is better and more palatable than either of the others. The main ration for roughage should be the clover and alsike hay and corn stover, and, of course, if this corn stover has some nubbins of corn mixed with them, all the better. The question is, whether he shall feed the ground rye and oats, or sell these feeds and buy some substitute. At the present price of oats and rye, I would certainly sell them and buy some wheat bran and oil meal to mix with these feeds. If you have corn and can get the corn and cobs ground together, I would feed that in connection with the oil meal and wheat bran. If you have no corn, then I would buy corn meal because I do not think there is anything better where you are feeding cornstalks, if you do not have corn silage containing a good percentage of ear corn. I would mix corn meal, wheat bran and oil meal together in equal parts and feed what you think would enable the cows to bring you the greatest profit.

As to feeding the cows a grain ration this winter before they freshen next spring, I think by all means it would be advisable to give them a light grain ration, but I would not feed them rye. Ground oats would be a very good feed before they freshen. You do not want to allow the cows to run down in flesh. While this roughage is all good, a little grain enables the cow to keep in good health, enables her to store up energy for the production of milk after she becomes fresh. You could feed the grain I have recommended to feed after they have freshened, only do not feed too much.

WHERE TO GET MILK ANALYZED.

Please tell me thru Michigan Farmer where to send samples of milk for analysis, when we think there is something wrong with the cow. Tuscola Co. SUBSCRIBER.

The State Dairy and Food Department at Lansing will gladly analyze any sample of milk which may be sent to them. The milk, however, must be carefully sampled and it must reach the laboratory at Lansing before it sours, consequently must be sent at once after milking and, if the weather is at all warm, it ought to be packed in ice, because if the milk sours before it gets to the laboratory, nothing can be done. Each sample of milk should be carefully labeled so that the state analyst will know who sent them. The sample should be accompanied by a letter fully explaining all the details. The sample will be analyzed and the result of the analysis returned without any expense whatever to the sender.



JUST PLAIN COMMON SENSE

It doesn't take an expert mechanical engineer to recognize the superiority of the Improved 1910 De Laval Cream Separator. Plain common sense will do that. Consider each and every part of the machine and not one single deceptive, freakish or nonsensical feature will be found.

At the top you find the De Laval seamless, sanitary, globe-shaped supply can,—the most practical can ever designed for the purpose. Next comes the simple, compact, center-balanced De Laval separating bowl, extremely convenient to handle and washed as easily as a tea-cup. Inside the bowl you see the patented De Laval "Split-Wing-Disc" system of construction, which is common sense itself and today generally recognized as the only correct method of bowl construction. Next comes the bowl spindle, entirely separate and detached from the bowl, but which may be quickly and easily taken from the machine if desired. Supporting the bowl spindle top and bottom are the special De Laval bearings, ideally efficient and simple. Next you see the remarkably simple De Laval gearing consisting of only three wheels, which are so strong and so nicely adjusted that they are practically everlasting under daily use. You find no ball bearings or complicated nests of delicate gear wheels and the whole machine may be completely unassembled by anyone within five minutes time.

The frame of the De Laval is remarkably artistic and convenient. It has adjustable shelves for the cream and skim milk receptacles and a special drip shelf is a part of the frame, which prevents drippings of oil or milk from running to the floor. The base of the machine is open so that the floor beneath may be kept clean. Inside and out the 1910 De Laval machine is the result of merely plain common mechanical sense.

The De Laval catalogue tells the whole story. Ask for a copy.

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AND UPWARD

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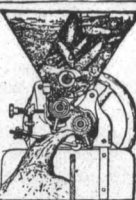
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CRUSH ear corn (with or without shucks) and GRIND all kinds of small grain. Use Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

(Our Circular Tells Why.)
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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Ground very fine with one set of Rollers and Concaves used in the

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

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OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS. While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished. Run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. Write for our 1910 catalog. We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machine in detail and tells all about the American Separator. Our surprisingly liberal long time trial proposition, generous terms of purchase and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and the first to sell direct to the user. We cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save agent's, dealer's and even catalog house's profits by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every American Separator. We ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS.

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The only thoroughly manufactured Silo on the market. Full length stave. Continuous door frame complete with ladder. Triple beveled silo door with hinges. Equipped with extra heavy hoops at bottom.

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Makes winter feed equal to June grass. THE ROSS will more than pay for itself in one season. Write today for catalog which gives facts that will save you money. Agents wanted.
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Afraid of Ghosts

Many people are afraid of ghosts. Few people are afraid of germs. Yet the ghost is a fancy and the germ is a fact. If the germ could be magnified to a size equal to its terrors it would appear more terrible than any fire-breathing dragon. Germs can't be avoided. They are in the air we breathe, the water we drink.

The germ can only prosper when the condition of the system gives it free scope to establish itself and develop. When there is a deficiency of vital force, languor, restlessness, a sallow cheek, a hollow eye, when the appetite is poor and the sleep is broken, it is time to guard against the germ. You can fortify the body against all germs by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the vital power, cleanses the system of clogging impurities, enriches the blood, puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in working condition, so that the germ finds no weak or tainted spot in which to breed. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients printed on its outside wrapper. It is not a secret nostrum but a medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION and with a record of 40 YEARS OF CURES. Accept no substitute—there is nothing "just as good." Ask your neighbors.

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Every purchaser of a Sure Hatch Incubator actually receives a \$1,000,000 Surety Bond, issued by the Bankers' Surety Company of Cleveland, Ohio. This bond absolutely protects every Sure Hatch owner. It backs up our liberal guarantee.

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POULTRY AND BEES

NEEDED PREPARATION FOR EARLY HATCHING.

The time is at hand when the incubators need to be looked over and put in repair for the coming season's work. They should be thoroughly cleaned, and tested early, so that if any repairs are needed they may be purchased and put in place before a hatch is started.

If a new machine is to be purchased, the order should be sent at once, particularly if this is to be one's first experience in artificial hatching. I made the mistake when ordering my first machine, of waiting until nearly time to use it. The result was that the order reached the company just when the season's rush was on and had to wait its turn to be filled. The freight companies didn't hurry it along very rapidly and when it arrived I had to use considerable time in learning to operate it. In consequence, I got my first hatch out about the first of June. It pays to order such things early and avoid many vexing delays.

To those who are about to run an incubator for the first time let me give a few words of caution. Don't set up your machine and try to run it in a close unventilated room. Don't fill it full until you have thoroughly mastered the workings of the machine, and this you cannot do wholly from the printed directions. You must have some experience. To gain this, put the machine in the place where the most even temperature can be kept. A well ventilated cellar is the best place, and a room with a northern exposure, away from a fire, is the next best.

Follow directions closely in setting up and regulating the machine. Then put in a small number of fresh eggs and watch the process of incubation. Use the tester until you are familiar with every change in the egg. Break an egg from day to day and study the germ at close range. Break the dead eggs and study them. Gain a thorough working knowledge of the egg at all stages of development. If a hen can be set at the same time and the conditions under both methods of incubation compared, it will aid in obtaining a perfect understanding of the laws of nature. When all this has been done one may fill the machine with a fair assurance of success.

One of the great essentials to a good hatch is newly laid eggs with which to fill the machine. Failure here generally leads to disappointment and the fault is laid to the machine, tho it is in no wise to blame for it. In collecting eggs to fill a machine of 100 or 200 egg capacity it is seldom that all the eggs are fresh. More than this, some of them are newly laid and some two weeks old or more. All are subject to the same conditions after going into the machine, and it frequently happens that the oldest eggs start and then die, or perhaps do not start at all. I found when hatching eggs for others that my own eggs, fresh from my pens, always brot out a better hatch than those brot me from outside. I learned, by enquiry, that seldom were all these eggs newly laid. When they were, the hatch was nearly always good. For this reason I like a compartment hatcher best, as 50 eggs can nearly always be obtained that are only a few days old. The number of eggs required to set a hen is so small that the question of their age does not come up.

H. L. HUNT.

CAN THE AVERAGE FARMER SUCCEED WITH BEES?

(Concluded from last week.)

Well, you say, give us a plan by which the farmer can make a success with bees and at the same time not neglect his farm.

First of all, he must invest a little money, for we never get something for nothing in bee-keeping.

Second, in my opinion, the average farmer will make a better success with bees by running them for extracted honey rather than for comb.

What will the expense be? Well, one would hardly want to run for extracted honey with less than ten colonies and, if a beginner, it would not pay to invest in more than that for a starter, so we'll figure on that basis. If he keeps his eyes open he can probably pick up a few bees in standard hives at not to exceed \$4 per colony. Then the investment would be as follows:

10 colonies at \$4 each\$40.00
20 extra hives and frames, full sheet foundation 40.00

One novice extractor 10.00
One smoker, standard size85
One uncapping knife75
One hive tool15
One bee veil75

Total\$92.50

But, you say, what farmer is going to to invest any such amount of money in bees? Well, if you wanted a good thoroughbred cow or other animal for the farm herd you wouldn't hesitate a minute at \$100, would you? Now, the farmer who would make a success of this branch of the business, for bee-keeping is a branch of farming, must use the same foresightedness as he would in embarking in the dairy business.

After you get the bees, set them on a level stand slightly raised from the ground. At the beginning of the honey flow give each hive an upper story. If this upper story is filled with foundation rather than drawn combs you will have to be careful not to put it on too early. A good plan is to watch for the first whitening of the combs along the top bars and then put on your hives of foundation, at the same time pulling up a couple of frames of brood or honey from below and replacing them with foundation from above. This will help to draw the bees into the upper story.

Keep close watch and do not let the bees get short of room. Then you will have very little trouble with their swarming. If some of them should swarm, hive them on foundation, with one frame of brood to hold them, and set them on the old stand, moving the old colony a little to one side. After five days, cut the queen cells from the parent colony and set them on top of the new hive and you will have very little danger of any more swarms that summer.

Beginners should remember that honey is the thing we are after, not increase, and one had better hold them down to the original ten colonies the first season at least. When the hives become filled and you have no more foundation to put on, you can begin extracting, drawing out those frames which are filled and capped over. After extracting, replace them in the hive for a second filling. As soon as the combs are all built the worst of your troubles are over; bees seldom swarm if given plenty of drawn comb.

You will find more or less brood in the upper stories which should be placed in the lower hive when extracting and the honey extracted from those combs having no brood.

There are many other things to learn, such as preparing for winter, the care of the honey which should never be placed in a cellar or refrigerator as many do. It is best kept in a warm, dry place. There are also innumerable other things, but the man who expects to keep bees without studying or reading up more or less as he goes along had better give it up before he invests any money in it. A little reading and a little common sense applied are the main requisites.

How much income should one receive from the colonies of bees in a season? That depends upon the man behind the bees, upon the locality, the season, etc., and one can only make a guess, which might be very wide of the mark. I will say, however, that the least I have ever received was 40 lbs. per colony, spring count, for an average, while my usual average is about 100 lbs. per colony for those run for extracted honey. The highest record was 150 lbs. per colony. This honey sells readily at 10c per lb. You may figure the profits for yourself.

Remember, the first investment is practically all you have to make until you wish to increase. One thing is imperative, that you put the same amount of intelligence and study into it that you would in dairying or any other farming enterprise and I think it will bring just as large returns.

Mecosta Co. L. C. WHEELER.

STATE POULTRY SHOW NEXT WEEK.

The Michigan State Poultry Association will hold its annual show in the Light Infantry Armory, Detroit, January 12 to 18. This year's exhibition has been called the big "gold special" show, the organization claiming the distinction of offering a larger number of special premiums than any other show in the country. Prospective exhibitors who failed to receive the premium list before January 1 will be allowed to make entries as late as January 10. However, all are requested to enter as early as possible, and many entries have already been received. M. E. Green, of Detroit, is the secretary.

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LIGHT BRAHMA, White Wyandotte and Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels for sale, good stock. E. D. BISHOP, Route 38, Lae Odessa, Mich.

R. G. I. Birds for sale. Cockerels \$2 to \$5, pullets \$1 to \$3, 50 pullets and one cockerel \$10. All good stock. Eggs in season. B. A. Fraser, Dept. M. F. Fountain Farm, Rosebush, Mich.

BUFF & White Orpingtons, S. C. Bk. & R. C. W. Minorcas, W. C. B. Polish, Houdans, B. Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorns, Buff Orpington Ducks & Japanese Bantam eggs \$1.50 per setting. H. H. KING, Willis, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, from heavy layers and State Fair prize winners. A. FRANKLIN SMITH, Ann Arbor, Mich.

50 CHOICE S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels \$1 and \$1.50 each. Order direct from this ad. First comes gets the pick. LEWIS T. OPPENLANDER, successor to Fred Mott, Lansing, Michigan.

DOGS.

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FERRETS.

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

Don't Weep At The Ice House.

Some people swell up on "emotion" brewed from absolute untruth.

It's an old trick of the leaders of the Labor Trust to twist facts and make the "sympathetic ones" "weep at the ice house." (That's part of the tale further on).

Gompers et al sneer at, spit upon and defy our courts, seeking sympathy by falsely telling the people the courts were trying to deprive them of free speech and free press.

Men can speak freely and print opinions freely in this country and no court will object, but they cannot be allowed to print matter as part of a criminal conspiracy to injure and ruin other citizens.

Gompers and his trust associates started out to ruin the Bucks Stove Co., drive its hundreds of workmen out of work and destroy the value of the plant without regard to the fact that hard earned money of men who worked, had been invested there.

The conspirators were told by the courts to stop these vicious "trust" methods, (efforts to break the firm that won't come under trust rule), but instead of stopping they "dare" the courts to punish them and demand new laws to protect them in such destructive and tyrannous acts as they may desire to do. * * *

The reason Gompers and his band persisted in trying to ruin the Bucks Stove Works was because the stove company insisted on the right to keep some old employees at work when "de union" ordered them discharged and some of "de gang" put in.

Now let us reverse the conditions and have a look.

Suppose the company had ordered the union to dismiss certain men from their union and, the demand being refused, should institute a boycott against that union, publish its name in an "unfair list," instruct other manufacturers all over the United States not to buy the labor of that union, have committees call at stores and threaten to boycott if the merchants sold anything made by that union. Picket the factories where members work and slug them on the way home, blow up their houses and wreck the works, and even murder a few members of the boycotted union to teach them they must obey the orders of "organized Capital?"

It would certainly be fair for the company to do these things if lawful for the Labor Trust to do them.

In such a case, under our laws the boycotted union could apply to our courts and the courts would order the company to cease boycotting and trying to ruin these union men. Suppose thereupon the company should sneer at the court and in open defiance continue the unlawful acts in a persistent, carefully laid out plan, purposely intended to ruin the union and force its members into poverty. What a howl would go up from the union demanding that the courts protect them and punish their law-breaking oppressors. Then they would praise the courts and go on earning a living protected from ruin and happy in the knowledge that the people's courts could defend them.

How could any of us receive protection from law-breakers unless the courts have power to, and do punish such men.

The court is placed in position where it must do one thing or the other—punish men who persist in defying its peace orders or go out of service, let anarchy reign and the more powerful destroy the weaker.

Peaceable citizens sustain the courts as their defenders, whereas thieves, forgers, burglars, crooks of all kinds and violent members of labor unions, hate them and threaten violence if their members are punished for breaking the law. They want the courts to let them go free and at the same time demand punishment for other men "outside de union" when they break the law. * * * Notice the above reference is to "violent" members of labor unions. The great majority of the "unheard" union men are peaceable, upright citizens. The noisy, violent ones get into

office and the leaders of the great Labor Trust know how to mass this kind of men, in labor conventions and thus carry out the leaders' schemes, frequently abhorrent to the rank and file: so it was at the late Toronto convention.

The paid delegates would applaud and "resolute" as Gompers wanted, but now and then some of the real workingmen insist on being heard, sometimes at the risk of their lives.

Delegate Egan is reported to have said at the Toronto convention:

"If the officers of the federation would only adhere to the law we would think a lot more of them."

The Grand Council of the Provincial Workingmen's Ass'n of Canada has declared in favor of severing all connection with unions in the U. S., saying "any union having its seat of Gov't in America, and pretending to be international in its scope, must fight industrial battles according to American methods. Said methods have consequences which are abhorrent to the law-abiding people of Canada involving hunger, misery, riot, bloodshed and murder, all of which might be termed a result of the practical war now in progress in our fair province and directed by foreign emissaries of the United Miners of America."

That is an honest Canadian view of our infamous "Labor Trust."

A few days ago the daily papers printed the following:

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Characterizing the attitude of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings in the courts of the District of Columbia, in connection with the Bucks Stove and Range company, as "a willful, premeditated violation of the law," Simon Burns, general master workman of the general assembly, Knights of Labor, has voiced a severe condemnation of these three leaders. Mr. Burns expressed his confidence in courts in general and in those of the District of Columbia in particular.

Approved by Delegates.

This rebuke by Burns was in his annual report to the general assembly of his organization. He received the hearty approval of the delegates who heard it read at their annual meeting in this city.

"There is no trust or combination of capital in the world," said Mr. Burns, "that violates laws oftener than do the trust labor organizations, which resort to more dishonest, unfair and dishonorable methods towards their competitors than any trust or combinations in the country."

Mr. Burns said the action of "these so-called leaders" would be harmful for years to come whenever attempts were made to obtain labor legislation.

"The Labor Digest," a reputable workingman's paper, says, as part of an article entitled "The beginning of the end of Gompersism, many organizations becoming tired of the rule-or-ruin policies which have been enforced by the president of the A. F. of L."

"That he has maintained his leadership for so long a time in the face of his stubborn clinging to policies which the more thoughtful of the workingmen have seen for years must be abandoned, has been on account partly of the sentimental feeling on the part of the organizations that he ought not to be deposed, and the unwillingness of the men who were mentioned for the place, to accept a nomination in opposition to him. In addition to this, there is no denying the shrewdness of the leader of the A. F. of L., and his political sagacity, which has enabled him to keep a firm grip on the machinery of the organization, and to have his faithful henchmen in the positions where they could do him the most good whenever their services might be needed.

"Further than this, he has never failed, at the last conventions, to have some sensation to spring on the convention at the psychological moment, which would place him in the light of a martyr to the cause of unionism, and excite a wave of

sympathetic enthusiasm for him, which would carry the delegates off their feet, and result in his re-election.

"That his long leadership, and this apparent impossibility to fill his place has gone to his head, and made him imagine that he is much greater a man than he really is, is undoubtedly the case, and accounts for the tactics he has adopted in dealing with questions before congress, where he has unnecessarily antagonized men to whom organized labor must look for recognition of their demands, and where labor measures are often opposed on account of this very antagonism, which would otherwise receive support.

"There is no doubt but what organized labor in this country would be much stronger with a leader who was more in touch with conditions as they actually exist, and who would bring to the front the new policies which organized labor must adopt if it expects to even maintain its present standing, to say nothing of making future progress."

We quote portions of another article, a reprint, from the same labor paper:

"Organized labor, through its leaders, must recognize the mistakes of the past if they expect to perpetuate their organizations or to develop the movement which they head. No movement, no organization, no nation can develop beyond the intellects which guide these organizations, and if the leaders are dominated by a selfish motive the organization will become tinged with a spirit of selfishness which has never appealed to mankind in any walk of life at any time since history began.

"It can be said in extenuation of certain leaders of organized labor that the precarious position which they occupy as leaders has had a tendency to cause them to lose sight of the object behind the organization. The natural instinct in man for power and position is in no small measure responsible for the mistakes of the leaders, not necessarily in labor unions alone, but in every branch of society. This desire for power and leadership and personal aggrandizement causes men who have been earnest and sincere in their efforts in the start to deteriorate into mere politicians whose every act and utterance is tinged with the desire to cater to the baser passions of the working majority in the societies or organizations and this is undoubtedly true when applied to the present leaders of the Federation. We mention the Federation of Labor particularly in this article because that organization is the only organization of labor which has yet found itself in direct opposition to the laws of the land.

There are other organizations of labor whose leaders have made mistakes, but they have always kept themselves and their organizations within the bounds of the law and respected the rights of every other man in considering the rights of themselves and their constituency; whereas, the motto of the Federation is just the reverse, and unless the leaders conform themselves and their organization in accordance with the laws of the land, the leaders and the organization itself must be disintegrated and pass into history, for in America the common sense in mankind is developed to a great extent than in any other nation on the earth, and the people, who are the court of last resort in this country, will never allow any system to develop in this country which does not meet with the approval of the majority of the citizens of the country.

"This must have forced itself upon the leaders of the Federation by this time. If it has not, the leaders must be eliminated. The organization which they head has done many meritorious things in times past and the people are always ready and willing to acknowledge the benefits which their efforts have brought to their constituency as a whole, but at the present time labor organizations in general, and the Federation of Labor in particular, stand before the bar of public opinion, having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the

few. The people are patient and awaiting to see if the object lesson which they have been forced to give to these leaders is going to be recognized and if they are going to conform themselves and their future work and actions in accordance thereto."

Let the people remember that comment, "The Federation of Labor in particular stands before the bar of public opinion having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few."

The great 90 per cent of Americans do not take kindly to the acts of tyranny by these trust leaders openly demanding that all people bow down to the rules of the Labor Trust and we are treated to the humiliating spectacle of our Congress and even the Chief Executive entertaining these convicted law-breakers and listening with consideration to their insolent demands that the very laws be changed to allow them to safely carry on their plan of gaining control over the affairs of the people.

The sturdy workers of America have come to know the truth about these "martyrs sacrificing themselves in the noble cause of labor" but it's only the hysterical ones who swell up and cry over the aforesaid "heroes," reminding one of the two romantic elderly maids who, weeping copiously, were discovered by the old janitor at Mt. Vernon.

"What is it ails you ladies?"

Taking the handkerchief from one swollen red eye, between sobs she said:

"Why we have so long revered the memory of George Washington that we feel it a privilege to come here and weep at his tomb."

"Yas'm, yas'm, yo' shore has a desire to express yo' sympathy but yo' are over-flowin' at de wrong spot, yo, is weepin' at de ice house."

Don't get maudlin about law-breakers who must be punished if the very existence of our people is to be maintained.

If you have any surplus sympathy it can be extended to the honest workers who continue to earn food when threatened and are frequently hurt and sometimes killed before the courts can intervene to protect them.

Now the Labor Trust leaders demand of Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prevent them from assaulting or perhaps murdering men who dare earn a living when ordered by the Labor Trust to quit work.

Don't "weep at the Ice House" and don't permit any set of law-breakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vote can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from attack by paid agents of this great Labor Trust.

Let every reader write, and write now. Don't sit silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great trust to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the American people. Say your say and let your representatives in Congress know that you do not want to be governed under new laws which would empower the Labor Trust leaders with legal right to tell you when to work, Where! For whom! At what price! What to buy! What not to buy! Whom to vote for! How much you shall pay per month in fees to the Labor Trust! etc., etc., etc.

This power is now being demanded by the passage of laws in Congress. Tell your Senators and Representatives plainly that you don't want them to vote for any measure that will allow any set of men either representing Capital or Labor to govern and dictate to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please.

Every man's liberty will disappear when the leaders of the great Labor Trust or any other trust can ride rough shod over people and mass their forces to prevent our courts from affording protection.

"There's a Reason."

C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.

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The Lawrence Pub. Co.,
 Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, JAN. 8, 1910.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Increased Cost of Living.

The marked increase in the cost of living during recent years, has become a matter of such serious moment as to attract the attention of not only students of economics, but as well that of high officials of the nation. Everybody agrees that this is one of the greatest problems of the times, but scarcely any two who express an opinion agree as to the cause, or the remedy which should be applied. A recent dispatch from New York states that when President Taft was in that city just before the New Year, upon being interrogated as to his opinion upon this subject, said, "We are living in the automobile age, and the standard of living is too high. We all insist upon having the choice cuts of beef." As to the remedy, it is said that President Taft did not commit himself, but that he pointed out that Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, had recently announced his purpose to set the entire machinery of his department at work to ascertain the cause or causes and find a remedy for the conditions if possible. A great public problem of this kind is important alike to producer and consumer. As a consumer it is probably of less importance to the farmer than to the resident of a city or town, where the entire cost of living may be reckoned in dollars and cents, but his double interest in the problem as both a producer and a consumer makes the problem no less important to him, and it is not too early for the progressive farmers of our country, both individually and collectively, to do some earnest thinking upon this problem.

Existing conditions seem to indicate that consumption has practically overtaken production in our country and that the days of cheap wheat, cheap corn, cheap meat and dairy products, in fact, cheap foodstuffs or clothing materials of any kind have gone forever. While the era of high prices for farm products promises a more attractive future for agriculture, yet the increased cost of living to the wage earner may cause periodical re-actions in this direction, since beyond a certain point the increased cost of necessities to wage earners may limit their ability to purchase these necessities in normal quantities, a condition which

would be beneficial to neither the producer nor the consumer, hence detrimental to the welfare of the country at large.

The statement above attributed to President Taft, is more significant than it first appears. Surely we are living in an age which is well described as the automobile age, and the present is a period of general prosperity which conduces to a generally liberal or extravagant plan of living by the average man. Prosperity as generally spoken of, is a relative term, which can be best applied to the country at large rather than to the individual or class of individuals. While we are all willing to concede a general prosperity and are able to distinguish in a general way between periods of business prosperity and business depression, yet we are prone at the same time to look upon our own individual prosperity as a more or less negative quantity. But there is no doubt that the increased cost of living is due, in large measure, to our general high standard of living which causes such a demand for the choice cuts of beef and the automobile as a means of transportation. Within reasonable limits, these conditions proclaim prosperity, yet they are also generally believed to cause the periods of depression which too often follow periods of great prosperity, and the greatest fear for the future which is expressed by the business men, who are everywhere prophesying a period of unprecedented prosperity for 1910, is that there may be that lack of wise conservatism which is ever the forerunner of business disaster.

But, the reader may ask, what can the producer do to remedy this condition. There would appear to be a great field for effort along this line in the reduction of the cost of distribution, which is an important factor in the cost of a commodity to the consumer. This may best be done thru community production and the organization of farmers along lines of such community production which has been repeatedly urged in these columns. The marked prosperity of the dairy industry of our state at the present time is the best possible example of this fact. What the co-operative creameries have done for producers in this line, similar co-operative enterprises will do for the producers in other lines of agriculture, as they have done for the farmers of the little country of Denmark, which is the most advanced example of this kind of agricultural organization and with which the constant readers of the Michigan Farmer have been made familiar thru our columns.

Perhaps the best index of our live stock industry is the record of receipts at the Detroit live stock market, since while not all of the live stock fed in the state comes to this market, it is probable that an equal percentage of it comes here in successive years and, as there has been a considerable enlargement in the facilities for handling live stock by local concerns, both thru the enlargement of old plants and the building of new ones, it is fair to presume that an even larger percentage of Michigan live stock comes to this market in succeeding years. The record of total receipts for the year at Detroit shows that there were 63,400 cattle received in 1909, as compared with 54,535 in 1908; 42,643 calves in 1909 as compared with 42,413 in 1908; 193,736 sheep and lambs in 1909, as compared with 118,602 in 1908 and 272,510 hogs in 1909, as compared with 418,481 in 1908. It is perhaps true that the quarantine resulting from the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Michigan last year, reduced the receipts at Detroit somewhat, yet it is but a fair presumption that the increase in receipts from the causes above mentioned would offset such reduction. Presuming that to be a fact, let us analyze these figures and see what, if anything, they indicate with regard to the status of live stock production upon the farms of our state.

The falling off of nearly 15 per cent in the receipts of cattle would seem to indicate beyond a question of doubt that fewer cattle are produced and fed upon Michigan farms than formerly, as such a marked falling off in receipts could scarcely be a co-incidence or due to any other cause. The fact that the number of calves received was practically the same as a year ago would indicate that our dairy industry is more than holding its own, since the large demand and high price for dairy cows would naturally stimulate the raising of a larger number of calves by the dairymen of the state to supply this demand than would be

raised under ordinary conditions, yet the fact that as many found their way to market may be construed as evidence that more dairy cows are maintained in Michigan this year than was the case last year.

The remarkable falling off in the receipts of sheep and lambs, amounting to more than one-third, may be partially accounted for by the fact that not as many sheep and lambs were shipped into Michigan for feeding purposes last year as formerly, owing in part to the scarcity of feeders and the high price of grains. It is probable, also, that more stock of this class was diverted to other markets because of the quarantine, than is true of any other class of live stock. However, the figures are not reassuring with regard to the condition of the sheep industry upon Michigan farms. It would appear that the golden hoof which brought prosperity to our farmers in early days is being neglected more than it should be under present day conditions.

But it is in the hog department of our market that the greatest reductions in receipts is noticed. When the lighter average weight of the hogs received is considered it is probable that the aggregate would amount to little more than half of those of last year, and the price of pork and pork products is a clear indication of the fact that the conditions which obtain in Michigan are quite general throughout the country. The relatively small total of hog receipts at this market, together with the fact that a large number of pigs and "roughs" have been included in the shipments is a certain indication that next year's pig crop in our state will be far below normal, a condition which also bids fair to be general and which makes it practically certain that the high range of values for pork and pork products will continue for at least another year.

Altogether, this report is not a reassuring one so far as it may be taken to indicate the condition of our Michigan live stock industry. The growing of live stock upon our farms and the return to the soil of the fertilizing elements in the grains and forage crops produced upon them, are essentials in the maintenance of soil fertility. Conservation of natural resources is the demand of the day. There is greater need of such conservation in no place than upon the farm. The figures presented should be accepted as a warning by the readers and should cause a general movement on the part of the farmers of Michigan toward a rehabilitation of our declining live stock industry, for upon it depends in no small degree the future prosperity of our agriculture.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.

News is constantly coming of the general destruction of property over the western part of the Atlantic ocean during the recent storm which swept that part of the world. The damage was especially severe about the Bermuda Islands.

Prolonged earthquake shocks were felt by the inhabitants of the islands of Wight and Jamaica, Sunday. The exact location of the disturbance has not been made known.

Twelve persons were drowned as the result of a collision between the steamers Ayrshire and Arcadian in the Irish Channel.

The attempt of the different factions of the revolutionary party of Nicaragua to get together failed and at the present time there is much concern over the outcome of the situation. The United States has not given official recognition to the new administration.

In German colleges 298 Americans are enrolled for the present school year.

The English agricultural society has a large fund for the extermination of the English sparrow.

On December 31 Maurice Farman, who holds the Michelin cup for performance on the flying machine, set a new record with his biplane when he covered a distance of 43½ miles across country in just one hour, at Chalons, France.

The Spanish army in Morocco is crippled, according to reports. Bad weather and improper sanitation is held responsible for the condition of the soldiers.

National.

During the past year 600 laboring men were killed while at their work in the city of Chicago.

Much inconvenience has resulted to business interests from car shortage due to the inability of railroads to move rolling stock. In Toledo alone it is asserted that 5,000 cars are lying on side tracks.

Northern Michigan was caught by a cold wave last Monday night. The mercury in some localities reached to 14 below zero. The international ferry at the Soo has discontinued services on account of the extreme cold.

An investigation into the white slave traffic is being made by the authorities of New York City, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been elected as foreman of the jury for that purpose.

Darius Ogden Mills, the father-in-law of Ambassador Reid, died at Milbray, Cal., Sunday.

Charles W. Morse, the financier who some time ago was found guilty of certain

criminal offenses was placed in the United States penitentiary, at Atlanta, Georgia, the first of the year.

The U. S. Government is about to begin action against the Burley tobacco society which, it contends, is behind the night rider outrages of Tennessee and Kentucky. The ground for action is that the society is interfering with competition.

Five American war vessels will take part in the first Centennial celebration of Argentina, at Buenos Ayres, May 20.

Judge Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, began his services as justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Monday noon.

Prof. W. H. Demotte, the leading instructor in the deaf and dumb schools of the United States, died in Indianapolis, Monday, at the age of 80 years.

Fire in the Milwaukee branch of the American Bridge Co., caused a loss of \$250,000 and four firemen were buried underneath the falling walls.

The U. S. Supreme Court, in refusing to consider the case of Oklahoma against the Prairie Oil & Gas Co., for improper use of the highways of that state, and which was made famous over the country because of the intervention of Governor Haskell, practically sustains the contention of the governor in the matter.

Another big water power project is under way in Midland and Gladwin counties, of Michigan, where the Tittabawassee river will be traversed by seven dams.

Severe rain storms which flooded the surrounding territory isolated Los Angeles from all communication with the outside world for 48 hours. The floods extended over southern Utah, Nevada, and a large part of California.

A wreck, believed to have resulted from the spreading of the rails on the Rock Island Railroad near Trenton, Mo., resulted in the death of three persons and injuring 45 others.

Mrs. Russell Sage has donated to Yale University 30 acres of land for the benefit of the institution.

After a continued test at sea where operators were enabled to speak over wireless telegraph a distance of 1,000 miles, plans are being made to experiment with the instruments over a distance of 3,000 miles.

The new primary law of California which went into effect January 1, will preclude women from running for the office of county superintendent of schools, in that to become a candidate one must make affidavit that he is a registered voter. There are now 23 women superintendents in the state.

The Cuban national lottery from which that government expected to receive a revenue of some \$900,000 proved a failure but 18,000 of the 30,000 tickets being sold.

A large deposit of pitchblende has been found in Colorado. It is believed the deposit will prove the largest in the world.

A dynamite explosion at Mineral Point, Wis., blew four men to atoms last Friday.

Reports are that the census bureau is finding it difficult to secure enough competent men to act as census enumerators.

The Detroit bar association inaugurated an innovation for the service of the poor of the city in protecting them from the hands of sharpers by offering the services of a competent lawyer to those who cannot afford to pay for such services. The scheme will be tried for a period of six months and if it proves successful will be made a permanent service of the association.

Because an Indian reservation is located in a state does not take it out of the jurisdiction of the United States courts, as was decided in a case last week.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Kalkaska Co., Dec. 27.—The latter part of November and the first few days of December were exceptionally fine for closing up fall work and getting things in shape for winter, but still some corn was left out. Commenced snowing December 5 and has snowed some every 24 hours since; over two feet deep in the woods now. Wheat had fairly good top for winter. Dealers hold potatoes down to 25c per bu. Corn in ear is selling at 25c@30c per basket. Hay is being shipped in to supply camps and many farmers. Costs consumers \$15@17 per ton. Dressed pork, 9c; dressed beef, 6@7c; eggs, 28c; butter, 28c per lb.

Branch Co., Dec. 28.—Sleighing at last. The snow which began falling Christmas eve has at last packed sufficiently to make pretty good sleighing, the first of the winter. A light covering of snow since December 5 has helped to protect wheat, which has sustained but little injury as yet, altho the late snow has but little top. Much corn still unhusked and much still out so badly damaged as to be hardly worth husking. Hardly any corn being sold as dealers are offering but 52c for new corn, while retailing old corn at 80@90c per bu. Live hogs selling at 7½@8c, but mighty few left to sell. The high price of hay, \$10@12 per ton, is inducing many farmers to sell hay which they are quite likely to need before June. Nearly all crops bringing good prices but everything the farmer has to buy is "out o' sight." Especially is this the case with tax receipts this year.

Emmet Co., Dec. 30.—We did our last plowing Dec. 4. Snow began falling the 5th, on unfrozen ground. It has been falling nearly every day since, and is now about two feet deep in the woods. It is not blowing from the fields as badly as it did last winter, tho there are some bare spots to be seen on hillsides. Too much loose drifting snow in the roads for good sleighing, so that traffic is not going on briskly. Market for seasoned wood, \$2 per cord, 25c per cord lower than last winter. Business quiet.

Genesee Co., Jan. 1.—Wheat covered with snow for the past two weeks. Was in fair condition in the fall. Ample rain fell before the ground froze. Have enjoyed good sleighing since Christmas and business is brisk. Farmers are marketing their poultry and meats at excellent prices, and prospects point to another successful year. Not many farms changing hands, but values advancing. Recent coal mining operations begun in Burton township indicate valuable deposits over



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PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

Just give them a try-out as a work suspender. You'll find them so much more comfortable than the rigid-back kind you have been wearing and last so much longer, that you will never want to wear any other kind.

The sliding cord in the back takes all strain from your shoulders, allows freedom of motion, and prevents chafing.

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BY J. C. NUCKOLS

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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 its 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 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 Act.

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Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial. Pat. Sept. '01.

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a considerable territory. Coal is of excellent quality, 150 below surface of ground. Dairy products are high. Quotations as follows: Butter, 28¢@33¢; cheese, 20¢; eggs, 28¢; chickens, 12½¢ dressed; turkeys, 21¢; dressed hogs, 10¢; beef, \$6.50@7 cwt; baled hay, \$8@12; wheat, \$1.21; corn, 65¢; oats, 46¢; beans, \$2.20, hand picked.

Lapeer Co., Jan. 3.—The New Year starts with good sleighing, two inches more snow fell last evening, repairing the bare spots on the turnpike. All live stock doing well. Cows doing well where cared for properly. Creamery man reports cream supply increasing. Very little live stock being offered for sale; prices high on good kids. Hogs, dressed, 10½¢@11¢; lambs, 4¢@7½¢; beans, \$1.85; barley, \$1.10; butter, dairy, 30¢; creamery, 36¢; corn, 80¢; eggs, 30¢; hay, \$9@11; oats, 43¢; rye, 71¢; wheat, \$1.20; potatoes, very dull at 25¢.

Livingston Co., Dec. 27.—We have been having old time winter weather during this month. Stock of all kinds doing well. There are a great many lambs on feed in this section this winter and it looks as the feeders would realize a good profit on their lambs this year. Very few hogs are left in the country to market. We are now enjoying our first sleighing this season and farmers are improving it by hauling logs and grain. Market quotations are as follows: Wheat, \$1.15; oats, 40¢; rye, 71¢; beans, \$1.85; hogs, live, \$8; butter, 28¢; eggs, 28¢; hay, timothy, \$12 per ton, baled.

MICHIGAN FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Two-Day Meetings:—Alcona Co., Harrisville, Jan. 10-11; Clinton Co., Ovid, Jan. 11-12; Iosco Co., Whittemore, Jan. 12-13; Clare Co., Clare, Jan. 13-14; Arenac Co., Standish, Jan. 14-15; Saginaw Co., Freeland, Jan. 14-15; Midland Co., Midland, Jan. 17-18; Gladwin Co., Gladwin, Jan. 17-18; Isabella Co., Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 18; Gratiot Co., Alma, Jan. 19-20; Eaton Co., Charlotte, Jan. 19-20; Kalamazoo Co., Schoolcraft, Jan. 19-20; Montcalm Co., McBrides, Jan. 20-21; Mason Co., Ludington, Jan. 21-22; Kent Co., Grand Rapids, Jan. 21-22; Charlevoix Co., Charlevoix, Jan. 24-25; Antrim Co., Central Lake, Jan. 25-26; Ottawa Co., Holland, Jan. 25-26; Tuscola Co., Caro, Jan. 25-26; Kalkaska Co., Kalkaska, Jan. 26-27; Mecosta Co., Big Rapids, Jan. 24-25; Muskegon Co., Ravenna, Jan. 26-27; Oceana Co., Hart, Jan. 27-28; Manistee Co., Bear Lake, Jan. 27-28-29; Sanilac Co., Marlette, Jan. 28-29; Huron Co., Harbor Beach, Jan. 28-29; Newaygo Co., Fremont, Jan. 28-29; Grand Traverse Co., Traverse City, Jan. 27-28-29; Leelanau Co., Sutton's Bay, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1; St. Clair Co., Smith Creek, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

One-Day Institutes:—Kent Co., Caledonia, Jan. 8; Paris, Jan. 10; Carlisle, Jan. 11; Grattan, Jan. 12; Sparta, Jan. 13; Kinney, Jan. 14; Alto, Jan. 15; Berrien Co., Fair Plain, Jan. 8; Riverside, Jan. 10; Watervliet, Jan. 11; Ionia Co., South Boston, Jan. 8; Saginaw Co., Chesaning, Jan. 8; Huron Co., Owendale, Jan. 8; North Burns, Jan. 10; Bad Axe, Jan. 11; Ubley, Jan. 12; Sanilac Co., Shabbona, Jan. 8; Argyle, Jan. 10; Deckerville, Jan. 11; Minden, Jan. 12; Carsonville, Jan. 13; Crosswell, Jan. 14; Lexington, Jan. 15; Grand Traverse Co., Kingsley, Jan. 25-26; Newaygo Co., Newaygo, Jan. 8; Ashland, Jan. 10; Enslay, Jan. 11; Midland Co., Averill, Jan. 8; Hope, Jan. 10; Larkin, Jan. 11; Homer Center, Jan. 12; Crane, Jan. 13; Poseyville, Jan. 14; Laporte, Jan. 15; Lapeer Co., Burnside, Jan. 10-11; North Branch, Jan. 12; Dryden, Jan. 13; Almont, Jan. 14-15; Imlay City, Jan. 17-18; Lapeer, Jan. 19; Arenac Co., Delano, Jan. 10; Melika, Jan. 11; Moore's Junction, Jan. 12; Sterling, Jan. 13; Lenawee Co., Tecumseh, Jan. 12; Tipton, Jan. 13; Adrian, Jan. 14; Madison, Jan. 15; Fruit Ridge, Jan. 17; Medina, Jan. 18; Hudson Center, Jan. 19; Rome, Jan. 20; North Rome, Jan. 21; Addison, Jan. 22; Lime Creek, Jan. 24; Morenci, Jan. 26; Ogden Center, Jan. 26; Holloway, Jan. 27; Macon, Jan. 28; Blissfield, Jan. 29; Charlevoix Co., Clarion, Jan. 17; Boyne Falls, Jan. 18; Wilson, Jan. 19; South Arm, Jan. 20; Ironton, Jan. 21; Barnard, Jan. 22; Jackson Co., Springport, Jan. 17; Parma, Jan. 18; Spring Arbor, Jan. 19; Hanover, Jan. 20; Henrietta, Jan. 21; Waterloo, Jan. 22; Bay Co., Bentley, Jan. 19; Mason Co., Riverton, Jan. 19; Summit, Jan. 20; Ottawa Co., Coopersville, Jan. 19; Berlin, Jan. 20; Jamestown, Jan. 21; Zeeland, Jan. 22; St. Joseph Co., Leonidas, Jan. 21; Colon, Jan. 22; Mendon, Jan. 24; Parkville, Jan. 25-26; Centreville, Jan. 27-28; Sturgis, Jan. 29; Burr Oak, Jan. 21; Eaton Co., Dimondale, Jan. 22; St. Clair Co., Capac, Jan. 20; Columbus, Jan. 21; Yale, Jan. 22; Avoca, Jan. 24; Goodells, Jan. 25; Cottrellville, Jan. 26; St. Clair, Jan. 27; Blaine, Jan. 28; Tuscola Co., Cass City, Jan. 29; Calhoun Co., Partello, Jan. 10; Convis, Jan. 11; Freonia, Jan. 12; Eckford, Jan. 13; Marengo, Jan. 14; Albion, Jan. 15; Newton, Jan. 17; Leroy, Jan. 18; Athens, Jan. 19; Clarendon, Jan. 20; Homer, Jan. 21; Barry Co., Glass Creek, Jan. 10; Prairieville, Jan. 11; Hickory Corners, Jan. 12; Banfield, Jan. 13; Lacey, Jan. 14; Nashville, Jan. 15; Allegan Co., Chicora, Jan. 12; Leisure, Jan. 13; Glenn, Jan. 14; Ganges, Jan. 15; Fennville, Jan. 17; Douglas, Jan. 18; Lake-town, Jan. 19; Hamilton, Jan. 20; Burnips' Corners, Jan. 21; Monterey, Jan. 22; Otsego, Jan. 24; Plainwell, Jan. 25; Hopkins, Jan. 26; Cass Co., Lagrange, Jan. 10; Jones, Jan. 11-12.

Just As Represented.

I will drop you a line or two and let you know that I got those premiums all right and I thank you very much for them. They were just as you represented them to be. We are well satisfied with them; and will say that you deserve all the praise of the Michigan farmers. It is certainly a good sensible paper, anyway, we find it so, and we have only taken it a short time; it has good receipts, good stories, good cooking recipes, and the markets, all around, are in The Farmer and it makes it interesting for those that take interest in the paper. I will close, wishing you a Happy New Year.

A. E. HICKMOTT.

Dryden, Mich., Dec. 30, 1909.

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YOU naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

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The same standard of **purity, strength and excellence** is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

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If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you will find it on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, fifty-cents and one-dollar.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle, free by mail—it will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys. When writing be sure and mention the Detroit Michigan Farmer.

A Single Season of Southwest Farming often pays for the farm itself—

Leave the *thin-soiled* acres. Give up *struggling* with *worn-out* ground. Change *existence* into *real* living. Enjoy better *health*. Come where the *bank balance* beckons; where *you* can have the best things of life, where your *children* have a *future*, and where you can *save* money *every* year—come to

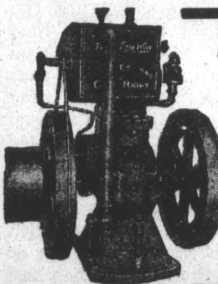
The Great Southwest

Southwest *onions* and *tomatoes* have sold as *high* as \$300 an acre. Cotton, cane and garden vegetables all *flourish* there. Rich undeveloped lands in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Arkansas can *still* be bought on *ground-floor* terms. The right *place* for the right *people*.

Write today and tell me what section you are interested in and I will send you free some valuable books that will open your eyes to new possibilities waiting for you in the Southwest.

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HORTICULTURE

AN IMPORTANT NURSERY DECISION.

Fruit growers will be glad to know that a supreme court has reversed the decision of a lower court to the effect that a grower who had ordered 3,500 trees and received but 763 of the kinds ordered could recover only the purchase price of the trees. As I understand the case, it is now thrown open to a jury to decide the amount of damages to be awarded the plaintiff. He has sued for \$13,000 damages, while the circuit court had ruled the case out with the statement that only \$236.38, the original cost of the trees, could be recovered.

The contract under which the trees were not contained the following clause: "Any stock which does not prove true to name as labeled is to be replaced free of purchase price refunded, and all stock to be delivered in a thrifty and healthy condition."

It is hoped that this decision may be a start toward a crusade in requiring nurserymen to be more careful in sending out stock true to label. We all know that mistakes will sometimes occur, but this is no argument against wholesale substitution.

The purchase of nursery stock is different from most other purchases. With most articles one can tell upon receipt or with a short usage, whether they are what they were represented to be, while with trees it requires from four to ten

Thus it will be seen that substitution is a comparatively safe practice for the unprincipled nurseryman, especially when selling to jobbers, or in small orders to the general farmer thru agents or even direct. In fact, it is too safe to be of advantage to the fruit grower, or the nurseryman who is honest and takes every precaution to be careful. Something should be done to remedy this evil, and it appears to me that it should be done by the nurserymen themselves. A few years ago a few farm papers began guaranteeing protection to those who patronized their advertisers. The cry was spread that they would be ruined. Were they? Nurserymen put up the same argument, namely, that they cannot afford to back up a guarantee that their stock is true to name by an offer to give an adequate compensation to growers who prove unquestionably that this is the case after the trees come into bearing. Of course, there are arguments against such a practice. The nursery would have to ask a little more for its stock, and exercise the closest scrutiny to keep all stock sent out true to label; but if a reputable nursery should advertise to do this would not its trade increase even if the price were doubled?

A leading nurseryman of this state informs me that his experts can detect every tree not true to name, by its character of growth in the nursery row. Now, if he has a proper faith in their ability to do this and can rely on his help to label them properly, would he not be safe in adding a suitable recompense clause to his contract? I believe this is a very pressing question, and I should like to

the use of the money for several months. Thinking to prevent a recurrence of this inconvenience we last summer closed a contract with a nursery to supply stock during the season of 1909-10 at specified prices named in the contract. Last month an order for 1,800 trees was placed, and we were somewhat surprised to find that the prices were nearly double those named in the contract. We asked for an explanation and were told that the contract didn't go and were advised to return it.

These are a few of the inconveniences the fruit grower has to run up against, even when the agent is eliminated and he is dealing with what are reputed to be the best firms in the country. There seems to be a special code of ethics to apply to the nursery business, and needless to say, the code is framed by the nurseryman himself. Suppose in the last instance that nursery stock had dropped instead of advancing, as it has. Would the nurseryman stand for a statement by the grower that the contract wasn't binding and he would pay but half price for his trees? I do not see why "a square deal" should not be as applicable to the nursery business as to any other.

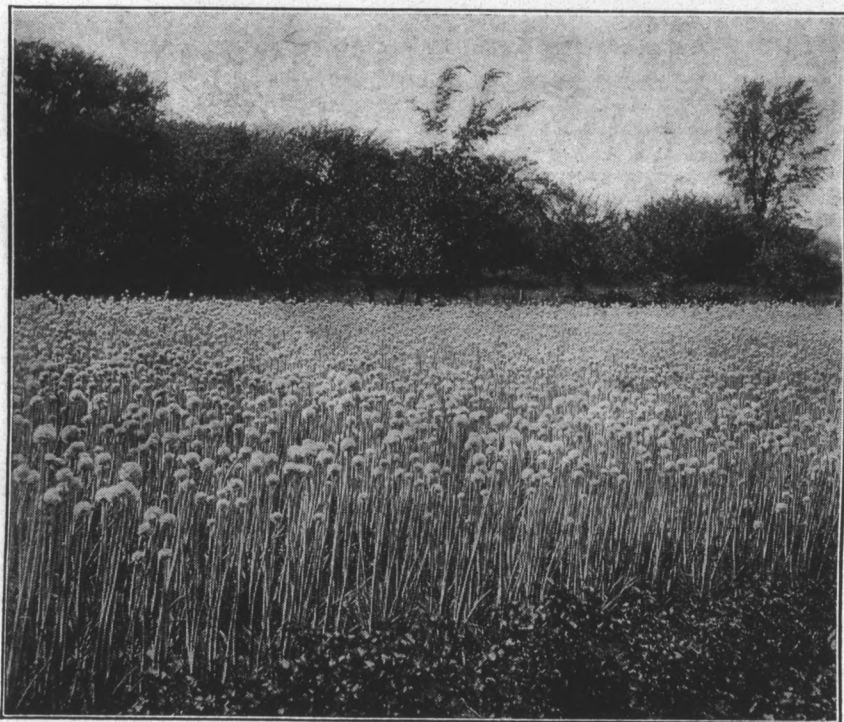
Calhoun Co. S. B. HARTMAN.

TREE PLANTING BY RAMMING.

In tree planting it is essential to distinguish clearly between two different conditions: (1) A limited injury to the roots of the tree by neglecting the usual precautions of trimming and spreading out the roots, and (2) ramming the soil without any root injury beyond such as may have accidentally occurred in the process of ramming. All my experiments during the past season were on ramming only; hence the roots were all properly trimmed before planting, the soil was properly prepared, and the surface was kept hoed during the summer. There is, therefore, no question as to the results being influenced by any condition other than the ramming, e. g., by an absence of trimming of the roots of the properly planted trees or by the growing roots finding themselves confronted with a hard wall of unworked soil surrounding the holes in which they were planted.

The suggestion that limited ramming might produce better results than the thorough ramming to which I subjected the trees, is not borne out by the only set of experiments which bear on this point; nor do I think that there is any analogy between the Stringfellow method of planting and my own. The Stringfellow method consists in trimming the trees, branch and root, to little more than bare poles, and sticking them into crow-bar holes, with the object of making them root deeply. I very much question whether any such deep-rooting results from this treatment, but it certainly does not result from ramming trees, nor from limited root-injury during planting. Quite the reverse; surface rooting was conspicuous with the trees, in my experiments. I cannot imagine that trimming the roots nearly away before planting can result in good, for I have found that if they are shortened even to a half or one-third of their original length, a very serious check is experienced.

As to planting trees with roots untrimmed, or even purposely injured, I find it inconceivable that good should result therefrom, as may readily be judged by the persistent way in which I have repeated experiments thruout years, in the belief that earlier results must have been erroneous. But the facts admit now of no alternative but the acceptance of these results as correct. The apparent improbability of them would seem to be based on a misconception of what really happens when a tree is transplanted from the nursery to the farm. If such a tree be taken up twelve months after being planted, and the roots carefully examined, it will be found that all the rootlets that constituted the feeding apparatus of the tree before planting have been killed, and that life and growth have been dependent on the production of an entirely new system of rootlets, formed from root buds on the main roots and on the stem. It will be found that the new rootlets formed at the extremities of old main roots are generally very feeble and few in number, and indeed, are often absent altogether, whilst the stronger growths are those originating from higher up the main roots or from the trunk itself. So far as new root formation goes, it would clearly have been immaterial whether the ends of the old roots had been trimmed or not, and it seems equally clear that if these old roots had been shortened to a certain extent, or otherwise injured, ben-



Promising Crop of Onion Seed. To a Few Michigan Men the Crop is Important.

years to find out whether we have been cheated or not. Then, too, with most other purchases their original purchase price is all or more than they are worth at any future time, their value decreasing with their age, while with nursery stock the opposite is true. The value increases with their age in a geometrical ratio, and if they are worthless the loss has increased at the same rate. Thus it will be readily seen that when the manufacturer of a gasoline engine replaced an engine that has proved defective after a fair trial, the purchaser is getting a fair deal, as the new engine is worth all the defective one cost; but if after growing a tree for a number of years only to find out that it is a worthless variety, the new tree which he may receive in its place, or the amount paid therefor is but a fraction of what the original tree has cost him, or what it would be worth if true to name. Then suppose he accepts the replacement and sets another tree. What guarantee has he that this will not also prove worthless? After such an experience as the one named above the presumption is that it would. The result is that the farmer who receives substituted stock becomes disgusted with fruit growing and refuses to set more trees. Thus the loss rebounds upon the nurseryman.

As a matter of fact, it is well known that no plot is kept of the majority of trees sold, so by the time they come into bearing the owner can not say with certainty that they are untrue to name. Taking all these facts into consideration I doubt if one tree out of a hundred that are untrue to name is ever replaced,

have it discussed by parties interested on both sides.

Did you ever ask an agent or a firm to replace varieties not true to name, or trees that did not grow when the contract called for the company to make a tree live for a year? Did you notice how the agent or the company jumped around to comply with your request? We once kept at an agent to replace some trees, two-thirds of which did not grow, for two years, and finally gave it up. I have not the space to give the elusive reasons he had for not doing so. He certainly exhausted all that were at all plausible. I now have a letter from a responsible nursery in reply to a request to make good the varieties bot for Dewey and St. John peaches which turned out to be white peaches of little value. Of course, the nursery agrees to replace them, but with a coolness that gives one a chill.

Another very inconvenient practice to which we have been subjected by a nursery is as follows: We give an order during the winter, sending cash for same. The order is entered, the nursery takes the money and sends us a copy of the order with the especial assurance that they can furnish it complete. The following spring we receive notice that a part of the order has been shipped, and they are returning check for the balance, which they could not supply. The order is for an orchard with apple, and peach fillers and, of course, it is too late to get the balance filled, so the orchard must be left incomplete for the season, with the consequent loss of growth and use of the land. Meanwhile the nursery has had

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\$8,760,000,000!!

That's the Value of Farm Products for 1909—Isn't It Great?

Think of producing on the farms of the United States twice as much new wealth in one year as is represented by all the gold money in the world outside of this country!

No wonder our esteemed friend, Secretary James Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, is jubilant.

It is a showing that every citizen is proud of, whether he had a hand in the production or not.

The most gratifying story told by these figures is that they represent a gain over the previous year of \$869,000,000.

We are going ahead—going ahead rapidly. That is the best message we gather from this report of our results for 1909.

But, instead of being content with these figures, let us take them only as an indication of what our real possibilities are, and let us use them merely as a mile post in our climb to better things.

Let each of us, for instance, look back over our operations of 1909 to determine whether or not we did our share toward making this showing possible.

We all know that there are about 6,000,000 farms in this country. Did 6,000,000 advance improve, produce more wealth—or did one million, two million, or three million do all of this pushing and improving of methods to make a gain of \$869,000,000 possible?

We ought to stop and think of what has made the gains of former years possible. We must stop to realize that this gain of \$869,000,000 for 1909 is not due to so much more land under cultivation, but has been brought about primarily by better methods of cultivating the same land that has been cultivated before; by better methods of preparing the soil, sowing the grain and harvesting the crops.

Without the wonderful strides made in the development of farm machines, an \$8,760,000,000-crop would be entirely out of the question.

And yet there is room for progress—the rules of 1909 farming are not the rules for 1910. New machines mean new advances and new wealth. Do you keep abreast—are you posted about these things?

About traction plowing—how to plow more acres, in less time, with less expense, for better, bigger returns:

How a good disk harrow will enable you to make better seed beds;

Why it's to your advantage to spread manure the right way—as soon as you get it—instead of spreading it after half its value is gone.

About the money-saving and money-making advantages of having a good, reliable, dependable gasoline engine on your place; how it will help to keep the boys at home; how it will save you a hired man's wages—and how it will more than pay for itself in twelve months:

What the right kind of a cream harvester means to you in increased milk and butter profits—and skim-milk calves:

Why a good feed-grinder means fatter stock;

How greatly to increase the value of the 1910 hay crop by using the right mower, tedder, baler, etc.:

How to know all about harvesting machines;

How to get the most possible profit out of the stalks as well as out of the ears by harvesting your corn in the right way—at the right time;

How to know the ear marks of a good wagon.

If any of these will help you please secure a copy of our book—"Glimpses of Thriftland." That tells the whole story briefly and in verses that you'll like. Then we have some books that are still more business-like—the I H C Almanac and Encyclopaedia, and Farm Science. Say which you are most interested in. All are free for the asking.

There is an International dealer near you. He will be glad to see you to hand you one of our new 1910 calendars, posters, catalogues or pamphlets on harvesting and haying machines and tools, and tillage implements, or any of the machines mentioned above.

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Official results might have followed thru concentrating the new root formation to these parts of the old roots and stem from which evidently new growth is more vigorous. There are, however, obvious limits to such injury if it is to be beneficial, for the removal of too much of the old roots would leave too small a supply of root-buds. For this reason, as well as on account of the risk of disease originating at the points of injury, I do not think that root injury on planting should be adopted in practice. It is otherwise, however, with ramming, and, with the mass of evidence already accumulated, I should not hesitate to recommend its adoption in the case of fruit trees; whether it is equally applicable for bush fruits I cannot yet determine, as I have not tried it with them.

The transplanting of trees in a nursery has a very interesting bearing on the subject under discussion. The object of this, I believe, is certainly not to place the trees in a more friable medium, for this might be accomplished much more cheaply by merely working the soil around the trees; the object is nothing but root injury, the breaking off of the long, straggly main roots which the tree has formed, and the forcing into growth of numerous new roots from dormant buds nearer the stem, thus obtaining a more compact and a more bushy root system. In evidence of this, it is only necessary to point to the fact that, instead of actually transplanting the trees, the treatment adopted often consists of merely jamming a spade down thru the roots. If root injury in the nursery produces such good results, there is nothing surprising that similar results should follow from injury on planting.

Canada.

W. R. GILBERT.

PLUMS FAIL TO SET.

We have a number of plum trees that never set any plums. They seem to be all right and in spring they blossom profusely, but when the blossom falls the plum drops off too.

Newaygo Co.

D. HORST.

Should the plum trees of Mr. Horst be of a single variety it is possible that the fruit fails to set because of being self-sterile, as many varieties of fruit will not fertilize unless the pollen of another variety is used. This can be overcome by grafting limbs of other kinds into the tops; or perhaps with more satisfaction, since grafting is not so successful with stone fruit trees as with pome fruits, by lodging blossoming branches of other varieties in the tops of the trees. The more probable cause of the trouble, however, is that the stems of the little fruits are attacked by a fungus. This difficulty is overcome by thoroughly spraying with copper sulphate about the time growth starts in the spring and with Bordeaux mixture just before the blossoms open and again immediately after the blossoms fall.

ESTABLISHING AN APPLE ORCHARD.

The following is the review of a paper by L. J. Post, of Kent county, omitted from the recent report of the horticultural society proceedings:

In treating the topic Mr. Post laid especial stress on top-working young apple trees to get varieties of known reputation and true to name. For foundation stock, select strong growing varieties such as Ben Davis, Pewaukee, Tallman, Northern Spy, and Transparent. Get two-year-old stock with a good center and a few branches, and graft the following spring. Set one scion only, in the trunk, a short distance above the lower branches which are left until the scion is well started, usually the following spring. The advantage of setting one scion is that it forms a better crotch, the tree being stronger at the graft where the head is started. It also takes less time and if the graft should fail to start another can be set the following spring. One should do the grafting and another follow up closely and wax thoroly. A good wax, and one that will remain pliable for several years, is made as follows: One lb. tallow, two lbs. beeswax, four lbs. resin. A little linseed oil may be used if desired. The whip graft is used on all small stocks. Mr. Post exhibited a tree grafted with one scion. He also performed the operation of grafting another. A third was shown that had been grafted with three scions. It was weak and starting to split. Weak crotcheted trees are braced by winding two branches together from the main branches some distance above the crotch. These will grow together and form a natural brace. To dress wounds use pure graphite and oil. It will also prevent gnawing by mice.



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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Is the Jealous Husband Alone to Blame?

ARE women themselves to blame for their husbands' jealousy? This is the question that arises in my mind when I hear of the great number of women who are living unhappy lives, thru the tyranny of their husband's jealousy. I frequently receive letters from miserable women who call out for help and guidance from this burden which grows heavier than they can bear.

What is the cause of this restless storm upon the matrimonial sea? There is always a tiny spark that starts the largest fires. Do wives fan the flames of jealousy into a roaring blaze they cannot quench, or are husbands alone responsible for this great evil which causes so much woe in life?

In the country where wives come in contact very seldom with men not of her own household, there is certainly little chance for her husband to be jealous of other men. I doubt if this so-called jealousy is that at all. Unless it is jealousy for that which is lost, for the yearning for an ideal state; for men love to have their expectations realized.

Wives, do you ever stop to think that perhaps you have failed to come up to the standard upon which he placed you, as well as he has failed to prove the loving, kind and patient husband you thought he would be, when you married him? I do not say that this is always the case. Many a man has shattered a girl's faith and trust when she has always proven herself the same woman she was on her wedding day, but how vast are the num-

bers of women who drop their mask after the honeymoon. They cease to try making themselves agreeable, they do not curb their tongue and temper as they did when he played the wooer. They become careless and slovenly about their personal appearance. They grow to be perpetual naggers, (and do not realize it), small offences are magnified and dwelled upon for hours, and sometimes days. This, to a man, is very annoying, he soon becomes disgusted, then loses his respect and then his love. He resents it with bad humor, and thinks he must always be the victim of his wife's disagreeable disposition, and his first impulse is to strike back.

Do you not think, wives, that sometimes your husband's attitude is not as bad as you have made it appear unto yourself? As you are busy about your housework you allow your mind to dwell upon the little grievance and upon his hasty words. You do not have the diversion of that as your city sister does, with her varying mode of living, and aren't you a little inclined to think too much about yourself? What are your ideas about it? Give this thought a little airing, try and make yourself forget the unkind words and the cruelty of your husband, and see if his faults do not diminish a little. Look to yourself and ascertain if the trouble is not partially your own fault. Are you the woman you wanted him to believe you were when he was the lover and you the maid?

ELIZABETH.

WHO ARE THE "BETTER CLASS?"

I have been accused by two correspondents of saying that farmers do not belong to the "better class." Like the lawyer in the case of the famous kettle I shall prove, first, that I didn't say it; second, that tho I did say it, it isn't true, and third, that it is true in part anyway. What I did say was, that many farmers do not observe the rules of politeness which are respected by "the better class the world over." Now, is there anything there which says that there are no farmers in the "better class?" "The world over" is surely broad enough to include all classes of men, millionaires, business men, professional men, artisans, day laborers and farmers. But the trouble lies in the use of the term "better class." There is something about that little expression which seems to arouse the ire of many Americans because of our mistaken teaching of equality. We have heard so much of equality, and "I'm as good as the next one," that we have all come to believe ourselves to be the best. We are quick to say there are many our inferiors, but none of us are willing to acknowledge that we have superiors. Hence, we resent the expression, "better class."

As a matter of fact, there is a "better class," and its numbers are few when compared to the great throng outside the pale. But the term, when used correctly, is never applied to the moneyed class nor to the dwellers in cities, and I had neither of these classes in mind when I said "better class."

The better class is composed of those men and women who stand for what is highest and best; those who believe in culture of soul, mind and body, and sacrifice all meaner things, such as the pursuit of wealth, pleasure and the lusts of the flesh, to their beliefs. These men and women are rarely wealthy, because they are ignorant of the tricks of chicanery and downright dishonesty necessary to pile up a big fortune. Occasionally, tho, in the legitimate pursuit of business one does become a millionaire, and then we have an expression of the very highest type of the better class, one who to honesty of soul and singleness of purpose has been able to add all the culture and polish which money enables him to secure thru study, travel and intercourse with big minds.

They are not always educated in the collegiate sense of the term, for circumstances may have prohibited a course in the schools. But in the better sense of the term they are educated. They make every experience thru which they pass either of joy or of sorrow, a schoolmas-

ter. Everything has its lesson for them. They learn a little from everyone they meet, if that little be nothing but a better knowledge of human nature. They are omnivorous readers, of the best in literature, for they realize that there is no better way to absorb the lessons humanity has been learning thru the years than to read the best thoughts of other men's minds. The light, trashy fiction of the day they pass over, and hence the "better class" are frequently dubbed simply "old fogies" by the stratum beneath, who consider themselves "as good as anybody." They have a profound respect for family, a characteristic which causes great irritation among the lower class, and leads to applying the terms, "snobs" and "aristocrats" to the better class. But it is not snobbery which causes them to put such a high valuation on family names. It is because they know that long generations of cultured ancestors tend to produce the best type of man or woman, a theory which the farmer recognizes when applied to his live stock. John van Dyke, for example, is the descendant of a long line of clergymen and clergymen's daughters. It stands to reason that he will have better stuff in him than John Doe, whose ancestors were unwashed, uncouth and uneducated. But if the "better class" are great respecters of family, they are also strongly insistent that the members of great families live up to the family traditions and honor. A name has been kept unsullied thru many generations. Woe to the descendant who tarnishes it. He has inherited a name which stands for the best, he must pass it on down as spotless as when he received it.

Belief in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is one of the cardinal points in the philosophy of life of the better class. Their charity is broad enough to recognize even the lowest as a fallen brother; even tho they may still see a distinction of class between themselves and the Parish. Their hand is ever outstretched to help the needy, because they know that only by assisting the brother whom they see, do they show their love for the Father whom they have not seen. And, of course, they observe strictly those little refinements and courtesies which make living with other people pass off more smoothly. They do them intuitively because they are nature's noblemen and noblewomen, not because of some outside polish applied to hide a rogue's heart. They are refined and courteous out of kindness and consideration for the feelings of others, and never let a coarse word, a cruel joke, an impolite act mar the happiness of those around them.

With such ideals it will be readily seen that the number in the better class is lamentably small. But the distinction of class is large enough to allow people from every walk in life to enter. I have met many farmers in the better class, and many who were a long way outside. I have met some laborers who were of this class, and a great many who could never hope to enter. As to millionaires, of the four whom I have had the awful privilege of observing at close range, one was the highest type of man I have ever met, and the other three were insufferable bores and cads. I am told by those who have a wider acquaintance with this species that the average millionaire has been so busy making his million that he has not even learned there is a better class.

DOROTHY HUDSPITH.

WHEN EGGS ARE SCARCE.

BY PANSY VIOLA VINER.

There are many excellent cakes and puddings that can be made without the use of eggs. Often the hens will refuse to lay during the cold months of winter so it is well for the housekeeper to know how to get along nicely without them for a time. Some recipes are:

Raisin Cake.—Cream together one and one-half cup of sugar, and one-half cup of butter, then add one and one-half cups of sour milk, in which has been dissolved the soda. If the milk is real sour use a heaping teaspoon of soda, otherwise use a level teaspoon. Add one teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon, and one-half teaspoon of nutmeg. Flour one cup of seeded raisins and add together with three cups of flour. This cake should be baked in a slow oven for about half an hour.

Soft Gingerbread.—Cream together one cup of sugar and one-half cup of butter, add one cup of New Orleans molasses, one tablespoon of ginger, and one teaspoon of cinnamon. Dissolve two level teaspoons of soda in one cup of boiling water; stir in enough flour to make a moderately stiff batter. Bake in a deep tin.

Apple Sauce Cake.—Cream together one cup of sugar and one scant half cup of butter, add one teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon or, instead of the cloves, add one-half teaspoon of nutmeg, and one-half teaspoon of salt. Have cooked one cup of sour apple sauce and beat in thoroughly, also one-half cup of chopped raisins. Lastly add two cups of flour in which has been sifted one teaspoon of soda. Bake in a moderate oven for about an hour.

Plain White Cake.—Cream together one cup of sugar and one-fourth cup of butter, add one cup of good rich milk, and two and one-fourth cups of flour in which has been sifted two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder. Flavor with one tablespoon of vanilla. Bake in layers. This cake is nice made with a filling of sliced bananas and whipped cream; or a chocolate icing can be made for it by boiling together one-half cup of milk, one cup of sugar, and one or two squares of chocolate. Boil this until it makes a firm ball when dropped in cold water. Then remove from stove, add one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Beat up until stiff enough to spread.

Boiled Icing without Eggs.—Boil together one-half cup milk, one cup sugar, and one teaspoon of butter. Boil until thick enough to spread over the cake, adding one teaspoon of vanilla or any flavoring preferred.

Rice Pudding.—Nice rice puddings can be made without eggs. Wash one cup of rice thru several waters. Put into a pudding dish with one quart of good, rich milk, add one cup of seeded raisins that have been well-washed, one cup of sugar, a half teaspoon of grated nutmeg and a level teaspoon of salt. Bake in the oven slowly for nearly two hours, for the rice should be fully swollen. A little lemon rind can be added if liked, or if a richer pudding is desired add two tablespoons of butter, this should be added especially if the milk is not good and rich.

Bread Pudding.—Perhaps you think it impossible to make bread pudding without eggs, but a very good bread pudding can be made after the following manner: Take a half of a small loaf, and soak in milk until quite soft. Then remove from milk and add a little cream. Put in three tablespoons of brown sugar, one-half cup of seeded raisins, two tablespoons of cinnamon. Bake in the oven with a slow fire until brown on top. Serve with cream or a good butter sauce.

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The idea of massaging the cheeks, and attempting to rub in a so-called "skin-food," is the height of nonsense. Nature never intended the skin to be fed from the outside, but from the inside exclusively, and it is the blood which really feeds the skin, builds it up, and supplies it with nutriment absorbed from the digestive system. There is really no such thing as a "skin-food," any more than there is a "heart-food," or "lung-food," or a "brain-food."

The skin is a water-proof, air-proof envelope over the muscular system, and it has no power to absorb cold creams, or any other medicaments when rubbed over its surface. While, of course, steaming the face, or massaging with electricity, or by hand, will draw the blood temporarily to the surface and produce an artificial glow, which may last half an hour or so, but such treatment brings no lasting benefit, and will never cure wrinkles, pimples, pustules, blackheads, or other facial blemishes.

Besides the frequent treatment of the skin in the way which "beauty doctors" have—those kneading, rubbing, "cooking" methods, making the face for the time being as red as a boiled lobster, also have the very undesirable effect of increasing and strengthening the hair-growth on the cheeks.

The only logical treatment in acquiring and maintaining a perfect complexion, devoid of all blemishes, such as blotches, pimples, roughness, chapping, scaly patches, etc., is to go after these troubles from the inside—to strike at the foundation, the origin of the complaints—and that means, in other words, to thoroughly purify the blood, by using STUART'S CALCIUM WAFERS.

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GENEROSITY WORTH MORE THAN POLISH.

Mr. Editor:—After reading Dorothy Hudspeth's and Embur's opinions on the average farmer, I would like to add a few words. I think Dorothy is mistaken in her idea of the farmer. Of course, there are those who are disgusted with a great many new ideas, but so there are in the cities and towns. But how many times the farmer's wife hears something like this: "Well, wife, Mrs. So-and-So drove out from the city this morning and got into a mixup with her horse and I went to her assistance. After I straightened things out and helped her into her buggy she drove off without as much as a thank you, or a grateful look." Now, right there is a chance for improvement and not in the farmer's case, either.

How many times we hear farmers and other men tell of giving up their seats in street cars, trains or public buildings, and the lady accepting the same without as much as a grateful glance. Oh, yes! we are a grateful people.

As for Embur's, I think it must have been a bad case of indigestion when she wrote her letter. It took her to put the finishing touches on. Well, never mind, the average farmer is too broad minded to take offense at it and would no doubt go to her assistance as willingly as he would to another.

But why all this fault to be found with the farmer? Isn't he a generous, open hearted fellow, giving everyone a genuine welcome, and ready to divide with the less fortunate, free of charge? Why not look for his good qualities instead of the bad? It isn't a mark of good breeding I am sure, to be always looking for the bad. But the most serious part is not so much how the farmer gets the food into his mouth, nor how many times he raises his hat to ladies, but that he must get food enough into his mouth, and keep his hat on his head long enough to enable him to raise food enough to keep the millions of mouths of the nation filled. It seems to be the nature of most human beings to strike the one that provides for them.

Politeness is all right, providing it is backed by enough stamina to get out and hustle for wife and children. You will have to admit that for genuine courage and a do and die spirit, you will always find it in the rough and ready man and it always excites admiration wherever found. Remember, there never was but one perfect man and they crucified him.

Dorothy Hudspeth speaks of the city bred man as being of the better class. Well, think of them as being of the better class if you wish, and with Abraham Lincoln we will think that "God must have loved the common people for He made so many of them."

Vermontville. ONE FARMER'S WIFE.

THE WINTER BEDDING.

BY MRS. N. M. RUSHING.

For an under bed, corn husks are much superior to straw, for they will not become so compact after use and they will wear much longer. This may not sound like truth, to some readers. However, it is true just the same. One important feature, however, is to secure the husks in proper condition. As soon as the husks are taken from the corn, before any mould or other harm comes to them, take the fairest and best leaves, free from all stalks, silks, etc., and spread them out to dry in some airy room, stirring them well until they are all perfectly dry. As they shrink somewhat, a good supply should be secured of fresh husks. Don't split the leaves; they do not become flat and solid, as many suppose, but rather curl up and make the mass light.

A husk mattress is suitable for both winter and summer use, and at all times healthy. Wool mattresses are liable to become infested with moths. Where feather beds are used they may be put above the husks in cold weather and below in hot weather. I usually let the husk bed remain during the winter, however, and my husband says he likes it better than the straw, or feather bed. Husk beds seem to have something of medical value. In many cases a hard bed is vastly superior to feathers, and as comparatively few farm women have real mattresses, a bed every way as good as these may be made quickly by putting the feather bed at the bottom, and the husk bed above, and a comforter or other thick quilt over it. Owing to their cheapness, and being easily obtained, every family should have at least one husk bed, and one is sure to bring several others.

Home Queries Exchange

Column Conducted By
Elisabeth.

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

Dear Editor:—Will you tell me in what poem the following quotation appears, and who wrote it:
"As zig-zag wav'ring to and fro,
Crossed and re-crossed the winged snow."
Earl W., Hart.

The quotation is in the poem, "Snow-bound," by James Greenleaf Whittier.

Dear Elisabeth:—Will you advise me whether it is proper for a young lady to arise from a chair upon being introduced to anybody when there is a roomful of company and a new guest is introduced? I notice some who do and some who do not.—Ella G., Novi.

It is not considered necessary for a lady to rise when being introduced. A bow of the head or a few words of greeting is sufficient, unless it be a lady much older than yourself, or some distinguished person, when it is proper to rise to your feet as you acknowledge the introduction.

Dear Elisabeth:—I have been going with a young man for about two years and am engaged to him. He does not take any other young lady around, that I know of, and yet some of my friends tell me they have seen him out with other girls several times, and with one girl twice. Should I speak to him about it and ask him what he means, or not? I do not know what to do.—Miss G. H.

If you have never had any occasion to doubt his sincerity, I would wait awhile and see if he continues his actions. Your friends might have been mistaken, or it may be a relative he was with. I would try and ascertain for myself, whether it was really true, before I said anything to him, and if it is, I would speak to him about it quietly when you are alone. If he cannot answer you frankly and give you satisfactory reasons I would break the engagement, because if he is deceiving you now, he would only do so more after you were married.

Dear Elisabeth:—I have heard that pompadours are out of style, but I see lots of girls wearing them. Are they really supposed to be out of date, and what is considered the latest style of hair-dressing?—E. X.

Yes, pompadours have gone out of style in the eastern cities and in foreign fashion centers. Of course, there will be a great number of girls clinging to it as long as possible because they think it is very becoming. The flat coiffure is considered the thing at present. The hair is parted in the middle and either braided and laid around flat on top of the head, or done low in the back. Some use pads at the sides and back to give a roll appearance and thus broaden the effect, but wearing pads of any kind in the hair is very injurious to the scalp, causing dandruff and the hair to fall out.

Dear Editor:—Would some of our sister readers give instructions for making wadding slippers, also flowers made of wadding?—E. Q., Carsonville.

Dear Editor:—I would like to know how to make a good syrup that tastes like maple syrup. I have heard of some method for making it, but cannot recall it. If any reader knows how to make a good syrup I would appreciate having the recipe. Please publish this letter in your Query Column, and I am sure some of our good Michigan cooks will send in their favorite recipe. Young Housekeeper, Charlotte.

A nice nut filling for a cake is made by adding one tablespoon of cold water to the white of one egg; thicken with fine sugar, add one-half cup of nut meats which have been chopped fine. Spread between the layers.—M. A. P.

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.

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MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

January 5, 1909.

Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—There were slight reductions in values at the close of the year owing to the fact that shorts had covered before the final day, leaving holders having extra supplies with their surplus on hand, the attempt to unload this surplus causing the decline. But rallies were made at the first session of the New Year which not only covered the recent declines, but set new high prices. A movement of wheat from the northwest has been large the past few days, but nearly all is consigned to mills to be immediately manufactured into flour which takes it from the market and gives the trading much firmer tone. Europe is beginning to look to America to replenish her supply in as much as countries upon which she usually depends for her bread are not exporting the customary amount of wheat, with perhaps the single exception of Russia where large exports are reported. The shortage of Argentine is a bullish factor in the world's market. One year ago the price paid here for No. 2 red wheat, was \$1.05½ per bushel. Quotations for the week are as follows:

	No. 2	No. 1	May	July
Thursday	1.24½	1.24½	1.27½	1.05½
Friday	1.24	1.24	1.27	1.04½
Saturday				
Monday	1.25	1.25	1.28½	1.05½
Tuesday	1.26½	1.26½	1.29½	1.06½
Wednesday	1.25½	1.25½	1.28½	1.06½

Corn.—Prices here advanced with the improvement in wheat values. Snow storms extending thruout the corn belt were a bullish factor, since it is feared that supplies can not readily reach the large centers of consumption from the rural towns. In the local market this cereal is in good demand and the trade is firm. Since corn, altho high, is about as cheap a feed as can be had, it is being taken by feeders quite liberally. One year ago the price for No. 3 corn was 62½¢ per bu. Quotations for the week are as follows:

	No. 3	Yellow
Thursday	63½	64½
Friday	63½	64½
Saturday		
Monday	63	64
Tuesday	63½	64½
Wednesday	64½	65½

Oats.—Values in this market have been governed largely by the changes in wheat and corn dealing. There appears to be very little room for speculation in oat circles since but a small amount of the grain is coming from farmers and dealers apparently feel that they have knowledge of the available supply in the country, hence it is not probable that fluctuations will occur other than those caused by changes in the value for other important grains. No. 3 white oats were selling a year ago at 53¢ per bu. Quotations are as follows:

	Standard
Thursday	47½
Friday	47½
Saturday	
Monday	47½
Tuesday	48
Wednesday	49½

Beans.—Buyers are out after beans, but those holding them are not of a disposition to sell. For this reason cash beans on this market were advanced 2¢ during the past week, to correspond with the January options. No sales have been reported and the following quotations are only nominal:

	Cash	Jan
Thursday	\$2.05	\$2.07
Friday	2.05	2.07
Saturday		
Monday	2.05	2.07
Tuesday	2.07	2.07
Wednesday	2.07	2.07

Cloverseed.—Farmers are holding onto their surplus seed very persistently and now that the buying season will soon be at an end, jobbers are anxious for what surplus seed they can get and prices have advanced accordingly. The improvement is noted in both common clovers as well as alsike. Quotations for the week are as follows:

	Prime Spot	Mar.	Alsike
Thursday	\$8.85	\$9.05	\$7.85
Friday	8.85	9.05	7.85
Saturday			
Monday	8.85	9.00	7.85
Tuesday	9.10	9.20	7.90
Wednesday	9.05	9.15	7.85

Rye.—Improved demand and prices are higher. No. 1 is quoted at 79¢ per bu.

Visible Supply of Grain.

	This week	Last week
Wheat	27,736,000	27,367,000
Corn	8,465,000	7,387,000
Oats	11,180,000	11,106,000
Rye	814,000	807,000
Barley	2,655,000	2,903,000

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 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 steady at last week's and firm. Carlot prices on track prices. Bran, \$24 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.—The supply of tubers is taking good care of the demand. Values are on about the same basis as a week ago. Michigan grown are selling in car lots at 33@36¢ per bu. in bulk, and in sacks at 30@40¢.

Provisions.—Family pork, \$24.75@25; mess pork, \$24; medium clear, \$25@26;

pure lard, 14½@15½¢; bacon, 16½@17¢; shoulders, 12½¢; smoked hams, 15¢; picnic hams, 12½¢.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—Creamery butter is quoted the same as last week. In some of the eastern markets there was an easier feeling in the trade but central and western markets are firm. Consumption is suffering from the high prices, altho general prosperity is enabling many more people to enjoy high priced butter than was true two years ago. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 36¢ per lb; first do, 35¢; dairy, 24¢; packing stock, 23¢.

Eggs.—The hens have done nothing the past week to relieve the scarcity of products in this market. Demand for fresh stock is good. Trade firm. Price for fresh eggs unchanged. Current offerings, cases included, are quoted at 30¢ per doz.

Poultry.—The established values of a week ago still prevail except for dressed turkeys and geese, where advances are noted. Quotations for the week are: Live—Spring chickens, 13¢; hens, 12¢; ducks, 14@15¢; geese, 13¢; turkeys, 18@20¢. Dressed—Chickens, 14¢; ducks, 17¢; geese, 14@15¢; turkeys, 22@24¢ per pound.

Cheese.—Steady. 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, 9@10¢ per lb.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Cabbage.—Steady. Home-grown, \$1.75 @2 per bbl.

Onions.—Domestic offerings 70@75¢ per bu. Spanish, \$1.35 per crate.

Apples.—Snow, \$5.50@6; Spy, \$2.25@3.50; Baldwin, \$3; common, \$1.50@2.50 per bbl.

Cranberries.—Cape Cod berries selling at \$2@3.50 per bu.

Nuts.—Butternuts, \$1 per bu; walnuts, 75¢; shell bark hickory, \$1.75@2.

Vegetables.—Beets, 60¢ per bu; carrots, 60¢ per bu; cauliflower, \$1.75@2 per doz; hothouse cucumbers, \$1@1.50 per doz; green onions, 12½¢ per doz; green peppers, 60¢ per bu; mint, 25¢ per doz; parsley, 20¢ per doz; lettuce, hothouse, 12@14¢ per lb; turnips, 60¢ per bu; watercress, 35¢ per doz.

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

Dressed hogs continue high, bringing 11@11½¢ this week. Farmers are being paid the following prices for live poultry: Young chickens, 12@12½¢; hens and fowls, 10½@11½¢; young turkeys, 17@19¢; young ducks, 15@16¢; young geese, 11@12¢. The mills are paying \$1.20 for wheat, 48¢ for oats and 60¢ for new corn. White pea beans are worth \$1.85, red kidneys \$2.65. Potatoes, are dull, with no movement. Hay is higher, bringing \$16@18 per ton.

Quotations follow: Grain.—Wheat, \$1.20; oats, 48¢; corn, 60¢; buckwheat, 55¢ per bu; rye, 68¢. Beans.—White machine screened, \$1.35; red kidneys, \$2.65 basis.

Butter.—Buying prices, Dairy, No. 1, 26¢; creamery in tubs or prints, 35¢ per lb.

Eggs.—Case count, 27@28¢.

Apples.—50@75¢.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, 35@40¢; onions, 60¢ per bu; cabbage, 30@40¢ doz; parsnips, 50¢; beets, 50¢ per bu; carrots, 40¢; turnips, 25¢; Hubbard squash, 1¢ lb; celery, 12½¢; parsley, 20¢ doz; cucumbers, 80¢ doz.

Hogs.—Dressed, 11@11½¢.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, 10½@11¢; roosters, 8@9¢; spring chickens, 11@12¢; spring ducks, 12@13¢; young geese, 9@10¢; young turkeys, 17@18¢.

New York.

Butter.—Market easier and steady. Western factory firsts, 24@25¢; creamery specials, 35¢.

Eggs.—Prices higher. Market strong. Western firsts to extras, 33½@36½¢; seconds, 30@33¢; fancy refrigerator stock, 23@26½¢.

Poultry.—Dressed, easy. Western chickens, broilers, 16@22¢; fowls, 12@17¢; turkeys, 21@24¢.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, \$1.24@1.28; May, \$1.14½; July, \$1.03½.

Corn.—No. 3, 62@62½¢; May, 67½¢; July, 67½¢.

Oats.—No. 3 white, 45½@46¢; May, 46½¢.

Butter.—Market easier at last week's extreme figures. Creameries, 26@34¢; dairies, 25@30¢.

Eggs.—Lower prices prevailed the past week but the market is firm at the new figures. Prime firsts, 34¢; firsts, 33¢; at mark, cases included, 24½@28¢ per doz.

Hay and Straw.—Hay firm and unchanged. Straw steady. Quotations: Timothy, choice \$18@18.50; No. 1, \$17@17.50; No. 2 and No. 1 mixed, \$16@16.50; No. 3 and No. 2 mixed, \$13.50@15.50; rye straw, \$10@11; oat straw, \$8@8.50; wheat straw, \$7@8.

Potatoes.—Shipments of tubers to this market were more liberal than for the previous week and trade is easier. Choice to fancy quoted at 45@47¢ per bu; fair to good, 40@43¢.

Beans.—Steady. Red kidney beans are lower. Choice hand-picked, \$2.13@2.15 per bu; fair to good, \$2.05@2.10; red kidneys, \$2.25@2.80.

Boston.

Wool.—The wool trade is experiencing its usual winter dullness. The local dealing is confined very largely to territory wools. Supplies in all departments are short. The coming season promises to be an unusual one because of buyers getting into the field at a far earlier date than is their custom. The following are the leading quotations for domestic grades: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—XX, 37¢; X, 34@35¢; No. 1 washed, 40@41¢; No. 2 washed, 40¢; fine unwashed, 27@28¢; fine unmerchantable, 31¢; ½-blood combing, 34@37¢; ¾-blood, 34@37¢; ¼-blood combing, 34@35¢; delaine washed, 39¢. Michigan, Wisconsin, New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 25@26¢; delaine unwashed, 31@32¢; ½-blood unwashed, 35@36¢; ¾-blood unwashed, 35@36¢; ¼-blood, 33@

34¢. Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri—¾-blood, 34¢; ¼-blood, 32@33¢. Georgia, 31@32¢.

Elgin.

Butter.—Market firm at 36¢ per lb., which is last week's prices. Sales for the week aggregated 564,800 lbs., compared with 589,400 lbs. last week.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

January 3, 1910.

Buffalo.

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

Receipts of sale stock here today as follows: Cattle, 150 loads; hogs, 17,600; sheep and lambs, 18,000; calves, 700.

Our cattle market today was rather slow and the good cattle sold from 10@20¢ lower than last week while the butcher cattle were about steady. Stockers and feeders were from 25@40¢ lower and in no demand. Everybody seems to be filled up and we would advise keeping them away from here for a while. The heavy run in Chicago last week caused the decline on good cattle here. All the big buyers got pretty well filled up there last Wednesday and Thursday. Fresh cows and springers sold from \$3@5 per head lower than one week ago.

We quote: Best export steers, \$6.50@6.75; best 1,200 to 1,300-lb. shipping steers, \$6.25@6.50; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. do., \$5.50@6; medium 1,050 to 1,150-lb. steers, \$5.10@5.40; light butcher steers, \$4.75@5; best fat cows, \$4.50@5; fair to good do., \$4.25@4.50; trimmers, \$2.25@2.60; best fat heifers, \$5@5.25; fair to good do., \$4.25@4.50; common do., \$3.50@3.75; best feeding steers, 950 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.50@4.65; best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$4.25@4.40; 700 to 750-lb. dehorned stockers, \$3.75@4; 600 to 650-lb. do., \$3.25@3.50; best bulls, \$4.50@5; bologna bulls, \$3.65@3.85; stock bulls, \$3.25@3.50; best fresh cows and springers, \$4.50@5; fair to good do., \$3@3.50; common do., \$2@2.25.

The hog market opened strong 5¢ higher than Saturday on the mixed and mediums and 10¢ higher on pigs and yorkers. Closed steady with a fair clearance.

We quote: Mixed, medium and heavy, \$8.75@8.80; best yorkers, \$8.75@8.80; light yorkers and pigs, \$8.70@8.75; roughs, \$8@8.15; stags, \$7@7.25.

Our lamb market today was active at the prices but the sheep were dull and strong a quarter lower. Most of the best ewes sold from \$5@5.25 and wethers from \$5.50@5.75. We look for steady prices the balance of the week unless we should get an over supply.

We quote: Best lambs, \$8.60@8.65; fair to good, \$8@8.50; culls, \$7@7.50; skin culls, \$4.50@6; yearlings, \$6.75@7.50; wethers, \$5.50@5.75; ewes, \$5@5.25; cull sheep, \$2@4; best calves, \$9.50@10.50; fair to good, \$8@9; heavy, \$4@4.50.

Chicago.

January 3, 1910.

Received today 21,000 Hogs, Sheep.
Same day last year .. 39,403 51,993 27,189
Received last week .. 60,533 102,591 52,491
Same week last year .. 51,310 175,577 68,416

Cattle and other descriptions of live stock were marketed sparingly early last week compared with ordinary weeks, the last week of the year always being regarded as an unfavorable time for having large supplies of stock to sell, owing to the extensive substitution of poultry at that time in place of beef, mutton and pork everywhere. Cattle early last week shot up 10@25¢ on small offerings and good general buying, many lots selling on Monday around 25¢ higher, but this spurt was followed later in the week by better receipts and general dullness, and by the close it was largely lost. It should be added that extremely cold weather and big snow storms have acted injuriously to the live stock markets, and stock trains have in many instances been unusually late in reaching their destinations. In quality most of the cattle offered left much to be desired, the yards containing far too many poorly fattened steers shipped in to avoid winter feed bills, and they sold accordingly, steers going chiefly at \$5.25@7. The few sales at \$7.50@8.50 cut very little figure, export steers being salable at \$6.25@7.25 and inferior light-weight steers at \$4.20@5.25. It is generally believed that better markets will prevail this month, but marketing "warmed-up" cattle should be stopped. Cows and heifers were fairly active last week, moving up and then down, with sales at \$3@6.25, while canners and cutters went at \$2@3 and bulls at \$3@5.15. Calves were in the usual demand at \$3@9.25 per 100 lbs., closing lower, while milkers and springers were in limited supply and demand at \$25@65 per head. Stockers and feeders were fairly active, closing 15@25¢ lower, the best excepted. Stockers went at \$3@4.65, and feeders at \$4.50@5.25. Another week opened today with moderate receipts for Monday and a fairly active demand, prices ruling largely a dime higher. Prime beefs sold at \$7.50@8, the great bulk of the offerings being only partly fattened.

Hogs were marketed last week in extraordinarily meager numbers, and, for the first time on record, the closing week of the year saw the highest prices of the whole twelve months. Eastern shippers bot an unusually large share of the hogs offered, securing the very choicest lots mainly, and the Chicago packers were not able to add any considerable stocks to their greatly depleted supplies of lard and cured meats. The best hogs sold up to \$8.75, and even the commoner kinds sold very high, pigs bringing good figures. The average offerings were good in quality, but at times most of the hogs ran in weight from 200 to 230 lbs., and there was an insufficient showing of lots averaging 280 to 300 lbs. Stockmen everywhere are in an independent position, and they have generally refused to sell their hogs for less than \$8 per 100 lbs. on the farm. January starts off under extremely favorable auspices, and extremely high prices may be expected, as in all probability there will be a large demand

for fresh pork and a large domestic consumption of provisions. The moderate Monday "run" today resulted in an advance of 10@15¢ over last Saturday's prices, there being an active demand at \$8.20@8.65. Prime light lots brot \$8.55.

Sheep and lambs are not usually in very large request during the last week of the year, but last week there were such extremely small supplies that prices had sharp advances all along the line, with not enough prime fat lots to satisfy trade requirements. Shippers purchased a large percentage of the choicer lots, and local killers had thin pickings. Lambs sold at \$5.50@6.25 for culls up to \$7.65@8.85 for the better class, with feeder lambs in good request at \$6.90@7.25, altho federal requirements that flocks sent out of the state must be dipped tended to lessen this demand. Wethers found buyers at \$5.25@6.25, ewes at \$3@6, bucks and stags at \$3.50@4.50, and yearlings at \$6.50@8.15. Fat shorn lambs sold at \$7.75@8.20, a new high range for the season, and a few western yearlings sheep that weighed from 85 to 95 lbs. went at \$8.15, the highest point of the year for that class of muttons. Many sheep and lambs shipped in, strange to say, were not nearly fat enough. Last week's extraordinarily high prices for sheep and lambs were maintained today.

Horses were in extremely small supply last week, and, altho trade requirements were very limited, fresh arrivals were so light that commission firms were enabled to close out recent accumulations, so that they began the new year afresh. Prices did not generally show much change, and sales were made of small southern chunks and medium drivers at \$7@150 per head, while medium weight drafters had a fair demand at \$150@200, better animals of the draft class being scarce and salable all the way up to \$250@275. Desirable feeders were wanted to ship to Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states at \$170@225. Breeders have been buying stallions around \$800@1,000 and mares at \$400@600.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Old-fashioned snow storms have prevailed all over the west and central west recently and seriously interfered with the marketing of all kinds of live stock, country shippers who brot stock to the Chicago market reporting that many country roads were practically impassable and that a great deal of stock was held back because owners were unable to get stock to loading stations. Weather conditions may be imagined when it is stated that on the Monday following Christmas only 18,652 cattle, 12,335 hogs and 6,085 sheep arrived at the Chicago stock yards.

Local speculators have operated in the Chicago hog market recently more extensively than for a long time past, existing conditions being more favorable for successful operations in their line, as supplies were extraordinarily small. The local packers tried hard to check the sharp upward turns in prices, but they found it hard work, and rather than sell below the advanced figures, speculators carried over large numbers of choice hogs from one day to another.

It is something entirely new for hogs to sell at the highest prices of the year in the closing month, something seen in the last week of December in the Chicago market. It was a case of extremely meager offerings that was brot about partly by the snow blockades on the country roads and railroads and in part by the refusal of stockmen to part with their hogs after prices had dropped to a level where farmers could not obtain \$8 per 100 lbs. on the farm any longer. There has never been a time in the past when farmers, as a class, were so independent as now, and they evidently have a clear appreciation of the scarcity of hogs and their increased value.

Poultry has about had its day, after being nearly supreme during the Christmas holidays, and now the packers will have a good opportunity to work off their accumulations of beef in their coolers bot at low prices. This will naturally make more favorable conditions for cattle sellers, especially where the cattle are fat. There is already a larger outlet for beef, mutton and fresh pork products; and bacon, hams and other cured hog products are again in normal demand, causing more than ordinary anxiety upon the part of the packers to restore their seriously depleted stocks to fair proportions once more.

Stock feeders are using considerable mill feed for fattening cattle and hogs, despite its dearthness, for corn as a straight ration at 60 cents per bushel, looks even dearer. It has been discovered that it pays to use considerable mill feed at the present time, at least a sufficient amount to balance a corn ration, and the most successful feeders are in the habit of using some for finishing off steers, as well as hogs.

Cattle feeders with well-filled silos are reported to be getting rich this winter in various sections, and such farmers living in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, have picked up rare bargains in feeder cattle in the Chicago cattl market in recent weeks, sales at times being made from 50 cents to \$1 per 100 lbs. below their intrinsic value, due to a surfeit shipped from sections where farmers were not prepared to winter their immature stock. A silo is a splendid investment at any time, as plenty of farmers can attest.

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

W. W. WEAVER, Custom Tanner, Reading, Meib

HAY & GRAIN

We want to hear from shippers of Hay and Grain—Our direct service to large consumers in this district enables us to get top prices for good shipments. Liberal advances to consignors.

Daniel McCaffrey's Sons Co., Pittsburg Pa.
Ref.—Washington Nat'l Bank, Duquesne Nat'l Bank.

THIS IS THE FIRST 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 Markets.

December 30, 1909.

Cattle.

Receipts, 552. Medium and common grades 10¢ higher; good grades slow at last week's prices.

We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$5.50@5.60; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.75@5.25; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$4@4.50; choice fat cows, \$4.50; good fat cows, \$3.50@4; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$2@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good bolognas, \$4@4.25; stock bulls, \$3.50@3.70; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.75; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.75; stock heifers, \$3@3.25; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5.00; common milkers, \$2@3.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 28 butchers av 747 at \$4.60, 1 bull weighing 960 at \$4, 2 cows av 790 at \$2, 10 butchers av \$80 at \$3.65; to Newton B. Co. 1 cow weighing 930 at \$3, 3 do av 990 at \$2.75, 3 do av 1,066 at \$3.65, 3 butchers av 900 at \$3.50, 4 do av 955 at \$4.75, 6 do av 671 at \$3.60, 7 do av 1,006 at \$3.35, 3 cows av 826 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 780 at \$2.75; to Mich. B. Co. 1 do weighing 930 at \$3, 8 butchers av 802 at \$3.80; to Marx 30 do av 730 at \$4.10; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 cow weighing 1,250 at \$3, 3 canners av 777 at \$2.50, 1 heifer weighing 820 at \$5, 1 do weighing 660 at \$3.50, 1 bull weighing 1,640 at \$4.25, 3 steers av 1,066 at \$5.60, 1 heifer weighing 510 at \$3.75; to Goose 3 butchers av 340 at \$3.35; to Prince 7 stockers av 680 at \$3.75; to Bresnahan 3 heifers av 643 at \$3.60, 5 do av 525 at \$3, 1 do weighing 690 at \$3.60, 1 canner weighing 930 at \$2, 1 heifer weighing 800 at \$4.50, 7 do av 530 at \$3.60.

Roe Com. Co. sold Regan 17 butchers av 512 at \$3.40; to Mich. B. Co. 27 do av 633 at \$4; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 canner weighing 830 at \$2, 3 do av 866 at \$2.50.

Kalaher sold Hammond, S. & Co. 3 cows av 960 at \$3, 12 steers av 812 at \$5.

Chase sold Kamman 4 heifers av 711 at \$3.85, 1 do weighing 630 at \$3.60.

Downing sold Sullivan P. Co. 1 steer weighing 1,150 at \$6, 3 do av 803 at \$5, 2 heifers av 790 at \$3.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan P. Co. 20 steers av 1,150 at \$5.70, 12 do av 1,100 at \$5.35.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 313. Market strong at Wednesday's prices; 25¢@50¢ higher than last week. Best, \$9@9.75; others, \$5@8.75; milch cows and springers steady.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 3 av 140 at \$8.75, 1 weighing 120 at \$6, 1 weighing 120 at \$8.75; to Nagle P. Co. 8 av 140 at \$9; to Breitenback Bros. 1 weighing 180 at \$5, 12 av 120 at \$8.25; to Burnstine 3 av 140 at \$9, 3 av 135 at \$9; to Hammond, S. & Co. 7 av 135 at \$9, 14 av 140 at \$9, 1 weighing 130 at \$6; to Newton B. Co. 14 av 150 at \$8.50; to Parker, W. & Co. 4 av 155 at \$9.50, 6 av 150 at \$9.50, 8 av 140 at \$9.

Roe Com. Co. sold Burnstine 7 av 150 at \$8; to Nagle P. Co. 2 av 155 at \$9, 1 weighing 110 at \$8.

Haley & M. sold Newton B. Co. 1 weighing 180 at \$9, 2 av 105 at \$7, 1 weighing 150 at \$9.

Youngs sold Breitenback Bros. 7 av 140 at \$8.50.

Kendall sold McGuire 4 av 115 at \$9, 11 av 144 at \$9.

Downing sold Fitzpatrick Bros. 4 av 140 at \$8.50.

Honey sold Breitenback Bros. 8 av 135 at \$8.75.

Tubbs & S. sold Nagle P. Co., 2 av 125 at \$8.

Youngs sold Mich. B. Co. 2 av 140 at \$9. Sharp sold same 15 av 150 at \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 2,916. Market steady with Wednesday; 20¢@25¢ higher than last week.

Best lambs, \$8.25@8.30; fair to good lambs, \$7.75@8; light to common lambs, \$6.50@7; yearlings, \$6@6.50; fair to good sheep, \$4.50@5; culls and common, \$3.50@4.

Youngs sold Nagle P. Co. 33 lambs av 78 at \$8.25.

Tubbs & S. sold same 35 do av 68 at \$7.80.

Haley & M. sold Newton B. Co. 1 sheep weighing 70 at \$3, 37 lambs av 60 at \$7, 7 do av 65 at \$7, 4 sheep av 130 at \$4.50; to Mich. B. Co. 2 do av 100 at \$3.50, 19 lambs av 55 at \$7.50.

Spicer & R. sold Newton B. Co. 66 lambs av 75 at \$7.90; to Nagle P. Co. 9 sheep av 105 at \$4.50, 1 buck weighing 160 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 4 sheep av 120 at \$5, 7 lambs av 75 at \$7.75; to Newton B. Co. 19 do av 50 at \$6.40, 2 sheep av 130 at \$3; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 25 lambs av 90 at \$8.30, 1 sheep weighing 100 at \$4.

Cheney & H. sold Fitzpatrick Bros. 42 sheep av 105 at \$4.

Cheney & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 103 lambs av 70 at \$7.70.

Belheimer sold Newton B. Co. 3 sheep av 100 at \$3.50, 2 lambs av 80 at \$8.

Kendall sold same 2 sheep av 140 at \$5, 42 lambs av 78 at \$8.

Roe Com. Co. sold Thompson Bros. 20 sheep av 85 at \$4, 35 lambs av 50 at \$6.50; to Nagle P. Co. 14 do av 75 at \$7.50, 23 do av 70 at \$7.50, 2 sheep av 115 at \$4, 4 do av 125 at \$4.25; to Rattkowsky 25 do av 95 at \$4.50.

Hogs.

Receipts, 2,692. Market steady with Wednesday; 30¢ higher than last Thursday.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8.50@8.60; pigs, \$8.40; light yorkers, \$8.40@8.50; stags, ½ off.

Roe Com. Co. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 433 av 200 at \$8.65, 237 av 190 at \$8.60, 30 av 170 at \$8.55.

Spicer & R. sold same 169 av 190 at \$8.60, 39 av 185 at \$8.50, 78 av 170 at \$8.45, 16 av 150 at \$8.40.

Haley & M. sold Sullivan P. Co. 140 av 180 at \$8.60, 47 av 160 at \$8.50, 23 av 140 at \$8.40.

Bishop, B. & H. sold same 99 pigs av 130 at \$8.45, 86 do. av 105 at \$8.40, 73 hogs av 150 at \$8.50.

Same sold Parker, W. & Co. 526 av 170 at \$8.60, 270 av 190 at \$8.65, 328 av 150 at \$8.50, 384 av 160 at \$8.55, 66 av 160 at \$8.52½.

Friday's Market.

December 31, 1909.

Cattle.

The market opened at the Michigan Central stock yards Friday morning with a very light run of cattle on sale and a good active market at Thursday's prices for all grades.

Best steers and heifers, \$5.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5@5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.75@5.25; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$4@4.50; choice fat cows, \$4.50; good fat cows, \$3.50@4; common cows, \$2.50@3; canners, \$2@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good bolognas, \$4@4.25; stock bulls, \$3.50@3.75; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.75; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50@3.75; stock heifers, \$3@3.25; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5.00; common milkers, \$2@3.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 1 canner weighing 850 at \$2.25, 2 cows av 915 at \$3, 5 steers av 1,020 at \$5.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 8 butchers av 766 at \$4.50, 19 heifers av 553 at \$3.50, 3 cows av 1,123 at \$4.50, 1 do weighing 750 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 890 at \$3, 2 do av 1,205 at \$4, 1 do weighing 1,090 at \$4, 1 do weighing 830 at \$2.50, 3 do av 1,023 at \$3.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Rattkowsky 1 cow weighing 950 at \$3.50, 3 do av 1,130 at \$4, 5 do av 920 at \$3.15; to Sullivan P. Co. 12 steers av 950 at \$5.25, 2 do av 820 at \$4.50, 1 bull weighing 920 at \$3.50, 2 cows av 760 at \$2.50, 11 butchers av 656 at \$3.25, 1 steer weighing 960 at \$5.50.

Haley & M. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 7 butchers av 1,021 at \$3.75, 7 cows av 871 at \$2.50, 1 bull weighing 1,050 at \$3.75. Merritt sold Sullivan P. Co. 7 cows av 850 at \$4, 2 steers av 900 at \$5.

Veal Calves.

The veal calf trade was active and best grades were 25¢ higher than on Thursday and others strong.

Best grades, \$9.50@10; others, \$4.50@9.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 13 av 140 at \$8, 8 av 100 at \$6.

Merritt sold same 3 av 160 at \$9.50.

Haley & M. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 5 av 150 at \$8.50, 2 av 155 at \$6.50, 3 av 150 at \$9.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 5 av 180 at \$10, 6 av 150 at \$9.50.

Same sold Swift & Co. 6 av 175 at \$10.

Sheep and Lambs.

The sheep and lamb market was active and best grades were 5¢ higher than on Thursday and all other grades strong.

Best lambs, \$8.35; fair to good lambs, \$7.75@8; light to common lambs, \$6.50@7; yearlings, \$6@6.50; fair to good sheep, \$4.50@5; culls and common, \$3.50@4.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Strauss & A. 110 lambs av 78 at \$8.35; to Hammond, S. & Co. 14 do av 65 at \$7, 6 do av 60 at \$7, 8 do av 60 at \$7, 3 sheep av 140 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 11 lambs av 88 at \$7, 18 do av 65 at \$7.20; to Parker, W. & Co. 27 do av 90 at \$8.35, 20 do av 75 at \$8.15; to Mich. B. Co. 11 do av 58 at \$7, 31 do av 70 at \$8.20, 1 sheep weighing 120 at \$3.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 10 sheep av 69 at \$2.50, 30 lambs av 55 at \$6.50, 20 do av 65 at \$7.50, 8 sheep av 63 at \$4.

Haley & M. sold Parker, W. & Co. 6 sheep av 75 at \$3, 25 lambs av 65 at \$7.25; to Breitenback Bros. 102 do av 70 at \$7.75; to Mich. B. Co. 16 sheep av 105 at \$3.50.

Merritt sold Sullivan P. Co. 18 sheep av 100 at \$4.50, 24 lambs av 68 at \$8.

Hogs.

In the hog department the market was full steady with Thursday, the best grades bringing \$8.65. All other markets were lower and dealers predict lower prices for next week.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8.55@8.65; pigs, \$8.40@8.50; light yorkers, \$8.40@8.50; stags, ½ off.

Haley & M. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 22 av 180 at \$8.60, 135 av 175 at \$8.60.

Sundry shippers sold same 250 av 180 Bishop, B. & H. sold same 104 av 190 at \$8.65, 144 av 175 at \$8.60.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Jerry Sullivan 45 pigs av 130 at \$8.40, 69 do av 140 at \$8.50.

Sundry shippers sold same 150 av 135 at \$8.45.

VETERINARY.

(Continued from page 29).

of the cathartic medicine. Give ½ oz. fluid extract gentian and the same quantity of ginger at a dose three times a day. See treatment for lice in this column.

Roarer.—I have a five-year-old mare that had distemper last January and apparently recovered with the exception of enlarged glands. In the spring she began to breathe hard when driven, so that I could hear her while I was in the buggy behind her and has continued to breathe hard when driven. As soon as she is stopped I cannot hear her breathe or notice her puff any more than any other horse. For the past two weeks she has coughed like a heavy horse but does not heave. The horse is naturally very slim or gaunt. Have doctored with local Vet. by blistering glands and giving medicine. I feed clover and timothy hay mixed, and the grain is corn, oats and bran. E. B. M., Howell, Mich.—You will obtain poor results from drugs, no matter what you give or apply. Secure the services of a Vet. who has had experience in operating on the throat for roaring, for a surgical operation is the only remedy.



GET MY PRICE

This Ad Saves Dealer, Jobber, Supply Men, Catalog-House Profits—Nobody Can Beat It

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world—my price has made it. No such price as I make on this high-grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure-spreader history. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 30,000 quantity, and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity.

"OK" Galloway No. 5

Complete Spreader

—BY FARMERS OF AMERICA

Get my Clincher Proposition for 1910 with proof—lowest price ever made on a first-class spreader. No. 5, complete with steel trucks, 70-bu. size; or Galloway Famous Wagon-Box, 4 sizes, from 50 to 60-bu.—with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment. How's that for a proposition? If I did not have the best spreader, I would not dare make such an offer. 40,000 farmers have stamped their O. K.

Wm. Galloway Company of America, 649 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Worth \$25 to \$50 more than any other Make-You-Try-it-and-See No. 5 GALLOWAY Complete With Steel Trucks Can also take Beater off in 2 minutes by taking off 2 bolts. Can remove apron in same time and use box if you wish.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE

—or at any other time, use Kendall's Spavin Cure to cure that Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growth or any other lameness. It's the safest way. Keep a bottle of

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on hand so you can use it promptly. "Please send me one of your books, 'Treatise on the Horse.' I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for years and find it a sure cure for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint and Lameness. W. M. Singer, Perham, Minn." Good for man and beast. Your druggist will supply you. Price \$1.00 per bottle; 6 for \$5.00. Also ask him for that valuable book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write direct for a copy. Address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

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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

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If You Want to Buy or Sell Property, where, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm for Sale, Cheap—84 acres, well drained, 4 miles south east of Trenton, CHAS. TEFEND, Trenton, Mich.

FOR SALE—155 Acres of first-class land in Livingston Co. Good buildings and fences. On account of other business I offer this farm at a bargain. No agents, deal with owner. J. C. SAYLES, Stockbridge, Mich.

Virginia Farms and Homes FREE CATALOG OF SPLENDID BARGAINS R. B. CHAFFIN & Co. Inc., Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE, FARM—192 acres, excellent land, or dairy farm. Near R. E. station, cheese factory, electric road and school. Also 120 acres near same location, on which is good house and barn. Old age reason for selling. For price and terms write. Address L. P. RACINE, Birch Run, Mich.

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

Stock Farm for Sale—560-acre stock farm with good house, barn, sheds and silo, splendid pasture and the best of water. Reasonable payment down, with long time for balance if wanted. Owner has other business that requires his time. Address W. S., Michigan Farmer.

FOR SALE—130 ACRES GOOD RICH SOIL, surface level, two large barns, fine house, water in every building, three miles from market. Must be sold at once. Address W. E. ROBB, Howell, Michigan.

For Sale—Farm of 137 ac.—Good buildings, any kind of farming. Located 1½ miles from city limits. For particulars address L. H. SIMPSON, R. 4, Flint, Michigan.

A \$60,000 Farm for \$40,000

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HOME AND YOUTH

DISTRICT SCHOOL AT THE GROCERY.

BY NELSON A. JACKSON.

"How are your hens doing this winter, Jake? Mine been just shelling out the eggs for more 'an a month." Reube Watton sat on a bag of meal in the general store and postoffice of a little fishing hamlet on the coast of Maine. He took his corn-cob out of his mouth and spat deliberately into the old, plug tobacco box, filled with sawdust.

"Oh, mine are doing just tolerable well. I hain't had no time to pound up any oyster shells for them yet." Jake sat on the counter, contentedly chewing prunes procured from the box just within reach.

Silence fell on the group, while a well-dressed young stranger entered and inquired for the mail. The door closed.

"Say, Eli," they chorused, "now, who is that young feller, an' where did he come from?"

Eli came and leaned on the counter, placing himself directly between Jake and the prunes. "That young feller's name is Alexander Henry. He's from Bates college and he's going to teach our school this winter."

"Well, that's good; that Roser gal has well nigh run the thing into the ground," Nat Kennedy squeaked from his perch on a cracker barrel.

"She's done just about as she pleased since the school board appointed her commissioner. Hal Dury don't dare say nothing to her, if he is chairman. He wants to git her, if he can," spoke up Uncle Billy Sedgwick, as he meditatively stroked his grizzled beard.

"You'r durn right, Uncle Billy, nor nobody else in this section. Since she has been up to Farmington to the Normal, she is too blamed stuck up to see a feller." It was Zeke Orson, a former aspirant for the hand of the person under discussion, who thus delivered himself so vehemently. A chorus of laughter followed this speech.

"Ho, ho, kinda teched you up a bit when she give you the mitten, hey, Zeke. Never mind, maybe she will come around yet; if not, there be lots more fish in the sea better than those that have been hooked." Jake slid off the counter, gave Zeke a poke in the ribs, sorted out a smoked herring and sat down on a nail keg and munched this dainty.

"You'r durn right, Jake," Zeke replied.

"Maybe ye can get the red-haired one, Zeke. She ain't been to no Normal. She was waiter in a summer hotel down to Bar Harbor last year tho, 'an I don't know but what a summer hotel is 'bout as bad as a Normal."

"You'r right, Reube, no waiters for me. Any you fellers going over to the Island? I've got to go an' see Nat Brown 'bout some lobster traps."

"Zeke's a pretty likely chap," Eli remarked as the door closed, "either one of the Roser gals couldn't done no better than to take Zeke."

"That Roser gal could teach school a little bit before she went to the Normal but now she can't learn them nothing. Why, she tried to make my little shaver read before he knew A from Z," Reube Watton puffed as he started a fresh pipe. "She ain't got no order. The big boys do as they are a mind to. Why, Harry Hicks got her all worked up one day last term, an' she grabbed up a ruler and let it fly at him. He jumped out of the window. She rushed out of the door, snatched up one of the kid's fish poles 'long side the schoolhouse and took after Harry up the road with it, he laughing at her all the time. Wouldn't have had no sech doings in my day," Uncle Billy concluded.

"Nor mine neither," they all assented with grave shakes of the head.

"Tell you what," Nat squeaked again, as he slid off the cracker barrel onto a shoe box, "I'd like to teach this school 'bout a week; I'd show them a thing or two. I used to teach over on the Island. We didn't have any fooling with x's and y's and trying to make out examples with them. We had just plain ciphering. I tell you, them kids learned their letters. They had to say them forwards, backwards and start in the middle and go both ways or get a tanning. We didn't have no fooling, neither. I recollect one winter I had seven big fellers, all older and bigger than I. They just came for trouble and they got it, too. The third day one of them started to be funny. I told him to come out front for a licking. He came

with his coat off. I see fight ahead and made ready. That feller walked out to me, took hold of my collar and started to shake me. Now, I was a tolerably spry feller in those days. I jest clinched both hands in his hair and gave him a twist and sent him kerplunk onto the floor, before he had any idea I was there. Then the other six started. I grabbed up the poker, which was considerable hot, as I had just poked the fire. I jumped for the biggest one and rapped him over the head; he fell like an ox. The other five held back for a minute, but I went at 'em. I knowed then was the time to show them I was master. One of 'em tried to get the poker but he let go with a yell—rather too hot for him. The first feller was up by this time and let fly a stick of wood at me. I slashed right and left with the poker. When I got thru, four of 'em were stretched out on the floor and the other three were legging it for home across lots. I didn't have no more trouble."

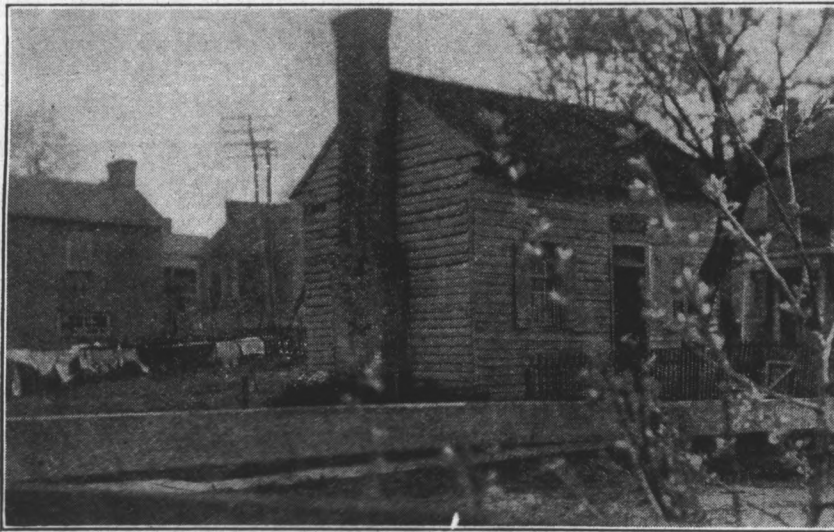
"Schooling amounted to something in those days. We got true learning then," Eli remarked as he moved the box of herrings back of the counter.

"Why, John came home last fall many a time and told how the Roser girl had had them all out in the woods, and talked to them about the trees, birds, posies and stones. He said that she called it nature study. Now I call it durn foolishness. Better study spelling than to waste good time that way." Uncle Billy looked from one to the other for approval. They all assented to the wisdom of his remarks by a nod.

"I told my youngsters," Jake said, as he moved over by the cracker barrel and continued his lunch, "they could get enough nature study tending the hens, milking the cow, digging clams and looking after the lobster traps."

"That's right, Jake," Eli remarked, as he changed his seat to the top of the cracker barrel.

"Well, I hope the new chap from Bates won't have his head full of these new fangled notions. I hope he can learn them something. He's big enough, anyway," Reube remarked, as he got up and



The Old Tailor Shop of Andrew Johnson, at Greenville, Tennessee.

stretched preparatory to going home.

"Put me up a pound of tea and a cod-fish, Eli." Taking his packages he went out into the darkness.

"They say Reube has got to lose his place," Uncle Billy remarked. "I was down to Bath, a few days ago, an' seen a lawyer. He knew about it. Reube ain't paid the interest on the mortgage for three years."

"Reube's pretty lazy; he don't work no more than he has to. He's in pretty heavy with you, Eli?" Nat asked.

"No, sir; I know him too well."

"Give me a pound of crackers, a plug of Arrow Head and a package of smokin' I've got to be going. Goin' my way, Jake?"

"Not yet, Nat."

"No danger of Nat's ever losing his place; he's too durn stingy. I heard," Uncle Billy continued, "them tell how he only lets his folks have two meals a day. He never buys nothing but crackers and tobacco. I wonder what they have to eat."

"Say, that yarn of Nat's about his school teaching is all a lie," Jake broke in; "I was one of those boys. It was this way: He was afraid of us, so one day for a joke, we tied him on a rail and carried him out and left him between two trees near the road. How he yelled, but nobody came. After two hours, we let

him down. The next week we had a new teacher."

"Why didn't you tell this to Nat?" Uncle Billy asked, winking at Eli.

"Oh, he's so pesky touchy about it that I knowed he would want to fight, if I told the truth."

"An' you are kinda scared to fight, hey, Jake."

"Well, since I had rheumatism I ain't been very spry. Eli, we're all out of sugar. Will you give me five pounds to-night and I'll bring down some eggs for it in the morning."

"You bring down the eggs first, Jake. You ain't paid for that last codfish yet," Eli answered.

"Ain't I?" Jake scratched his head, as if he thot that would help him. "Guess you are right, Eli. I'll settle in the morning."

"Jake's the most shiftless cuss I ever knowed. He's a pretty good hand at lying, too. You're safe, Eli, when you don't trust him."

"'Bout as near a deadbeat as I know. It costs me a lot, his everlasting picking away at something when he's in here."

"Well," said Uncle Billy, after some minutes of continued stroking of his beard, "I guess I'd better be going; Mandy will be expecting me. I'll take two pounds brown sugar and a half pound of that thirty-cent tea. Guess you must get awful tired of us fellers setting around here. Goodnight, Eli; guess it'll snow before morning; big around the moon and no stars in it."

A. JOHNSON, TAILOR.

BY M. CHIPMAN BURRITT.

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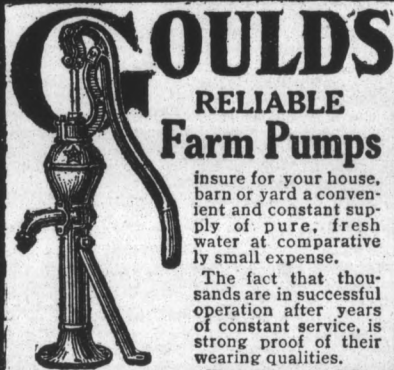
Put the Pinex in a clean pint bottle and fill up with the syrup, made as follows: Take a pint of Granulated Sugar, add ½ pint of warm water and stir for about 2 minutes. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours. It tastes pleasant—children like it.

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the garments of the male population of Greenville, serving them well in capacity of tailor as he afterward did in the presidential chair. The old press board used in the tailor shop is on exhibition in the window of a small printing office near by, which is owned and operated by Richard Self, whose father sewed at the bench side by side with "A. Johnson, Tailor."

Up the hill again, and back to the main street, to the left and down another hill stands the later home of this great man. It is a rambling brick structure of two stories, presenting a rigid front to the street, but upon the side are wide verandas and deep bay windows, culminating in a broad basemented kitchen at the back. The house is painted a deep red with trimmings of white, while red blinds shut out the gaze of the curious passer-by. Along the front are huge poplars, shading the house and the street alike. The house is occupied by a grandson of Mr. Johnson. The library is still as it was when occupied by this great man, and many of the rooms in the house are used to store much of the original furniture.

The third and last monument to Andrew Johnson's memory is situated upon one of the cone-shaped hills that completely surround the town. It is situated about a half mile out toward the northwest, and is reached by a spiral road around the hill. It consists of a shaft of marble rising about thirty feet from a base twelve feet square, tapering at the top, and is surmounted by an immense eagle with wings raised as if he were about to fly.

Upon the foundation is inscribed the following:

"Andrew Johnson
Seventeenth President of the United States.

Born Dec. 29, 1808.

Died July 31, 1875."

"His faith in the people never wavered."

"Eliza Johnson.

Born Oct. 4, 1810.

Died Jan. 15, 1876."

"In Memory of our Father and Mother."

THE ORTEGA GOLD BY HOPE DARING.

Chapter VIII.—(Concluded).

John noted her excitement and said, as quietly as possible: "Tell me about it, Carina. Then I will know how to help you find your father."

"There is no time to talk; we must go in search of him at once. Think of him out in this storm!"

"It will save time to tell me just what has happened. Be composed, Carina. You know that we all stand ready to help you in any possible way."

She caught her breath. For a moment she grasped his hands, then relaxed her hold, to say in her usual voice, "Father has been up for several days. He has seemed stronger bodily, but his mind has been very bad. Today he lunched with me, then went into his own room to lie down. A short time ago I heard a noise in his room and entered it. The case-window was open, and it was the swinging of the window that I had heard. Father was gone."

"You think he climbed thru the window?"

"There is no other way whereby he could have left the room. Then, too, Wana declared that she could see his tracks plainly, but they led to the road and disappeared there. John, we must go in search of him."

"I must. Sin Le shall go to the Marshalls where Guy is. He and Sin Le will come. If we do not find your father at once, I will send to the village for more help. Carina, you go back home."

"No." Her tone was gentle but positive. "To wait there in inaction would be the hardest thing I could do. I do not mind the storm."

"At least you will go home and don clothing that will shield you from the rain."

She promised to do that. As she looked out into the storm her face contracted with pain. "Poor old father! John, I fear this will prove his death."

The rain was falling steadily. There was no wind and the rainfall came straight from the gray clouds to the water-soaked earth. It blurred distant outlines, and gave to all the landscape a dull gray tint.

John Martin compressed his lips. "We must find him, and that very soon."

Sin Le was dispatched on horseback

In front of the monument is a sarcophagus upon which is inscribed, "Andrew Johnson, Jr., Aged 26 years." Upon either side are graves of relatives.

Turning from the monument, a most beautiful mountain view meets the eye. At a distance of twelve miles, yet seeming but a span, there stretches the Unacas, a part of the Appalachian range of mountains, which divides Tennessee from North Carolina. These mountains stretch directly across the horizon, with tops corrugated with rising peaks and corresponding indentations. A most distant line looms up to meet the clouds that caress them with fleecy fingers in passing, while from the highest and mid-most peak a second line gradually descends along the front until lost in a fertile meadow at the foot. The severity of the outline is softened by a purple dreamy haze which, in the clearest atmosphere of the most brilliant day, betrays their distance. All about are billowy hills that make this mountain resting place one of rare charm and beauty.

The United States Government has purchased fifteen acres of land surrounding the monument, and many hands are shaping it for a government park, or national soldiers' cemetery. Mules and men with plow and harrow are busily at work upon the spiral road, waking the long sleeping echoes of nature about the illustrious dead. The mocking birds are startled and driven from tree to tree by the whistles and shouts of the men to the laboring mules, while the chug-chug of the stone crusher at the base of the hill, and an occasional boom of dynamite driving the rock from its bed of centuries, tells of progress and the doing away of primitive conditions.

When all is done the soldiers will have a last resting place beside their great leader, where once was heard the war cries of the Indians and later on the booming of cannon and the screeching of shells, and where the mocking birds will sing a requiem in music which no human being has ever been able to equal or to imitate.

for the Marshall ranch. John had a hurried consultation with Wana. Ere that was ended, Carina joined them, arrayed in a short skirt, leggings, rubbers, jacket, and cap.

Carina searched the garden, the arbor, and the outbuildings. Wana made a round of the near-by orchards and orange grove. John saddled a horse and rode down the highway in a direction opposite to the one Sin Le had taken. It had been agreed that when Sam and Guy arrived the ranch bell should be rung summoning the searchers to make further plans. When they assembled on the veranda, no trace of the senor had been found.

"It does not seem possible that he had strength to get far away," John said. "We must look thru the orchards more thoroughly. Carina, will you not go home and leave the search to us?"

Tears filled her eyes. "I would if I could. Do you think that I doubt your doing all that can be done, doing far more than I can do, but I cannot keep still."

"Better let her go," Sam Marshall said. "It's easier to bear some things a moving than a keeping still."

Sin Le was dispatched to the village to notify the Ortigas' friends. The searchers departed on their quest. It was understood that, when the senor was found, the bell was to be rung. Otherwise they were all to return to the ranch house at half past five.

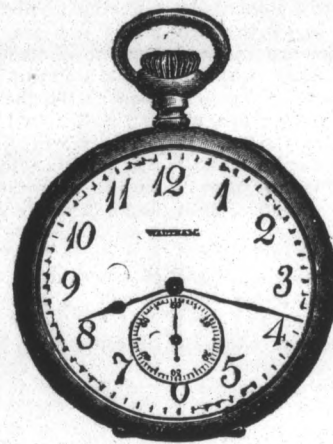
"It will be dark by that time," John admitted.

"Oh, but we'll find him long before that time," Guy cried cheerily.

The search went on steadily, persistently. Ruth had returned, and she was at the house where the Ortigas lived, as it was that, should the old man return, he would doubtless go there. Mrs. Cross met all those who arrived, giving them a detailed account of what had been done, and repeating John's directions for those who were willing to join in the search.

When the time set for the return came, the searchers began to appear, gathering on the porch of the ranch house. The rain had not slackened, and all were dripping wet. Carina was the last to reach the spot. Her face was colorless and she walked slowly, as if each step cost her an effort.

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"What were you thinking of, Martin, to let that girl go out in the storm?" Doctor Encino asked sharply.

Carina turned upon him. "Mr. Martin is in no way to blame. I had to go; even you could not have denied me. O, Doctor Encino! Where can he be?"

"Only the blessed saints know, dear child. It seems useless to carry on the search in the darkness, but we must do it. Let Martin take you in to the fire now. As soon as our plans are made I will come and tell you what we are to do."

"I am not sure but the fires are all out," John said. "Come in, Carina. It will take but a moment to start a blaze."

He drew her inside. On the threshold of the living-room they stopped, both too dazed to speak or move.

The great room was in shadow, save for the light cast by a crackling wood fire. Before it in an easy chair sat Jose Ortega. He turned his head, and just then the flames leaped higher, showing him the two figures in the doorway.

"I am glad you have come, Carina," he said gently. "Somehow I feel as if I had just reached home after a long absence. Why, it has seemed so good just to sit before the fire, listening to the tapping of the rain upon the windows, that I have let the whole afternoon slip by. Carina, I do not seem to remember how I got my feet wet, but I've been sitting here in my stocking feet. Who is that with you?"

The young man advanced a step. "Don't you know me? I am John, your good friend."

"Oh, yes! I am glad to see you, John. Welcome to Ortega Ranch. Carina, dear, will dinner be ready soon? And I wish that Wana would give us a stuffed fowl."

Chapter IX.—The Treasure.

The weak voice ceased, and there was a momentary silence. Carina went forward, to bend over her father, smoothing his gray hair. It was John who spoke first.

"I fear that dinner will be a little late. Carina, would it not be well for you to bring your father a glass of milk?"

She slipped from the room. John followed her, and in the deserted dining-room they stopped for a moment's discussion of the strange ending of the search for the lost man.

"He has been here all the time we have been seeking him," John said. "You see, he entered without anyone seeing him, and no one has been in the living-room since. There was plenty of wood there, so he has kept up the fire. Carina, before I go to explain to our friends who are outside, you must make me one promise."

"What is that? Oh, I am so glad that we have found him, and that he is unhurt! But how am I to get him back across the road? He thinks that he—he is at home."

"That is what I want to talk to you about. Carina, do not try to deceive him. You and he must stay here tonight, and perhaps in the morning the difficulty will adjust itself."

She began a remonstrance, but John gently silenced her.

"Please trust my judgment in this matter. For one thing, you are too worn out for any further exertion. Now go to the kitchen and bid Sin Le beat up an egg in a glass of milk for your father. Then you must get into dry clothes. I will tell the story to those waiting outside, and then I will send Ruth to you."

Both Ruth and Guy declared that the Ortegas must remain at the ranch house all night. Doctor Encino also favored the plan. A few of the senor's old friends went into the house, to take him by the hand. To one and all he gave a hearty invitation to remain for dinner. These invitations were declined on various pretexts. In a little while all had departed and only the Crosses and John were left with Carina and her father.

John occupied the room that had been Senor Ortega's. He moved his personal belongings and bade Wana restore it as nearly as possible to its olden order. Carina wished her father to retire at once. He seemed so surprised that such an idea should exist that it was that best to allow him to go out to the dinner table.

"I am so glad you and your husband are here to take dinner with us, my dear," he said to Ruth as they were on their way to the dining-room.

He walked straight to the head of the table, then hesitated. "John, would you mind taking my place just for once. I am too tired to wait upon the table. Really I am beginning to feel my years."

There was a moment's wordless hush

as they took their places. To all present the old man's resigning of the place he thot was still his own brot sad thots. The once proud Senor Ortega had passed from not only his position as master of Ortega Ranch, but also from the strength and vigor of manhood. So complete was this passing that the old man was happy, knowing nothing of the change.

Carina turned her head, that her father might not see the tears that ran down her face. She could eat no dinner but drank a cup of Sin Le's strong coffee. As soon as the meal was over she went with her father to his old room.

The storm passed with the night and the sun rose in an unclouded sky. Afar on the mountains rested a veil of gauzy mist. The air was fresh and invigorating.

Carina's pale face was very grave as she came from her father's room. "He is exceedingly weak this morning; I fear it will be some time before he can rise. And he is demanding to see you, John. In some way he connects you with the work of the ranch, and he wants to talk with you about picking oranges and pruning the vineyards."

"I will go in and see him at once. It will not be difficult to satisfy him."

"Carina, I wish that you would consent to stay here while your father is in his present condition," Ruth said, slipping one hand into that of her friend. "Guy and I talked it over last night. There is so much room, and, with Wana to help, it would be no trouble to us."

"That is my wish, too," John Martin hastened to say. "This is your father's home, Carina. None of us can ever feel towards it as he does. Why should he not be at home now?"

She tried to smile, altho her lips quivered piteously. "If you could only know what such words mean to me! But it cannot be. I thank you more than words can tell, but, as soon as he can go, I must take my poor old father to the only place to which he and I have a right."

Doctor Encino came while they were still at breakfast. He stopped in the dining-room only for a cheery good morning, then went on to Senor Ortega's apartment. It was but a short time before he re-entered the dining-room.

"I have something to say to you all. As you have finished breakfast, will you not come out on the veranda? On a morning like this we should live out of doors."

Under Ruth's rule the veranda had been restored to something of its olden glory. Vines wreathed it, and flowers bloomed in pots on shelves that had been put up against the wall. There was a hammock and wicker chairs, while the old carved seat was cushioned. Carina sat down in the hammock with Ruth and folded her hands in her lap. She never looked out over the place, with its gardens, orchards, and vineyards, without her heart crying out for what had once been her own.

"Yesterday tired Senor Ortega," the doctor began abruptly. "He must stay in bed for a few days. Carina, I wish that you and your father could stay on here."

"You know that is impossible, Doctor Encino. These good friends here have urged it, but I am sure if each one of you was in my place you would understand why I must take my poor father home as soon as he can be moved."

"Home! Carina, child, this is home to your father."

"I know, I know! Do not make my life harder for me than it is. My one comfort is that he will not fully know, once we are back at the other house. And our presence here, my father's hold upon this place, cannot but be an annoyance to you people who have a perfect right here and are in no way to blame for the trouble that has come to the Ortegas."

"But it is not an annoyance," Guy Cross cried heartily. "I wish you would stay, Carina, at least for a time. Your father is happy here, and you will be more comfortable. And there's room enough in this house for a regiment."

"There is one thing more to take into consideration," Doctor Encino spoke gravely. "It will not be for long, Carina."

She started, the faint flush that the sunlight and the breeze had brot to her cheeks fading. "What do you mean, my friend?"

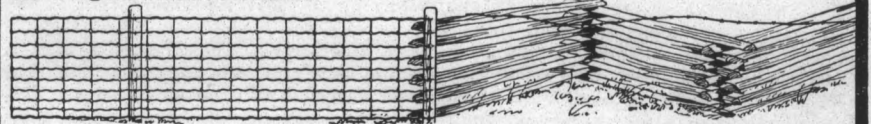
"Child, for several weeks I have felt it my duty to speak to you plainly about your father's condition. I hesitated because you were so alone and the immediate future before you was so dark. Now I am glad that I can speak in the presence of those whom I believe to be your true friends. Carina, your father has only a few weeks to live."

(Concluded next week.)



Anthony knots to the Farmers Mean Dollars

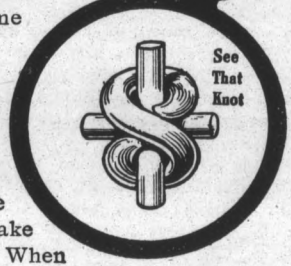
There is just about as much difference between Anthony woven wire fence and some other wire fences as between Anthony fence and the old "Virginia Worm" rail fence.



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no other. The knot is made from tough wire, same size as the line wire, will not come off, and leaves no kink in line wire inside knot. No possible damage to stock, nor loss of wool from sheep from an Anthony knot—it is smooth, compact, strong. Nothing but the highest grade of heavily galvanized, hard spring steel wire; and every bundle of it is rigidly inspected and the fence made from it is given a like inspection. We buy the best wire we can get. We make the best fence we know how—and we **know how.** When you have your farm fenced with Anthony fence your fence troubles are over.



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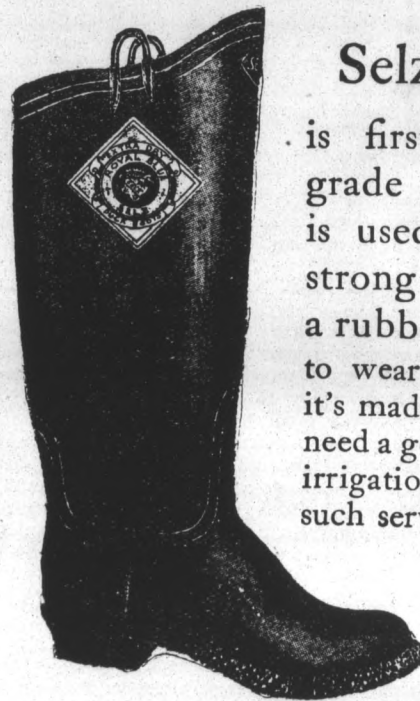
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FARMERS' CLUBS

Address all correspondence relative to the organization of new Clubs to Mrs. C. P. Johnson, Metamora, Mich.

FROM THE ASSOCIATIONAL SECRETARY.

Did your Club report at the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, December 7-8? If not, why not? The meeting was a success from start to finish, thanks to the untiring efforts of President Chandler and Secretary Mrs. W. C. Cheney. Every paper read was worthy of publication.

The State Association desires to put a copy of the report of the 17th annual meeting, including the papers read, in the homes of every club member in the state. To defray the extra expense of these larger reports the State Association appointed a committee to solicit advertising matter to be included in the report. Special rates are offered clubs and club members.

For information along this line address President B. A. Holden, Wixom, Mich., who will cheerfully attend to all inquiries.

Two new clubs reported at the state meeting and all were enthusiastic over the work of 1909. There are still a number of clubs who have not reported or paid their annual dues of \$2.00. Will you not attend to it immediately that your club may be properly recorded in the annual report?

With regret we bid adieu to the retiring officers, realizing their efficient work and trust that the new officers will receive your hearty support and co-operation in the work for 1910.

Mrs. C. P. JOHNSON, Sec.
Metamora, Mich., Jan. 1, 1910.

THE ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS.

Address of Hon. John Hamilton, Farmers' Institute Specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, before the State Association of Farmers' Clubs.

(Continued from last week).

The Purposes of Organization.

It is important, however, to always keep in mind the fact that the purpose of organization in agriculture is not to war against other individuals or organizations, or to take advantage of the weak by making living conditions more difficult, or employment less general or less remunerative. Organization for such a purpose is a crime against humanity, is pure selfishness and consequently has no place in a government for the people. Besides, there is no necessity for rural people organizing for such an end, for the agricultural industry and agricultural people have always been most prosperous when all other industries were most prosperous, and when all men in other professions, trades and occupations were employed at a remunerative wage.

The organization of agriculture is to prevent violent fluctuations in the markets, to secure to the producer a fair margin of profit on his products, and to introduce better methods into his practice and more conveniences and greater intelligence and contentment into rural homes. It is to secure fair play in all that affects farming people socially, commercially and politically, and to provide for proper education of country children and for the general diffusion of knowledge throughout the country districts. It stands for good order, the enforcement of law against evil doers and violators of law irrespective of their social position, nationality or political influence. Its purposes are constructive, and its efforts are to help and encourage, to promote peace, prosperity and good will among men—all men and all classes of men.

Form of Organization.

How can such an organization be effected? There are a few fundamental principles that must be observed in organizing agriculture for the efficient performance of the purposes that have been outlined.

2. The first is that it should be for all rural people, men, women, children, owners, renters, laboring men, household servants, teachers in the rural schools, country pastors, country physicians, and all who are identified with country life. No narrow class feeling should limit its membership, but it should welcome all who need help as well as all who contribute help.

3. The second feature is that it should be an open organization. This statement is not to be taken as a reflection upon farmers' organizations that meet with closed doors and exclude all who are not listed as regular members. Many of these are filling a place in agriculture that is

not only highly important but exceedingly useful and necessary as well. There are many persons who are attracted by the secret character of an organization whose meetings are open and destitute of ritual or symbolic names for its officials. The numerous secret societies that exist throughout the country as the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and similar organizations, are proof of this, and the Grange, the Alliance and the Farmers' Union are fine examples of the efficiency, value and popularity of secret organizations among farmers in raising agricultural people to a higher plane of living and to the use of better methods in the practice of their occupation.

On the other hand, there is a large number of agricultural people who, for various reasons refuse to identify themselves with a secret society and yet who need the benefits that such societies present. An organization is therefore needed that will bring these people into social and business co-operation with each other. That will afford opportunity for the dissemination among the members of the latest and most reliable information respecting rural life. That will bring farming people into relation with the other social and industrial interests in our civilization—interests which agriculture is closely identified and upon which agricultural people are dependent for profitable markets for their surplus products, as well as for machinery and other articles necessary in rearing crops and in creating comfortable homes. In other words, there is need in the country, not only for the secret social organization of agriculture, but for the open meeting as well into which all may come and be benefited, and with which all without distinction may unite.

(Continued next week).

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

Appeal to State Agricultural Society.—Dr. and Mrs. Stewart entertained the Hadley and Elba Farmers' Club, of Lapeer county, at their fine home, "Wellow Farm," December 16. It was a busy meeting and the time was only too short for the transaction of the business of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pierson gave their fine reports of the state meeting at Lansing, which were enjoyed by all. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. J. Pierson; vice-president, C. A. Davenport; secretary, Mrs. C. P. Johnson; treasurer, Carrie B. Snook. After much discussion the following resolution was adopted and addressed to the board of directors of the Michigan State Fair: "Believing, as we do, that the state of Michigan, with its splendid farming country, great manufacturing, and rich mines, is able to maintain a state fair without calling on the saloon keepers to collect money for the purpose;

"Therefore, We respectfully request you to bar the sale of intoxicating liquors on the state fair grounds."

The next meeting will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bullock, January 13, 1910, to make arrangements for the County Round-up.—Mrs. C. P. Johnson, secretary.

Elect New Officers.—The Ingham County Farmers' Club held its election of officers December 11, with the following result. President, Col. L. H. Ives; vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Horton; recording secretary, Mrs. B. L. Green; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. E. Tanswell; treasurer, E. C. Russell; directors, three years, W. A. Melton, Mrs. Alfred Allen; two years, J. H. Shapen, Mrs. E. P. Rowe; one year, W. H. Taylor, Mrs. H. Wilson. This Club will use the yearly program again. There was not a failure during the past year.—Mrs. J. E. Tanswell, Cor. Sec.

Hold Annual Meeting.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Excelsior Farmers' Club, occurred on December 15. The meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Baldwin, at "Orchard Hill." Promptly at 12 o'clock the usual club spread was served and after a social chat we found an hour had swiftly flown. At 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order and after the usual routine of business was transacted, D. H. Stone was made an honorary member of the Club. Mr. Stone is our oldest member, being over 80 years of age. He has been an active member of the Club since its second meeting, and by his work and helpful suggestions has won the honor conferred upon him. Mrs. Stephen Sadler, our delegate to the State Association, gave us a fine report of that meeting. This Club has done, and is doing, much good in this community. The members are progressive, anxious to learn the better methods of farming whereby better results may be obtained. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Stephen Sadler; vice-president, Mrs. Robert Sauntman; recording secretary, Mrs. Emma E. Baldwin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank Mostellar; treasurer, Mrs. Sadler.—Secretary.

Hold Christmas Dinner.—The Sherman Farmers' Club was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Coll, it being our Christmas meeting, also a farewell meeting with them, as they are going to move away, and will be missed very much in our Club work. There were about 65 present, and a good neighborly visit was enjoyed by all before dinner, after which the president, W. E. Carter, called the meeting to order, and a Christmas program was given. An interesting talk was also given by the delegate, G. W. Puff, who attended the State Association. The Club adjourned to meet the third Saturday in January with Mr. and Mrs. Jake Kemperman.—Branch Carter, Cor. Sec.

GRANGE

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

THE STATE GRANGE MEETING.

(Continued from last week).

Agricultural Extension Work in the Grange.

At the conclusion of the State Lecturer's program, Master Hull informed the Grange that some of the Lecturer's suggestions touching agricultural extension work, had already been given some consideration by the State Grange executive committee. In fact, a committee had been appointed to formulate a workable plan, and the report of this committee was now called for. The committee consisted of State Secretary Hutchins, Mr. L. W. Oviatt and Mr. C. S. Bartlett. The report was rendered by Mr. Bartlett and the essential part of it, that presenting the plan on which it is proposed that the Grange and the Agricultural College shall co-operate, is given in full below:

In the year 1910 not more than 24 Granges, in as many different counties, shall be selected by a committee, appointed by the State Master. In Granges so selected any member in good standing may take part in the work. A circular will be issued mentioning some of the lines of work available, as, for instance, corn growing, potato growing, fruit growing, improvement of beef animals, of dairy herds, of swine herds and other lines that may be suggested; but so far as possible the Granges will be allowed to select subjects. Unusual lines of work are not expected or recommended. Blanks for applications for both Grange and individual workers will be supplied by the secretary of the State Grange.

The chairman or some member of the Agricultural Extension Committee shall, during the month of February or March, visit the Granges selected and arrange details.

The Granges may have expert help from the Agricultural College in the way of suggestions and advice before commencing work. The secretary of the State Grange will secure bulletins bearing upon the subjects in hand from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from the various state experiment stations and distribute them upon application.

During the growing season an Agricultural College extension worker will spend two or more days in each community, making suggestions and advising each individual as opportunity offers.

Toward the close of the season the State Grange will send a member of the Agricultural Extension committee to inspect the work done by each worker. He will pass on its merits and work on the scale of 100 on blanks prepared for that purpose. All blanks and circulars needed shall be ordered printed by the secretary of the State Grange.

Honorable mention shall be made, in the published report of the Agricultural Extension committee, of the best work done in the selected Granges along all the different lines.

Opportunity shall be given at the succeeding State Grange meeting for the exhibition of the results secured by competing Granges when a sufficient number to make the exhibit a success shall apply for space in the same.

Each Grange selected may hold a Grange fair between September 1 and December 1, and receive credit for same, the Agricultural Extension committee to be represented at said fair by a State Grange speaker the same as for a Pomona meeting. The reports of individual workers are to be made to the lecturer or secretary of the subordinate Grange upon blanks furnished by the secretary of the State Grange. The lecturer or Grange committee will compile these reports and forward them to the secretary of the State Grange.

The Agricultural Extension committee shall be appointed by the State Master and shall consist of three members. Said committee shall make an itemized report to the Master, at the close of the Grange fiscal year, of all expenses incurred by the committee, such expenses to be paid by the State Grange on the basis of supervision work.

This report was referred to the committee on education without discussion. That committee reported it out without change on the closing day of the meeting, when it was promptly adopted.

Some Important Resolutions and Reports.

Resolutions for immediate action was the order at the opening of the Wednesday evening session, and Mr. Bramble, of Lenawee county, submitted the following: "Resolved, that we endorse and approve the policy of the State Government in selling binder twine direct to consumers." The resolution was adopted without discussion and the State Secretary instructed to send a copy of same to the secretary of the Jackson prison board.

A resolution intended to pave the way for direct Grange supervision and control of the proposed Grange life insurance company was then submitted by Tecumseh Grange, the resolution declaring that the executive committee of State Grange shall have general supervision of all subsidiary companies doing business under the name of the Grange, or doing business exclusively with Grange members. The

matter provoked considerable discussion and the resolution was finally tabled. Later in the session, however, Mr. Wilde, of Ottawa county, introduced a resolution which provides that the State Grange shall restrain any private individual or corporation from using the Grange name. This, after some discussion, was adopted, as it was believed sufficiently stringent to prevent the organization of Grange insurance or similar subsidiary companies without the full consent of the organization.

The resolution relative to the election of U. S. Senators also came up at this time and received favorable consideration. The resolution, as adopted, read:

Resolved, by the Michigan State Grange, that we renew our allegiance to the principle for which we have so long stood, that U. S. senators should be chosen by the people of the whole state to serve the people and all of the people rather than to serve special interests and submit to the domination of their representatives as is sometimes the case; and

Resolved further, that we urge the members of this organization individually to exercise that discrimination when participating in nominations of a candidate for the U. S. Senate which will best demonstrate their belief in, and loyalty to, this principle; and

Resolved further, that we declare against any effort to secure the votes of the prospective members of the legislature in the election of a senator without regard to the vote of the people in primary, and hereby instruct the legislative committee of this organization to correspond, between this time and the date of the primary, with all candidates for the legislature for the purpose of ascertaining and making public their attitude upon this question, that is to say, whether or not, if they are elected to the legislature, they will be bound by the vote for U. S. senator as cast by the electors of the entire state next September.

The report of the executive committee, which had been prepared by Chairman J. K. Campbell, was the first matter of importance taken up at Thursday's morning session. The report showed that the committee had been diligent in putting before the legislature the Grange demands for a state-wide primary law which should also cover the election of U. S. Senators; for free and uniform text books; for an ad valorem tax on telegraph and telephone lines, and for a law which should make compulsory the interchange of messages by telephone and telegraph companies doing business in the state. The committee was also active in opposing the Ormsby bill which proposed the repeal of the present county local option law. The committee appointed during the year a special sub-committee on Grange life insurance and one on agricultural clubs, both to report at this session.

The sub-committee on legislation, Representative Baker, chairman, reported that a fairly satisfactory primary law had been secured. That the committee had also effected the introduction of bills providing for a tonnage tax on ores, for the ad valorem taxation of telephone and telegraph properties, and a bill providing for the adoption of the Torrens system of land transfers. Report showed that the tonnage tax bill had been referred to a hostile committee, and that the other two bills had been worked thru the house but were pigeon-holed by a senate committee.

The election of members of the executive committee consumed the remainder of this session, and the afternoon and evening were given over to degree work. The work of the afternoon suggested an excellent solution to a problem by which many Granges appear to be confronted—that of interesting the young people and giving them something to do—since the degree teams which exemplified the work of the first and third degrees at this session were composed entirely of young Patrons. The team which gave the first degree came from Mancelona Grange, while Helena Grange furnished the other team. Both these Granges are located in Antrim county, and the quality of the work shown speaks well for the importance attached to good degree work in those Granges and for the interest and application of their young members. At the evening session the fifth degree was conferred upon a class of 84 and the sixth degree upon a class of 163, the latter being the largest class received at State Grange in a number of years.

(Concluded next week).

COMING EVENTS.

Lecturers' Conference, (first of series authorized by State Grange), at Adrian, January 18, 10:30 a. m. All patrons welcome, but all lecturers especially urged to attend.

Oakland Pomona, at Pontiac, Tuesday, Jan. 11. R. D. Bailey, speaker; all school officers of county specially invited.

Washtenaw Pomona, with Ypsilanti Grange, at Ypsilanti, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The sewing machine we received some time ago is first-class in every way. It is fine.—Mrs. G. E. Havens, Shultz, Mich.



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Why I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine Edison Phonograph. Nearly everyone is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now, there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior, and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. That is why I am making this offer. I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison. Nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand, full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine Fireside Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the Fireside Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.

Get the LATEST EDISON CATALOGS

Just sign your name and address on this coupon now, and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon or send postal or letter now. No obligations, just get the catalogs. Write now—today—sure.

All You Need Do:

All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful Fireside Edison. You will want to do that anyway, because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact we appoint no such agents and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

If You Want to Keep the Phonograph—that is if you wish to make it is not compulsory. This is a free trial. You may send it back at our expense if you wish. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan So many people really want a phonograph who cannot pay all cash that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. \$2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, no guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small, and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

Owners of Edisons, New Fireside Model Now Ready! All those who already own an Edison phonograph can wonderfully improve their old machines, making them almost like the new Fireside, and can also get the SUPERB new 1910 Edison Amberol records, the loudest, clearest, most beautiful records ever made, playing TWICE AS LONG as any of the records heretofore made. **Owners of Edisons**—write for FREE circular AA, describing all this.—F. K. BABSON, Manager.

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